



A baseline study of oil and gas media reporting

Content Analysis of the 1st Quarter of 2014 oil and gas content of three newspapers

June 30 2014

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1. INTRODUCTION

This is a report of a content analysis of three newspapers (*Daily Graphic*, *The Ghanaian Times* and the *Daily Guide*, the first two being state-owned and the third a privately-owned). The analysis was of the oil and gas content of the newspapers during the first quarter of 2014. Additionally, the results from the analysis of the 2014 gas and oil content is compared with the results of the same period for 2013, which was conducted for the client PenPlusBytes last year. This report is organized under five main sections: Introduction, Content analysis of the first quarter of 2014, Comparison of the results of the first quarters of 2013 and 2014, Findings and conclusions, and Recommendations.

Oil and gas is defined here as relating specifically to Ghana's oil and gas industry—that is, the matters and institutions relating to the oil find offshore in the Western Region. The definition of oil and gas in this report excludes general petroleum issues and institutions; for instance energy/electricity, as well as petrol and gas for domestic usage.

a. Objectives

To allow for comparison, the objectives set out for this baseline study were the same as those set for the 2013 study. They are four-fold, and are as follows:

- i. To assess the quantity and quality of oil and gas reporting for the first quarter of 2014.
- 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.

b. Limitations of the study

The limitations of this study are three-fold:

- i. The three-month duration (sample size) is short and weakens the generalizability of the results of the analysis.
- ii. As it was in 2013, selecting the first three months of 2014 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 impractical as a resource to conduct this type of 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 and of the same quarter in two consecutive years may be a reflection of a consistent picture of oil and gas reporting on the whole. An unrepresentative and small sample size of the newspapers used does not therefore invalidate the results presented in this report.

c. 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 mentions and content (news stories, feature articles and advertisements) that had any bearing on the emerging oil and gas sector of Ghana's economy. This first level of analysis included energy-related content like fuel price increases and electricity cuts.
- ii. On the second level of search, the selection was narrowed down to only oil and gas content. The identified content was recorded and then counted. This phase of the analysis is presented in this report as the Quantitative Analysis.¹
- iii. The third and final phase of the content analysis entailed reading and analysing the 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.

¹ See Appendix 2 for a detailed list of the newspaper content during the first quarter of 2014. The list includes the name of the newspaper, date of publication, page number of the publication, and comments that identify the type of content—whether it is a news story, feature article or an advertisement.

2. CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE 1ST QUARTER OF 2014

a. Discussion of findings

The results of the content analysis of the three newspapers for the first quarter of 2014 are presented below in two sections: quantitative analysis and qualitative analysis.

i. Quantitative analysis

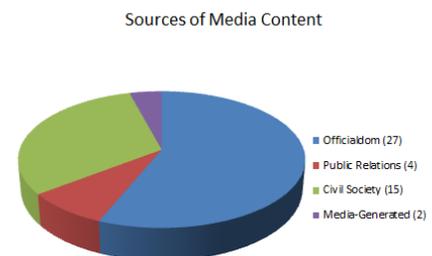
The three newspapers reviewed during the period January, February and March of 2014 had 57 mentions (content) of oil and gas. The content is categorized into news stories (47 items), feature articles (5 items) and advertisements (5 items). Advertisements are generated by news sources for promotional purposes and are devoid of editorial control. Features and news stories, on the other hand, are the outcomes of editorial decisions, which are either at the initiative of the media staffers or present the coverage and reporting of news sources. For this reason, this quantitative analysis will isolate editorial content (52 items) from advertorial content (5 items).²

Privately-owned versus state-owned media coverage:

Of the three newspapers reviewed, the *Daily Guide* published the highest number of substantive oil and gas content (i.e. news stories and feature articles combined) (48%) followed by the *Daily Graphic* (39%) and the *Ghanaian Times* (19%). During the period under review, more news stories (47) were published than feature articles (5). Of these, the *Daily Guide* published the highest number of news stories (51%) whilst the *Daily Graphic* published 28% and the *Ghanaian Times* had 21%.

Sources of media content:

The nature of the oil and gas industry is such that it presents an immense potential for the resources to be mismanaged through acts of corruption and abuses as well as intentional acts of omissions and commissions. It is this potential for mismanagement and corruption that makes the sources of media content on oil and gas very critical. For the media to play its all-important watchdog role to benefit the citizenry, it must have an effective investigative posture and this should include the ability and willingness to generate its own critical, well-sourced and balanced content instead of relying on oil and gas industry sources that could be misleading. An over-reliance on oil and gas



² See Appendix 1.a. for the Frequency Table for January-March 2014 Oil & Gas content in the three newspapers studied.

industry sources for media content is dangerous to ensuring the sound management of Ghana's oil and gas resource.

'Officialdom' reporting/coverage:

The content under review indicates a heavy reliance of the newspapers studied on officialdom from the oil and gas industry (31 items). This content comprised of public relations-type content in which the media published material that should have been used as advertising but was rather used as news to praise the beneficiaries/targets (4 items). Some of the content comprise of Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives by the oil and gas industry.

Civil Society sourcing:

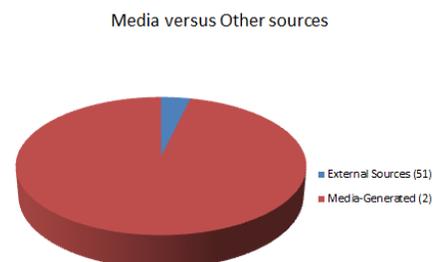
The other important source of the content of the newspapers studied revealed that a large number came from CSOs. The CSO category includes registered local and international non-governmental organizations as well as individuals from academia who contribute to public discourse on the oil and gas industry.

The CSOs generated 15 items for the media in comparison to the two items that were generated by the media itself. The CSO-generated content were in pronouncements made by CSO representatives who used the media to share information with the citizenry or in feature articles. Some of the contents were the outcomes of research conducted by CSOs as well as warnings given to Ghanaians to become concerned with the goings-on in the oil and gas industry, which are not of benefit to them.

Unfortunately, the CSO-generated content, which provided leads to other stories, did not receive follow-ups from journalists who work in the media. Mostly, they were published as single news items and left to alone without follow-ups until another time when other content trickled in from a CSO. Ideally, CSOs and the media should together constitute the conscience of a nation.

Media-generated content:

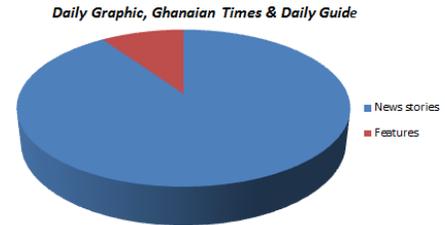
The content of the newspapers reviewed indicated that only 3.9 per cent of oil and gas was generated by the media itself—that is, people who work in the industry as employees/journalists. The remaining 96.1 per cent made it into the newspaper space as a result of information provided by outside sources, namely—officials and operatives of the oil and gas industry and Civil Society Organizations.



Paucity of feature articles:

During the three months period under review, only five (5) feature articles were published by the three newspapers. Feature articles (as well as radio and television documentaries) offer something different from news stories. The uniqueness of well-treated features lies in the opportunity they give to enhancing understanding and clarifying issues in a more focused, thorough and meaningful manner, with the necessary background information. Adding features to news stories therefore present a better mix and package in any relentless effort to keep the public well-informed of happenings in the oil and gas industry. Exclusively focusing on news stories deprives the citizenry of the full force of media content.

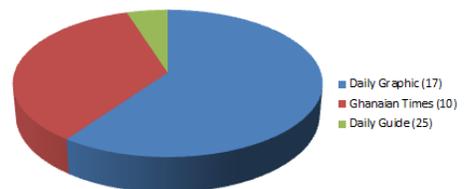
Total 1st quarter content of News vs Features



Daily Guide versus state-owned media:

One surprising result of the quantitative analysis of the data is that *Daily Guide*, a privately-owned newspaper, which has only been around since the Fourth Republic, published more (25 items) oil and gas content than the state-owned newspapers *Daily Graphic* (17 items) and *The Ghanaian Times* (10 items). It is difficult to make meaning of this discrepancy. Could it mean that the *Daily Guide* sought out more oil and gas content than the state-owned media; or that the oil and gas industry found it easier to disseminate information to the privately-owned media than the state-owned?

Comparison of Graphic, Gh. Times & Daily Guide



ii. Qualitative analysis

CSO's strong voice in the media:

The content of the three months newspapers reviewed suggest that civil society has a stronger voice in matters relating to Ghana's oil and gas find than the media itself. In publications like "ACEP commends Tullow Oil", "Address gender issues in oil and gas—Abantu", "Support local content oil and gas operations—ACEP", "Consolidate petroleum funds—ACEP", "Four groups look at women's interest in oil and gas", "Account for use of extractive industries—OXFAM", "Petroleum laws not gender sensitive", and "Resolve problems associated with oil and oil exploration", international and local CSOs release critical information into the public space

using the mass media of public communication. By this act, CSO's present a posture of being the conscience of the people.

The CSO content of the newspapers studied included gender issues and concerns about the management of the proceeds from the oil and gas industry. Through NETRIGHT, the voice of a queen mother from the Western Region made it into the media in the story "Resolve problems associated with oil and oil exploration."

Event-driven and he/she said content:

Reading the oil and gas content for the three-month study period reveals the preponderance of event-driven items. With the exception of the five (5) feature articles, all the oil and gas content for the period under review fall into the category of event-driven and 'he/she said'. That is the nature of direct news reporting: an institution organizes an event like a press briefing, a workshop or a conference; invites media personnel to attend; the journalists listen to the information that is already packaged by the news sources for dissemination to the media; after the event, the participating journalists write their stories based on what they heard at the event and/or whatever exclusive information they pick up through interviews on the sidelines of the event.

This type of content is therefore derived from passive events during which journalists receive information, process it and then disseminate it through their news media. This type of content does not entail getting ones hands dirty—so to speak; it is straightforward and easy. The outcome of reporting whatever he or she, who is an authority figure, says in a passive setting could predictably result in content that will at best present superficial material that lacks depth and is uncritical, casual and petty with little consequence.

Not surprisingly, the type of content studied in the three newspapers during the three month period generated by event-driven sources were characterized by 'he/she said', and were mostly one-sided and single-sourced items probably without checks on facts from other sources through research. But without a doubt, behind every "he said, she said" might be a ton of other important things that are not said and may never be said!

'Officialdom-speak' packaged as credible content:

Officialdom has a strong voice in the oil and gas content analyzed over the three-month period in the three newspapers. Such content from officialdom may not have the benefit of thorough media critique and may not leave room for questioning. Typically, such content generate publicity for officialdom and worst of all, allow officialdom to get off the hook without becoming accountable, and further project an industry player as a good citizen. This is especially so when an industry like oil and gas, which should be critically interrogated, rather

generates its own news and the media allows itself to be used as free and willing conduits to disseminate oil and-gas content.

The most detailed publication on the oil and gas industry was in the *Daily Graphic* of March 26. It was a centre-spread publication dubbed a 'Special Feature' with photographs of the sector minister and the CEO of the National Petroleum Authority (NPA). The Special Feature is entitled, "Indegenisation of Ghana's downstream petroleum industry: NPA makes progress." On face value, it appears to be a detailed treatment of an oil and gas industry subject matter. But on closer examination, it reads like a public relations promotion piece that is veiled as a feature article of substance. Not surprisingly, the source of the article was the Public Relations and Consumer Service Department of the NPA. This feature is an example of 'officialdom speak' at the highest level because it is without any media intervention.

This 'Special Feature' was therefore at best a promotional piece that served the purpose of providing a key industry player with an uninterrupted opportunity to give out a one-sided information to the reading public. Packaging this type of content, which is one-sided with no media moderation, and publishing it as a special and credible item is misleading to uncritical and unsuspecting readers.

The promotional opportunity was tantamount to giving advertising space for free to the NPA to toot its own horns without being questioned by the media. Ideally, this officialdom feature article should have been accompanied with a media caveat that it was only a one-sided promotional piece. Additionally, later, this article should have triggered follow-ups of media-initiated content for future publications.

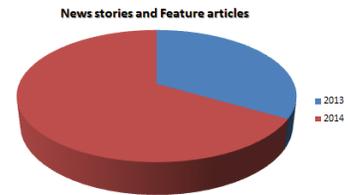
The paucity of media-generated content on oil and gas is worrying. This situation leads to a justifiable query because it probably suggests that if civil society and officialdom do not speak out through avenues like workshops, seminars and media briefings to provide oil and gas content, the media on its own would not carry oil and gas content in consistency with a constitutional mandate to "uphold the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people of Ghana."

The results of this content analysis do not point to a media that has an unbending posture to keep a watchful eye on the oil and gas industry of Ghana. Like other extractive industries, the oil and gas sector presents pertinent issues for strong advocacy. No casual and by-chance publications on the sector by the media will therefore bring about the much-desired accountability and responsibility of the government to the people of Ghana in this all-important industry.

3. COMPARISON OF FIRST QUARTERS OF 2013 AND 2014

Increase in oil and gas content: In 2013, the three newspapers studied published 26 news stories and no feature articles. Over all, the first quarter of 2014 saw an appreciable increase in oil and gas content in comparison with the 2013 figures. There were 47 news stories and five (5) feature articles in 2014. In comparison, there were 26 new stories and zero feature articles during the same period of 2013. This marks a 100% increase in oil and gas content over a one year period during the first quarter studied.³ A 100% increase in content over a one year period is impressive indeed. The increase may suggest that the media is becoming more interested in oil and gas information. There were as many oil and gas advertisements in 2013 (26 total) as there were news stories and feature articles combined in that year.

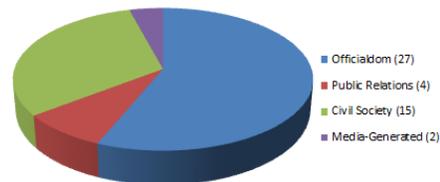
Comparison of Frequency of Oil & Gas content 2013 vs 2014



Sources of media content:

The results of the content of the three newspapers studied are categorized here under four main sources. They are: officialdom (27 items), public relations (4 items), civil Society (15 items) and media-generated (2 items).⁴

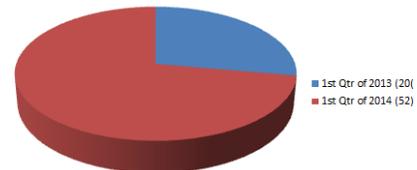
Sources of Media Content



Substantive content versus advertising content:

During the three-month period studied, advertising content was significantly higher in 2013 compared with that of 2014. While during the first quarter of 2013, the three newspapers published a total of 26 advertisements as against 20 substantial editorial content (a combination of news stories and feature articles), during the same period of 2014, there were only five (5) advertisements compared with 52 substantial content.

News & Features Content 2013/2014



In the low advertising period of 2014, the *Daily Guide* did not publish any advertisement but the state-owned newspapers published a few (*Daily Graphic*—4) and *The Ghanaian Times*

³ Appendix 1a and 1b present the data of 2013 and 2014.

⁴ See Appendix 1.b. for the Frequency Table for January-March 2013 Oil & Gas content in the three newspapers studied.

published one advertisement. These figures stand in sharp contrast to those of 2013 when the *Daily Graphic* published 13, *The Ghanaian Times* six and the *Daily Guide* seven.

It is worth noting that most advertising content during the period studied were for oil and gas workshops with promises to train participants to undertake work in the oil and gas sector. The result of this study is therefore indeed interesting because it probably suggests that 2014 has seen a glut in trainees for the new oil and gas sector and that initial enthusiasm to acquire specialized training to work in the sector has dissipated over the past one year or so.

Daily Guide versus state-owned media:

The results of the oil and gas content analysis for the first quarters of both 2003 and 2014 revealed a surprising trend: *Daily Guide* published more oil and gas content than the two state-owned newspapers. It is difficult to understand how this happened since all the three newspapers published stories from officialdom and civil society and had very little or no media-generated content. For instance, it is not clear why the *Daily Guide* was able to access and publish 25 items in 2014 and 20 in 2013 whilst the *Daily Graphic*, the leading and oldest newspapers in the country published only 2 items in 2013 and 17 in 2014 whilst *The Ghanaian Times* published 4 items in 2013 and 10 items in 2014.

Increase in oil and gas content:

All the three newspapers showed an appreciable increase in the number of oil and gas news stories and feature articles they published. It is not known what factors accounted for the increase in the content. One may however guess, based on the results of this content analysis, that Civil Society Organizations have become more active in bringing up oil and gas issues to the attention of the public. The media itself cannot take credit for the increase in oil and gas content over the past year.

During the same period—the first quarter—the *Daily Graphic* increased its content from two publications in 2013 to 17 in 2014. *The Ghanaian Times* also increased its content—from four (4) in 2013 to 10 in the year 2014. Compared to the state-owned newspapers, the *Daily Guide*, on the other hand, showed less increase (from 20 in 2013 to 25 in the year 2014).

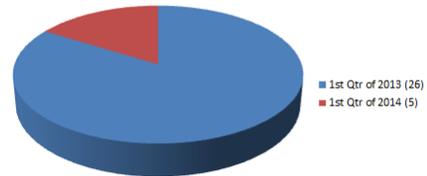
However, all of the 2013 oil and gas contents were news stories, with no feature articles. So in effect, the three newspapers improved their reporting from a zero features publication to five (5). Although this represents an increase, the publication of five feature articles during a three-month period is woefully inadequate.

Unlike the situation in 2013 when the two state-owned newspapers appeared to have gone to sleep and therefore did not publish any content on oil and gas in January, 2014 saw a good

spread of the content over the three-month period of the study (January--15, February—15 and March--22).

Placement of content:

The placement of content in a newspaper matters. Placement helps newspaper content to either stand-out or be hidden. Placement gives profile and prominence to content. It is the placement that tells the reader the importance editorial attaches to a story. For instance, stories on front page, centre-spread and back pages are considered as more prominent than those in less weighty pages. In both the first quarters of 2013 and 2014, no oil and gas news story was placed on either the front or back pages, the highest profile pages of a newspaper. The *Daily Graphic*, however, published what it termed a 'Special Feature' in the center-spread of one issue. Unfortunately however, that 'Special Feature' was a mere public relations piece that gave free space to a key player in the oil and gas industry to tell its own story to readers. The feature was authored by the public relations unit of that company.



4. CONCLUSIONS

- i. **Increase in oil and gas content:** The increase of oil and gas content (news stories and feature articles) from 26 items in 2013 to 52 items in 2014 represents a 100 per cent increase. This rate of increase is impressive. However, this increase is about the quantity and not the quality of content. Fortunately, the first quarter of 2014 also saw a reduction in oil and gas advertisements in the newspapers studied (from a total of 26 in 2013 to 5 in 2014). Probably, with the initial national excitement and focus shifting from oil and gas workshops and conferences, there will be a heightened interest in the substantial matters like the responsible management of the proceeds from the resource—which could then be taken up by the media.
- ii. **Media-generated content:** The media is not generating adequate oil and gas content. It is over-reliant on outside sources for media content. The nature of the oil and gas industry in particular and of the extractive industries in general is such that the media must necessarily set out on its own and with determination and consistency, initiate and investigate issues, and bring them to the attention of the citizenry.
- iii. **Paucity of feature articles:** There were no feature articles in the three newspapers studied during the first quarter of 2013. The situation changed slightly in 2014 with the publication of five (5) feature articles. These are inadequate and present a worrying trend. It is worth asking: why are media personnel not writing feature articles on oil and gas? The explanation may lie in the lack of expertise and confidence to write features on a sector that is so technical.
- iv. **Investigative content:** With the exception of some CSO content that alerts readers of goings-on in the oil and gas sector, the media did not generate and publish investigative content.
- v. **Contributions of Civil Society Organizations:** The results of the content analysis suggest that CSOs are making considerable contributions to the public discourse on the oil and gas industry. Unfortunately, the media simply regurgitates what CSO churns out with little or no follow-ups. Both the media and civil society owe it to the nation to become effective advocates and the conscience of the people in protecting the oil and gas resource.
- vi. **Media spoon-feeding:** The media's reliance on maintaining a passive posture by being at the receiving end of packaged information from civil society, governmental and oil and gas industry sources amounts to spoon-feeding. This

posture of the media is a marker of laziness and a desire to settle for mundane information. Content that is generated through such passivity cannot be as critical and questioning as is needed in the oil and gas industry, with its characteristic potential for corruption and mismanagement.

- vii. **Type of content:** The emerging oil and gas industry is not receiving the needed purposeful, thorough, systematic, strategic and conscientious attention by Ghana's media.
- viii. **Doing follow-ups:** The study did not find instances of follow-ups to published news stories. Rather, there was an appearance of satisfaction with single stories.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. **Media empowerment:** It is critical to empower the media as an institution with expertise, strategy, interest, motivation, courage of conviction, and determination to consistently focus on reporting on the oil and gas industry in order to make the desired impact.
- ii. **1992 Constitution & Accountable governance:** Training of media personnel in oil and gas should focus on encouraging trainees to remember the importance of upholding “**the responsibility and accountability of the Government to the people of Ghana**” in this emerging industry as is consistent with the spirit and intent of the 1992 Constitution. The watchdog, the mass media, cannot afford to be asleep in the oil and gas sector. Reporting on the oil and gas industry should therefore be approached from the vantage point of advocacy journalism.
- iii. **Quality & quantity of media content:** Training of media in oil and gas should emphasize issues of adequacy and comprehensiveness, which should necessarily include how to effectively weave in background information into media content. The training should also include strategies to track the life cycles of oil and gas issues.
- iv. **CSO can increase features content:** Civil society actors, who are experts in the oil and gas industry and has it as their main focus, should endeavour to write feature articles for publication in our newspapers instead of only releasing information through media briefings.

APPENDIX 1: DATA OF CONTENT OF 1ST QUARTER OF 2014 AND 2013

1a. Frequency Table for January-March 2014 Oil & Gas content in three newspapers

News Papers	News Stories			Total	Percentage	Features			Total	Percentage	Sum of News Stories & Features	Percentage Sum of News Stories & Features	Adverts			Total	Percentage
	Jan	Feb	Mar			Jan	Feb	Mar					Jan	Feb	Mar		
Daily Graphic	7	2	4	13	28%	1	1	2	4	80%	17	33%	1	1	2	4	80%
Ghanaian Times	1	7	2	10	21%	0	0	0	0	0%	10	19%	0	1	0	1	20%
Daily Guide	6	5	13	24	51%	0	0	1	1	20%	25	48%	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	14	14	19	47	100%	1	1	3	5	100%	52	100%	1	2	2	5	100%

1.b Frequency Table for January-March 2013 Oil & Gas content in three newspapers

News Papers	News Stories			Total	Percentage	Features			Total	Percentage	Sum of News Stories & Features	Percentage Sum of News Stories & Features	Adverts			Total	Percentage
	Q1					Q1							Q1				
Daily Graphic	0	0	2	2	8%	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	2	8%	0	0	13	13	50%
Ghanaian Times	0	0	4	4	15%	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	4	15%	0	0	6	6	23%
Daily Guide	0	0	20	20	77%	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	20	77%	0	0	7	7	27%
Total	0	0	26	26	100%	0	0	0	0	100%	26	100%	0	0	26	26	100%

APPENDIX 2: NEWSPAPER CONTENT 1ST QUARTER OF 2014

No.	NEWS PAPER	DATE	DAY	PAGE	TITLE	Comments
1	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/3/2013	Friday	7	Oil and Gas activities in Ghana	Feature. Author is in academia
2	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/15/2014	Wednesday	43	OXFAM calls for transparency in use of resources	News story
3	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/24/2014	Friday	13	Address gender issues in oil and gas sector	News story
4	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/25/2014	Saturday	29	US NGO supports SMEs in oil and gas sector	News story
5	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/25/2014	Saturday	24	Ghana's oil production to drop : due to delays in completion of Atuabo gas processing plant	News story
6	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/27/2014	Monday	69	Atuabo gas plant must be completed on schedule	News story
7	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/27/2014	Monday	71	We won't allow foreigners to take local jobs	News story
8	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/30/2014	Thursday	45	Kosmos. Constructs improved fish-processing facility	News story
9	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1/30/2014	Thursday		Diploma in oil and gas	Advert
	FEBRUARY					
1	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	2/4/2014	Tuesday	25	MDPI oil and gas	Advert
2	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	2/17/2014	Monday	47	Atuabo free ports shore base facility: Crucial and timely for oil industry	News story

3	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	2/20/2014	Thursday	34	The regulatory dynamics in the upstream industry	Feature (civil society)
4	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	2/25/2014	Tuesday	13	Four groups look out for women's interest	News story
	MARCH					
1	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/3/2014	Monday	53	Creating value for Ghana's oil & gas resources	feature article
2	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/19/2014	Wednesday	52	Diploma in oil & gas management (Blue Crest College)	advert
3	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/20/2014	Thursday	47	Respect local content law: Prez tells oil companies	News story
4	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/22/2014	Saturday	43	Account for use of extractive resources--Oxfam	News story
5	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/25/2014	Tuesday	49	Police set records straight on marine operations	News story
6	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/26/2014	Wednesday	75	Indegenisation of Ghana's downstream petroleum industry: NPA makes progress	Special Feature--center spread
7	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/27/2014	Thursday	27	GNPC oil and gas learning foundation: call for applications	advert
8	<i>Daily Graphic</i>	3/29/2014	Saturday	19	Akuffo Addo warns Ghana, Nigeria against oil dependency	News story

No.	NEWS PAPER	DATE	DAY	PAGE	TITLE	Comments
1	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/17/2014	Friday	6	Gas project completion date extended	news story

2	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/16/2014	Thursday	8	Oil service workers go wild	News story
3	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/22/2014	Wednesday	8	ACEP critiques petroleum law	news story
4	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/24/2014	Friday	8	Consolidate Petroleum Funds--ACEP	news story
5	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/27/2014	Monday		Gas flows by May	news story
6	<i>Daily Guide</i>	1/29/2014	Wednesday	9	EPA to approve gas flaring	News story
	FEBRUARY					
1	<i>Daily Guide</i>	2/10/2014	Monday	10	Ghana Gas signs contract with Tullow	news story
2	<i>Daily Guide</i>	2/20/2014	Thursday	9	Ghana's oil outstrips cocoa	news story
3	<i>Daily Guide</i>	2/25/2014	Tuesday	10	Oil & Gas service providers wai	News story
4	<i>Daily Guide</i>	2/26//2014	Wednesday	10	Ghana made gains from oil	News story
5	<i>Daily Guide</i>	2/27/2014	Thursday	10	Support local oil and gas operators--ACEP	News story
	MARCH					
1	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/7/2014		12	3 billion Naira oil funds still missing	news story
2	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/14/2014	Friday	26	Brad Pitt movie thriller on Ghana's oil	news story
3	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/10/2014	Monday	10	Atuabo gas plant ready	news story
4	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/10/2014	Monday	10	Oil service workers go wild	News story

5	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/4/2014	Tuesday	10	Ghana loses US70 million	News story
6	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/5/2014	Wednesday	20	Petroleum ladies donate to school	news story. a PR piece
7	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/7/2014	Friday	10	TAF frowns over TRO	news story
8	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/21/2014	Friday	10	Blame MoFEP for Ghana's gas hitches	news story
9	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/24/2014	Monday	10	Gov't gives away oil blocks	news story
10	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/25/2014	Tuesday	12	Nigeria's gov't backs oil industry	news story
11	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/25/2014	Tuesday	28	Gas from Nigeria at your own peril	Column
12	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/26/2014	Wednesday	10	Oil service workers on strike	news story
13	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/28/2014	Friday	7	Reduce oil dependency	news story
14	<i>Daily Guide</i>	3/28/2014	Friday	11	ACEP commends Tullow Oil	news story

No	NEWS PAPER	DATE	DAY	PAGE	TITLE	Comments
1	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	1/16/2014	Thursday	26	Cote D'Ivoire braces to rival Ghana in oil production	News story
	FEBRUARY					
1	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/11/2014	Tuesday	15	Ghana Gas signs pact with Tullow	News story

2	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/11/2014	Tuesday	15	Ghana, others sign gas agreement	News story
3	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/12/2014	Wednesday		Ghana begins consultation with oil and gas producing countries	news story
4	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/13/2014	Thursday	27	Minexco Petroleum opens permanent office in Africa	News story
5	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/7/2014	Friday	6	Nigeria's \$20bn oil money not missing	News story
6	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/6/2014	Thursday	5	Petroleum exploration and production bill	News story
7	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/24/2014	Monday	22	Resolve problems associated with oil exploration	News story
8	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/10/2014	Monday	23	Min of Finance. Petroleum receipts & distribution report 4th quarter 2013	Advert
	March					
1	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	3/13/2014	Thursday	17	Petroleum laws not gender sensitive--FIDA	News story
2	<i>Ghanaian Times</i>	2/24/2014	Monday	24	Parliament ratifies two petroleum agreements	News story

