

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES

SPANISH SECTION

A TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF A SPANISH DOCUMENT TITLED:

GUÍA PAÍS GHANA

Compiled by the Economic and Commercial Office of Spain in Lagos

Updated in April 2008

**THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MODERN
LANGUAGES, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS
DEGREE IN TRANSLATION**

BY

CHRISTINE ADORKOR ELIKEM

(10256489)

November, 2017

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the presentation of my project work in the Department of Modern Languages and submitted to the University of Ghana, Legon in line with the requirements for the Award of the Master of Arts degree in Translation. Contributions, ideas of others and quotations used in this research work have been duly cited. This work has not been previously submitted in part or whole to the University of Ghana or any other university for a Master of Arts degree and I remain responsible for any shortcomings that are in connection with it.

Christine Adorkor Elikem
(Student)

.....

18/01/2019

Dr. Joana BOAMPONG
(Supervisor)

.....

18/01/2019

Dr. Victor A.O. LAMPTEY
(Supervisor)

.....

18/01//2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge first and foremost the depths of God's love, His infinite grace, constant support and protection.

My profound gratitude goes to Prof. N. A. Amfo, Dean of the School of Languages for her love, care and interesting lectures. May God bless her.

I render my sincere thanks to Prof. Ildiko Csajbok-Twerefou, Head of the Department of Modern Languages for her love, encouragement and useful suggestions. May God bless her.

I am deeply indebted to my lecturers and supervisors, Dr. V.A.O. Lamptey and Dr. J. Boampong, for taking me successfully through the MA Translation course and being there for me through thick and thin. I appreciate their love and words of encouragement, devotion to duty and fervent desire to see me succeed and above all, the immeasurable amount of time injected into this project for my benefit. May God bless them.

I am equally grateful to my other lecturers, Dr. M. Chandler, Dr. Koné, Dr. E. Kuto, Mr. L. Adra, Miss V. Ledesma Urruti and Mr. P. Agordzor, for all the knowledge imparted to me so richly. May God bless them.

For her love, unfailing moral support, kind attention and above all her ever-present reminder that GOD IS GREAT. I am forever grateful to the Spanish Coordinator, Dr. M. Sankhe. May God bless her.

I am grateful to Dr. Dzahene-Quarshie, Ghanaian Director of the Confucius Institute on the University of Ghana campus and Dr. B. Lomotey for their love, constant words of encouragement and support. May God bless them.

I say a million thanks to Mr. Johnson Asunka of the Spanish Section for investing so much time in supervising my work as an intern in the Transbureau of the Departments of French and Modern Languages. May God bless him.

To the host of loved ones, friends and well-wishers whose help drove this work to completion one way or the other, we extend our heartfelt thanks and love. May God bless them.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my late parents CEPHAS and REJOICE who first taught me to read and write, to love and face life with courage and determination, and my wonderful and loving Lecturers in the Department of Modern Languages, University of Ghana.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION.....	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN SPANISH.....	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN ENGLISH.....	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER ONE	10
SOURCE AND TARGET TEXTS	11
CHAPTER TWO	65
2.0 ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION	65
2.1 Introduction.....	65
2.2 Source Text Analysis.....	65
2.2.1 Panoramic View of Source Text.....	65
2.2.2 Source Text Deficiencies and Resolutions.....	69
2.3 Target Text Formulation.....	70
2.3.1 Theoretical Framework.....	72
2.3.3 Resolution of Selected Problems in Source Text.....	73
2.3.4 Other Challenges and Solutions.....	76
2.4 Post-Translation Issues	77
2.5 Conclusion.....	78
CHAPTER THREE.....	79
3.0 PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON TRANSLATION	79
CONCLUSION.....	96
BIBLIOGRAPHY	100
GLOSSARY	101
APPENDIX	123

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATED FORMS IN SPANISH

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
A.C.P	África, Caribe y Pacífico
A.O.D	Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo
B.M	Banco Mundial
B.G	Banco de Ghana
C.F.A	Comunidad Financiera Africana
I.E.D	Inversión Extranjera para el Desarrollo
Kg/ha	Kilogramo por hectárea
KW	Kilovatio
MW	Megavatio
N.M.F	Nación más favorecida
O.M.C	Organización Mundial de Comercio
P.I.B	Producto Interno Bruto
P.P.P	Paridad de poder adquisitivo
U.E	Unión Europea

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATED FORMS IN ENGLISH

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
AGCS	Alliance Global, Corporate and Specialty
ALCOA	Aluminium Company of America
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GCD	Ghana Consolidated Diamond
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Financial Corporation
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NAFAC	National Festival of Arts and Culture
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership and Development
PANAFEST	PANAFRICAN FESTIVAL
PBC	Produce Buying Company
PMMC	Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation
UNCTAD	United Nations Commission for Trade and Development

ABSTRACT

This project is a translation of a document titled *Guía país Ghana* (Guidebook to Ghana) from Spanish into English. Authored by the Commercial and Economic Office of Spain in Lagos, this source text is a broad-spectrum document presenting some vital statistics on Ghana in the area of industry and international relations among other topics. The choice of the document for our translation project is motivated by our desire to make known to our English audience the challenges that Ghana had to grapple with for some time after her independence up to the year 2008 when it was updated. We believe the translation of a document of a semi-technical nature such as the present one would provide our English audience useful insight into the economic life of Ghanaians. It is also our hope that fellow translators, translation students and the language-loving public would appreciate the input we made in order to produce a target text that can hardly be recognized as a piece of translation, one devoid of all the twitches and jerks akin to translated documents. Most importantly, we pray that fellow translators who shy away from specialized texts in view of their massive load of information and unfamiliar terminology take a cue from our work.

INTRODUCTION

Translation, one of the oldest professions the world has ever known has been in existence especially in ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome and Spain several centuries before the birth of Christ.

Initially, translation was done into and from Greek and Latin, the two most important languages of instruction at the time. With the passage of time, new trends and approaches started building up contrary to the mere transfer of words from one language to the other. Cicero's (1st century translator) assertion that lexical operations play an important role for the competent translator and Jerome's strictly literal style of translation paved a way for the above situation. The 20th and 21st centuries have witnessed a proliferation of concepts and theories more than previously.

Linguists and theorists of this period either criticized or teamed up with their colleagues to propound more theories. Among the array of linguists and translation theorists are Schleiermacher and Bolt (Creativity in translation) Vinay and Darbelnet (Translatability) Bassnett (Translation Studies) Nida and Taber (Dynamic Equivalence) just to mention a few. Below are citations from three theorists (Wills, Nida and Taber) whose definitions of translation, in our opinion appear more complete than others:

Wills (1982) describes translation as follows:

“Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text, and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL” (Wills quoted in Noss, 1982:3). By his submission, Wills sees translation as an entire operation based on the structure, grammatical and conceptual implications of a word and the final message that could be deduced from the

Source Language (SL) rather than an exercise that entails the substitution of SL words with Target Language (TL) words.

However, taking into account Hariyanto Sugeng's work titled "The Implication of Culture on Translation and Practice" as cited from www.translationdirectory.com, it is clear that Nida and Taber provide a more comprehensive definition of translation because it embraces culture, though not explicitly. According to Nida and Taber (1969), translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Hariyanto suggests that it can be inferred that "closest natural equivalent" gives consideration to culture as part of the translation process. Hariyanto reinforces this notion with Nida's translation of "Lamb of God" as "Seal of God" in the Eskimo language. Today, the importance of culture still finds expression in translation, given the vast intercultural experiences of the global world. The translation field boasts a number of translation theorists, among whom Eugene Nida stands out as the pioneer and champion in the development of theory and praxis especially with regard to the Bible translation revolution.

Today, as the world, our global village keeps bubbling with activity across continents, regions and countries as humans converge in conferences, symposia, seminars, crusades, etc. at both national and international levels irrespective of race or creed, thanks to the work of the translator, the vital information contained in the massive documentation from conferences and seminars are translated into the appropriate European languages for both present and future generations.

The translator must however bear in mind the fact that translation is a risky job. Thus s/he must try to avoid pitfalls such as faux amis (loan expression from the French language meaning false friend) and malapropisms. Marcy Powell, cited by Child (2009: p.2), tells of a Christmas card from a Chilean student that included this greeting “May the Lord bless and can you”. According to Child, the student must have used the first of the two dictionary definitions of the Spanish word “preservar”: “to can, preserve”. This literal translation is a classic example of faux amis.

Since errors created by literal translations such as the one cited above can lead to confusion, they must be avoided where possible.. Let’s imagine how ridiculous it would sound to translate into Spanish, for instance, “football made in Ghana” as “fútbol hecho en Ghana”. Whilst suggesting “fútbol a la ghanesa” as a solution to the above, we acknowledge the fact that there may be better renditions. Similarly, when a French speaker observes that a television programme is regarded all over the world, they mean the particular programme is watched all over the world. Regarder (French) and to regard (English) are false cognates or faux amis.

A translator who wants to do a good job must pay special attention to punctuation, proper nouns and even dates. Nothing must be taken for granted in translation. Universities the world over now offer Translation Studies in their curriculum, having realised the importance of the discipline for world development. All kinds of translation aids such as electronic dictionaries, translation software and corpora have been formulated to facilitate the translator’s job. Most European nations, especially those of the European Union have formulated their own national corpora. The British National Corpora (BNC) for example, a collection of compendia on different branches of knowledge, serves as a useful aid for the translator.

Translation consists of two parts, namely literary translation and technical translation. The former deals with the translation of poems, novels, stories, plays etc. and depicts the style and values of the author or writer while the latter deals with the translation of purely scientific and technical material such as a chemical or technical process as well as specific subjects or topics of a general nature such as politics, economics, communication, business management, law, international relations, terrorism, natural disasters, maternal health, child abuse etc.

The specialized language pertaining to these fields and topics is precise, concise and impersonal as compared to the poignant, high-flown, passionate, euphemistic, utopic, gloomy, or even outrageous language required in literary translation. The immense contribution of technology to development has resulted in the proliferation of technical documents which has in turn brought into sharp focus the ever-increasing demand for technical translations. Technical translations can be picturesque and emotive if they relate to political speeches, advertisements, natural disasters, terrorism, etc. as the case is nowadays.

Lekperq (2009:7) has this to say about translation:

“Translation can be viewed as part of the process of information transfer in science and technology. Millions of scientific and technical articles, reports, patents and books are published annually, of which a significant portion are scientific and technical translations. The dramatic increase in technical writing over the last ten years in particular has led to a growth in the number of languages used in specialized fields as well as the need for technical translations as an aid to the flow of information”.

Since our project is based on technical translation, we shall focus on this aspect of translation.

Whilst there is no such thing as a perfect translation, a piece of translation can be described as good or very good. To help translators meet world standards in translation, the American Translators' Association (ATA) has drawn up a nine-point "Code of Professional Conduct and Business Ethics" as a key to good performance. At the University of Ghana, trainee translators go through an internship programme to enable them perfect their skills after the Master of Arts Degree in Translation programme. They put into practice the techniques they acquired during their training, working as interns either in the University of Ghana's Transbureau or in Embassies and other International Organizations.

Both Larson (1998) and Nida (1964) are advocates of meaning-based translation where meaning takes precedence over form, thus bringing deep meaning to the fore for re-expression or coding through synthesis to produce the Target Language. This Idea is clearly demonstrated in J. Child (2009:16, 17). We could not agree better with the above postulation which informs essentially the translation of our Spanish corpus *Guía país Ghana* into English. We hope that our target reflects the true meaning of the Source Text.

Translation is not only an academic exercise these days; it is also a brisk commercial venture that has to be managed, marketed and backed by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) within the framework of global trends. Some translators do machine translation in order to save time and make more money, but in our opinion, the real intrinsic value of translation is faithful delivery of message, not monetary profit from surface value. The translator will do well to consider the following as highly important to their career:

- i. Computer literacy is key to professionalism in translation. No translator worth their salt can do without it even if they were to be die-hard technophobes.

- ii. The translator who reads far and wide is able to identify the different levels and varieties of language, as a result of which s/he makes the right choice of words. For instance in formal language, “niño” will be translated as “child” instead of “kid”. Today “casket”, instead of “coffin”, will be considered a better rendition for “ataúd”. S/he should be able to distinguish between British and American English and also between Castilian and Latin American Spanish. Thus, s/he will not conclude that “tidbit” (US) is wrong spelling. Avid reading increases the translator’s word-power and makes them acquire a large collection of registers, idiomatic expressions, sentence connectors, collocations, etc. all of which help them to use the correct diction. Sentence connectors bring cohesion and coherence in the target text whilst collocations, i.e. the association of interrelated words, gives the translation a natural touch. As J. R. Firth puts it, “You shall know a word by the company it keeps” (1968:179). Reading enables the translator to appreciate the conceptual configurations (general notion resulting from cognitive processes), the grammatical properties (e.g. proper nouns and punctuation) and the itsy-bitsy stylistic ingredients (e.g. malapropisms and inappropriate registers) of a source text. For instance, ‘imminent’ should not be confused with eminent as in ‘eminent danger’ and ‘imminent personality’ instead of ‘imminent danger’ and ‘eminent personality’. Similarly, the expression ‘electioneering campaign’ is wrong. The right usage is ‘election campaign’ or simply, ‘electioneering’.
- iii. The translator needs to be a cheerful person capable of rising above stress and frustration. S/he must be able to socialize with others or take time off to relax and visit places of interest. This will enable him/her to be abreast of the times, a sine qua non for success in translation. We executed our translation project *Guía país Ghana* taking

into account all of the above and Zakhir's Translation Procedures which formed our theoretical framework as illustrated in chapter 2 of this work. As the name suggests, our source text is a broad-spectrum document which provides vital information on certain areas of Ghana's political, economic and social life namely, political parties and system of government, economic growth and reforms, role of the Bank of Ghana as well as the infrastructural development of Ghana involving mainly the rehabilitation of roads. Despite the document's massive load of information, we paid particular attention to every detail in order to remain faithful to the compilers' intentionality.

To start with, for the pre-translation stage, we attempted the translation of a text which appeared to pose similar translation challenges with those of *Guía país Ghana*. We, for instance, rendered the Spanish word *panteón* as burial ground instead of the English cognate *pantheon*, the four definitions of which have nothing to do with the word 'burial'. Although the text is very brief, we had to do a lot of recasting to give the translated version precision and originality. As a precursor to our *Guía país Ghana* translation, this short text from the Spanish magazine, *Los Hechos* provided the needed impetus for our work. See Appendix 1 for our warm-up source and target texts.

Secondly, we consulted parallel texts, i.e. texts originally written in English by native English speakers which treat the same or similar themes as equivalent Spanish texts. This we did in order to acquaint ourselves with the target language terminology and phraseology. To access these texts, we resorted to the internet from which we got thousands of websites. Below are a few of the terms contained in one of the parallel texts we accessed: *artículos de aseo* (Spanish) = toilet items (English); *enfermedades transmisibles* (Spanish) =

Communicable diseases (English), *fluidos corporales* (Spanish) = body fluids (English). As already indicated, we were greatly encouraged to do a good job as we compared and contrasted both Spanish and English terms.

During the translation stage, we applied the strategies proposed by Zakhir and others and depended on our own imagination to produce an accurate, coherent and cohesive target language text. We used transposition, expansion, reduction and modulation, some of Zakhir's translation procedures, as our theoretical framework. The reduction and expansion procedures did not take away from the Source Text nor add to it. We had to recast parts of the text to make our translation sound natural and free-flowing. We did not forget to use the appropriate sentence connectors to ensure cohesion of the target text. We consulted both traditional and electronic resources, including hard-cover monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and glossaries, term bases, translation-related websites and other reference materials. We finally sought advice from experts in the various fields relating to our source document.

For the post-translation stage, we read over and edited the translation to ensure that the source language message was accurately conveyed to the target language audience. In doing so, we paid particular attention to diction and grammar, avoiding incorrect use of terminology and specialized phraseology. We also checked punctuation, orthography, subject-verb agreement, and tense agreement among other things.

Finally, we read through our work several times in order to weed out any error(s) that might have escaped our attention. Arduous as it turned out to be, the proofreading session was helpful

Below is a lay-out of the project:

Chapter 1 presents the source and target texts, the latter adjacent to the former on each page with each side appearing longer or shorter depending on the structure of the source or target language.

Chapter 2 provides an analysis of the entire translation process, the challenges encountered in the course of translation and how these challenges were resolved. These include the identification of sources that would facilitate the translation process and the appropriate procedures and strategies required to produce an accurate translation. The chapter ends by discussing some post-translation issues such as editing and proofreading.

Chapter 3 which brings up the rear of our work deals with our own reflections on translation. In line with our earnest desire to stay in touch with the reality of our world, we provided a motley package of expressions geared towards bringing to the fore, points of interest and titbits on translation. Here we extolled excellence in translation but also suggested strongly the need for an attitude of humility on the part of the translator.

CHAPTER ONE

SOURCE TEXT

GUÍA PAÍS GHANA

Elaborada por la Oficina

Económica y Comercial

de España en Lagos

Actualizada a abril 2008

TARGET TEXT

GUIDEBOOK TO GHANA

Compiled by the Commercial

and Economic Office of

Spain in Lagos

Updated in April, 2008

SOURCE AND TARGET TEXTS

1. PANORAMA GENERAL

Con casi 23 millones de habitantes, Ghana es tras Nigeria, el segundo país más poblado y, por tanto, el segundo mercado en número de potenciales clientes de África Occidental. La economía ghanesa es la tercera mayor de la región tras Nigeria y Costa de Marfil y se sustenta fundamentalmente en la producción de oro y cacao, así como en una incipiente industria turística.

Ghana es un país que goza de una estabilidad política poco habitual en África. Además, es un país aventajado en sus relaciones con las instituciones de Bretton Woods: Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI) y Banco Mundial (BM). Ha aplicado las recomendaciones de estas instituciones desde finales de los 80, lo que ha producido dos efectos:

a) La economía creció por encima del 5% como media en el periodo

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

With a population of nearly 23 million inhabitants, Ghana is the second biggest country after Nigeria and therefore the second largest market in terms of potential clients in West Africa. The Ghanaian economy is the third major economy of the region after Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire and relies basically on gold and cocoa production as well as a budding tourist industry.

In contrast with other countries in Africa, Ghana is a politically stable country. It also enjoys close ties with the Bretton Woods Institutions, namely, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB), having implemented their recommendations since the late 80's. The following two effects were produced:

a) The economy grew averagely above 5% between

1988-98 y en la actualidad, después de la crisis económica vivida entre 1999-2001, está creciendo ligeramente por encima del 6%.

b) La comunidad internacional de donantes la ha convertido en uno de los principales destinos de Ayuda Oficial al Desarrollo (AOD). La AOD recibida ha oscilado desde 2003 hasta 2007 alrededor del 8% del PIB cada año, lo que ha permitido entre otras cosas y gracias a la iniciativa HIPC, que la deuda externa suponga un 22% del PIB en 2006, frente a un 120% en 2000.

El panorama presenta una oportunidad histórica, en opinión del FMI, para alcanzar los objetivos de desarrollo del milenio y alcanzar el estatus de país de renta media en un plazo de 10 años. A ello contribuirá sin duda el hecho de que Ghana cuenta con un marco jurídico transparente que facilita la implantación de las empresas extranjeras. Además, el descubrimiento de petróleo en junio de 2007 puede suponer un

1988 and 1998 and today, after the economic crisis experienced between 1999 and 2001, it maintains a steady growth of over 6%.

b) The international donor community has made Ghana one of the main recipients of the Official Development Aid (ODA). Aid received between 2003 and 2007 hovered around 8% of the GDP each year, allowing among other things and thanks to the HIPC Initiative, a drastic reduction in the country's external debt to the tune of 22% of the GDP in 2006 as compared to a colossal 120% in 2000.

For the IMF, this situation affords the country a historic opportunity to achieve its Millennium Development Goals and attain a middle-income status in the next 10 years. Ghana's sound legal framework which facilitates the creation of foreign companies is certainly a contributing factor to the positive development in the country. Besides, the discovery of oil in June 2007 can give the

impulso definitivo para la consecución de dichas metas.

final impetus for the achievement of the said goals.

1.1. Situación, superficie, superficie agrícola, relieve y clima.

1.1 Location, surface area, agricultural surface area, geographical relief and climate

Con una superficie de 238.533 km² y una población de 21,7 millones de habitantes, Ghana es, para el estándar africano, un país de tamaño medio. Bañada por las aguas del Océano Atlántico en el Golfo de Guinea, limita al oeste con Costa de Marfil, al este con Togo y al norte con Burkina Faso.

With a surface area of 238,533 km² and a population of 21.7 million inhabitants, Ghana is a medium-sized country in comparison with other African countries. Lying awash in the Gulf of Guinea with the waters of the Atlantic splashing all over her, Ghana shares borders with Côte d'Ivoire in the West, Togo in the East and Burkina Faso in the North.

La configuración geográfica del país es esencialmente plana. La selva tropical, con una extensión de 82.000 km² se extiende por el suroeste cubriendo el 34% del territorio del país. El río Volta es el principal accidente geográfico del país domina el sistema de irrigación y supone la principal fuente de generación de electricidad desde que se construyó la presa de Akosombo (una de las más grandes del mundo).

Basically, Ghana has a flat geographical configuration. Its tropical forest which covers 82,000 km² stretches to the southwestern part of the country representing 34% of its territory. The Volta River which is the main geographical feature of the country and controls the irrigation system has been the main source of power since the construction of the Akosombo Dam, one of the world's largest.

Ghana posee un clima tropical, caracterizado por dos estaciones: seca y húmeda. La estación de lluvias se extiende de mayo a octubre. Los meses más calurosos son marzo y abril, donde las temperaturas a menudo alcanzan los 31°C. La estación de lluvias es más intensa en el norte (de mayo a octubre), acortándose en el sur.

Las temperaturas oscilan generalmente entre 25 y 30 grados centígrados en todo el país, aunque en el norte puedan alcanzar temperaturas próximas a los 45 grados. La humedad relativa es bastante alta en la mayor parte del país.

1.2. Demografía y sociedad

1.2.1. Población, etnias, densidad demográfica y tasa de crecimiento

Ghana tiene una densidad de población de 83 habitantes por km². El 41% de la población vive en núcleos urbanos y el 59% restante en el medio rural. La población crece a un ritmo anual del 2,2%, la esperanza de vida es de 57 años (58,3

Ghana has a tropical climate which is characterized by the dry and wet seasons. The rainy season starts in May and ends in October. The hottest months are March and April, with temperatures often reaching 31°C. Rainfall is heavy in the North between May and October and scanty in the South.

Temperatures normally fluctuate between 25 and 30 degrees centigrade throughout the country, sometimes rising to nearly 45 degrees centigrade. Humidity is relatively high in the northern parts of the country.

1.2. Demography and society

1.2.1. Population, ethnic groups, demographic density and growth rate

Ghana has a population density of 83 inhabitants per km², 41% of these live in urban centres, with the remaining 59% occupying the rural areas. With an annual growth rate of 2.2%, life expectancy stands at 57 years (58.3 years for women) while

años para la mujer), y la tasa de mortalidad infantil es 63,4 por cada 1.000 nacimientos.

Las etnias más representativas son la etnia Akan, con un 44% de la población (conjunto de pueblos que hablan twi y fanti entre otras lenguas), la etnia Moshi-Dagomba, con el 16%, la etnia Ewe, con el 13%, y la etnia Ga, con el 8%.

1.2.2. Población urbana y de las principales ciudades

La población urbana en las principales ghanesas se distribuye de la siguiente forma:

Población en las ciudades de más de 100.000 habitantes en 2007

Ciudad	Población urbana
Accra	2.096.653
Kumasi	1.604.909
Tamale	390.730
Sekondi-Takoradi	260.651
Tema	229.106

Fuente: Ghana Statistical Service

infant mortality rate is 63.4 for every 1,000 births.

Major ethnic groups in Ghana are the Akans who represent 44% of the population (they are a group of people who speak Twi and Fante speakers among other languages. The Moshi-Dagombas represent 16% of the population, the Ewes 13% and the Gas 8%.

1.2.2. Urban population and that of major cities

Population distribution in major Ghanaian cities is as follows:

Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2007:

City	Urban population
Accra	2,096,653
Kumasi	1,604,909
Tamale	390,730
Sekondi-Takoradi	260,651
Tema	229,106

Source: Ghana Statistical Service

1.2.3. Distribución de la población por edades y sexos

La distribución de la población urbana por edades y sexos se desglosa de la siguiente forma:

De 0 a 14 años: 38,2% de la población (hombres 4.438.308/mujeres 4.329.293)

De 15 a 64 años: 58,2% de la población (hombres 6.661.512/mujeres 6.687.738)

65 años o más: 3,6% de la población (hombres 380.495/mujeres 433.953)

1.2.4. PIB per cápita

En 2007 el PIB per cápita de Ghana asciende a 651,3 dólares, lo que sitúa al país en la franja media del resto de países de África Occidental. En paridad de poder adquisitivo (PPP) el PIB per cápita, según datos de la CIA, asciende a 1, 400 dólares.

1.2.3. Distribution of population by age and sex

Breakdown of urban population by age and sex is as follows:

From 0 to 14 years: 38.2% of the population (Males: 4,438,308/ Females: 4,329,293)

From 15 to 64 years: 58.2% of the population (Males: 6,661,512/ Females: 6,687,738)

From 65 and above: 3.6% of the population (Males: 380,495/ Females: 433,953)

1.2.4. Per Capita GDP

In 2007, Ghana's per capita GDP rose to 651.3 dollars thus placing her in the middle-income belt among her West African neighbours. In terms of purchasing power parity, the per capita GDP rose to 1,400 dollars, according to data from the CIA.

1.3. Población activa

Apenas hay estadísticas sobre el mercado de trabajo, más allá de algunos datos sobre la evolución de los salarios. Sin embargo, se estima que existe alta tasa de desempleo, que oscila entre el 35% y el 40% de la población activa.

En Ghana, los datos de que se dispone sobre los anuncios de vacantes de puestos de trabajo indican que la subida del crecimiento del PIB ha repercutido en un aumento de la demanda de mano de obra, particularmente en el sector de los servicios.

1.4 Organización político-administrativa

Ghana es una república presidencialista dividida en 10 regiones administrativas.

La República de Ghana tiene un sistema de república unicameral, basado en la Ley Común inglesa, y cuya nueva Constitución aprobada en 1992, está basada en el modelo americano, donde el Presidente goza de

1.3. Working Classes

There is hardly any statistics relating to the job market, quite apart from the scanty data on salary increment. Nonetheless, it is believed that unemployment is high, fluctuating between 35 and 40% of the working classes.

In Ghana, available data on job vacancies indicates that the rise in GDP growth has resulted in the increasing demand for manpower in the service sector especially.

1.4 Political and administrative structure

Ghana is a republic with a presidential system of government and 10 administrative regions. She has a single-chamber cabinet system based on English Common Law whilst her latest constitution which was approved in 1992 was drafted in accordance with the American constitution,

amplias competencias, siendo en última instancia el encargado de nombrar al equipo de Gobierno.

El Parlamento de Ghana, única cámara legislativa del país, está compuesto por 200 miembros elegidos por sufragio universal cada cuatro años.

1.4.1. Gobierno, partidos políticos y Parlamento

La lista actualizada de los principales miembros del Gobierno ghanés a marzo 2008 es la siguiente:

- Presidente John AGYEKUM KUFUOR
- Defensa Albert Kan-Dapaah
- Interior Kwamena Bartels
- Educación, Ciencia y Deportes Dominic Fobih
- Recursos Hídricos, Obras y Vivienda Abubakar Saddique Boniface
- Alimentación y Agricultura Ernest Debrah
- Minas, Bosques y Suelo Esther Obeng Dapaah

giving the president unlimited powers to have the final say in forming the government.

The parliament of Ghana, the only legislative body, comprises 200 members elected by universal suffrage every four years.

1.4.1. Government, political parties and parliament

Below is an updated list of senior government officials as of March 2008:

- President: John AGYEKUM KUFUOR
- Minister of Defense: Albert Kan-Dapaah
- Minister of the Interior: Kwamena Bartels
- Minister of Education, Science and Sports: Dominic Fobih
- Minister of Water Resources, Works and Housing: Abubakar Saddique Boniface
- Minister of Food and Agriculture: Ernest Debrah
- Minister of Mines, Forestry and Land: Esther Obeng Dapaah

- Turismo y Relaciones con la Diáspora Stephen Asamoah Boateng	-Minister of Tourism and the Diaspora: Stephen Asamoah Boateng
- Medio Ambiente, Gobiernos Locales y Desarrollo Rural: Kwadjo Adjei-Darko	-Minister of the Environment, Local Government and Rural Development: Kwadwo Adjei-Darko
- Finanzas y Desarrollo Económico: Kwadwo Baah Wiredu	-Minister of Finance and Economic Development: Kwadwo Baah-Wiredu
- Seguridad Nacional: Fra Poku	-Minister of National Security:Francis Poku
- Sanidad: Courage Quashigah	-Minister of Health: Courage Quashigah
- Justicia y Fiscal General del Estado: Joe Ghartey	-Minister of Justice and Attourney General: Joe Ghartey
- Energía: Joseph Kofi Adda	-Minister of Energy: Joseph Kofi Adda
- Asuntos Exteriores, Integración Regional & NEPAD: Akwasi Osei Adjei	-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and NEPAD: Akwasi Osei Adjei
- Pesca: Gladis Asmah	-Minister of Fisheries: Gladys Asmah
- Asuntos Parlamentarios: Abrham Ossei Aidooh	-Minister of Parliamentary Affairs: Abraham Osei Aidoo
- Comercio, Industria, Desarrollo Sector Privado & P.S.I: Joe Baidoo-Ansah	-Minister of Commerce, Industry and Private & P.S.I: Joe Baidoo-Ansah

- Trabajo, Juventud & Empleo

Nana Akomeah

- Información & Orientación Nacional:

Oboshie Sai-Cofie

- Comunicación: Benjamín Aggrey Ntim

- Mujer & Asuntos de la Infancia: Alima

Mahama

- Puertos, Bahías & Ferrocarril: Christopher

Ameyaw Akumfi

- Asuntos Presidenciales: Mr. Kwadwo

Mpiani

Los partidos políticos fueron legalizados el

18 de mayo de 1992. Los principales

registrados en la actualidad son los

siguientes:

- New Patriotic Party (NPP), que es el partido de Gobierno actualmente.

- National Democratic Congress (NDC)

- People's National Convention (PNC).

- National Reform Party (NRP)

- Ghana Convention People's Party (GCPP)

-- Convention Patriotic Party (CPP)

- United Ghanaian Movement (UGM)

-Minister of Labour, Youth and

Employment: Nana Akomeah

-Minister for Information and National Orientation: Oboshie Sai-Cofie

-Minister of Communications: Benjamin Aggrey Ntim

-Minister of Women and Children's

Affairs: Alima Mahama

-Minister of Ports, Harbours and Railways:

Christopher Ameyaw Akumfi

-Minister of Presidential Affairs: Mr.

Kwadwo Mpianim

Political parties were legalized on 18th

March 1992, the major registered political parties currently being the following:

-New Patriotic Party (NPP), the party in power presently.

-National Democratic Congress (NDC)

- People's National Convention (PNC).

- National Reform Party (NRP)

- Ghana Convention People's Party (GCPP)

- Convention People's Party (CPP)

- United Ghana Movement (UGM)

En las últimas elecciones de 2004, el NPP (John Kufuor) obtuvo 4.524.000 votos, el 52,5% del total, y obtuvo 128 escaños; por otra parte, el NDC (John Atta Mills) obtuvo 3.850.000 votos, que supuso el 44,6% de los votos, y consiguió 94 escaños.

Las siguientes elecciones tendrán lugar en diciembre de 2008.

1.4.2. Organización administrativa y territorial del Estado

El país se encuentra dividido en 10 regiones: Greater Accra, Western, Eastern, Central, Ashanti, Volta, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East y Upper West. La capital es Accra, y Kumasi y Tamale son otras ciudades de importancia. Ghana no es una República Federal, sino centralista si bien en los últimos

In the last elections held in 2004, the NPP (John Kuffour) obtained 4,524,000 votes, representing 52.5% of the total votes. His party won 128 parliamentary seats. On the other hand, the NDC (John Atta Mills) obtained 3,850,000 votes representing 44.6% of total votes. His party won 94 parliamentary seats.

The country's next elections will take place in December 2008.

1.4.2. Administrative and Territorial Organization of the State

The country is divided into 10 regions namely: Greater Accra, Western, Eastern, Central, Ashanti, Volta, Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper-West. The capital of Ghana is Accra. Kumasi and Tamale are other major cities of Ghana. Ghana is not a federal Republic but rather a centralist government, although

años se han comenzado a descentralizar algunos servicios del Estado como la sanidad, la educación y el medioambiente.

1.4.3 La Administración Económica y Comercial y distribución de competencias

La Administración económica del Estado está repartida en diez subdivisiones, correspondientes a cada una de las regiones de Ghana. Las decisiones, no obstante, están centralizados en Accra, en el Ministerio de Hacienda y Planificación Económica, responsable de las políticas monetaria y fiscal del Gobierno, de la planificación económica y de las relaciones con los organismos financieros internacionales y con los donantes de fondos.

El Banco de Ghana (BG) es el encargado de aplicar la política monetaria del Gobierno. Entre los objetivos de la institución están la estabilidad de precios mediante el control de la liquidez del sistema a través de operaciones de emisión de bonos y letras del Tesoro, así como la supervisión del sistema financiero.

certain public sectors such as Health, Education and the Environment have been decentralized in the last few years.

1.4.3 Economic and Commercial Administration and Division of Labour

Economic Administration of the state covers ten subdivisions corresponding to each of the ten regions of the country. Decision making is left to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning which is in Accra and is responsible for formulating the monetary and fiscal policies of the government, planning the economy and forging relations with international financial organisations as well as financial donors.

The Bank of Ghana (BoG) is responsible for implementing government's monetary policy.

As part of its objectives, the Bank aims at stabilizing prices by controlling the liquidity in the system through the issuing of treasury bonds and bills and supervision of the financial system.

Desde mayo de 2007, se ha adoptado una estrategia de control directo de la inflación (segundo país del continente en hacerlo, tras Sudáfrica), lo que convierte a la inflación en el objetivo primordial de política monetaria.

El BG es el banco emisor del cedi, la moneda ghanesa.

En el seno de la ECOWAS (Comunidad Económica de Estado de África Occidental compuesta por 15 países) surgió la iniciativa de crear una segunda zona monetaria (la primera zona del Franco de la Comunidad Financiera Africana o Franco CFA), la West African Monetary Zone, que todavía no se ha llevado a cabo. Esta segunda zona monetaria estaría integrada por siete países: Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leona, Gambia, Guinea-Conakry y Cabo verde y su objetivo último sería la consecuencia de una moneda única, el Eco.

The Bank has, since May 2007, adopted the strategy of controlling inflation directly. Thus, making the problem a prime target in monetary policy. Ghana is the second country after South Africa to have adopted this strategy. The Bank of Ghana is the institution that issues the Cedi, the Ghanaian currency.

The initiative to create a second monetary zone came up among the 15 member states of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), the first being the Franc Zone of the African Financial Community or the Franc CFA. The second monetary zone, the West African Monetary Zone which was to comprise seven countries; namely, Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Guinea-Conakry and Cape Verde never materialized. Its ultimate goal was to create a single currency (the ECO) for the seven member states.

La crisis económica vivida por Ghana a partir de mediados de 1999 y hasta 2001 complicó sobremanera la tarea de Banco Central como estabilizador de precios. Los peores momentos de la crisis, causada por la caída de los precios del oro y del cacao y la subida del precio del petróleo, se vivieron en 2000. Con la inflación en el 41%, el cedi perdió un 169% de su valor (desde 1 dólar = 2.600 cedis a 1 dólar = 7.000 cedis) y los tipos de interés de las letras del Tesoro alcanzaron el 42%, lo que incrementó considerablemente el coste del servicio de la deuda pública. Las reservas internacionales a finales del 2000 sólo alcanzaban los 256 millones de dólares.

En marzo de 2001 Ghana se acogió a la iniciativa HIPIC para el alivio de la deuda externa y a partir de la segunda mitad del 2001, Ghana inició el camino de la recuperación económica. Las acertadas medidas de política dictadas por el Gobierno consiguieron reducir la inflación prácticamente de forma que la inflación ha sido de un 10,3% de media en 2007 y se

The economic crisis experienced by Ghana halfway through 1999 to 2001 complicated beyond measure the Central Bank's task of stabilizing prices. The worst moments of the crisis resulting from the slump in gold and cocoa prices and a rise in that of oil were witnessed by the year 2000. With inflation shooting up to 41%, the cedi lost its value by 169% from 1 dollar equalling 2,600 cedis to 1 dollar equalling 7,000 cedis. Interest rates for treasury bills rose to 42%, increasing considerably the cost of public debt-servicing. Foreign currency reserves at the close of 2000 registered a meagre 256 million dollars.

In March 2001, Ghana adopted the HIPC initiative to obtain relief for her external debt and embarked on an economic recovery programme from the 2nd half of 2001. The austere economic measures announced by the government reduced inflation to an average 10.3% in 2007. The figure is expected to drop further to a single digit in 2008.

prevé que bajará a cifras de un solo dígito durante el 2008.

En Julio de 2007 se pusieron en circulación los nuevos billetes y monedas emitidos en la nueva divisa nacional, el nuevo cedi (GHc). 1 nuevo cedi equivale a 10.000 antiguos y cada uno de ellos está dividido en 100 pesewas. De forma que el cambio de 1 nuevo cedi por 1 Dólar USA a diciembre de 2007 sería de 0,92GHc o 92 pesewas. El Banco de Ghana puso en circulación nuevos billetes por valor de 50 N. Cedis (500.000 Cedis), 20 N.

Cedis (200.000 Cedis), 10 N. Cedis (100.000 Cedis), 5 N. Cedis (50.000 Cedis) y 1 N. Cedi (10.000 Cedis). Respecto de las monedas, tienen un valor facial de 1 Pesewa (100 Cedis), 5 Pesewas (500 Cedis), 10 Pesewas (1.000 Cedis), 20 Pesewas (2.000 Cedis), 50 Pesewas (5.000 Cedis) y 1 Nuevo Cedi (10.000 Cedis).

Puesto que el cedi ha sido redenominado y no devaluado o revaluado, capacidad de poder adquisitivo de la antigua y la nueva moneda sigue siendo la misma.

In July 2007, new notes and coins issued under the new national currency, the new cedi (GHc) were put into circulation. 1 new cedi equals 10,000 old cedis each of which equals 100 pesewas so that the exchange rate for 1 new cedi as against 1 US dollar amounted to GHc 0.92 or 92 pesewas by December 2007. The Bank of Ghana put into circulation new notes in the denominations as follows:

GHC 50 (500,000.00 Cedis)
GHC 20 (200,000.00 Cedis)
GHC 10 (100,000.00 Cedis)
GHC 5 (50,000.00 Cedis)
GHC 1 (10,000.00 Cedis)
1 pesewa (100.00 Cedis)
5 pesewas (500.00 Cedis)
10 pesewas (1,000.00 Cedis)
20 pesewas (2,000.00 Cedis)
50 pesewas (5,000.00 Cedis)
1 new cedi (10,000.00 Cedis)

Since the cedi was redenominated, not devalued nor revalued, the purchasing power of both old and new currencies remains the same.

Otros ministerios con competencias en los ámbitos económico y comercial son el Ministerio de Minas (el oro representa en torno al 35-40% de sus ingresos por exportación), el Ministerio de Comercio, Industria e Iniciativas Presidenciales, el Ministerio para el Desarrollo del Sector Privado y el Ministerio de Alimentación y Agricultura, encargado del control de calidad de la producción de cacao y de garantizar una renta mínima a los agricultores mediante una política de precios de intervención (Ghana es el segundo productor mundial de cacao, que representa el 30% de sus ingresos por exportación).

1.5. Relaciones internacionales/regionales

Ghana es miembro del FMI y participa en todas las instituciones del Grupo Banco Mundial (El Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Desarrollo, la IDA, el IFC y la MIGA).

Other ministries with expertise in the economic and commercial fields are the Ministry of Mines (Gold represents about 35 to 40% of its export earnings), the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Presidential Initiatives, the Ministry for Private Sector Development and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is responsible for controlling the quality of cocoa produced and guaranteeing a minimum income to farmers through a price intervention policy. (Ghana is the world's second largest producer of cocoa which represents 30% of her export earnings).

1.5. International and Regional Relations

Ghana is a member of the IMF and forms part of all the World Bank Institutions, namely, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Financial Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Es asimismo, accionista del Banco Africano de Desarrollo. Ghana es uno de los miembros firmantes de la OMC. Ha firmado el Cuarto y Quinto Protocolos del AGCS. No es miembro de ninguno de los acuerdos plurilaterales. Ghana otorga por lo menos el trato de nación más favorecida (NMF) a todos sus interlocutores comerciales. Tras el último examen de la política comercial ghanesa, en enero de 2008, los Miembros han felicitado a Ghana por los positivos resultados económicos logrados durante los últimos años. La han alentado a que continúe con sus reformas, en particular la de su régimen comercial, y a que mejore sus compromisos multilaterales tanto en materia de mercancías como de servicios, con miras a aumentar la transparencia de su régimen comercial y la adhesión a los principios de la OMC.

Ghana es miembro de la Unión Africana, que ha sustituido a la Organización para la Unidad Africana y pertenece a la Economic Community of West African States lidera junto con Nigeria las iniciativas más ambiciosas para fomentar esa integración.

Ghana is also a shareholder of the African Bank for Development (ABD). Ghana is a signatory of the World Trade Organization (WTO). She signed the fourth and fifth agreements of the Alliance Global, Corporate and Specialty (AGCS). Though she is not a party to any of the plurilateral agreements, she confers on all her trade partners at least the accolade “Most Favoured Nation.” Following the last study of her trade policy in 2008, Ghana was commended by her fellow signatories of the WTO for the positive economic gains chalked during the last few years. She was encouraged to continue with her reforms, particularly those relating to her trade regime, and to improve on her multilateral commitments in the area of goods and services with a view to ensuring a more transparent trade system and compliance with the principles of the WTO.

Ghana is a member of the African Union which replaced the Organization of African Unity. She is equally a member of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) which was created in 1975 by

(ECOWAS) creada en 1975 por 15 países de África del Oeste, con el objetivo de favorecer la integración económica regional. En el seno de la ECOWAS, Ghana lidera junto con Nigeria las iniciativas más ambiciosas para fomentar esa integración.

Ghana firmó del Acuerdo de Cotonou, que regula las relaciones entre los países ACP (África Caribe y Pacífico) con la U.E. Este Acuerdo expiró el 31 de diciembre de 2007, sin embargo Ghana ya ha firmado con otros 19 países, el EPA o acuerdo de Cooperación Económica (Economic Partnership Agreement) que eliminará inmediatamente los aranceles sobre la práctica totalidad de las exportaciones del país a Europa y sobre el 80% de las importaciones desde el viejo continente en los próximos 15 años.

2. MARCO ECONÓMICO

Desde 2001 las variables macroeconómica fundamentales de Ghana han mejorado considerablemente. Las medidas adoptadas

15 West African States in a bid to enhance regional economic integration. In collaboration with Nigeria, Ghana promotes the Community's most ambitious initiatives within its framework to translate into reality its regional economic integration goal.

Ghana signed the Cotonou Agreement which regulates relations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries on one side and the European Union (EU) on the other. This agreement expired on the 31st of December 2007. However, another one already existing between Ghana and 19 other countries, namely the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), will remove completely and immediately tariffs on the country's exports for Europe whilst 80% of imports from the Old Continent will attract no tariff in the next 15 years.

2. ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Since 2001, Ghana's basic macroeconomic variables have improved considerably. The measures adopted to liberalize the

para liberalizar el régimen de comercio entre otras cosas mediante la reducción de los aranceles que aplica y las reformas estructurales han ayudado a Ghana a lograr tasas de crecimiento más elevadas, que alcanzaron el 6,2% en 2006 y un 6,3% en 2007. Según el último informe de la Secretaría de la OMC, señala que la estructura arancelaria actual inhibe la competitividad de ciertas industrias y puede no fomentar la inversión en otras. Los problemas relacionados con la infraestructura y el difícil acceso a la financiación también limitan los resultados económicos de Ghana.

En el informe se afirma que las constantes reformas, incluida la adopción de una política de competencia, la agilización de los trámites aduaneros, la racionalización del régimen arancelario, la mayor privatización y la mejora de los compromisos multilaterales de Ghana en materia de mercancías y servicios aumentaría la previsibilidad de su régimen comercial y contribuiría a mejorar la asignación de recursos y a un mayor crecimiento económico a medio plazo.

Hay que tener en cuenta que, por su estructura económica, Ghana es también muy vulnerable a los shocks externos, ya que depende de tres productos cuyos precios quedan fijados en los mercados internacionales: el cacao, el oro y el petróleo. Ghana es el segundo productor de

commercial system among other things through the reduction of the necessary tariffs and the structural reforms embarked upon have helped Ghana to attain very high levels of growth rate reaching 6.2% in 2006 and 6.3% in 2007. The latest report of the WTO has it that Ghana's tariff structure is hindering the competitiveness of certain industries and discouraging investment in others. Other impediments in the way of economic growth are those related to infrastructure and the assessment of funds.

The report stated that constant reforms, including the adoption of a fair competition policy, acceleration of customs clearance, rationalization of the tariff system, more privatization and greater commitment to her multilateral undertakings in the area of goods and services would increase her resource allocation and bring about a major economic growth in the medium term.

One thing that must be taken into consideration is the fact that Ghana is also highly vulnerable to external shocks since she relies mainly on cocoa, gold and oil, the three products whose prices remain fixed in the international markets. As the second world

cacao del mundo y los ingresos anuales por la exportación de este producto y sus derivados representan el 30% de sus ingresos por exportación. Ghana es, asimismo, el quinto productor de oro, y este mineral es la principal fuente de ingresos por exportación (un 33% del valor total).

Por último, Ghana es muy dependiente de las importaciones de petróleo, que representa entre el 10 y el 20% del valor de sus importaciones. De ahí que el descubrimiento de petróleo en sus costas sea clave para su despegue económico.

2.1 Estructura de la economía

La economía de Ghana ha registrado tasas de crecimiento real en torno al 6% durante los últimos años. Para el año 2006 la tasa de crecimiento real ascendió al 6,2% y a un 6,3% en 2007. Mientras que la inflación ha sido bastante alta durante el mismo período, acelerándose hasta un 10,5% en 2006, para moderarse hasta un 9,4% en 2007.

producer of cocoa, Ghana rakes from the crop and its by-products an annual revenue representing 30% of her total export earnings. Also ranking 5th among the world's gold-producing countries, Ghana earns 33% of her total export revenue from gold, the mainstay of her economy.

Considering finally Ghana's heavy reliance on oil imports which represents 10 to 20% of the total value of her imports, the discovery of oil on her shores has set the tone for her economic take-off.

2.1 Structure of the economy

Ghana's economic growth rate hovered around 6% in recent years. Her real growth rate for the year 2006 reached 6.2% while the year 2007 registered a slightly higher growth rate of 6.3%. During the period, inflation shot up to 10.5% in 2006 and dropped to 9.4% in 2007.

Con el actual gobierno parece que existe un nuevo impulso para promover las inversiones extranjeras en el país, y así dejar de depender tanto de las exportaciones del cacao y del oro, que en estos momentos son bastantes importantes y se encuentran muy bien posicionadas en el mercado global. En 2005, la IED ascendió a los 145 millones de dólares. Uno de los sectores a los que se debe prestar importancia es el sector turístico, ya que en los últimos 5 años casi ha triplicado el número de turistas al país. En el siguiente cuadro se puede apreciar la evolución reciente del PIB y de la inflación:

	2005	2006	2007
PIB (miles de millones de dólares)	10.720	12.894	14.988
Crecimiento	5,9%	6,2%	6,3%
Inflación	15,1%	10,9%	9,4%

Fuente: FMI

The current government is apparently revamping the economy to boost up foreign investments in the country and reduce her over-reliance on cocoa and gold, export items which occupy highly favourable positions in global markets apart from being of prime importance to the country presently. In 2005, the FDI (Foreign Development Investment) rose to 145 million dollars. One of the sectors which deserve much attention is the Tourism sector which witnessed a massive influx of tourists, their number nearly tripling in the past 5 years. The following table depicts the recent growth of the GDP and the drop in the rate of inflation:

	2005	2006	2007
GDP (billions of dollars)	10,720	12,894	14,988
Growth	5,9%	6,2%	6,3%
Inflation	15,1%	10,9%	9,4%

Source: International Monetary Fund

Los dos riesgos principales a los que se enfrenta son el deterioro de las cuentas públicas y las dificultades en el sector de la energía.

2.2. Principales sectores de la economía

El entramado empresarial ghanés está caracterizado por la existencia de unas pocas grandes empresas, a menudo participadas por el Estado o por capital extranjero. Con estas grandes empresas subsiste una multiplicidad de microempresas sin acceso a los circuitos financieros, particularmente abundantes en el sector de la distribución comercial y en el sector agrícola.

La economía sumergida tiene un gran peso en la economía y genera gran parte del empleo.

Por ello, el Gobierno ha elaborado un programa específico para tratar de fomentar la formación entre la población que trabaja en este ámbito, así como para dotarla de medios que permitan crecer a las empresas y transformarlas en parte del sistema.

The country is plagued by two issues namely the continuous shortfalls in public account and the problems of the Energy Sector.

2.2. Principal sectors of the economy

The Ghanaian business fabric comprises a few big companies, in which the state often owns shares or which are sustained with foreign capital. Existing alongside these big companies is a large number of small-scale enterprises which are so numerous in the commercial distribution and agricultural sectors and yet lack access to financial circuits.

The informal economy bears a lot of weight on employment to a large extent. For this reason, the Government has drawn up a specific programme to equip persons working in this area with the necessary skills and provide them with the means to grow their businesses and rope them into mainstream economy.

2.2.1. Agrícolas y de consumo

El sector primario tiene un gran peso específico en la economía ghanesa. No sólo representa entre el 30% y el 40% del PIB, sino que significa el 57% de los ingresos por exportación del país y emplea aproximadamente al 50% de la población activa.

Este sector se compone de cinco subsectores: agricultura (cultivos diferentes al cacao) y ganadería (que representa el 67% del PIB del sector), cacao (12%), silvicultura (10%) y pesca (11%).

En la década de los sesenta empezó un paulatino deterioro de la actividad agrícola, que se aceleró a finales de los setenta, llegando a alcanzar el nivel más bajo en la cosecha de 1983, año en que se generalizó la escasez de alimentos, debido a una importante sequía.

La tendencia del sector se ha invertido en los últimos años. Este cambio viene motivado por el programa de ajuste que centra sus esfuerzos en el sector agrario, por la fuerte depreciación

2.2.1. Cash and food crops

The Ghanaian economy is mainly driven by the primary sector. Not only does it represent 30 to 40% of the GDP, it also contributes 57% of the country's export revenue and employs approximately 50% of workers.

This sector comprises five subsectors: Agriculture (crops other than cocoa) and livestock (representing 67% of the sectorial GDP), cocoa (12%), forestry (10%) and fishing (11%).

Agricultural activities started declining in the sixties but picked up towards the close of the seventies. Agricultural activity was at its lowest ebb in 1983, year in which the country reaped a poor harvest and experienced widespread food shortage(s) resulting from the severe drought she suffered.

However, the situation took a better turn in the last few years thanks to the government's structural adjustment programme which focused on the sharp depreciation of the

del cedi, que ha hecho más rentable la venta en los mercados exteriores, y por la puesta en marcha de programas de desarrollo con financiación internacional, además de una coyuntura de altos precios internacionales de estos productos.

En este sector se centran buena parte de los esfuerzos de las reformas económicas acometidas por el Gobierno. La tasa de crecimiento de los últimos años se ha situado en el entorno del 4,5%, debido especialmente a la fuerte expansión del cultivo del cacao (que en 2006 tuvo una cosecha record) y del subsector forestal. No obstante, debería alcanzar el 6% para contribuir de manera decisiva al alivio de la pobreza en las zonas rurales.

El Banco Mundial ha ayudado a financiar las reformas del sector agrícola ghanés. Estas reformas han tenido a una mayor liberalización de la producción y comercialización agrícolas,

cedi which raked in a lot of profit for the country in external markets. Equally contributing to the positive turn of events in the primary sector were the internationally funded development programmes put in place by the government and the favourable situation of high international pricing enjoyed by the above products.

A good deal of the economic reforms embarked on by the government centered on this sector, the rate of growth of which was somewhere in the region of 4.5% due especially to the widely expanded cultivation of cocoa (production yielded a record harvest in 2006) and trees under the forestry subsector. A higher growth rate of 6% would have signified on the part of the primary sector, a more positive contribution to poverty alleviation in the rural areas.

The agricultural sector reforms which the World Bank helped to finance went a long way to liberalize agricultural production and commercialization, lift restrictions affecting

y al levantamiento de las restricciones que afectan al comercio exterior, así como a crear un clima adecuado para que se produzcan mayores inversiones en el sector. Según datos del Banco Mundial, la superficie destinada a cultivos permanentes ha aumentado de 3 millones de hectáreas en 1995 a 4,2 millones de hectáreas en la actualidad.

La Accelerated Agricultural Development Strategy (AAGDS) recoge la política a medio y largo plazo del sector. Se centra en fomentar la asociación con el sector privado, y cuenta con 7 elementos claves:

1. Mejorar el acceso a los avances tecnológicos en el sector.
2. Potenciar el desarrollo de las infraestructuras rurales (carreteras, irrigación, etc.).
3. Mejorar el acceso a los mercados de los productos agrícolas.
4. Mejorar el acceso a la financiación.
5. Llevar a cabo la reforma de la propiedad

external trade and paved the way for more investments in the sector. According to data from the World Bank, the surface area earmarked for the cultivation of imperishable crops has increased from 3 million hectares in 1995 to 4.2 hectares currently.

The Accelerated Agricultural Development Strategy (AAGDS) takes cognizance of the sector's medium and long term policy which emphasizes the need for a rapport with the private sector and has to do with 7 key elements as follows:

1. Facilitating access to technological advancements in the sector.
2. Giving impetus to the development of rural infrastructure (roads, irrigation, etc.)
3. Facilitating access to agricultural produce markets.
4. Improving access to funding.
5. Implementing the land ownership reform

de la tierra, para el más fácil acceso a ella y a la posesión de un título de propiedad que permita acceso a financiación.

6. Incentivar el cultivo de arroz, maíz y tubérculos (mandioca y ñame, fundamentalmente), para garantizar el suministro de alimentos.

7. Incentivar al sector privado para que incremente el valor añadido en cultivos tradicionales, como el cacao.

La producción agrícola está dominada por el cacao, madera, cereales tradicionales (maíz, mijo, sorgo) y tubérculos de zona tropical (mandioca, ñame, batata).

La producción sigue siendo muy vulnerable a los cambios climatológicos. Es más, dentro del sector agrícola, el desarrollo de los diversos subsectores ha sido bastante desigual. Una carencia de lluvias o un retraso en las mismas puede acarrear consecuencias cruciales no sólo en la producción agrícola, sino en la depreciación del cedi y en la tasa de inflación.

to fast-track the process of land acquisition and that of obtaining a title deed to facilitate access to funding.

6. Encouraging the cultivation of rice, maize and staple tubers like cassava and yam in order to guarantee continuous food supply.

7. Encouraging the private sector to increase the value added tax on traditional crops like cocoa.

Agricultural production is driven by products such as cocoa, timber, traditional cereals (millet and sorghum) and tropical tubers (cassava, yam and sweet potato).

Production remains highly vulnerable to climatic changes. What is more, the development of the different subsectors within the agricultural subsector has proved quite uneven. Lack or delay of the rain can seriously affect not only agricultural production but also the depreciating value of the cedi and the rate of inflation.

Además, la falta de capacidad de almacenamiento del excedente de las cosechas, es otro grave problema a nivel regional, en especial en casos de emergencia. Hay proyectos en funcionamiento para mejorar la agricultura especialmente centrados en mecanización e irrigación. El gobierno está haciendo esfuerzos para diversificar la exportación a otros productos además del cacao, como las nueces, el mango y el algodón.

Mención especial merece, dentro del sector agrícola, el subsector del cacao, ya que Ghana es el segundo mayor productor de cacao del mundo, tras Costa de Marfil. Cuatro países (Ghana, Costa de Marfil, Camerún y Nigeria) en conjunto producen el 70% del cacao mundial. Las ventas de este producto han representado tradicionalmente un 60% de las exportaciones totales de Ghana. Desde principios de 2002, el cacao ha ido aumentando de precio hasta el nivel más alto alcanzado en los últimos 15 años, como consecuencia de la situación de caos político y crisis económica que vive Costa de Marfil.

Furthermore, the lack of storage capacity for surplus produce constitutes another serious problem at the regional level especially in cases of emergency. There are ongoing projects aimed at enhancing agricultural practice particularly in the area of mechanization and irrigation. The government is doing its best to export other products such as, nuts, mango and cotton apart from cocoa.

The Cocoa subsector of the Agricultural Sector deserves special mention given that Ghana is the second major producer of cocoa in the world after Côte d'Ivoire. Four countries, namely, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Nigeria produce altogether 70% of the world's cocoa. Cocoa sales represented as usual 60% of Ghana's total exports. Cocoa prices have been on the increase since the beginning of 2002, reaching the highest level within the last 15 years as a result of Côte d'Ivoire's political chaos and economic crisis.

Ghana producía durante la década de los años sesenta más de 450.000 toneladas de cacao anuales, siendo el primer productor mundial, con una cuota en el mercado internacional superior al 30%. No obstante, durante la cosecha de 1983/84 la producción descendió al mínimo de 159.000 toneladas. Desde entonces, la producción se ha recuperado significativamente, debido particularmente al aumento de los precios pagados a los productores, que desde 1990 han incrementado un 50% de media. La producción de cacao aumento considerablemente desde las 339.000 toneladas en 2001/02 hasta las 479.000 toneladas en 2002/03 y 737.000 toneladas en 2003/04, lo que supuso el máximo histórico hasta la fecha.

During the sixties, Ghana was producing more than 450,000 tons of cocoa annually as the world's leading producer of cocoa with a quota of over 30% on the international market. However, between 1983 and 1984, production dropped to a minimum of 159,000 tons picking up again since then, particularly because farmers started receiving an average increase of 50% in cocoa prices since 1990. Production increased considerably from 339,000 tons between 2001 and 2002 to 479,000 tons between 2002 and 2003, rising further to 737,000 tons between 2003 and 2004, an all-time high never before recorded in the history of the country.

Estos mayores niveles de producción se han atribuido a las favorables condiciones climáticas, combinadas con la estrategia de reforma del mercado del cacao implantada por el Gobierno del New Patriotic Party (NPP). No obstante, la producción de la cosecha 2004/05 sufrió un descenso, atribuido a la naturaleza errática de las lluvias, que afectaron a la cosecha en un momento crítico de su desarrollo, aunque se volvió a obtener otro record en 2006. Sin embargo, la presión por mantener altos niveles de producción ha hecho surgir nuevas preocupaciones referentes a la calidad del cultivo, que ha sido una de las ventajas competitivas de Ghana en este sector.

El cacao es la segunda partida exportadora (el oro ocupa el primer lugar desde 2005) de Ghana, con 818 millones de dólares en 2003, 1.071 millones en 2004, 908 millones en 2005, y un record de 1.187 en 2006.

These high levels of production recorded could be attributed to favourable climatic conditions coupled with the implementation of the cocoa market reform strategy by the ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP). However, the 2004/2005 production suffered a fall due to erratic rainfall pattern which affected the crop at so crucial a time as the early stages of its development even though production hit another record high in 2006. However, pressure for sustaining the high level(s) of production resulted in new concerns for maintaining the high quality of the crop which constitutes one of Ghana's advantages over her competitors.

Cocoa is the second export item after gold which has occupied the first position since 2005. The crop earned Ghana some 818 million dollars in 2003, 1,071 million dollars in 2004, 908 million dollars in 2005 and a record sum of 1,187 in 2006.

El Gobierno ha venido incentivando la producción mediante el establecimiento de precios más altos para el cacao y eliminando los controles a los precios de los alimentos. Sin embargo, registra poca inversión y escaso desarrollo tecnológico. El sector continúa regulado desde la Administración. El *Ghana Cocoa Board* (Cocobod), a través de su *Produce Buying Company* (PBC), tiene prácticamente el monopolio de la exportación del cacao (70%), que adquiere a los agricultores a un precio oficial, con el que garantiza una renta mínima a los agricultores. Las instituciones de Bretton Woods insisten en recomendar la liberalización del sector como solución para atraer inversiones y reducir la carga fiscal que esta política intervencionista implica para el Estado. El Gobierno, por su parte, considera que la liberalización del sector puede conllevar una disminución de la calidad del producto que hoy por hoy es una de las más altas del mundo. La mayor parte de la producción del cacao es llevada a cabo por pequeños

To encourage production, the Government started paying high prices for cocoa and lifting price controls on foodstuffs but there was hardly any investment or technological advancement. The sector continued being under government's control. The Ghana Cocoa Board (Cocobod) which enjoyed practically 70% monopoly in cocoa exportation through its Produce Buying Company, (PBC) acquired its supply from farmers at a meagre price which left them with very little revenue. The Bretton Woods Institutions insisted on the liberalization of the sector as a solution to attracting investments and reducing the tax burden which the government's interventionist policy imposed on the state, a line of action which the government on its part was not keen on taking, fearing a reduction in the quality of Ghana's cocoa which is rated as being among the world's finest species today. Cocoa production is mostly carried out by small-scale farmers with less than 3 hectares of land situated mainly in the Brong Ahafo,

agricultores cuyos terrenos no alcanzan las tres hectáreas, principalmente en las regiones de Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central, Este, Oeste y Volta, donde la pluviosidad está entre 1.000 y 1.500 mm. La totalidad de la producción se compra a precios fijos por el Cocobod.

Se han desarrollado programas para proveer al agricultor de los factores necesarios y para la plantación de especies más resistentes. Los programas de ayuda han suministrado semillas para reemplazar árboles perdidos por la edad y el mal tiempo (más del 25% de los árboles ghaneses tenían más de 30 años). La superficie de cultivo se desea aumentar en 100.000 hectáreas, que se añadirán a las 850.000 hectáreas cultivadas actualmente. También se están realizando esfuerzos encaminados a aumentar la productividad pasando de los 450 Kg./ha en los campos más productivos hasta los 800 – 1.000 Kg./ha conseguidos en Malasia. Todo ello requerirá fertilizantes e insecticidas que los agricultores tienen dificultades en adquirir tras la supresión de subsidios. También han sido introducidas mejoras en las infraestructuras con el fin de mejorar el transporte desde las zonas productoras, evitando los colapsos previos.

Central, Eastern, Western and Volta regions where rainfall is between 1000 and 1500mm. Cocobod buys all the produce from these regions at fixed prices.

Programmes were drawn to acquaint farmers with factors which favour the planting of cocoa trees. They would equally be taught how to grow more resistant trees. Thanks to aid programmes, farmers have been supplied with seeds to plant new trees in place of dead ones which had been in existence for a long time or suffered harsh weather conditions. Over 25% of the trees in Ghana are more than 30 years old. It is hoped that the surface area of arable land would increase by 100,000 hectares in addition to the 850,000 hectares already cultivated. Efforts are also underway to increase the productivity of crops obtained from Malaysia by increasing their surface area from 450kg/ha to between 800 and 1000kg/ha. Farmers are unable to access fertilizers and insecticides necessary for the planned increase in productivity following the removal of subsidies by Government. Some roads were rehabilitated to facilitate the transportation of crops from the production zones in a bid to avoid previous lapses.

Otro sector de gran relevancia es la madera. Los bosques cubren un tercio de la superficie total de Ghana, aunque no todos son apropiados para la explotación comercial. La industria maderera se concentra fundamentalmente en el occidente del país.

Los productos de la madera y de la serrería representan aproximadamente el 7% de la producción manufacturera y el 8% de los ingresos por exportación, es decir, es la tercera exportación en importancia tras los productos minerales y cacao, con ingresos en torno a los 233 millones de dólares en el año 2005. Se estima que la industria emplea alrededor del 15% de la población activa. Debido a las razones medioambientales, se están produciendo restricciones a las exportaciones de madera. En 1989 se prohibió la exportación de 18 especies de troncos, y este número ha ido aumentando gradualmente. Se estima que la tasa de deforestación debido a la industria maderera ha sido del 2% anual desde 1980.

Another highly-important sector is that of timber. Forests cover a third of the surface area of the country. Not all of them are suitable for commercial use though. The Western Region is basically home to the timber industry.

Wood and sawn products represent approximately 7% of the manufactured products and 8% of export revenue, which means that timber is the third most important export item after mineral products and cocoa. Timber fetched the country revenue of about 233 million dollars in 2005. It is estimated that the timber industry employs about 15% of the working population. As part of plans to save the environment, the government started scaling down timber exports to the point of slapping restrictions on as many as 18 species in 1989. The number is increasing steadily. It is estimated that the rate of deforestation attributed to the timber industry has stood at 2% annually since 1980.

La Cámara de Comercialización de la Madera de Ghana (Ghana Timber Marketing Board) ha sido sustituida por dos nuevos organismos, el *Timber Export Development Division*, (encargado de la comercialización y de fijar los precios), y el *Forest Products Inspection Bureau*, que supervisa los contratos, fija los niveles mínimos de calidad y vigila que no se produzcan transacciones ilegales.

Los principales importadores de la madera ghanés son Alemania y el Reino Unido.

Respecto del sector pesquero, hay que distinguir entre la pesca marítima, que es la principal, y la continental. Ghana tiene 539 Km. de costa con una plataforma continental de 200 millas náuticas de explotación exclusiva y 12 millas náuticas continentales en forma de lago. No obstante, a pesar de que el sector ha ido en aumento y se ha multiplicado la producción hasta alcanzar alrededor de 420 mil toneladas de media es insuficiente para abastecer la demanda nacional que se estima que es de unas 720 mil toneladas al año. Aún así, en 2006 se

The Ghana Timber Marketing Board was replaced with 2 new supervisory bodies namely, the Timber Export Development Division in charge of sales and pricing and the Forestry Products Inspection Bureau responsible for supervising contracts, determining the minimum levels of quality and forestalling illegal transactions.

The main importers of Ghana's timber are Germany and the United Kingdom.

Regarding the fishing sector, it is necessary to distinguish between coastal fishing and continental fishing. Ghana owns 539 kilometres of coastal area with a continental platform of 200 nautical miles for exclusive use and 12 continental nautical miles in lake shape. Nonetheless, despite the increasing growth of the sector and the sharp rise in production running into some 420,000 average tons, the annual national demand of 720,000 tons could still not be met. Even so, a bumper catch of tuna and shell fish worth 52 million dollars was exported out of the

exportaron 52 millones de dólares en atún y mariscos.

2.2.2. Industriales y de servicios

La participación del sector industrial en el PIB es de cerca del 25%. Tras la crisis del período 2000-2001, el sector industrial empezó a mostrar claros signos de recuperación, experimentando un crecimiento de un 7,3% en 2005 con respecto al año anterior. Continúa la política de liberalización de la economía y fomento de la participación privada. La política industrial se ha centrado también en las industrias orientadas a la exportación y en el uso de fuentes locales particularmente productos agrícolas para la producción industrial. Se estima que el 75% de esta producción es generada por el sector privado.

El sector secundario se compone de cuatro subsectores: manufacturas, construcción, minería y canteras, y servicios públicos (suministro eléctrico, de aguas, etc.). El sector manufacturero representa más del 36% de la producción total del sector secundario, y se compone de actividades basadas en recursos naturales (comida procesada, bebidas, textiles y confección, madera procesada y papel) y de

country in 2006.

2.2.2. Industries and services

The Industrial Sector contributes to nearly 25% of the GDP. Picking up again after the 2000/2001 economic crisis, the sector started showing clear signs of recovery, under the economic liberalization and private participation promotion policy. The sector registered a 7.3% growth in 2005 as against the previous year. In order to stimulate industrial production, industrial policy also focused on export-oriented industries and the use of local materials particularly sources for industrial production. It is estimated that 75% of industrial production is carried out by the private sector.

The secondary sector comprises four subsectors namely, manufactures, construction, mines and quarries and public services such as electricity, water supply, etc. The manufacturing subsector represents more than 36% of the secondary sector's total production with activities based on the use of natural resources. Products include processed food, drinks,

industria pesada (derivados del petróleo, químicos, productos metálicos y no metálicos, productos eléctricos y equipos de transporte). El sector de la construcción, que comprende vivienda, carreteras y puentes, irrigación y proyectos hidroeléctricos, representa el 33% de la producción industrial. La minería representa el 21%, y los suministros públicos, un 10%.

A partir de la independencia en 1957, el gobierno ghanés prestó gran atención al desarrollo industrial, en un intento de disminuir la gran dependencia de la economía del cacao. El resultado fue un aumento de la participación de la industria en el PIB, alcanzando el 10% en 1960 y el 14% en 1970. A comienzos de los años setenta Ghana poseía una razonable estructura industrial. Destacaban las fábricas de cemento y cerveza, las refinerías de aceite y textiles, así como los aserraderos, las plantas procesadoras de madera y cacao, y la fábrica de aluminio de Valco.

Tras la adopción del Programa de

textiles and clothing, processed wood and paper. Heavy industry includes petroleum by-products, chemicals, metallic and non-metallic products, electrical equipment and transport machinery. The construction subsector which deals with housing, roads and bridges, irrigation and hydroelectric projects represents 33% of industrial production followed by the mining subsector with 21% and the public supplies subsector with 10%.

After Ghana gained independence in 1957, the government paid special attention to the country's industrial development in order to reduce her extreme reliance on cocoa as an export item. This strategy gave impetus to industrialization resulting in a 10 and 14% growth GDP in 1960 and 1970 respectively. Ghana possessed quite a good industrial structure at the beginning of the 70's. Prominent among her industries were the cement factory, breweries, oil refinery, textile and saw mills, wood and cocoa processing plants and the Aluminum factory of Valco.

Following the adoption of the Economic

Recuperación Económica, la evolución de la industria ha mejorado sustancialmente. El positivo impacto de las reformas comenzó a apreciarse a partir de mediados de los años 80. La utilización de la capacidad productiva aumentó al 44,5% en 1992. Sin embargo, muchas empresas se vieron forzadas a cerrar a causa de las reformas, y otras no pudieron crecer debido a los altos tipos de interés, a los gastos bancarios y a la falta de financiación. Los sectores que han experimentado mayores mejoras son el textil, metal, plásticos y minerales.

La mejora en los índices de producción industrial se ha debido, en primer lugar, a la liberalización de la política comercial y, en segundo lugar, al crecimiento de la demanda interna, aliviada por unos mejores resultados procedentes de los sectores del cacao, madera y oro. También deben considerarse los esfuerzos por fomentar el desarrollo de nuevas industrias, tanto nacionales como extranjeras, que dieron lugar en 1994 a la promulgación de una nueva ley de inversiones (*Ghana Investment Promotion Act*) que sustituyó a la de 1985, y que elimina los obstáculos a la inversión de la anterior legislación.

Recovery Programme, the industrial sector witnessed tremendous growth as the positive impact of the reforms started being felt from the mid 80's onwards. Ghana's productive capacity rose to 44.5% in 1992. Notwithstanding the successes chalked, many businesses were compelled to fold up because of the very reforms promoting their growth. Others simply remained stagnant in the face of the high interest rates and the lack of funds. Nevertheless, the textiles, metal, plastics and mineral subsectors made major strides.

The improvement in the indices of industrial production is the result of the trade liberalization policy in the first place and the increasing internal demand for the products concerned coupled with the highly favourable performance of the cocoa, wood and gold subsectors in the second place. Efforts to whip up interest in new industries (both national and foreign) in order to aid their growth gave rise in 1994 to the promulgation of a new law on investment, the Ghana Investment Promotion Act which replaced the 1985 law and cleared the obstacles to investments.

En el año 2000, el Gobierno decidió introducir un gravamen sobre las importaciones del 25% para proteger la industria local, una medida inusual en un país que ha liderado en África las rebajas arancelarias. Los empresarios ghaneses, en general, no dudan en señalar la dificultad de acceso a la financiación como el mayor impedimento para el crecimiento de sus negocios, ya que los tipos de interés de los préstamos oscilan entre un 12% y un 15%.

El sector de la construcción está caracterizado por la presencia de un gran número de pequeñas y medianas empresas nacionales, mientras que los grandes proyectos de ingeniería y edificación son llevados a cabo por contratistas extranjeros. Como se comentó anteriormente, representa el 33% del PIB del sector secundario. El 50% de la construcción está en manos de empresas privadas, correspondiendo la otra mitad a empresas públicas.

In the year 2000, in her attempt to protect the local industry, the government decided to impose a 25% duty on imports, a rather unusual measure for Ghana to adopt, having always spearheaded the cause of low tariffs in Africa. The move triggered off complaints from many Ghanaian businessmen about their inability to access funds given the high interest rates of loans fluctuating between 12 and 15%. They saw the situation as inimical to the growth of their business.

The construction sector boasts a large number of small and medium state enterprises. Foreign contractors handle major engineering and construction projects. As already indicated, the sector represents 33% of the GDP of the secondary sector. 50% of construction works remains in the hands of private enterprises while the other half is handled by state enterprises.

Este se ha mostrado muy dinámico en los últimos años, sobre todo, en materia de construcción de viviendas está experimentando un gran crecimiento. El Gobierno cuenta con un ambicioso programa de inversiones en infraestructura viaria que será financiado en buena parte por la comunidad internacional de donantes.

El Gobierno ha señalado como prioritaria la finalización de las siguientes infraestructuras algunas de las cuales llevan tiempo en proceso:

- Finalizar la construcción de tres autopistas: Accra-Yamoransa; Accra-Aflao; y Accra-Kumasi. Éstas permitirán un mejor acceso a las zonas rurales, así como entroncar con la carretera tras-ECOWAS (todavía en proyecto).
- Se seleccionará y mejorará una vía principal hacia cada región productiva, para mejorar el acceso de los productos agrícolas a los núcleos urbanos.

State enterprises have grown in leaps and bounds in recent years, making giant strides especially in the construction of housing units. The Government envisages embarking on an ambitious programme of investment in road infrastructure. The programme will be financed largely by the International Donor Community.

The Government gave priority to the completion of the following infrastructural projects some of which demand a lot of time:

- Three motorways, namely, Accra-Yamoransa; Accra-Aflao and Accra-Kumasi. When completed, these motorways would allow easy access to rural areas and link up with the ECOWAS Road which is still under construction.
- Rehabilitation of a selected major road leading to each region in order to facilitate the transportation of agricultural produce to the urban centres.

Se mejorará la gestión de los puertos (Tema, Takoradi y puertos secos) mediante su progresiva privatización.

Minería

Por lo que respecta al sector minero, éste incluye producción de minerales como oro (que es la primera fuente de ingresos de divisas), bauxita, manganeso, diamantes, sal y arena.

Ghana es el segundo productor de oro de África (en 2006 produjo un 12% del oro extraído en África, lo que equivale a 66 toneladas, según datos del Banco Africano) y supone la principal exportación del país. A pesar de su escasa participación en el PIB, el subsector del oro fundamental para la economía ghanesa al ser su principal fuente de ingresos de divisas, y al tener cualquier cambio en los precios internacionales importantes consecuencias en la balanza de pagos del país. Los ingresos por exportación de oro vienen a representar alrededor de un 30% del total de ingresos por exportación.

- Managing effectively the Tema and Takoradi harbours and dry docks through their gradual privatization.

Mining

With respect to the mining sector, minerals produced include gold (principal foreign exchange earner), bauxite, manganese, diamond, salt and sand.

Ghana is the second largest producer of gold in Africa (in 2006, she produced 12% of the total quantity of Africa's gold representing 66 tons according to data provided by the African Bank.) The mineral is the country's main export. Notwithstanding its meagre contribution to the GDP, gold is the mainstay of the Ghanaian economy, being its main source of foreign exchange. Any change in international prices will have adverse effects on the country's balance of payments. Revenue from gold exports got to about 30% of the total export revenue.

El sector estuvo dominado por el sector público hasta la aprobación de la Ley de la Minería (Minerals and Mining Act) en 1986 y el inicio del proceso privatizador. Ambas medidas llevaron a un rápido incremento de la inversión en el subsector, así como a un aumento del valor añadido del sector minero y a una mayor cuota de éste en el total de las exportaciones. Como consecuencia de esto, en 2006 se registró un 42,6% de crecimiento anual en el sector minero, un 93% del cual se debe a la exportación de oro.

El mayor productor de oro de Ghana es AngloGold Ashanti, empresa constituida en 2004 tras la fusión de la sudafricana AngloGold y Ashanti Goldfields. Antes de la fusión, la zona de Ashanti ya era desde hacía tiempo la mayor productora de oro del país, y una serie de programas de expansión cuadruplicaron su producción, se pasó de 300.000 onzas en 1985 a 1,3 millones de onzas en 1999. Ashanti solía acaparar el 90% de la producción ghanesa, pero esta cifra se ha reducido al 50% en los últimos años debido al declive en su producción y al aumento de la producción de otras minas (por ejemplo, Teberebie, Billiton Bogosu, Ghanaian Australian Goldfields).

The sector stayed under the aegis of the Public Sector until the approval of the Minerals and Mining Act in 1986 and the start of the privatization process, measures which provided impetus for more investments in the subsector, better quality of the products of the mining sector and an increase in its export quota within the totality of Ghana's exports. As a result of the above, the mining sector registered a 42.6% annual growth, 93% of which was attributable to gold exports.

The major producer of gold in Ghana is AngloGold Ashanti, a company which was set up in 2004 following the merger between the South African company AngloGold and the Ghanaian company Ashanti Goldfields. Before the merger, Ashanti Goldfields was already the major producer of the country's gold for a long time. Following a series of expansion programmes, it quadrupled its production from 300,000 ounces in 1985 to 1.3 million ounces in 1999. The company used to control 90% of total production but the figure dropped by 50% in recent years as a result of the decrease in its production on one hand and the increase in the production of other mines (Teberebie, Billiton Bogosu, Ghana-Australia Goldfields for instance).

La comercialización del oro en Ghana es llevada a cabo por la *Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation* (PMMC). En 1989, se legalizaron las actividades a pequeña escala sin el requisito de concesión administrativa previa. El hecho de que estos mineros reciban el 90% del precio del oro ha favorecido el desarrollo de una minería a pequeña escala, que, sin embargo, representa una parte importante de la producción total. Desde la liberalización de esta parte del sector se ha incrementado la producción total de oro, quedando los pequeños productores en conjunto en la quinta posición en la escala de producción del país.

El oro se ha consolidado como la principal exportación de Ghana en los últimos años, por las alteraciones en el precio internacional. En 2006, esto supuso 1.277 millones de dólares, y en 2007 1.565 millones de dólares.

The Precious Minerals Marketing Corporation (PMMC) is in charge of the gold market in Ghana. In 1989, it legalized small-scale gold production, without prior administrative concession. Small-scale mining gained grounds, representing a significant part of the total production as producers were paid not less than 90% of the price of gold for their labour. Since the liberalization of this part of the sector, the country's total gold production has increased, placing all small-scale producers in fifth position on the country's production scale.

Gold became Ghana's chief export in recent years due to the international price instability. The price of gold was 1.277 million dollars in 2006 and 1.565 million dollars in 2007.

En cuanto a los diamantes, las explotaciones más importantes se encuentran localizadas en la cuenca del río Birim. Los diamantes obtenidos tienen un destino fundamentalmente industrial.

Este sector ha tenido una desafortunada historia caracterizada por la corrupción y el contrabando, además de por la deficiente gestión de la empresa pública *Ghana Consolidated Diamonds* (GCD). Según datos del GCD, la producción de 1978 fue de 1,4 quilates, y declinó hasta los 259.358 quilates en 1988. Desde 1995 se ha producido un giro significativo en la producción de diamantes, que llegó a su máximo en 2001 con 1,09 millones de quilates. Esta mejora generalizada fue favorecida por la reorganización de la GCD, que fue privatizada a principios de los 90. No obstante, los continuos problemas de la GCD contribuyeron a la caída de la producción hasta los 905.000 quilates en 2003, y la producción continúa a un cuarto de su capacidad total. El Gobierno ha estado intentando privatizar GCD durante varios

In the area of diamonds, the most important mines lie in the Birim basin. Production is basically at the industrial level.

Sad to say, this sector continues to be plagued by corruption and smuggling under a poorly-managed company, Ghana Consolidated Diamonds (GCD). Data provided by the GCD shows the 1978 production plummeting from 1.4 million carats to 259,358 carats in 1988. Fortunately, production picked up again and, rising significantly since 1995, it got to its peak in 2001 registering 1.9 million carats. The nation-wide rise in production came about because of the privatization of the GCD in the early 90's but again, the company crumbled under its endless problems with production nosediving to 905,000 carats in 2003, representing only a quarter of total capacity. The Government has been trying to privatize the GCD for years without success. An American company, Sapper and Associates, won the bid for its acquisition at

the beginning of 2004 but failed on two años. Una compañía estadounidense, Sapper & Associates, ganó la licitación para la adquisición de GCD a principios de 2004, pero no llegó a tiempo en dos ocasiones a satisfacer el adelanto del 10%, este es, 3 millones de dólares, al Gobierno, lo que implicó la ruptura de la negociaciones. Se espera que la GCD se ponga nuevamente a la venta, pero el proceso está siendo lento.

Ghana es uno de los mayores exportadores de manganeso del mundo. La producción ha aumentado desde que la *Ghana National Manganese Corporation* fue privatizada en 1995. La nueva propietaria, *Ghana Manganese Company*, llevó a cabo reestructuraciones importantes y puso en marcha un programa inversor, lo que supuso un incremento en la producción de 193.096 toneladas en 1995 a 1,7 millones de toneladas en 2005. Sin embargo, las exportaciones disminuyeron un 2.7% en 2006, en que se exportaron 1,65 millones de toneladas.

Otro sector que presenta gran potencial es el

occasions to pay on time the 10% advance of 3 million dollars requested by the Government, thereby bringing negotiations to a halt. The GCD is expected to go up for sale again, but the process is slow.

Ghana is one of the world's major exporters of manganese. Production started going up since the privatization of the Ghana National Manganese Company in 1995. The new company, Ghana Manganese Company, carried out major restructuring programmes and put in place an investment programme which saw production rising from 193,096 tons in 1995 to 1.7 million tons in 2005. Notwithstanding the significant increase in production, manganese exports dropped to 1.65 million tons in 2006, signifying a 2.7% decrease.

Another sector which has a huge potential

aluminio. La empresa minera americana Alcoa ha firmado un acuerdo con el gobierno ghanés, el Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) para desarrollar la industria del aluminio en el país.

Alcoa posee un 10% de Volta Aluminium Company (Valco) y el 90% restante pertenece al gobierno, desde que lo compró a Kaiser internacional en 2004. El gobierno ha estado buscando un socio estratégico para gestionar Valco y para explotar los depósitos de bauxita del país, que se puede refinar para obtener aluminio por Valco.

Además, Alcoa está trabajando junto con el gobierno en un proyecto para construir una refinería con capacidad para 1.5 millones de toneladas al año y para emprender la construcción de un ferrocarril y mejorar algunas infraestructuras más. Sin embargo no se han facilitado datos de cuánto se pretende invertir en este proyecto. Este proyecto está entre los objetivos del gobierno ghanés de establecer una amplia industria de aluminio en el país.

is that of aluminium. The American mineral company, Alcoa signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ghanaian Government to develop the aluminium industry in the country.

Alcoa has 10% shares in the Volta Aluminium Company (Valco) with the remaining 90% belonging to the government since the time of its purchase from Kaiser International in 2004. The government has been in search of a strategic partner to manage Valco and also to mine the country's bauxite deposits which Valco can then refine into aluminium.

Besides, Alcoa is collaborating with the government on a project to construct a refinery with an annual capacity of 1.5 million tons, build a railway and carry out other facelifts. However, there is no data estimating how much is to be invested in the project which forms part of the Ghanaian government's objectives of expanding the aluminium industry.

Energía

El sector energético en Ghana, que representa un 2,6% del PIB, sigue siendo extremadamente dependiente de la energía hidroeléctrica, que representa el 70% del consumo final energía primaria. En el ámbito empresarial, Ghana importa el 100% del petróleo que consume. La planificación para la generación eléctrica del país muestra una excesiva dependencia de la energía hidroeléctrica, que supone el 70% de la energía generada. No obstante, Ghana está acometiendo una serie de proyectos encaminados a diversificar sus fuentes de energía.

Ghana genera 1.850 millones de kilovatios/hora de energía eléctrica, exporta 300 millones a otros países de la zona. El agua es la principal cantidad (972 millones Kw./hora) en la estación hidroeléctrica de Akosombo (construida en 1968); otro pequeño lago alimenta la estación de Kpong. Ambas centrales tienen una capacidad generadora de 1.082 millones de kilovatios/hora. La dependencia del nivel de agua de estas estaciones hace que la oferta de

Energy

The energy sector in Ghana represents 2.6% of the GDP and continues to rely heavily on hydroelectric power which represents 70% of the final primary energy consumption. In the context of business, Ghana imports 100% of its oil consumption. Electrical power generation planning in the country indicates an over-dependence on hydro-electrical power representing 70% of the country's generated energy. Ghana is embarking on a series of projects designed to diversify its sources of energy.

Ghana generates 1,850 million kilowatts of electric energy per hour and exports 3 billion of same to other countries in the region. Water is the main source of power generation in the country. The Volta Lake is the main provider of electric power (972 million kilowatts per hour) in the Akosombo hydroelectric station (built in 1968) while the Kpong hydroelectric station is fed by a smaller lake. Both power stations have a on the level of water in these stations makes

energía sea vulnerable a los cambios climáticos.

A finales del 2000, se inauguró en Takoradi la segunda fase de la central de ciclo combinado de 660 millones de kilovatios/hora, para cuya construcción se constituyó una joint venture entre la Volta River Authority y la compañía norteamericana CMS, que ha supuesto uno de los primeros pasos del Gobierno en la liberalización del sector.

Existen además otros controvertidos proyectos como el proyecto hidroeléctrico que prevé la construcción de una central en Bui, en el río Volta Negro, en el que está implicada la compañía británica Brown and Root. Este proyecto ha sido muy contestado por su posible impacto sobre el medioambiente, porque podría inundar parte del vecino Costa de Marfil y porque el caudal del río en ese punto varía considerablemente según las estaciones.

power supply vulnerable to climatic changes.

At the end of the year 2000, the second phase of the combined cycle power station of 660 million kilowatts/hour was inaugurated in Takoradi. The construction was a joint venture between the Volta River Authority and the American company, CMS. The venture was one of the first steps towards liberalizing the sector.

There are other controversial projects such as the hydroelectric project targeting the construction of a power station in Bui, in the Black Volta specifically. The project which involved the British Company Brown and Root generated a lot of debate arising from environmental concerns that it would flood part of neighboring Côte d'Ivoire given that the level of the river bed at Bui changes considerably depending on the season.

Desde septiembre de 2006 y durante buena parte del 2007 hubo restricciones eléctricas, a lo que el gobierno reaccionó aumentando la oferta, incrementando la eficiencia y con una revisión tarifaria.

El Gobierno ha preparado un plan para reformar el sector energético. Mientras que la *Public Utilities Regulatory Commission*, que se estableció en 1997, ha ido aumentando las tarifas eléctrica y del agua para recuperar las pérdidas del sector público, el Ministerio de Energía y Minas ha diseñado un ambicioso plan para privatizar este sector.

La Tema Oil Refinery fue reestructurada y al igual que en el caso de la Compañía Eléctrica de Ghana, el Gobierno tiene intención de privatizarla cuando la coyuntura económica sea propicia. Sin embargo, la reforma más importante consistirá en separar la distribución de la Volta River Authority (VRA). La VRA, a la que pertenece la presa de Akosombo, tendrá que garantizar a las empresas independientes de generación de energía el acceso a las líneas de transmisión.

The country experienced since September 2006 and for the greater part of 2007, frequent power cuts, a situation which the government addressed by increasing the power supply and efficiency of the system. Tariffs were increased as well.

While the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission which was established in 1997 was increasing electricity and water tariffs to recover losses in the Public Sector, the Ministry of Mines and Energy was also drawing up an ambitious plan for the privatization of the Energy Sector.

The Government intends privatizing the restructured Tema Oil Refinery as soon as the economic situation improves just as it did with the Electricity Company of Ghana. The most important reform however lies in separating the distribution of power from the Volta River Authority (VRA) which owns the Akosombo Dam, but has to grant the independent companies generating power access to transmission lines,

Este plan de separar la transmisión de la VRA facilitaría proyectos de generación de energía independientes y fomentaría la competencia en este sector. Entrando en el sector del gas, Ghana está involucrada en el proyecto regional para la construcción de un gaseoducto que, partiendo de Nigeria, atraviese las aguas jurisdiccionales de Benin y Togo, hasta llegar a Ghana (600 millas marinas). Es el proyecto del gaseoducto West African Gas Pipeline (WAGPCO) y permitirá a estos países el suministro a largo plazo de una forma de energía muy barata: el gas procedente de la terminal que Chevron tiene en Escravos, en Nigeria, país que a la sazón es la quinta reserva de gas del estimado del proyecto es de unos 620 millones de dólares y su inicio estaba previsto a partir de finales de diciembre de 2007, aunque todavía no a entrado en funcionamiento a abril de 2008. Las partes implicadas en el proyecto son los gobiernos de Ghana, Nigeria, Benin y Togo, junto a dos gigantes del petróleo: Anglo-Dutch, Shell y Chevron. El gas supone, sin duda la alternativa más realista a la excesiva dependencia de la energía hidroeléctrica y de las importaciones de petróleo.

a plan which would facilitate the generation of power for them and help build capacity in the energy sector. With respect to the gas sector, it is necessary to mention Ghana's involvement in the regional project for the construction of a gas pipeline starting from Nigeria across the territorial waters of Benin and Togo down to Ghana. The pipeline, expected to span 600 nautical miles, will provide these countries with a long-term supply of energy at a very low cost. The gas referred to here is the one flowing from Chevron's terminal into the Escravos distributary in Nigeria. Nigeria actually ranks fifth in gas production in the world. The project, estimated to cost some 620 million dollars, was expected to take off in December 2007 but has not seen the light of as of April 2008. The parties involved in the project are the governments of Nigeria, Benin and Togo alongside two giant oil companies, Shell (English) and Chevron (Dutch). Gas is certainly the most practical alternative to the country's excessive reliance on hydroelectric power and the concomitant imports of crude oil.

Con la apertura de la segunda fase de la central térmica de Takoradi, la capacidad de generación eléctrica es actualmente de unos 1.260 Mw., pero se prevé aumentarla hasta 2.300 Mw., una vez entren en funcionamiento las dos centrales de ciclo combinado de Tema. También se prevé para el año 2008 la construcción de una central térmica en Tema de 3000Mw.

The capacity of generated power is now running into some 1,260 Mw with the opening of the second phase of the Takoradi thermal power station. The figure is expected to reach 2,300 once the 2 combined –cycle power stations of Tema start operating. A thermal plant with a capacity of 3000Mw is also to be constructed in Tema. The Project is slated for 2008.

Servicios

El sector servicios tiene un peso importante en la economía nacional, representando el 29,9% del PIB, y es el sector económico que está registrando un mayor crecimiento.

Services

As the fastest growing economic sector representing 29.9% of the GDP, the Service Sector occupies an important position in the nation's economy.

El turismo se ha convertido en la tercera fuente de divisas del país tras el oro y el cacao, según los últimos datos facilitados por el Ghana Tourist Board, Ghana recibió más de 500.000 turistas en 2004, lo que supuso unos ingresos de 640 millones de dólares.

Tourism is presently the third source of foreign exchange earnings after gold and cocoa. According to the latest figures provided by the Ghana Tourist Board, Ghana received more than 500,000 tourists in 2004 with revenue running into some 640 million dollars.

En 2006 se contabilizaron unos ingresos de unos 840 millones de dólares. El turismo es uno de los sectores a los que el Gobierno está dando mayor empuje, en su afán por atraer divisas. Con este fin, el Gobierno ha aprobado un plan a cinco años, el Strategic Tourism Development Plan a través del cual se pretende atraer 1 millón de turistas cada año a partir del 2007.

Ghana está a la cabeza como destino turístico en África Occidental. El crecimiento del turismo en el país es resultado de la estabilidad política de la que goza, así como de las mejoras y cambios sociales, económicos y tecnológicos. La atracción de turismo al país también se debe a la celebración de varios eventos importantes como el Festival Pan Africano (PANAFEST), Emancipation Day Celebrations, El Festival Nacional de Arte y Cultura (NAFAC), la Copa de África o la Conferencia Ministerial de la UNCTAD.

In 2006, foreign exchange earnings stood at 840 million dollars. Tourism is one of the areas receiving the most attention from the Government in its bid to attract foreign exchange. A 5-year development plan, the Strategic Tourism Development Plan was thus put in place to draw a million tourists to the country every year from 2007 onwards.

Ghana is a leading tourism destination in West Africa. The growth of the tourist industry is a result of political stability as well as social, economic and technological developments and changes taking place in the country. The influx of tourists is equally attributable to major events like the Pan African Festival (PANAFEST), Emancipation Day celebrations, National Festival of Arts and Culture (NAFAC) the African Cup Tournament and the UNCTAD Ministerial Conference.

Transporte

El sector transporte en Ghana representa el 5% del PIB y genera y consume buena parte de los ingresos y gastos presupuestos. Tras su independencia en 1957, Ghana tenía una de las mejores redes de carreteras de los países en vías de desarrollo, pero durante la década de los 70 el sistema de transporte y los puertos se deterioraron considerablemente. Desde principios de los 80 se han llevado a cabo importantes labores de reparación de las infraestructuras de transporte. No obstante, se requiere aún mucha más inversión de la realizada hasta el momento, y se espera que se desarrollen más proyectos en los próximos años. Durante la pasada década, el Gobierno ha dirigido una parte significativa del presupuesto de capital a la inversión en las tan necesitadas labores de mejora de las infraestructuras del país, y actualmente está delegando, cada vez en mayor medida, en el sector privado la financiación de nuevos proyectos.

El transporte por carretera es la principal vía de transporte nacional, y representa cerca

Transportation

Ghana's transport sector represents 5% of the GDP. It generates and consumes a great deal of budgetary income and expenditure. After her independence in 1957, Ghana put in place one of the finest road networks among those of sister developing countries. Unfortunately, the transport system and the ports started experiencing lapses which led to their deplorable state in the 70s. In spite of the major rehabilitation carried out in the area of transportation since the beginning of the 80s, much more investment is needed. More projects are still in the pipeline for the next few years. The Government earmarked a chunk of its capital budget for the badly needed facelifts in the past decade. To a large extent, it continues to entrust funding of new projects to the private sector.

Road transport constitutes 98% of commercial transport. It is the nation's

del 98% del transporte de mercancías. De todas formas, Ghana carece de un sistema público de transporte terrestre bien estructurado y eficiente. *Ghana Private Road Transport Union*, el organismo responsable de la mayor parte del sistema nacional de transporte por carretera, no ha sido capaz de proveer suficientes medios de transporte público para cubrir las necesidades de todas las personas que se tienen que desplazar diariamente a sus lugares de trabajo, y esto ha provocado una gran proliferación de vehículos privados en las carreteras. Esto ha empeorado enormemente la congestión del tráfico. Ghana tiene, en comparación con otros países de la región, una escasa red de carreteras asfaltadas. Para mejorar el mantenimiento de las carreteras el *Road Fund Board*. El *Road Fund* genera fondos a partir de impuestos y tasas relacionadas con el tráfico rodado. El Gobierno está actualmente en proceso de institucionalización de un sistema de transporte público, que será uno de los

principal means of transport. By all indications, Ghana lacks a well-structured and efficient road transport system. The Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), the organization overseeing the greater part of the nation's transport system has failed to provide sufficient means of transport for all the people who need to get to their places of work every morning as a result of which there is an enormous increase in the number of private vehicles on the road. In comparison with other countries in the region, Ghana has fewer asphalted roads. In 1995, Government set up the Road Fund and the Road Fund Board to enhance road maintenance. The former was to help generate funds from taxes and rates related to vehicular traffic. The Government is in the process of institutionalizing a public transport system as a basic means of easing the congestion on the road. The buses referred to under this plan are part of a fleet of state-owned buses (known as the Metro Mass Transit) which increased from 17 in 2008 to 781 in January 2008. The number

medios fundamentales para aliviar la congestión en las carreteras. Los autobuses que circulan como parte de la flota de la *Metro Mass Transit* gubernamental han aumentado de 17 en octubre de 2002 a 781 en enero de 2008, estando previsto alcanzar el millar a finales de este año. También está aumentando el servicio ofrecido por el sector privado, favorecido por la eliminación del arancel a la importación de autobuses de más de 30 asientos, en 2003.

Por otra parte, el conflicto en Costa de Marfil aumentó el tráfico a través de los puertos de Ghana, lo que ha provocado un gran aumento en el número de desplazamientos de camiones de mercancías, contribuyendo al deterioro de las infraestructuras. Las carreteras también están deteriorándose a consecuencia del gran influjo de refugiados que cruzan la frontera, en su camino hacia el norte para llegar a Burkina Faso, Níger y Mali.

is expected to rise to 1,000,000 by the close of the year. The private sector's contribution to transportation keeps growing due to the 2003 lifting of tariffs on the importation of buses with over 30 seats.

On the other hand, the Ivorian conflict has caused an increase in vehicular traffic and a constant movement of goods passing through Ghana's ports, thus contributing to the degradation of the country's infrastructure. The roads are also getting damaged because of the massive influx of refugees crossing the border into the northern part of the country to enable them arrive in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

La red total de carreteras es de 39.409 km., de los cuales 11.653 km están pavimentados, y 27.756 km. no lo están. La inversión en infraestructuras terrestres ha aumentado considerablemente bajo el Gobierno del New Patriotic Party, con énfasis en la mejora de las carreteras ya existentes.

Total mileage of roads is 39,409 km, out of which 11,653 km are asphalted while the remaining 27,756 are not. The New Patriotic Party injected funds massively into road infrastructure, focusing on roads demanding rehabilitation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION

2.1 Introduction

In our opinion as translators, translation is simply the correct delivery of a message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). A well-delivered message brings success and glory to the translator while the opposite brings shame and ruin to them. Initially, we shuddered at the thought of translating a document such as *Guía país Ghana* (Guidebook to Ghana) in view of the vital information it carries concerning Ghana. Nevertheless, the mere thought of bridging the gap between the Spanish and English languages in order to deliver the message to Ghanaians provided the fillip for our work which we dispatched diligently with the aid of the necessary tools.

2.2 Source Text Analysis

2.2.1 Panoramic View of Source Text

As the name suggests, our source text, *Guía país Ghana* is a broad-spectrum document which provides vital information on certain areas of Ghana's political, economic and social life namely, political parties and system of government, economic growth and reforms, Bank of Ghana's crucial role in the country, infrastructural development involving mainly rehabilitation of roads, examples of means of livelihood of the people of Ghana (farming, fishing and small scale mining), geographical relief, climate, population density and ethnic groupings as well as Ghana's international relations including her dealing with the I.M.F. In our opinion, this piece of work is comprehensive and completely in tandem with its title *Guía país Ghana* because it provides the relevant information on Ghana from her independence up to 2008 when it was updated.

In order to help the reader digest the vital information presented, the compilers of our corpus used the right terminology, repeated and varied certain words such as ‘generalizar’, ‘incentivar’, ‘mejorar’, ‘participar’ and ‘suponer’, the most frequently used being the last one which appears not less than six times as ‘suponga’, ‘puede suponer’, ‘supuso’ on pages 13, 14, 40, 52 and 54.

As a polyseme, ‘suponer’ does not only mean to suppose. Thanks to its repeated use, we realized that the word meant, ‘to be’ according to the context.

The section under ‘Transporte’ is so clearly-defined with Transporte serving as the pivot around which its collocates ‘Sector’, ‘sistema’, ‘infraestructura’, ‘terrestre’, ‘carretera’, ‘via’, ‘nacional’ all revolve.

As for the diction of the authors, it was so aptly presented for the reader’s comprehension right from start to finish. Below are a few examples of specialized language which caught our attention because they suited the type of content discussed.

- a) Comunidad internacional de donantes
- b) Ayuda oficial al Desarrollo
- c) Renta media
- d) Objetivos de desarrollo del milenio
- e) Implantación de las empresas extranjeras
- f) Configuración geográfica
- g) Densidad demográfica
- h) Tasa de crecimiento
- i) Sufragio universal

- j) Caída de los precios
- k) Subida de los precios
- l) Coyuntura (more appropriate than the word, ‘situación’)
- m) Entramado empresarial
- n) Economía sumergida

The list of specialized terminology is endless with each terminology reminding us of the parallel English form already stored in our mind through cognitive processes.

The following expressions depict the compilers’ intentionality in an apt manner:

- a) Una incipiente industria turística
- b) Impulso definitivo
- c) Deteriorio paulatino

It is interesting to note that the compilers of our source text deemed it necessary to present both Spanish forms of ‘gas pipeline’ in the source document most probably for the information of their audience. On our part, we were happy to learn that the word ‘gas pipeline’ has two different spellings in Spanish.

The use of the word ‘bañada’ on page 14 lends an interesting literary twist to a semi-technical document such as ours. We thought that the word ‘ubicada’ should have been used instead to describe Ghana’s location in the Gulf of Guinea. Indeed, the subordinate clause “bañada por las aguas del Oceano Atlantico en el Golfo de Guinea” appeared so poetic that for a moment, we were lost in thought wondering how our rendition in English would sound within a specialized context. We rendered this description in English as best as we could. The choice of

a less formal word such ‘bañada’ buttresses our earlier assertion that specialized texts may accommodate emotive or picturesque language depending on the writer’s imagination.

Apart from its good diction, *Guía país Ghana* also presents clearly-defined grammatical and conceptual configurations which help the audience to have a clear view of the issues at stake. Punctuation, tense arrangement, subject/verb and noun/adjective agreement etc. are all in order in the Source Text, notwithstanding a few irregularities stemming probably from typographical mistakes.

Political and economic facts presented about Ghana and her international relations with all the statistics and abbreviations involved offered us a conceptual view of the compilers’ work thereby facilitating our understanding of the text.

Indeed, *Guía país Ghana* is suitable as a guidebook to Ghana and a good one for that matter, a document which sustains the interest of the audience from start to finish.

Fascinated first of all by the wealth of information presented in the Source Text about our own country and, confident of having grasped the import of the text generally, we set to work but not without first warming up or rather, teasing ourselves with the translation of a very brief excerpt from ‘*Los hechos*’ magazine as a prelude to our work. Source and Target Texts appear as an appendix to the work.

2.2.2 Source Text Deficiencies and Resolutions

On page 14 under subsection 1.1., and subheading “situación, superficie, Agrícola, relieve y clima”, the relative pronoun ‘que’ should have appeared after “El río Volta” to help form the subordinate clause “El río Volta que es el principal accidente geográfico del país”. This clause

will then combine with the main clause “domina el sistema de irrigación ... la presa de Akosombo (Una de las más grandes del mundo)” to form a complete sentence.

On the page 16 under subsection 1.2.2. and subheading “Población urbana y de las principales ciudades” the word ‘ciudades’ is missing in the sentence “La población urbana en las principales ghanesas se distribuye de la siguiente forma”. ‘Ceudades’ has to be inserted between principales and ghanesas” to give the sentence meaning.

On page 23 under subsection 1.4.3. and subheading “La Administración Económica y Comercial y distribución de competencias”, the statement “Las decisiones, no obstante, están centralizados en Accra, en el Ministerio de Hacienda y Planificación Económica, responsable de las políticas monetaria y fiscal del Gobierno, de la planificación económica y de las relaciones con los organismos financieros internacionales y con los donantes de fondos” would have been clearer if the verb ‘formular’ had followed the expression “responsable de”.

On page 50, under ‘Minería’, the predicative verb ‘es’ should have come between el subsection del oro and fundamental in order to supply the necessary meaning.

In our translation, we paid attention to the grammatical configurations underpinning both source and target texts knowing all too well the extent to which grammatical flaws distort meaning and mar an otherwise good job.

Mechanical mistakes in the source text are as follows:

Francis is spelt as Fra as in Francis Poku.

Abrham Ossei Aidoo should have appeared as Abraham Osei Aidoo.

Kwadwo Mpini should have been Kwadwo Mpianim.

Conacky should have been spelt as Conakry as in Guinea-Conakry.

The full name of the C.P.P is not Convention Patriotic Party but rather, Convention People's Party.

United Ghanaian Movement should have appeared as United Ghana Movement.

We were able to resolve the above irregularities firstly because as Ghanaian and African translators for that matter, we possess first-hand information about our country and Africa as a whole. It is advisable for the translator to work from a less familiar language towards a more familiar one where they have a firmer grasp of issues at stake and are therefore able to make a good delivery.

The incorrect spellings of 'HIPIC' under subsection 1. 4. 3. (p. 23) and 'Tama' under 'Energy' (p. 60) did not pose any problem since their correct forms appear before the incorrect ones.

2.3 Target Text Formulation

We evolved first and foremost, a five-prong strategy for our work which we approached with faith and confidence not because we considered ourselves too good in translation but because we understood all too well the proverb which says "where there is a will there is a way". Besides, love for country and God trimmed off our fears and doubts as to whether we could do a good job or not.

Secondly, since we were determined to render a meaning-based work, we weighed our words and expressions carefully and cautiously in order to avoid pitfalls and other linguistic traps. We aimed at giving our translation a touch of originality at all costs.

Thirdly, as workmen who must give a good report of themselves, we surrounded ourselves with all the tools necessary for the smooth execution of our work.

Fourthly, we reminded ourselves of the grammatical and conceptual configurations underpinning every text. In this light we tried to get the gist of the core issues at stake before putting pen to paper.

Fifthly and lastly, we used relaxation to relieve stress and boredom in order to ‘refuel’ for the next stage of our work.

2.3.1 Theoretical Framework

To solve our translation problems, we used four of Zakhir Marouane’s translation procedures as our theoretical framework. They are modulation, reduction, transposition and expansion. The following were described by Zakhir (2008) as the most crucial and frequent procedures used by translators:

- a. Transliteration
- b. Borrowing
- c. Calque
- d. Transposition
- e. Modulation

- f. Reduction and expansion
- g. Adaptation
- h. Additions, notes and glosses

Zakhir believes that his article is a summary of the principal procedures used by translators in different types of texts to avoid issues of untranslatability. He agrees that translators may restrict themselves to one or more of the procedures, each of which has its own characteristics and purposes in translation.

2.3.2 Resolution of Selected Problems in Source Text

We used modulation, reduction, transposition and expansion to translate “Ghana es un país que goza de una estabilidad poco habitual en África”

Modulation: we rendered ‘poco habitual en África’ as ‘in contrast with other countries in Africa’.

Reduction: We reduced “Ghana es un país que goza de una estabilidad política” to “Ghana is a politically stable country”.

Transposition: We transposed “estabilidad política” to “politically stable”. Thus, instead of a noun and an adjective (estabilidad política), we used an adverb and an adjective (politically stable).

Expansion

- a. We found it impossible to calque in English the term ‘político-administrativa’ under 1.4, (p.18) so we expanded it by inserting ‘and’. Thus, we translated it as ‘political and administrative’

- b. Under the heading ‘Industriales y de servicios’ (p.45), we added ‘successes chalked’ and ‘very’ to our translation of the Spanish excerpt “sin embargo, muchas empresas...”.

We reformulated certain sections in the Source Text to make our translation clear and readable in the Target Text. Below are examples of our reformatted sections:

- a. “En el año 2000, el Gobierno decidió introducir un gravamen sobre las importaciones del 25% para proteger la industria local, una medida inusual en un país que ha liderado en África las rebajas arancelarias. Los empresarios ghaneses, en general, no dudan en señalar la dificultad de acceso a la financiación como el mayor impedimento para el crecimiento de sus negocios, ya que los tipos de interés de los préstamos oscilan entre un 12% y un 15%” (p.48 and 49).

Our rendition of the above is as follows:

“In the year 2000, in her attempt to protect the local industry, the government decided to impose a 25% duty on imports, a rather unusual measure for Ghana to adopt, having always spearheaded the cause of low tariffs in Africa. The move triggered off complaints from many Ghanaian businessmen about their inability to access funds

given the high interest rates of loans fluctuating between 12 and 15%. They saw the situation as inimical to the growth of their business”

- b. “La inversión en infraestructuras terrestres ha aumentado considerablemente bajo el Gobierno del New Patriotic Party, con énfasis en la mejora de las carreteras ya existentes” (p.65)

Our rendition of the above is as follows; “The New Patriotic Party injected funds massively into road infrastructure, focusing on roads needing rehabilitation”.

On the whole, we tried to make our diction as poignant as possible in order to convey the source message. For instance, we translated the fluctuations in cocoa production from pages 39-40 as follows:

For “la producción descendió al mínimo de 159.00 toneladas”, our rendition is “production dropped to a minimum of 159,000 tons.”

For “desde entonces, la producción se ha recuperado significativamente”, our rendition is “picking up again since then”

For “lo que supuso el máximo histórico hasta la fecha”, our rendition is “an all-time high never before recorded in the history of the country.”

For “No obstante, la producción de la cosecha de 2004/05 sufrió un descenso” our rendition is “However, the 2004/05 harvest suffered a fall”

We subjected all abbreviated forms and statistical figures to careful scrutiny before rendering them in English. We saw to it that proper nouns were written correctly in our translation.

2.3.3 Other Challenges and Solutions

We were torn between the use of Panorama and Overview in our attempt to translate “PANORAMA GENERAL” the heading of the first chapter of our document. We settled for “overview” because English language hardly uses big words in place of smaller words.

On page 13, we were careful to translate ‘historica’ as ‘historic’ instead of historical. We were not very sure about ‘historic’ at first but we remembered that historic describes something significant whilst historical refers to history.

Under the subheading ‘Industriales y de servicios’, subsection 2.2.2, we were pleasantly surprised to see ‘fábricas de cemento y cerveza’ (p.46). Admittedly, we had no idea that fábricas could be used for ‘cerveza’. We thought that if ‘fábricas de cemento’ meant cement factories, ‘fábricas de cerveza’ would not signify ‘beer factories’ but rather, ‘breweries’ according to usage. However we knew that ‘cervecera’ means brewery. In the same vein, we rendered ‘las refinorías de aceite y textiles’ as ‘oil refinery and textile mills’ according to usage. Thus, whilst the noun complements ‘cemento’, and ‘cerveza’ on one hand and ‘aceite’ and ‘textiles’ on the other hand are united by ‘fábrica and refinoría’ respectively, the case is not the same according to our translation.

These balancing acts are not rare in translation since words must always appear in their right perspective. Still following usage, we translated ‘población activa’ as ‘working classes’ even though the Oxford dictionary gave us ‘working population’. We cannot always follow dictionary definitions. Many a time, usage holds sway. For ‘reservas internacionales’, we offered ‘foreign currency reserves’, avoiding the use of ‘international’. Certainly, ‘international reserves’, if admitted, will be meaningless. We realized that ‘tipos de interés’ (p.25) is the same as ‘tasa de interés’. Besides, according to the context, the term cannot signify ‘types of interest’. We settled for ‘interest rates’ instead of ‘types of interest’. We racked our brains over the following expression:

‘Política de competencia’

We must confess that we would not have translated correctly the expression ‘política de competencia’ as ‘fair competition policy’ (p.30) if we did not know the usage.

We were impressed with the description of Ghana right from the beginning of the Source Text. On our part, we tried to present the message as carefully as possible even though this was not easy at first.

There was no indication whatsoever as to what “Escravos” stood for on page 59 of our document. With the help of the internet, we discovered that “Escravos” is a distributary in Southern Nigeria.

Thanks to our knowledge of usage, we translated “cultivos permanentes” as “imperishable crops” not “permanent crops”. We also translated “puertos secos” as “dry docks” instead of “dry harbours”. Finally, we came across one or two stock phrases in Spanish which proved

difficult to translate. The following sentences include the underlined stock phrases which cannot be translated word for word:

- a. “El gobierno ha venido incentivando la producción...” (p.41)
- b. “Este cambio viene motivado por el programa de ajuste...” (p.34)
- c. “El sector ha ido en aumento” (pages 44 and 45)

The above reminded us of the verb ‘poner’, an overused catchword in Spanish which is not translated within certain sentences, for instance, ‘le pusieron una inyección’. ‘They gave him/her an injection’. Time and space would not allow us to give examples of the use of ‘acudir’ another tricky, polysemous verb which may cause confusion if the translator is not careful. We came across so many figures which we tried to convey carefully in English. We faced very long and windy structures in Spanish which we had to break up in order to get the ideas clear. Keeping in touch with reality, we translated “Costa de Marfil” as ‘Côte d’ Ivoire’ instead of Ivory Coast. It is very important for the translator to use the current names and titles of persons and things.

2.4 Post-Translation Issues

2.4.1 Editing

Editing took a chunk of our time as we checked spelling, punctuation, terms, verb/subject agreement, noun/adjective agreement etc.

2.4.2 Proofreading

We proofread our work thrice before the final printing. Even then, we had to revise some parts of our document days after the first printing. We had to reprint the relevant pages.

2.5 Conclusion

In our opinion, translation is not a fire-fighting act which must be carried out in a state of frenzy. Indeed, it is one that needs balancing on both sides of the divide (Source Text and Target Text) right from syntax, grammar down to style, all in a carefully-woven synergy of the elements at play. We equally view translation not only as a tool for world development and integration, but one that has to be handled with care and plenty of reflection in order to lay bare the source message for the benefit of mankind.

Our work was partially influenced by our imagination. As a low-hanging fruit within the reach of all and sundry including the translator, the imagination must be driven to the point where it can produce the mental pictures behind a given text to enable the translator glean the message. The more fertile the translator's imagination, the smoother their work.

Thanks to '*Guía país Ghana*', the document which gave us the opportunity to prove our mettle as translators, we dispatched our translation job as dispassionately as we could, setting aside our own notions about our country and, dealing only with the issues presented about our country in our source corpus. Whether or not we have moved a notch or two up the translation ladder remains to be seen after this project. Whatever the case, our spirits have risen to a point where we are itching to tackle another document, perhaps one on terrorism, natural disasters or any other topic of the day. This will certainly be at leisure and without time lines.

We cannot close this chapter without saluting our cherished lecturers who gave us insight into the nitty-gritties and best practices in translation. We would not have gotten this far if they had not imparted to us the necessary translation skills as efficiently and effectively as they did.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 PERSONAL REFLECTIONS ON TRANSLATION

As our work neared completion, we were suddenly inspired to put on paper our own humble notions about translation. ‘Translation nuggets’ (as we call them) have provided tremendous fillip for our work and will continue to be our translation guide-post for a long time. Our ‘nuggets’ bring up the rear of our work and are as follows:

1. The desire to tread the path of excellence.
2. The desire to pursue the path of knowledge and information.
3. The desire to follow the path of humility irrespective of the circumstances.

Our first nugget reminds us of the Apostle Paul’s admonition to his followers in Colossae to do everything with diligence. The biblical verse in question is as follows: Colossians 3:23 “And whatever you do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not to men” (NKJV). In the light of whatever we do in all of life’s endeavors, as translators, we too owe it a moral duty to our audience to present not only a faithfully-delivered message, but one that can hardly be recognized as a translated piece of work. Our translations must sound very natural and straight to the point. Sparing no effort in the translation of our Spanish corpus, *Guía país Ghana*, we checked our diction carefully, consulted all the technical dictionaries at our disposal, consulted more seasoned translators and other professionals in areas relating to our text, edited and proofread our work over and over again. While it is impossible to find a perfect piece of translation, it is equally possible to deliver an excellent work. We believe that our diligent efforts to achieve

excellence in our work produced a clear and free-flowing message which may pass for an original one. In the work, *José Martí y la traducción*, José Martí said as follows: “La traducción ha de ser natural, para que parezca como si el libro hubiera sido escrito en la lengua a que traduces, que en eso, se conocen las buenas traducciones” (Muñiz, 2008). Our rendition of his message in English is as follows:

“A translated document must sound so natural that it would be taken for the original document. This is how to determine a good translation”.

We acknowledge first of all the fact that certain documents prove difficult to handle in terms of content and structure. Nonetheless, they are not only translatable in the end but also translatable in an acceptable manner. How then does the translator excel in their work? Our second nugget provides the answer to the question. We believe that the translator must not merely desire to rise above mediocrity. S/he must consider themselves as fact-finding missionaries given to constant reading and listening to news. Interaction with native speakers of their working languages is just as important for the translator. Our second translation nugget or pebble is the key to achieving professional prowess in translation. As the lengthiest component of our personal reflections on translation, it provides a random but colourful collection of tidbits read about or listened to on air before or during our translation project. Though this project has ended, we still surround ourselves with newsletters, magazines, journals, literature on inventions, behavioural patterns etc, thanks to which we have not only acquired a panoramic view of the happy (rather rare) and tragic events swirling all around us but also an appreciable repertoire of equivalent terminology in English, French and Spanish. As a result of the foregoing, we gained more poise, confidence and vim for our task. We trust

that the thought-provoking list provided below serves a useful purpose for our audience.

Among other things are major events rocking the world in recent times as follow:

1. Outbreak of Mad Cow, Foot and Mouth disease, Bird flu and Ebola between 2003 and 2016.
2. Economic crisis rocks world in 2000 under various names such as the following: economic recession, economic crunch, economic downturn, economic meltdown and economic depression.
3. 9/11 World Trade Centre attack.
4. Terrible Tsunami and aftershocks wreak havoc on Island of Sumatra, Indonesia claiming thousands of lives in 2004.
5. Terrorist group IS (ISIL, ISIS) comes into existence in 1999.
6. Boko Haram takes hostage of more than a hundred girls in Chibok, Nigeria on 14th April 2014.
7. June 2016 British referendum results unexpectedly in Brexit.

Al-Jazeera news headlines of 25th and 26th October 2016 follow below:

1. Tropical cyclone Kyant strengthens as it barrels towards east coast of India.
2. Al-Shabab claims responsibility for blast killing 12 people in Kenya.
3. Gunmen storm police training college in Quetta.
4. 2016 Mediterranean drownings far the worst.
5. Presidential nominees hold campaign in Florida. Florida is a must-win. Both candidates woo Florida.

6. For more weather, go to Al Jazeera.

Two succinct sentences which need careful study before their rendition into Spanish:.

1. “Yes, we can”. (Obama:2008)

2. “GHANA DECIDES ON WEDNESDAY”. www.graphic.com.gh/junior-graphic/junior-news/ghana-decides-on-wednesday.html 30th November, 2016.

To make our dissertation more comprehensive, we rendered the news items into Spanish as follows:

1) El ciclón tropical Kyant cobra más fuerza mientras se dirige con gran estruendo hacia la costa oriental de India.

(i) El grupo terrorístico Al Shabab reivindica la explosión que acabó con la vida de doce personas en Kenia.

(ii) Reivindica Al Shabab la explosión que segó la vida a / resultó en / causó la muerte de 12 personas.

(iii) Reivindica Al Shabab la explosión mortal en que 12 personas perdieron la vida.

2) Los pistoleros tomaron por asalto / asaltaron una escuela de formación policial en Quetta.

NB: Se emplea policíaca para las novelas.

3) El conjunto de los casos de ahogos en Mar Mediterráneo son con mucho los peores.

4) Los candidatos a la presidencia hacen campaña en Florida. Florida (es un estado que) no puede perderse. Ambos candidatos se buscan Florida / cortejan Florida / solicitan los votos de Florida.

5) Para mayor información meteorológica haga clic en Al Jazeera.

Translation of two brief sentences:

1) Somos capaces de triunfar en cualquier situación. ¡Sí que lo somos!/Tenemos la capacidad de vencer los obstáculos. ¡Eso es! (exciting message from the US president Barack Obama). Once we had an idea about the issue, the rendition into Spanish of such a terse message was manageable).

2) Ghana va a las urnas miércoles.

It will be ridiculous to translate the sentence ‘Ghana decides’ into Spanish as ‘Ghana decide’. Events leading to the appearance of the statement in the Daily Graphic should help the translator to avoid a literal translation of the verb ‘decides’. ‘Ghana va a las urnas miércoles is therefore an appropriate translation of the statement “GHANA DECIDES” appearing in the Daily Graphic issue of 30th November, 2016.

Still in our quest for knowledge with regards to our second nugget, we came across a section of the CAMBRIDGE Advanced Learner’s Dictionary where certain numbers represent words. Below are meanings of three of such numbers and our translation of the sentences in which they appear.

1. **180:** *noun* [C usually singular] *US INFORMAL* a sudden change from a particular opinion, decision or plan to an opposite one: *Jack's done a 180 and agreed to come on the trip.*

Translation: Al cambiar repentinamente de decisión, Jack hará la excursión con nosotros

2. **20/20 vision:** *noun* [S] the ability to see perfectly, without needing to wear glasses or contact lenses: *You're so lucky to have 20/20 vision, Dom.*

Translation: Lo afortunado que eres que tengas la visión perfecta, Dom.

3. **24/7:** *adv, adj INFORMAL.* Twenty four hours a day, seven days a week: all the time: *we're open for business 24/7. We offer 24/7 internet access.*

Translation:

- a. Nuestros servicios duran veinticuatro horas todos los días.
- b. Ofrecemos veinticuatro horas de acceso al internet todos los días

We believe that it is a must for the translator to memorize up to a hundred proverbs in English and their equivalents in their languages of study. The translator should not ignore idioms either. Indeed they must have quite a number of them at the tips of their fingers. For us as translators, proverbs and idioms form the platform for the University of Life. The translator must be wary of the translation of proverbs since their structure varies from one geographical area to the other depending on the culture of the area. A look at the Spanish proverb 'Puerta abierta al santo tienta' shows how religious Spain is as a nation because of the word 'santo' which means 'saint'. The English equivalent 'opportunity makes the thief' is not a literal translation of the above. In the same vein, the idiomatic expression 'comerse los santos' means

‘to be very devout’. It does not mean ‘gobbling up saints’ as one may think. There are over a hundred affixes in English and other languages. We are of the view that the translator needs to study a good number of them because of their frequent use in semi-technical documents. It is interesting to note that ‘speak’ is a suffix even though it is quite different from other suffixes. It is the technical jargon used in a particular activity or profession. Examples showing its use are ‘marketspeak’ and ‘computerspeak’. Prefixes such as ante (before) and anti (against) have the potential of creating trouble for the translator if they are not conversant with their use.

Reading and listening to news brings a translator into contact with some of the abbreviated forms they are likely to see in their working documents. Today, abbreviations and acronyms abound in the various fields of learning. This is why we suggest that the translator learns as many as possible.

We deem it very important for the translator to build a compendium of registers of some of the various known professions. The translator can set for themselves topics for research into international relations, good governance, natural disasters, terrorism, cyber fraud, poverty and disease, food safety and security just to mention a few. Equipped with the right information, s/he can then practice how to translate into Spanish or other European languages the specialized terms involved depending on the case..

Again, we suggest that the translator selects word entries from both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and draws a list of expressions based on them. Expressions under entries such as **air**, **blood**, **child**, **first**, **last**, **life** and **time** for instance enrich the translator’s vocabulary and facilitate their work..Phrasal verbs must be studied for their correct use because some of them are difficult to understand, let alone use. Examples are ‘put to’ and ‘put to bed’.

Collocations are of immense importance in the translation process. Collocates form a family or an association of words complementing each other to give the reader a better understanding of issues. The more collocations the translator is conversant with, the smoother and less difficult their work. The following are collocates of the word 'effect' provided on page 502 of the fourth edition of the LONGMAN Dictionary of Contemporary English:

big/major/profound/significant/dramatic/beneficial/positive effect

bad/harmful/negative/damaging/detrimental/adverse effect

long-term effect

knock-on-effect

cumulative effect

desired effect

green-house effect

side effect

We present our own collocates of the word 'enemy' as follows:

Arch/worst/bitterest/sworn enemy

We dare advise the translator to knock some time off their tight schedule to flip through the pages of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of their working languages as often as possible. This is how the translator comes across certain out-of-the-way expressions that cannot be found readily in most texts they come across. Since English is a lingua franca, we suggest that every translator keeps an all-English dictionary whether they translate from or into

English. However, other monolingual dictionaries are of equal importance to the translator depending on which language they work with. It is not a waste of time at all for the translator to stop for a moment in order to check the meaning of a word flashing before their eyes when they are actually looking for a given word. Below are some of the “interesting discoveries” we made during our dictionary practice in the course of our translation:

1. Synonyms of the common noun ‘FOOL’

English: blockhead, doofus, dullard, half-wit, idiot, imbecile, nincompoop, nitwit, simpleton, twerp, zombie.

Spanish: babozo, babolicon(a), bobo, estúpido, ganso(a), gilipolla, huevon(a), imbécil, lelo(a), memo(a), necio(a), pánfilos, papanatas, ridículo, simplon(a), zombi, zopenco(a).

2. Lucayas is the same as Bahamas and Istmeño(a) is the same as panameño(a).

Poland and Finland for instance have two adjectives, one for describing objects and the other for describing people. Pole (adj.) qualifies people while Polish (adj.) qualifies things from Poland. Finn (adj.) qualifies people while Finnish (adj.) qualifies things from Finland.

3. The Spanish equivalence for Boxing Day is Día de los reyes magos. Whilst it falls on 26th December in the English speaking world, it falls on 6th January in the Spanish speaking world. Día de los reyes magos gives the hint that the day has to do with the

giving of gifts whilst the English equivalent gives no such clue and has nothing to do with boxing either.

4. The keys to the city of Cincinnati is an honorary title which is given to citizens as well as foreigners who have distinguished themselves in one area or the other with regards to the development of the city of Cincinnati. Ghanaian musician Okyeame Kwame was awarded the keys to the City of Cincinnati on 21st November, 2016 for his brilliant musical performance in the city of Cincinnati.
5. While flying fish refers to a tropical fish with large fins that can jump above the surface of water, flying fox refers to a large bat which feeds on fruits.
6. Bluebottle is indeed a large blue housefly which is found in most parts of the world.
7. Man of war is indeed a war ship, not a man.
8. Mortarboard does not only have to do with the construction profession. It also refers to the academic cap worn in the University by lecturers and students during graduation.
9. Tundra is not only the brand name of a car. It is also the vast areas of land in Northern Asia, North America and Northern Europe where trees do not grow because of the intense cold.
10. Flipping through the various dictionaries, we came across cognates with the same etymology in English, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Below are two examples:

- a. Lynch (English)-lincher (French.)-linchar(Spanish)-linciare(Italian)
- linchar (Portuguese)

- b. Examples of cognates in Indo-European languages are the words *night* (English), *nuit* (French), *noche* (Spanish), *Nacht* (German), *nag* (Afrikaans), *noch/noč* (Belarusian), *nakt-* (Sanskrit), *noite* (Portuguese), *notte* (Italian), *noapte* (Romanian), *nakt* (Latvian)

11 We realized that the Spanish language hardly accepts words and expressions from other languages. Even if it accepts a ‘loan word’, it does it so reluctantly that it adulterates the word. Aide-de-Camp (French expression on loan to English becomes Edecán in Spanish).

Rock and Roll (English) is adulterated to ‘Rocanrol’ in Spanish. The following examples of Expressions (French) are loan expressions in English:

- a. *Fait accompli* (French expression loaned to English): *Hecho consumado* (Spanish)
- b. *Savoir-faire* (French expression loaned to English): *Don de gentes/mundo* (Spanish)

12 We discovered that the following expressions are often used erroneously:

- a. ‘To rack one’s brains’ instead of ‘to crack one’s brains’: *devanarse los sesos* (Spanish)
- b. ‘To go cap in hand’ instead of ‘to go cup in hand’: *Ir con el sombrero en la mano/ Ir con el vaso en la mano / pedir algo con toda humildad* (Spanish)

13 We discovered that most colours are used in expressions of political, economic or social nature either figuratively or literally. Below are a few examples for the translator's digest:

- a. Red-carpet treatment: Trato a cuerpo de rey
- b. Red-light district: Zona de tolerancia, Zona roja
- c. To catch somebody red-handed: Coger a alguien con las manos en la masa, coger a alguien in fragranti.
- d. Red-herring: Pista falsa
- e. To paint the town red: Irse de juerga
- f. Black list: Lista negra
- g. Black magic: Magia negra
- h. Black Maria: Coche celular
- i. Black market: Mercado negro
- j. Black sheep: Oveja negra
- k. Black powder: Pólvora
- l. Blue-chip company: Empresa de primer orden
- m. Blue-collar workers: Los obreros
- n. Blueprint for disaster: Camino seguro al desastre
- o. Green light: Luz verde, visto bueno

- p. White-collar crime: delito de cuello blanco, delito económico
- q. White elephant: elefante blanco
- r. White elephant stall: puesto de venta de artículos de segunda mano con fines benéficos.
- s. In Italian the colour ‘Giallo’ (yellow) is used to express a situation that is a mystery. In English yellow expresses cowardice.

The translator needs to take note of the acronyms that keep churning out on daily basis, especially, those relating to Information technology.

Below are some examples:

- a. GIGO (Garbage In, Garbage Out): BEBS (Basura Entrada, Basura Salida)
- b. Webcam: Webcam, Cámara de web.
- c. Infomercial: Infomercial, publlirreportaje

We did not find ‘webzine’ (web magazine) and ‘infotainment’ (information on entertainment) in the dictionary, but we are aware that neologisms can be left intact as loan words in the target language. The translator may have to consult a more seasoned colleague for help if necessary.

We would like to remind the translator of expressions containing more than one word in the source language but only a word in the target language and vice versa. Examples of such expressions are ‘Assault and battery’ (‘lesiones’ in Spanish) and ‘damages’ (‘daños y perjuicios’ in Spanish).

The following are examples of words which assume a positive or negative meaning depending on their combination with other words.

- a. In crash course, ‘crash’ assumes a positive meaning.
- b. ‘Wizard’ has a positive connotation in Financial wizard.
- c. ‘Win’ is no longer positive once it combines with ‘shock’ as in shock win.

We finally present a random list of English and Spanish expressions which in our opinion provide the translator with plenty of food for thought as they compare and contrast both sides.

- i. Witchhunt: Caza de brujas
- ii. The real McCoy: La cosa auténtica
- iii. Turnkey solutions: soluciones bien reflejadas y prácticas
- iv. Job for the boys: Amiguísmo
- v. Children of God: Pueblo de Dios
- vi. Prophet of doom: Catastrofista, agorero
- vii. Trouble-shooting: Localización y corrección de fallas
- viii. Whistle-blower: Persona que denuncia la existencia de las actividades ilegales y corruptas dentro de su organización
- ix. Rule of thumb: Regla general
- x. In black and White: En blanco y negro
- xi. Rock-bottom prices: Precios mínimos, precios tirados

- xii. Escalating cost: Costes que van en continuo aumento
- xiii. Soup kitchen: Comedor de beneficencia, olla popular o común
- xiv. Wall Street: Calle de la bolsa y de muchos bancos de Nueva York, centro financiero.
- xv. Whiz(z) kid: Tipo listo
- xvi. Gateway: Puerta de entrada

Ghana is the Gateway to Africa: Ghana es la puerta de entrada a África
- xvii. Watergate: El escándalo político que acarrió la dimisión del presidente Nixon en 1974
- xviii. Irangate: La venta ilegal de armas en 1985, por parte de EEUU

The suffix 'gate' is used to describe scandals such as watergate.

'Gate' also refers to different groups of the extended family. For example, 'Abu gate', 'Andani gate'. This usage is peculiar to Ghana.

- xix. Dumsor: El apagón intermitente que ha preocupado a la comunidad empresarial de Ghana desde hace como cuatro o cinco años. (The translator ought to know how to handle neologisms such as this coinage. Paraphrasing may also be a solution to handling neologisms).
- xx. Smartphone: Smartphone (loan word in Spanish)
- xxi. I am good: Estoy bien (Good has nothing to do with character in this case)
- xxii. Lily-white: Blanco como la nieve
- xxiii. Laughing stock: Hazmerreír

- xxiv. Brainchild: Creación
- xxv. Brainstorming session: Sesión de brainstorming
- xxvi. Sudar petróleo: To sweat blood
- xxvii. Usar la materia gris: To use one's thinking cap
- xxviii. Accidente de vehículo de motor: Motor accident
- xxix. Aparato respiratorio: Respiratory system
- xxx. The keys to the City of Cincinnati is an honorary title which is given to citizens as well as foreigners who have distinguished themselves in one area or the other with regards to the development of the City of Cincinnati. Ghanaian musician Okyeame Kwame was awarded the keys to the City of Cincinnati on 21st November, 2016 for his brilliant musical performance in the City of Cincinnati.

We humbly advise the translator to pay special attention to the varieties of American and British English as well as Castilian and Latin American Spanish. The translator must not take homonyms and homophones for granted either because their incorrect use may ruin an otherwise good translation.

The importance of humility, our third and last nugget cannot be overemphasised. The translator needs a certain level of confidence to enable them forge ahead with their work but they must consult their colleagues or more experienced translators in times of difficulty. In this regard, we salute our distinguished and hard-working professors who were ever ready to attend to our difficulties anytime we called on them.

‘El diccionario SALAMANCA de la lengua española’ has this to say about humility:

“No es ningún desdoro pedir consejo a quien sabe más”.

(There is nothing wrong with seeking help from the one who knows better.)

We trust that with the passage of time, the translator will discover other realities in the world of translation.

CONCLUSION

Translation is certainly an arduous job especially when it involves semi-technical texts loaded with information from cover to cover. Such is the Spanish corpus we translated into English for our translation project. Replete with vital information of political, economic and social hue regarding our beloved nation Ghana, the first African country south of the Sahara to have gained independence under her first president Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of blessed memory, GUÍA PAÍS GHANA uses highly specialized register to convey its message to the audience. The document did not lend itself easily to translation but we circumvented all the twists and turns and came up with a target text that could hardly be recognized as a translated document, for so we believe. We are glad to mention that the renowned Cuban poet, historian and translator José Martí also supported the idea of originality in translation. This is indicated in our own reflections on translation in chapter 3 of our dissertation.

One thing stood clear in the course of our work: the need for us to update our knowledge in order to enhance our translation skills in a world that is fast becoming a global village, a veritable hub of endless activity on the part of its teeming inhabitants. Never before in all of history have translators been in demand as the case is today, considering the myriads of documents that keep churning out at conferences, symposia, seminars and workshops to mention just a few of the activities forming the order of the day at both national and international levels.

A translator who is not wide-read will certainly not find it easy rendering the message contained in his text for present and future generations. Whilst trying not to overflog the

importance of knowledge we wish to remind ourselves first of all and secondly, our fellow translators that in a world now moving with a speed far above that of lightning, where neologisms keep popping up every now and then, an uninformed translator may be described as one without the ‘linguistic taste buds’ necessary for enabling them to grasp the gist of their text. Having realized this piece of truth about the translator’s profession and the fact that more than the journalist, they must hunt out any piece of news or information whether ‘gonzo’ (exaggerated, subjective, fictionalized according to Google dictionary) or serious, we believe that the translator must possess enough knowledge about the various professions that one can think of. A broad-minded translator can hardly allow pitfalls such as false cognates and other malapropisms to mar their work or make shipwreck of their profession.

We cannot ignore the role played by our imagination throughout our project, thanks to which we were able to capture the mental images behind *GUÍA PAÍS* and produce its message finally. The imagination can be described as low-hanging fruit within the reach of all and sundry. The more fertile the imagination of the translator the easier it is for them to comprehend the emotive and picturesque expressions appearing in certain magazines of specialized information regarding politics, economics, international relations and humanitarian assistance etc. The African Watch, the Times Magazine and Bloomberg for instance are a few examples of specialized magazines likely to carry expressions such as ‘bull in a china shop’ or ‘smashing a glass ceiling’. A sharp imagination will drive home to the translator the message behind each of these images and help them to avoid their literal translation which may not give the right meaning. We finally realized how helpful our brief

snatches of rest and relaxation were to us. With our mental capacities restored after each break, we got back to work with more vim and vigor.

Last but not least, we adopted a set of attitudes that propelled us to the finishing point of our project. With humility, patience, perseverance and cheerfulness, we drew the curtain on our project.

We believe that these attitudes and many more apply to translation in every sense of the word for they are a sure recipe for excellence in the profession.

We hope readers of our translated document would understand and appreciate not only the good fortunes of Ghana after her independence but also the unhappy and turbulent moments that she experienced years later up to 2008, the year in which the document was updated. Some of these good fortunes include rapid industrial growth, international recognition, and a boom in the tourist industry among others, while her unhappy times saw degradation in her road infrastructure as well as a drop from her enviable first position as the world's finest cocoa producer to second position after La Côte d'Ivoire .

The translation of "*Guía país Ghana*" has taught us to see ourselves as midwives who help deliver the baby (target message) or ferrymen who carry their passengers (audience) smoothly across the dark waters of the source language to the dry banks of the target language where the latter catches a glimpse of the past, understands and stays in touch with the present, and lives in anticipation of the future. Their job well done, translators endear themselves to their respective nations and the world at large, gaining recognition as seasoned translators and becoming like 'diplomats' among the shapers and movers of the

world and more importantly, members of the pantheon of translators. As for us, we shall continue to pursue the path of excellence, our curiosity having been piqued in no small measure. We trust that our discourse will provide a strong boost for translators, particularly those who dread technical translation. On a lighter note, we urge all translators to take solace in these words of popular parlance ‘what man has done man can do’. Indeed, better! Over and above all that we have said and done, our choicest appreciation goes finally to the Omnipotent God, the Creator and Perfector of all the languages spoken and written on earth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Carvajal, S., Horwood, J. (2003). *The Oxford Spanish Dictionary*. (3rd Ed.) New York: Oxford University Press.
- Catford, J.C. (1995). *A linguistics theory of translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Child, J. (2010). *Introduction to Spanish translation*. (2nd Ed.) Lanham. Boulder. New York. Toronto. Plymouth, UK: University Press of America, Inc.
- Hariyanto, S. “*The implication of culture on translation theory and practice*” as cited from www.translationdirectory.com 28/09/2016
- Harvey, S. Ian, H. et al (1995). *Thinking Spanish translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Hatim, Basilet Ian, M. (1995). *Una aproximación al discurso*. Barcelona: Editorial Ariel S.A.
- Hurtado, A. A. (1990). *La notion de fidélité en traduction*. Paris: Didier Erudition.
- Lamphey, V. A. O. (2005). *Composite course in Spanish Grammar, Translation and Stylistics*. Ghana: Unimax, Macmillan Ltd.
- Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning-based Translation: a guide to cross-language equivalence*. NY:UNY.
- McGuire, S.B. (1980). *Translation Studies*. Methuen London and New York: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Merino, J. (1984). *Diccionario de dudas inglés – Español*. (3^a Edición corregida). Madrid: Paraninfo S.A.
- Mounin, G. (1963). *Les problèmes théoriques de la traduction*. Paris: Editions Gallimard.
- Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Nida, E. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible translating*.
- Nida, E. and Taber, C. R. (1969). *Theory and Practice of Translating*.

- Noss, R.B. (1982). *Ten papers on translation*. Singapore: SEAMEO Regional Language Centre.
- Pearson, L. (1999). *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. (4th Ed.) China: GCC
- Pergnier, M. (1993). *Les fondements sociolinguistiques de la traduction*. Lille: Presses Universitaires de Lille.
- Randell, M. (2012). *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*. (2nd Ed.). Oxford: Macmillan Publishers Ltd.
- Santillana, S. (2002). *Diccionario Salamanca de la Lengua Española*. Salamanca: Santillana
- The keys to the City of Cincinnati*. Retrieved from <https://www.ghanacelebrities.com/2016/11/19/okyeame-kwame-receive-keys-city-cincinnati-ceremony-slated-november-21>.
- Van, D.H. (2010). « *La théorie du sens et la traduction des facteurs culturels* ».1 : 141 – 169
Retrieved from www.gerflint.fr/Base/Mekong1/dinh_hong_van.pdf
- Varó, E.A., Hughes B. (1999). *Diccionario de términos económicos, financieros y comerciales*. Barcelona: Ariel, S.A.
- Vázquez, A. (1977). *Introduction à la traductologie*. Washington D.C: Georgetown University Press.
- Vinnay, J. B. et Darbelnet (1958). *Stylistique comparée de l'anglais et du français*. Paris: Didier
- Wills, W. (1982). *The Science of Translation*. Stuttgart: Gunter Narr verlag Tubingen.
- Zakhir, M. (2008). *Translation Procedures*. Retrieved from www.translationdirectory.com/articles/articles1704.php.

GLOSSARY

SPANISH

ENGLISH

Abastecer

To supply

Acarrear

To lead to, to result in

Acceso a los circuitos financieros

Access to financial circuits

Accidente geográfico

Geographical feature

Accionista

Shareholder

Actualmente

Actually, currently, at the moment

Acuerdos plurilaterales

Plurilateral agreements

Adhesión a los principios de la OMC

Compliance with WTO principles

Agilización de los trámites aduaneros

Acceleration of customs clearance

Agricultura

Agriculture

Alcanzar

to reach, to attain

Alemania

Germany

Alimentación

Food

Aliviar la congestión

To ease traffic

Altos precios internacionales

High international prices

Alivio de la deuda externa

Foreign debt relief

Alivio de la pobreza	Poverty alleviation/ reduction
Ámbito económico y comercial	Economic and Commercial domain
Amplias competencias	Unlimited powers, full powers
Anuncios de vacantes de puesto	Job vacancies
Apertura	Opening
Aplicar aranceles a	To impose/put/place tariffs/duties on
Aproximadamente	Approximately
Ascender a	To reach, attain, hit, climb to, rise to
Asuntos exteriores	Foreign affairs, matters
Asuntos parlamentarios	Parliamentary affairs
Atún	Tuna
Aumento	Increase, increment, rise
Avances tecnológicos	Technological advancements
Bahía	Harbor
Bajar a	To drop, fall
Balanza de pagos	Balance of payments
Banco emisor de cedi	Bank responsible for issuing the cedi
Basada en	Based on

Billetes y monedas emitidos	Notes and coins issued
Bosques	Forests
Cacao	Cocoa
Caída del cedi	Fall of the cedi
Caída de la producción	Decrease/fall/drop in production
Caída de los precios	Price fall, drop/ fall in prices
Calidad de producción	Quality of production
Cámara de la comercialización de la madera en Ghana	Ghana Timber Marketing Board
Cambios sociales, económicos, tecnológicos	Social, economic, technological changes
Camerún	Cameroon
Camiones de mercancías	Truckloads of goods
Canteras	Quarries
Capacidad de poder adquisitivo	Purchasing Power Parity
Capital extranjero	Foreign capital
Caracterizado (por)	Marked/ Characterized by
Carencia	Lack, shortage
Carga fiscal	Tax burden

Carreteras y puentes	Roads and bridges
Centralizar	To centralize
Cifras de un solo dígito	Single-digit figures
Circuitos financieros	Financial circuits
Clave	Key
Clima tropical	Tropical climate
Colapsos	Lapses
Comercio	Trade
Comercialización agrícola	Agricultural commercialization
Comercio exterior	Foreign trade
a comienzos de	At the beginning of
Competitividad	Competitiveness
Compromisos multilaterales	Multilateral commitments
Comunicación	Communication
Comunidad internacional de donantes	International Donor Community
Conllevar	To lead to, result in
Consecuencias cruciales	Serious/ grave consequences
Considerablemente	Considerably, significantly, to a large extent

Constitución	Constitution
Consumo	Consumption
Contabilidad	Accounting
Contrabando	Smuggling
Contribuir a	To contribute to
Contratistas extranjeros	Foreign contractors
Controvertidos proyectos	Controversial projects
Cooperación económica	Economic cooperation
Cosechas	Harvest/Yield
Costas	Coasts, shores
Costa de Marfil	Côte d' Ivoire
Crecimiento económico	Economic growth
Crecimiento real	Real growth
Cuadruplicar	To be four times as many/much
Cuenca	Basin
Cuentas públicas	Public accounts
Cultivos permanentes	Imperishable crops
Cultivos tradicionales	Traditional crops

Cuota	Quota
Dar lugar a	To give rise to
Datos	Data
Debido a	Due to, owing to
Década	Decade
Descentralizar	To decentralize
Deficiente gestión	Poor management
Demanda de mano de obra	Demand for manpower
Demanda nacional	Domestic/ Internal demand
Demografía	Demography
Densidad	Density
Depender de	To depend on, rely on
Derivados	By-products
Desarrollo económico	Economic development
Desarrollo industrial	Industrial development
Desarrollo tecnológico	Technological development
Desarrollo rural	Rural development
Descenso	Fall, decline, drop, decrease

Descubrimiento de petróleo	Oil discovery
Desde entonces	Since then, since that time
Desigual	Unequal
Despegue económico	Economic take-off
Desplazamientos constantes	Constant movements
Destinar a	Set aside/ slate for
Deterioro de las infraestructuras	Degradation of the infrastructures
Diáspora	Diaspora
Diseñar un ambicioso programa	To draw up an ambitious programme
Disminuir	To decrease, reduce
Disminución	Decrease, reduction, drop, fall
Disponer de	To have, possess
Distinguir entre	To distinguish between
Distribución comercial	Commercial distribution
Distribución de competencias	Delegation of powers
Distribución demográfica	Demographic/ population distribution
Divisa nacional	National currency

Dotar de medios	To equip with the means
Economía sumergida	Informal economy
Educación	Education
Elaborar un programa	To draw up a programme
Elementos claves	Key elements
Empeorar	To worsen
Empleo	Employment, job
Empresa privada/ pública	Private/ public enterprise
Empresario	Businessman, entrepreneur
el Encargado de	The person in charge of/ responsible for
Energía	Energy
Énfasis	Emphasis
Enfrentarse a	To face, to be faced with
Entramado empresarial ghanés	Ghanaian business fabric
Entre otras cosas	Among other things
Entroncar con	To link up with
Equipo de gobierno	(The) Government
Equipos de transporte	Transport machinery

Escaños	Parliamentary seats
Escasez	Scarcity
Estabilidad	Stability
Estabilizador de precios	Institution in charge of stabilizing prices
Estación de lluvias	Rainy season
Estaciones seca y húmeda	Wet and dry seasons
Estadística	Statistics
Estrategia de control directo de inflación	Strategy for direct control of inflation
Estrategia de desarrollo	Development strategy
Estructura	Structure
Excedente de las cosechas	Surplus produce/ yield
Expansión	Expansion
Expirar	To expire
Explotación exclusiva	Exclusive use
Exportación	Exportation
Evolución de los salarios	Salary increment
Fábrica de aluminio, cemento	Aluminum, cement factory
Falta de interés	Lack of interest

Fase	Phase
Ferrocarril	Railway
Fertilizantes	Fertilizers
Financiación	Funding
Finanzas	Finance
Fiscal General del Estado	Attorney-General
Flota	Fleet
Fomento de la participación privada	Promotion of private participation
Fuentes de divisas	Sources of foreign exchange
Fuentes locales	Local sources
Fundamentalmente	Basically
Ganadería	Livestock
Gaseoducto	Gas pipeline
Generalizado	Widespread
Generar fondos, electricidad	Generate funds, electricity

Gobierno	(The) Government
Gobiernos locales	Local governments
Golfo de Guinea	Gulf of Guinea
Gozar de	To enjoy
Grados centígrados	Degrees centigrade
Humedad relativa	Relative humidity
Húmedo	Wet, damp, humid
Importaciones	Imports
Importadores	Importers
Impulso definitivo	Final impetus
Incentivar	Encourage
Índices de producción industrial	Indices of industrial production
Industria local/pesada/maderera	Local/ heavy /wood industry
Industria de petróleo	Oil industry
Inflación	Inflation
Influjo de refugiados	Influx of refugees
Infraestructura rural/viaria	Rural/road infrastructure
Ingresos anuales	Annual revenue, earnings

Ingresos por exportación	Export revenue, earnings
Iniciativa HIPC	HIPC Initiative
Instituciones de Bretton woods	Bretton Woods Institutions
Integración económica y regional	Economic and Regional Integration
Interlocutores comerciales	Trade partners
Introducir un gravamen	To impose/ put/place a tariff on
Inversiones extranjeras	Foreign investments
Invertirse	To turn around
Juventud	Youth
Levantamiento de aranceles	Lifting, removal of tariffs, duties
Ley común inglesa	English Common Law
Ley de inversiones	Investment Law
Liberalización comercial	Trade liberalization
Liderar	To lead, to spearhead
Limitar	To limit, restrict
Macroeconomía	Macroeconomics
de manera decisiva	In a decisive manner

Marco	Framework
Marco económico	Economic framework
Marco jurídico transparente	Transparent legal framework, system
Mariscos	Sea food
Mayor impedimento	Major obstacle, impediment, hindrance
en Mayor medida	In greater measure, to a large extent
en mayor parte	In greater part
Mayores niveles	Higher, significant levels
Mecanización	Mechanization
Media	Average
a mediados de	In the middle of
el medio ambiente	The environment
Medios	Means
Mejoras	Improvements
Mención especial	Special, particular mention
a menudo	Frequently
Mercado internacional/ de trabajo	International/ job market
Mercados exteriores	Foreign markets

Merecer	To merit, deserve
Miembros firmantes	Signatories
Meta	Aim, goal
Microempresas	Small-scale enterprises
Mijo	Millet
Milenio	Millennium
Minas	Mines
Minerales	Minerals
Minería	Mining
Ministerio de Hacienda y Planificación	Ministry of Finance and Economic planning
Mitad	Half
Moneda ghanesa	Ghanaian currency
Océano Atlántico	Atlantic Ocean
Oportunidad histórica	Historic opportunity
Organismos	Bodies, organs, institutions, organizations
Organización político-administrativa	Political and administrative organization
Orientación nacional	National orientation
Oscilar alrededor de	To hover around, be in the region of

Oscilar entre	Fluctuate between
Otorgar	To grant
País de renta media	Middle-income country
País de tamaño mediano	Medium-sized country
Panorama general	General overview
el Parlamento de Ghana	The Ghanaian parliament
en buena parte	To a great/large extent
en gran Parte	To a great/large extent, largely
Participación privada	Private participation
en particular	In particular, particularly, especially
Particularmente	Particularly
Partida exportadora	Export item
Partidos políticos	Political parties
Paulatino deterioro	Gradual degradation
Pavimentado	Asphalted
Pequeños agricultores	Small-scale farmers
Per cápita	Per capita
a pesar de	In spite of, despite, notwithstanding

Pesca marítima/ continental	Coastal/ deep sea fishing
Plazo corto/medio/largo	Short/ medium/ long term
Pluviosidad	Rainfall pattern
Población activa	Working population
Población rural	Rural population
Población urbana	Urban population
Pobreza	Poverty
Política comercial	Trade policy
Política de competencia	Fair competition policy
Política intervencionista	Interventionist policy
Políticas monetaria y fiscal	Monetary and fiscal policies
Por encima de	Over, above, over and above
bien Posicionadas	Well-positioned
Potenciar el desarrollo	To promote development
Prácticamente	Practically, realistically, virtually
Precios fijos	Fixed prices
Precios internacionales	International prices

Precios oficiales	Official prices
Preocupaciones	Worries, concerns
Presa de Akosombo	Akosombo dam
Prestar importancia a	Attach importance to/ to regard as important
Prever	To lay down, to envisage
Previsibilidad	Predictability
Principal	Principal, major, main
Privatización	Privatization
Producción	Production
Productos agrícolas, de madera, metálicos	Agricultural, wood, metallic products
Programa de desarrollo	Development programme
Prohibir	To prohibit, forbid, ban
Propiedad de la tierra	Land ownership
Protocolo	Protocol
Proveer	Provide
Provocar	To provoke, cause, give rise to, result in
Proyecto de ingeniería y edificación	Engineering and construction project
Puerto	Port

Quilates	Carats
Rebajas arancelarias	Tariff reduction/cuts
Racionalización	Rationalization
Recursos hídricos	Water resources
Recursos minerales	Mineral resources
Refinería de petróleo	Oil Refinery
Régimen comercial	Trade Regime
Regiones administrativas	Administrative regions
Registrar	Register, record
Relaciones internacionales	International relations
Relieve geográfico	Geographical relief
Repercutir en	To result in
Representar	To represent
Una república presidencialista	A republic with a presidential system of government
Reservas internacionales	Foreign reserves
Sector de agricultura	Agricultural sector
Sector primario	Primary sector
Sector de servicios	Service sector

Sector industrial	Industrial Sector
Sector pesquero/energético	Fishing/Energy Sector
Sector privada	Private Sector
Segunda mitad	Second half
Seguridad nacional	National security
en el Seno de ECOWAS	Within the framework of ECOWAS
Servicios públicos	Public Services
Shocks externos	External shocks
Silvicultura	Forestry
Sin embargo	Notwithstanding, nevertheless, nonetheless
Sistema	System
Sistema:	
económico	Economic system
financiero	Financial system
transporte	Transport system
Sistema de república unicameral	Single-chamber cabinet system
Situación	Location, situation

Sociedad	Society, Company
Subida	Rise, increase
Subsector de:	
cacao	Cocoa subsector
madera	Timber subsector
pesca	Fishing subsector
ganadería	Livestock subsector
Suelo	Soil
Sufragio universal	Universal suffrage
Suministros públicos	Public utilities
Superficie	Surface area
Superficie agrícola	Agricultural area
Suponer	To be, mean
Tasa de crecimiento	Growth rate
Tasa de desempleo	Unemployment rate
Tipos de interés	Interest rates
Toneladas	Tons
en torno a	About, around, roughly

Transporte terrestre/de carretera	Road transport
Tropical	Tropical
Turismo	Tourism
Ubicar	To situate
En última instancia	In the final/last analysis/as a last resort
Últimos años	Last few years/recent years
La única cámara legislativa	The only legislative chamber
Valor	Value
Valor añadido	Added value
Variables macroeconómicas fundamentales	Basic macroeconomic variables
Vivienda	Housing/accommodation
Zonas productoras	Producer zones
Zonas rurales	Rural areas
Zonas urbanas	Urban areas

APPENDIX

Source Text

Entre los casi cien viajes oficiales de los Reyes al extranjero, especialmente simbólico fue el realizado en mayo de 1998 a Grecia, el único país de la unión Europea al que, hasta entonces, los monarcas no habían viajado oficialmente. Durante la visita, nuestra Reina recorrió los lugares donde nació y vivió su infancia y juventud. Los Reyes acudieron al Panteón Real en Tatoi, donde reposan los restos de los Reyes Pablo 1 y Federica de los Griegos, padres de la soberana.

Target Text

The most significant of the nearly one hundred official trips made by the King and Queen of Spain to other countries is their trip to Greece, the only European Union member country not toured by the royal couple before then. During the visit, the Queen went round places of her birth, childhood and adolescence.

The Monarchs visited together the Royal Burial Ground in Tatoi where the mortal remains of the Queen's parents, Pablo the 1st and Frederica of Greece can be found.

