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**Committee: UNFCCC**

**Topic: INCREASING THE USAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

**Country: GHANA**

**Delegate: NEHİR MERTTÜRK**

Ghana,or officially the Republic of Ghana,is a country located in the west of the African continent.The country’s neighbours are lvory Coast,Burkina Faso and Togo,while the Gulf of Guinea is located in the south.Due to the gold,which is the most important part of the rich mineral deposits with in the borders of the country,the former colonial owner United Kingdom named the country the Gold Coast during the colonial period.The largest city and capital of the country is Accra.Ghana has a multinational state structure.There are many ethnic groups in the country.The communities of these ethnic groups range from a few hundred thousand to several million,with 79 different languages existing in the country and language diversity is at a high level.The official language of the country is English.Apart from the official language,the most spoken local language in the country is the Akan language.Eighty per cent of the population can speak and understand this language.In addition to the health services obtained by the Ghanaian state from international aid organisations,health services are provided with traditional local methods with in the country.Since 1957, when the country gained its independence children in Ghana have been obliged to attend school for nine years from the age ofsix.Ghana is a country rich in average natural resources with industrial minerals,hydrocarbonds and precious metals.

Ghana is a country that has taken importans steps in the field of relationship energy and is trying to accelerate the energy transition among developing countries.The country has been benefiting from various international support in the deployment of various energy project and in this field in order to ensure that it meets its energy needs and sustain its financing.Ghana aims to further improve its energy transmission separately for the period 2024-2030.The realization of these goals is intended to increase the country’s energy supply,reduce carbon emission and create more jobs. However ,the biggest challenges in the details of achieving this goal include resource constraints,infrastructure deficiencies,technologicalknowledge packages and local governments.

Ghana aims to ensure energy expenditures that increase renewable energy extension,promote sustainability and support economic development.However,there are a number of downstream steps that need to be taken to achieve this goal.Ghana’s energy infrastructure needs to take some basic steps to achieve an energy -based economyand sustainable development.Ghana should fund projects through international financing sources and co-operation with the private sector.In addition,instruments such as attracting local investors for tax breaks,subsidies and financial incentives addition,instruments such as attracting local investors for tax breaks,subsidies and financial incentivesh should be used effectively.Thus,the separate energy sector leads to further investment and growth fragmentation.