

**A baseline study of oil and gas
media reporting**

**Content Analysis of the 1st Quarter of 2013
oil and gas content of three newspapers**

4/28/2013

Penplusbytes

1.0 Introduction

In the first week of April, the Consultant began studying the oil and gas content of the first quarter publications of three newspapers—the *Daily Graphic*, *The Ghanaian Times* and the *Daily Guide*, the first two being state-owned and the third a privately-owned.¹ This report presents the objectives, methodology used, results and discussions of pertinent issues, as well as conclusions and recommendations.

1.1 Objectives:

The objectives set out for this baseline study were four-fold:

- i. To assess the quantity and quality of oil and gas reporting for the first quarter of 2013.
- ii. To establish the adequacy or paucity of content, and the style as well as the nature of reporting and writing.
- iii. To assess the potential of recent media content to make a desirable impact in the media's watchdog role for Ghana's emerging oil and gas industry.
- iv. To glean lessons from the analysis for the development of a training program for journalists; and if necessary, to embark on appropriate lobbying of media managers to increase the quantity and improve the quality of oil and gas reporting.

1.2 Limitations of the study

The limitations of this study are three-fold:

- i. The three-month duration (sample size) is short.
- ii. Selecting the first three months of 2013 instead of, for instance, selecting consecutive months over several months could also be considered a limitation.
- iii. The content analysis was limited to only print newspapers for convenience because it is easier to access. The broadcast media of radio and television are much more difficult to access, rendering them more difficult as a resource to conduct this type of quick content analysis.

Owing to these limitations, at best, the results of this baseline study should be considered as a snapshot of oil and gas media content. However, even a snapshot of oil and gas content over only a three-month period may be a reflection of a consistent picture of oil and gas reporting on the whole. An unrepresentative and small sample size of newspapers used does not therefore invalidate the results represented in this report.

¹ Although the content of three newspapers—*Daily Graphic*, *The Ghanaian Times* and *Daily Guide* were analyzed, the comparative analysis in this report focuses exclusively on *Daily Graphic* and *Daily Guide* to represent the state-owned and privately-owned print media respectively.

2.0 Methodology:

The methodology used in the content analysis was three-pronged.

- i. First, the January, February and March editions of the three newspapers were skimmed through to identify all content (news stories, feature articles and advertisements) that have any bearing on the emerging oil and gas sector of Ghana's economy. This first level of analysis included energy-related content.
- ii. On the second level of search, the selection was narrowed down to only oil and gas content. The identified content was counted. This phase of the analysis is presented in this report as the Quantitative Analysis.
- iii. The third and final phase entailed reading and analysing the type and quality of content and to draw conclusions as well as to make recommendations. This phase of the analysis is presented in this report as the Qualitative Analysis.

3.0 Quantitative Analysis

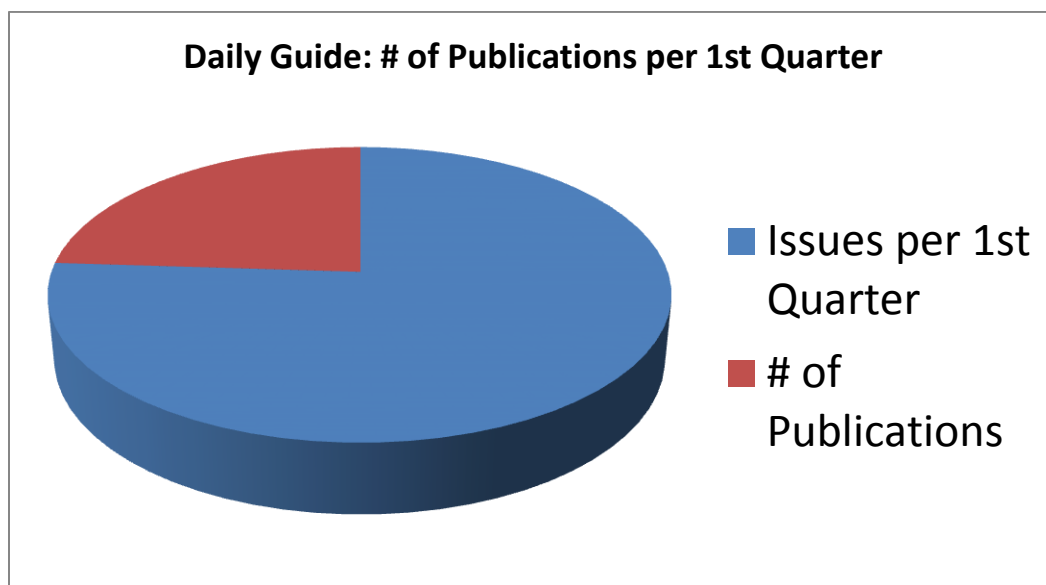
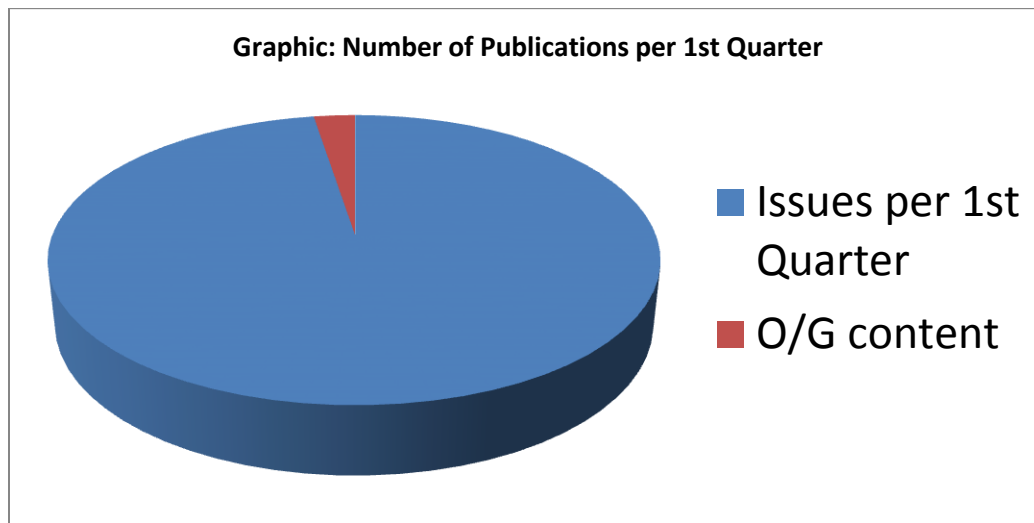
3.1 Frequency of content: News stories

Of the 76 newspaper publication days (including Saturdays; 27 days for January, 24 days for February and 26 days for March), the two state-owned newspapers—*Daily Graphic* published oil and gas content on two (2) days and *The Ghanaian Times* four (4) days. On the contrary, the *Daily Guide* published oil and gas content on 24 of the 76 days. (In the *Daily Guide*, two days had two publications each).²

Frequency Table for January-March Oil & Gas content in three newspapers

Newspaper	News Stories	Feature Articles	Adverts	Total
<i>Daily Graphic</i>	2	0	13	15
<i>Ghanaians Times</i>	4	0	6	10
<i>Daily Guide</i>	20	0	7	27
Total	26	0	26	

² Content is defined here as news stories and feature articles and excludes advertisements.



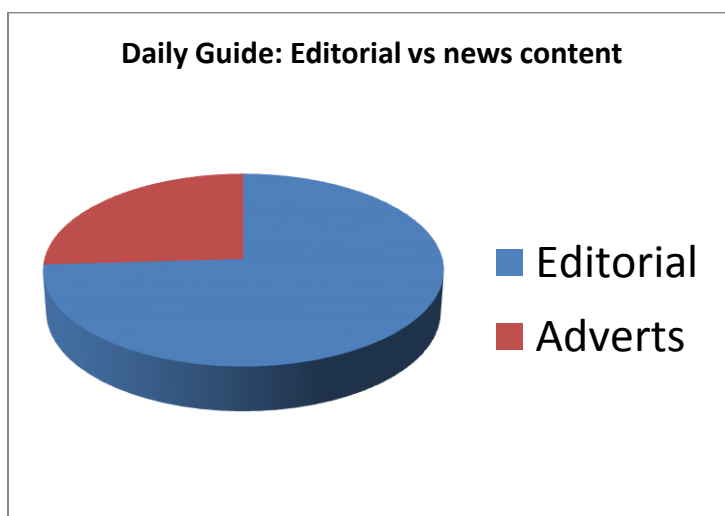
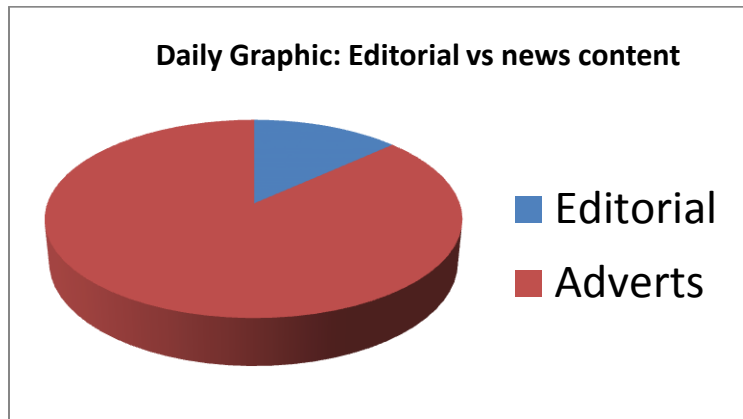
3.2 Frequency of content: Feature articles

None of the three newspapers studied (*Daily Graphic*, *The Ghanaian Times* and *Daily Guide*) published any feature article during the first quarter of 2013.

3.3 Frequency of content: Advertising

Overall, about half of the oil and gas content of the three newspapers were advertisements (paid for by corporate entities). The advertisements were mostly for workshops, conferences, certificate courses and public procurement notices. The *Daily Graphic* published 50 per cent (13 of the 26) of the Oil & Gas advertisements but no feature article during the first three months of 2013. Although the *Daily Graphic* published only two news stories during the period under review, it carried fifteen (15) advertisements. The *Daily*

Guide, on the contrary, published 20 news stories but only seven (seven) advertisements. As a key media watchdog of society, the *Daily Graphic* is therefore clearly skewed toward advert content on oil and gas than in actual news content.



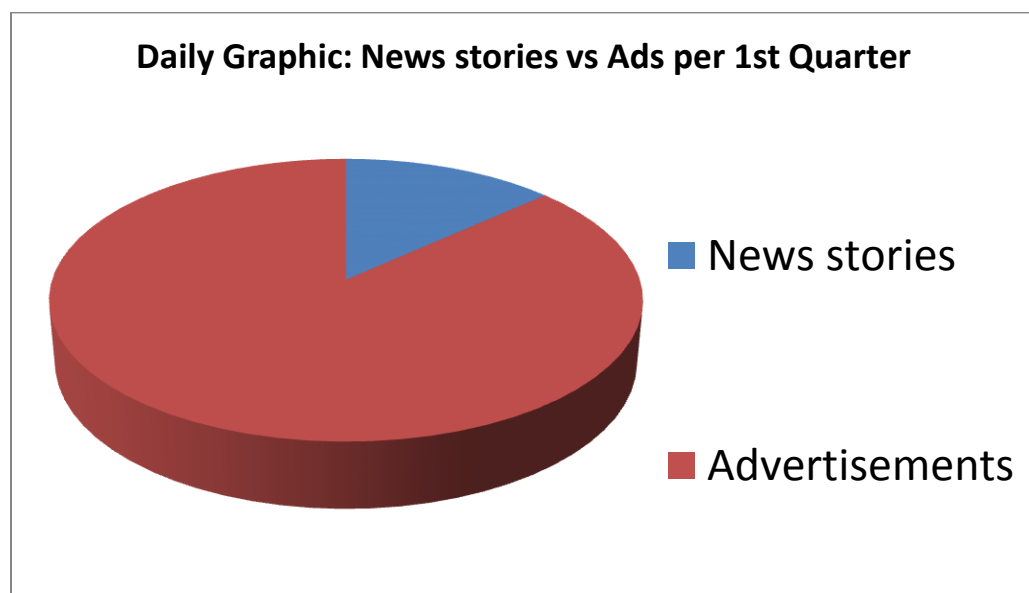
3.4 Placement of content: No oil and gas news story was placed on either the front or back pages, the highest profile pages of a newspaper.

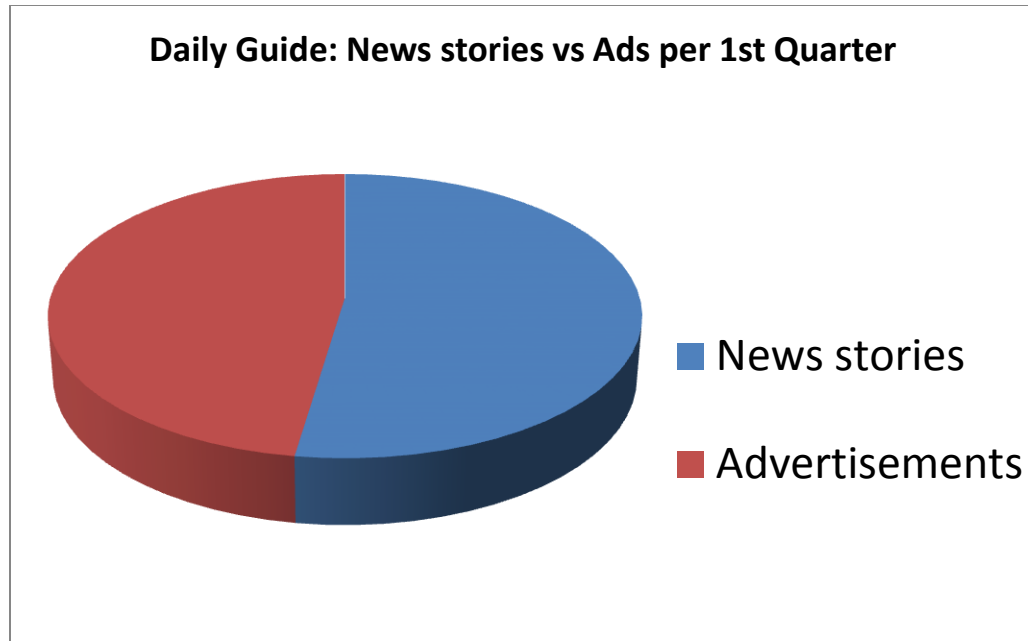
- i. Placement in a print medium indicates the extent of the importance a newspaper's editorial team attaches to a story. Importance has to do with what the paper considers to be of interest to its target readers.
- ii. Placement also indicates which content a paper wants its readers to focus on in public discourse. Through placements, the three newspapers chose to place its oil and gas content behind the news probably because they acknowledged the low importance of the content.

- iii. Apart from the poor quality and low quantity of reporting oil and gas through placement, the newspapers studied could not have created a critical mass of public discussion in this subject matter that should be pertinent to the public.

3.5 January publications

In January, the *Daily Graphic* and *The Ghanaian Times* literally went to sleep about oil and gas altogether while the *Daily Guide* continued to publish news stories albeit not the type of content that can make any impact in its media watchdog role. While *The Ghanaian Times* published one oil and gas news story in January, The *Daily Graphic* published no oil and gas content at all but yet published advertisements.





3.0 Qualitative Analysis of the Content

This section analyses the types of news stories published in the *Daily Graphic* and *Daily Guide* newspapers. The analysis includes the quality and nature of the writings as well as the placement of the stories.

3.1 Feature articles

During the period under review, no feature article on oil and gas was published in the two state-owned and one privately-owned newspapers.

This finding is worrisome for the following reasons:

- i. While news stories present the bare facts as news breaks and therefore have a limited lifespan, feature articles on the other hand, expatiate, elaborate and explain issues; and have a longer shelf-life. The focus of feature articles may be either current issues or dated ones.
- ii. A key benefit of feature articles is that they present opportunities to go behind the scenes through incorporating background information to provide in-depth treatment to issues long after a news story has lost its news-worthiness. In a feature article, a writer can research and connect the dots between what may appear to be disparate issues and by that, aid understanding for the reader.
- iii. An emerging sector like the oil and gas industry requires more than basic facts that are typical of news stories. As a new industry, the citizenry will need the media to

provide it with regular and adequate background information and to explain the many complex issues to them. Besides, experiences from other emerging oil and gas industry countries point to the potential for corruption that is borne out of lack of transparency. The media's role in such a sector therefore includes becoming the channel for transparency and accountability of the managers and stewards of the industry. Well-treated feature articles (in print) and documentaries and feature programs (on television and radio) can therefore contribute to enhancing understanding and clarifying issues in a manner that can be meaningful to the citizenry and to make the industry managers aware that the public is being kept well-informed of matters.

3.2 Officialdom-speak in 'He/she said' stories

For the most part, the news stories published belong in the pseudo-news category of 'he/she said' news. In these types of stories, government, public official or industry representative says something that does not amount to anything significant, yet, he/she is reported as a news-maker. This is the typical officialdom-speak type of news. In this type of news content, what officialdom says is taken on its face-value and is uncritically reported verbatim as fact and at times, without any background or investigation. For instance, in the story entitled "Build capacity of oil sector workers", the Minister of Employment and Labour Relations made a call/pronouncement for the training of Ghanaians to enable them participate in the oil and gas sector as a way of promoting local content. The story does not indicate who the object/target of the call is or when any action will be taken. Such a story cannot make an impact; it is reported, and then left hanging with no potential of making any future impact through strategic implementation. The key purpose served by publishing such a story is to generate publicity for the officialdom and worse of all, to allow officialdom to get off the hook without becoming accountable.

In a *Daily Guide's* story, "ACEP cautions US oil firms", a Civil Society Organization (CSO) person is projected as talking tough. It is a 'he/she said' type of story. Since its publication in January, no follow-up article was published to find out if the tough-talking produced the desired actions for the benefit of the industry and the country. At best therefore, these types of news stories are but mere hit-and-run media content.

3.3 Lazy Journalism & Pseudo-news

The 'he/she said' type of reporting also falls in the category of lazy journalism and pseudo-news. In this type, journalists make much-ado about nothing. Instead of going round to dig for news that have essence, they hang around conferences/workshops to pick up any mundane issue and project it as news. A similar news type is when officialdom gives

assurances about what the citizenry should expect. The *Daily Graphic* published one such classic example in the two news stories published during the quarter under the headline, “Absence of Law will not affect oil benefits.” Such a news story is very worrying because if we are to learn from the experiences of oil producing countries with weak legal framework that is devoid of supervision and close monitoring, Ghana’s media must not sit back and trust mere assurances from officialdom. The oil and gas industry deserves the alertness of the media to keep track of its activities. It is important to note that this news story was not generated through the media’s effort but was picked up on the side-lines during an oil and gas conference.

3.4 Advertisements packaged as news

Daily Guide carried this category of content. After carrying several oil and gas conference/workshop advertisements, the paper published a bonus story to promote the workshop under the guise of a news story (“GNPC hosts offshore West Africa 2013”). Another example was a story (*Daily Guide*, “359 oil platforms for decommissioning”) that on the surface (in the headline) reads like a serious news story but on further critical read, it became apparent that it is publicity for an oil and gas summit/conference. The only oil and gas publication in the *Daily Graphic* in March (“Union Oil Rewards Customers”) was a public relations piece to project an industry player as a good citizen. Such a story is uncritical and does not leave room for questioning.

3.5 Media-initiated content

Daily Guide’s story entitled, “Oil rich Jumbo cries for water” is the only media-initiated content of all the news stories published by the three newspapers during the three-month period. This news story depicts the plight of citizens washing and fetching drinking water from the same stream. The story had an appropriate photograph.

3.6.1 Oil & Gas industry-generated news

Oil and gas industry-generated content come in different forms. Some are blatantly labelled with the by-line “Front Desk Report”. Others only reveal themselves when read. As is the practice in corporate-media relations, industry-generated news content is verbatim or at best, edited news releases from corporate sources. During the period under review, the *Daily Guide* carried more of such content than the *Daily Graphic*. It is surprising that the *Daily Graphic* missed these news release types of news stories which the *Daily Guide* carried. For instance, the stories “Eni Finds commercial oil at Sankofa” and “FPSO to shut down” were published only in the *Daily Guide* newspaper.

3.7 Journalistic expertise

The stories analysed over the three-month period lack depth. They are casual and petty with little consequence. They do not read like stories that are intended to grab attention; neither are they placed strategically. Training for journalists will therefore have to include how to effectively weave background information into writing, tracking life cycles of oil and gas issues and feature writing. Furthermore, oil and gas reporting for a country like ours should be approached from the vantage point of advocacy journalism.

4.0 Discussion

In Chapter 12 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana under the heading, **‘FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE MEDIA’**, in sub-section (5), it is stated, “All agencies of the mass media shall, at all times, **be free to uphold the principles, provisions and objectives of this Constitution, and shall uphold the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people of Ghana.**” This is the incontrovertible and clear mandate of the media’s role as the proverbial watchdog of Ghana. A watchdog has the power to either allow or not allow unwelcome guests into a home. When the watchdog is asleep, a house is left unprotected and robbers can enter to plunder or even take control.

So in effect, the 1992 Constitution guarantees the freedom and independence of the mass media of public communication of Ghana for good reason—to uphold the same Constitution. Freedom and independence is therefore provided to enable the media perform its watchdog role effectively and efficiently. Freedom and independence was not provided by the framers of the Constitution so the media could focus on advertising to make money, to pursue self-interest, or to casually cover stories that do not advance the development of Ghana. The mandate of the media is well set out—to ‘uphold the responsibility and accountability of the government to the people of Ghana’ and this must be adhered to.

The snapshot content analysis of the three newspapers (both state-owned and privately-owned) does not suggest that the media studied are doing what the Constitution enjoins them to do. The media’s mandate is to remind the government of its role through effective monitoring and evaluation of how the country is being managed. For an important resource like oil and gas, a resource with the potential to be mismanaged through acts of corruption and intentional omissions, it is sad that during the period under review—the 1st quarter of 2013—the media did not pay attention to this new non-renewable resource.

How can the media promote accountability, transparency, economic growth and the development of Ghana when it lacks strategy, interest and determination to consistently focus on important issues? If it is expertise that is lacking, training and mentoring can close the knowledge and skill gaps. But if it is interest and motivation that is lacking or it is just mere timidity to do journalism in a technical field, then mere training cannot provide the desired solution.

So why is that no feature article was written and published during the quarter by journalists? The reason may be that probably the current crop of media practitioners lack the expertise to write on the subject matter or are just timid. So why didn't Civil Society actors in the sector author any articles to fill the gap? It will be important to explore the CSO arena as a major source of feature articles in the print media.

Through the manner in which the media treats oil and gas (both quantitatively and qualitatively), it exhibits conviction or lack thereof of the importance of the sector to national development. It is only when the media is convinced about the critical nature of the sector that it can become persuasive and move the citizenry along.

5.0 Conclusions

From the results of this snapshot content analysis, the following conclusions are presented:

- i. During the three months under review, there was no comprehensive coverage of oil and gas content in the three newspapers studied. The media (especially the state-owned media) appear to have tuned out of Ghana's oil and gas industry. Rather, it published advertisements and pseudo-news on the sector.
- ii. A surprising result of this snapshot content analysis is the low coverage of oil and gas content in the two state-owned newspapers as compared with the one privately-owned newspaper. It appears that the state-owned newspapers are focussed on advertisements to the neglect of pursuing useful public interest content. During the first quarter under review, the state-owned newspapers were lackadaisical about oil and gas. Surprisingly, although it had fewer advertisements, the *Daily Guide* published the highest number of oil and gas content. It will be interesting to find out the reason for these results. Several of the stories published in the *Daily Guide* were the type that could have originated from press/news releases and not the outcome of the paper's own initiative. It is therefore surprising that the two state-owned newspapers did not also publish those stories. The above discussions of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results of the baseline study suggest that during the three-month period, the two leading newspapers (*Daily Graphic* and *Daily Guide*) performed the role of uncritical watchdogs to Ghana's emerging oil and gas industry.
- iii. The sheer number of oil and gas advertisements in the *Daily Graphic*, the leading state-owned newspaper in the country, suggests that the paper benefits from the emerging industry through advertisements but neglects to play the critical watchdog role over the sector—a non-renewable resource.
- iv. The quantity and quality of the print media studied did not project a posture that pushes for accountability and transparency in this emerging industry. The news stories

are of a casual nature with 'he/she said', pseudo-news, officialdom-speaks, corporate-generated news with minimal content on media-initiated information. In effect, if officialdom does not favour the media by trickling down some information, the media will have nothing to share with the citizenry. From the content analysed, the mass media of public communication does not appear to be upholding **"the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people of Ghana."** As things stand currently, and if the media continue on this same path of casual uncritical reporting of oil and gas, anything can go amiss with this non-renewable finite resource.

- v. The 'so-what?' content (impact) should be an important consideration for the media in especially a developing country like ours; and especially in the oil and gas industry that is prone to corruption and mismanagement. The results of this snapshot content analysis of the three newspapers for the first quarter of 2013 may suggest that this emerging industry is not receiving a purposeful, thorough, systematic, strategic and conscientious attention by Ghana's media. If this assertion is so, then this is a very worrying situation. Oil and gas are non-renewable resources; when we run out of them, that will be it—whilst we live with their attendant negative impacts (environmental, social dislocations, etc.) for a much longer time than we enjoyed the resource. It is therefore important for the media to play its watchdog role effectively to enhance the chance of Ghana benefiting fully from this non-renewable resource. Ghana cannot afford to mismanage the oil and gas resource.
- vi. On the whole, the content of the print media for the period under review (the first quarter of 2013) did not project a media that is approaching coverage of Ghana's emerging oil and gas sector with any sense of purposefulness and determination. No pattern emerged that shows care and interest to pursue oil and gas content in a consistent manner. This finding is most worrying. There was not a single feature article published during the period. The news stories reported lack analysis. They were, for the most part, bits and pieces of officialdom-speak with no questioning and critical analysis. If this trend persists, Ghana's emerging oil and gas sector will suffer the way other failed oil industry countries have gone.

vii. Recommendations

From the foregoing results of the quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the three leading newspapers, the following recommendations are made.

- i. Wake-up call for advocacy: The stark results of this content analysis should be shared with both the media managers and Civil Society and be used as a wake-up call for them to revisit their constitutional mandate and become interested and alert in their watchdog role to keep Ghana's emerging oil industry on the media and public radar.

Follow-up system: Individual journalists and media managers should be encouraged to develop a system for doing follow-ups of their publications. ICT could be a useful tool to enable the media to set up follow-up systems to track the life-span of stories and to ensure that their content on oil and gas are not left hanging but are treated to the end of its full life-cycle and to bring conclusion to stories. For instance, after publishing a news story, the media should zoom in onto critical aspects of the news and explore them further in feature articles and other news stories as offshoots.

- ii. Advocacy: Managers and editors of media houses should be lobbied and challenged directly on the importance of pursuing oil and gas content as an important subject matter with passion, resilience and consistency. Media institutions should have oil and gas desks and pages/programmes solely dedicated to the subject matter.
- iii. Training: Every newspaper should assign individual journalists to be exclusively responsible for oil and gas. These journalists should receive training; the training should be multi-faceted.
- iv. CSO engagement and contributions: Civil Society actors and pressure groups in the sector should be encouraged to write feature articles on oil and gas. Their advocacy should not be limited to periodic media interviews. Rather, they should contribute to the body of knowledge in the public sphere about oil and gas. For instance, CSO actors should write columns in the newspapers. They should be strategic and proactive instead of speaking on the side-lines during chance interviews by journalists. Civil society should take the initiative to develop a media strategy that includes regular public information sessions and media programming. CSOs should regularly give information to the media contacts.
- v. Media Monitoring: The oil and gas output of the mass media must be monitored by Civil Society Organizations because somebody must watch the watchdog to ensure that it does not renege on its mandate for after all, the repercussions for Ghana if the media do not sit up to deliver on its constitutional mandate will be potentially disastrous. The monitoring should include periodic content analysis to establish factual evidence of the state of oil and gas reporting. Conducting comparative analysis of media content would serve a healthy purpose of naming and shaming the media outlets that renege on this important constitutional mandate.

Appendix 1 Oil and Gas content of *Daily Graphic*, *Ghanaian Times* and *Daily Guide*

#	Newspaper	Day & Date	Page #	Title	Type of story	Comments
1	Daily Graphic	Tuesday 26/3/2013	25	Petroleum Commission Ghana	Advert	
2	Daily Graphic	Thursday 21/3/2013	55	Petroleum Commission Ghana	Advert	
3	Daily Graphic	Wednesday 20/3/2013	23	Union Oil Rewards Customers	News Story	A Public Relations piece
4	Daily Graphic	Tuesday 19/3/2013	45	Petroleum Commission Ghana	Advert	
5	Daily Graphic	Wednesday 27/2/2013	51	UK certified qualifications and training in oil and Gas shipping and logistics	Advert	
6	Daily Graphic	Tuesday 26/2/2013	45	UK certified qualifications and training in oil and Gas shipping and logistics	Advert	
7	Daily Graphic	Friday 22/2/2013	4	National Petroleum Authority Request for Proposal "Lubricants Baseline Study"	Advert	

8	Daily Graphic	Friday 15/2/2013	20	Absence of Law will not affect oil benefits “Operation Hunters” to check fuel smuggling	News Story	An uncritical story of officialdom.
9	Daily Graphic	Wednesday 13/2/2013	29	Ministry of Energy – oil and Gas capacity Building Project (OGCBP) Credit No: 48470 GH” Consultancy Services for improving the organization effectiveness of Petroleum directorates of the Ministry of Energy	Advert	
10	Daily Graphic	Wednesday 13/2/2013	29	Recruitment of staff for Oil and Gas Information Resource Centre	Advert	
11	Daily Graphic	Tuesday 12/2/2013	30	Professional Diploma Courses in Oil and Gas – Shipping and Logistics	Advert	
12	Daily Graphic	Friday 8/2/2013	29	Professional Diploma Courses in Oil and Gas – Shipping and Logistics	Advert	
13	Daily Graphic	Thursday 7/2/2013	62	Professional Diploma Courses in Oil and Gas – Shipping and Logistics	Advert	
14	Daily Graphic	Wednesday 6/2/2013	36	Professional Diploma Courses in Oil and Gas – Shipping and Logistics	Advert	

15	Daily Graphic	Tuesday 5/2/2013	62	Professional Diploma Courses in Oil and Gas – Shipping and Logistics	Advert	
16	Ghanaian Times	Thursday 21/3/2013	18	Gas to start flowing to Asogli Power Plant	News Story	
17	Ghanaian Times	Wednesday 20/3/2013	30	Petroleum Commission Ghana	Advert	
18	Ghanaian Times	Wednesday 13/3/2013	6	Japan Taps Gas from Methane Hydrate	News story	Foreign News. Media could have written a feature article to draw lessons for Ghana.
19	Ghanaian Times	Monday 11/3/2013	10	Specific procurement notice, Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Energy “Oil and Gas Capacity Building Projects”	Advert	
20	Ghanaian Times	Tuesday 26/2/2013	32	TOR to resume operations next month	News story	
21	Ghanaian Times	Tuesday 19/2/2013	19	National Petroleum Authority Request for Proposal “Lubricants Baseline Study”	Advert	
22	Ghanaian Times	Monday 11/2/2013	17	Oil and Gas capacity Building Project (OGCBP) Credit No: 48470 GH” Consultancy Services for Information Technology Strategic Plan and	Advert	

				Enterprise architecture framework for the Ministry of Energy		
23	Ghanaian Times	Wednesday 6/2/2013	6	Ministry of Energy - Oil and Gas capacity Building Project (OGCBP) Credit No: 48470 GH" Consultancy Services for Information Technology Strategic Plan and Enterprise architecture framework for the Ministry of Energy	Advert	
24	Ghanaian Times	Wednesday 6/2/2013	20	Ministry of Energy - Oil and Gas capacity Building Project (OGCBP) Credit No: 48470 GH" Consultancy Services for Information Technology Strategic Plan and Enterprise architecture framework for the Ministry of Energy	Advert	
25	Ghanaian Times	Monday 14/1/2013	34	Tullow Oil puts Production around 110,000 barrels per day	Advert	
26	Daily Guide	Tuesday 19/3/2013	9	Building capacity for oil sector workers	News story	
27	Daily Guide	Tuesday 12/3/2013	12	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	

28	Daily Guide	Tuesday 12/3/2013	8	359 Oil platforms for de-commissioning	News story	A story that publicizes an oil and gas summit but packaged as real news.
29	Daily Guide	Monday 11/3/2013	11	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
30	Daily Guide	Saturday 9/3/2013	14	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
31	Daily Guide	Wednesday 6/3/2013	11	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
32	Daily Guide	Tuesday 4/3/2013		Bayfield Oil, Elastec American partner	News story	
33	Daily Guide	Tuesday 4/3/2013	11	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
34	Daily Guide	Monday 25/2/2013	14	Don't compromise oil transparency	News story	A 'he/she said' type of news. Uncritical of officialdom.
35	Daily Guide	Tuesday 26/2/2013	12	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
36	Daily Guide	Tuesday 26/2/2013	8	TOR starts operations March	News story	

37	Daily Guide					
38	Daily Guide	Monday 25/2/2013	8	Ghana Gas engages AECOM	News story	
39	Daily Guide	Friday 22/2/2013	8	Oil company to pay compensation	News story	This story is futuristic. Media is uncritical; trusting a mere promise.
40	Daily Guide	Tuesday 19/2/2013	6	Oil workers sacked	News story	
41	Daily Guide	Friday 15/2/2013	9	Tullow updates shareholders on Kosmos	News story	Officialdom-speaks!
42	Daily Guide	Monday 14/2/2013	12	Offshore West African Conference	Advert	
43	Daily Guide	Thursday 14/2/2013	15	Oil rich jumbo cries for water	News story	The only media-initiated news story.
44	Daily Guide	Tuesday 12/2/2013	8	ACEP cautions US oil firms	News story	Tough-talking by a CSO actor. Media did not do a follow-up story.
45	Daily Guide	Tuesday 12/2/2013	2	Volta oil is leakage - EPA	News story	

46	Daily Guide	Monday 11/2/2013	2	Volta oil is special - GNPC	News story	
47	Daily Guide	Tuesday 29/1/2013	8	Gas Forum for April	Advert	
48	Daily Guide	Wednesday 23/1/2013	9	FPSO to shut down	News story	Poorly treated story
49	Daily Guide	Tuesday 22/1/2013	9	Eni finds commercial Oil at Sankofa	News story	A hit-and-run story. No follow-ups. So what?
50	Daily Guide	Friday 18/1/2013	8	GNPC hosts Offshore West Africa 2013	News story	An advertisement re-packaged as a news story.
51	Daily Guide	Thursday 17/1/2013	8	Tullow appraises itself	News story	This story is a he/she said. Media is uncritical of officialdom.
52	Daily Guide	Monday 14/1/2013	9	114 Tullow scholarships for grabs	News story	As if we should be grateful to Tullow. This is an example of officialdom- speaks.
53	Daily Guide	Monday 7/1/2013	9	Azerbaijan supplies Gas to Ghana	News story	