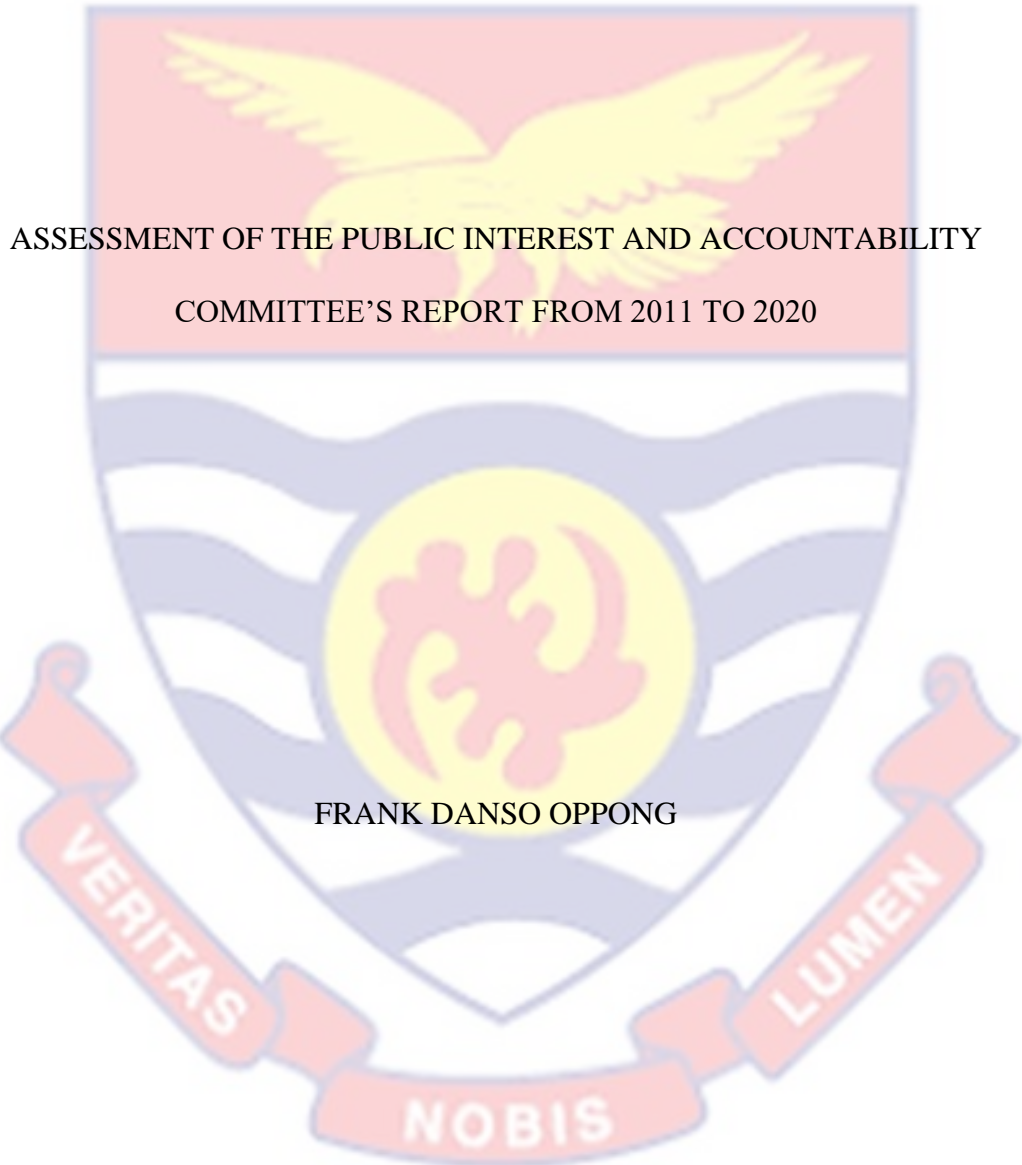


UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST



ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND ACCOUNTABILITY
COMMITTEE'S REPORT FROM 2011 TO 2020

FRANK DANSO OPPONG

2021

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

ASSESSMENT OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND ACCOUNTABILITY
COMMITTEE'S REPORT FROM 2011 TO 2020

BY

FRANK DANSO OPPONG

Dissertation submitted to the Institute for Oil and Gas Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, College of Humanities and Legal Studies, University of Cape Coast, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration in Oil and Gas Resource Management.

DECEMBER, 2021

DECLARATION

Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this University or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature:Date.....

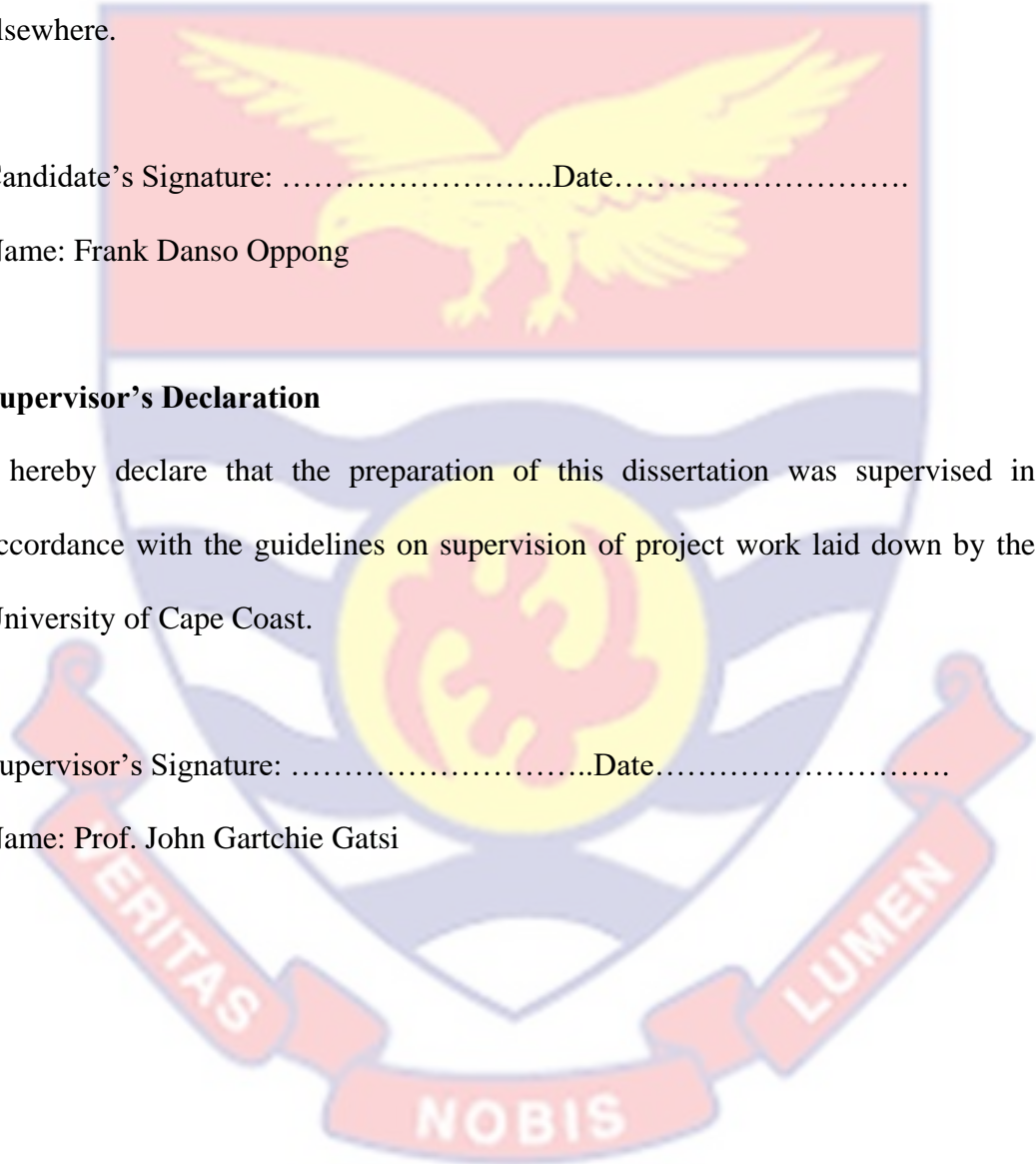
Name: Frank Danso Opong

Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby declare that the preparation of this dissertation was supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of project work laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

Supervisor's Signature:Date.....

Name: Prof. John Gartchie Gatsi



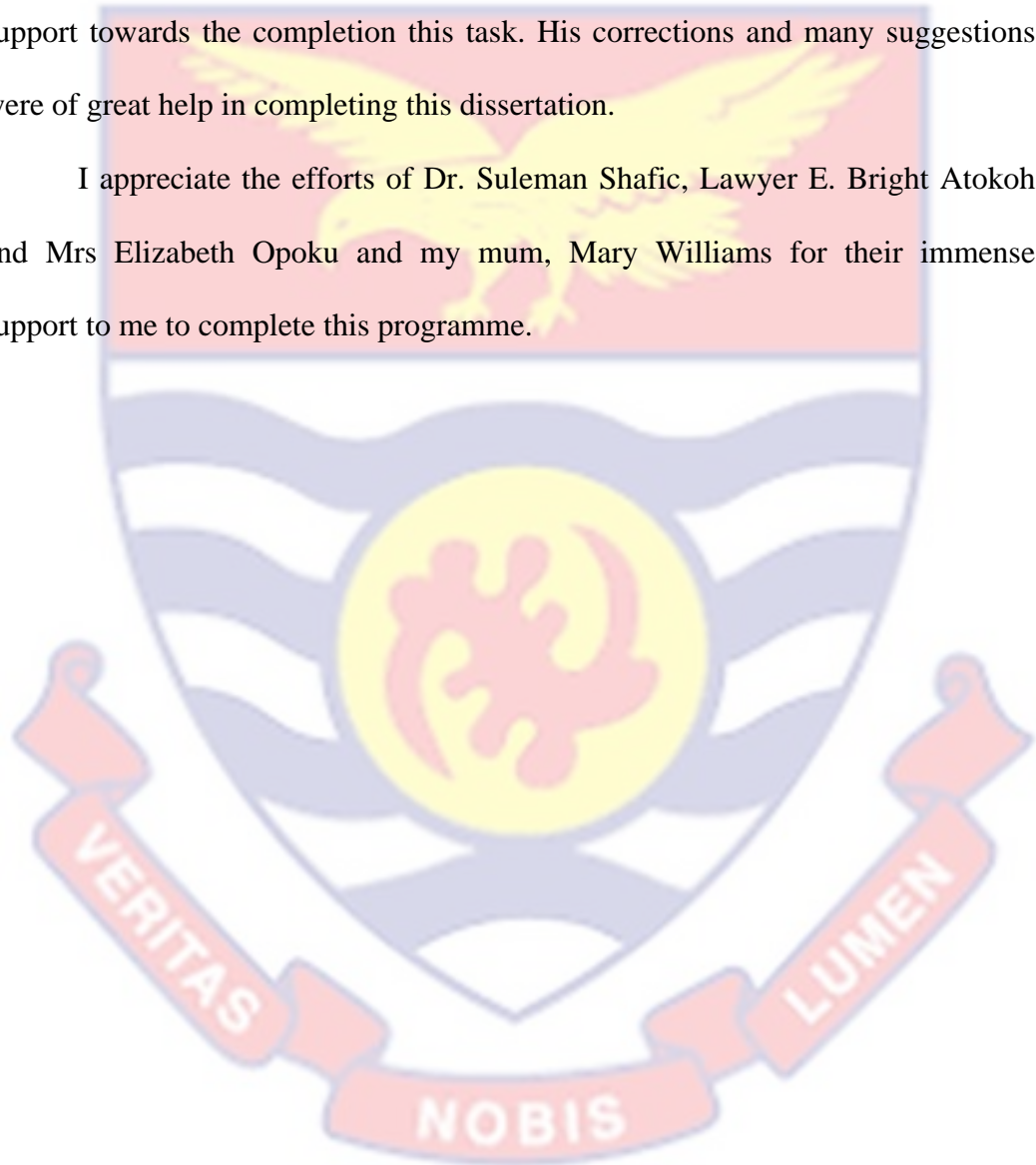
ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the yearly reports of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) from 2011 through 2020. It was decided to use a cross-sectional quantitative research design and a purposive sample technique for this study. Information from the specified groups and people who were acquainted with PIAC's reports was gathered using this sampling technique. According to the findings of the study, the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) has released 18 reports (9 semi-annual and 9 annual reports) between 2011 and 2020; however, the committee has faced challenges such as the release of reports in a timely manner, the funding of committee activities, and certain deficiencies in the reports on the use of petroleum funds on projects and initiatives. Despite these difficulties, according to indications from respondents and PIAC's publications, the Petroleum Industry Advisory Council has carried out its mission as outlined in the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, Act 815, 2011. Stakeholder engagement should be improved, activities decentralized to the district level, and more detail provided on the implementation of projects and initiatives to allow stakeholders to better understand the use and management of petroleum revenues, according to the recommendations made by the committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I humbly express my profound gratitude to Almighty God for His strength, guidance and protection for a successful completion of this study. A special credit goes to my supervisor, Prof. John Gatsi, for his patience, encouragement and support towards the completion this task. His corrections and many suggestions were of great help in completing this dissertation.

I appreciate the efforts of Dr. Suleman Shafic, Lawyer E. Bright Atokoh and Mrs Elizabeth Opoku and my mum, Mary Williams for their immense support to me to complete this programme.



DEDICATION

To my mother, Mary Williams and my aunty, Mrs Elizabeth Opoku for their prayers and words of encouragement.

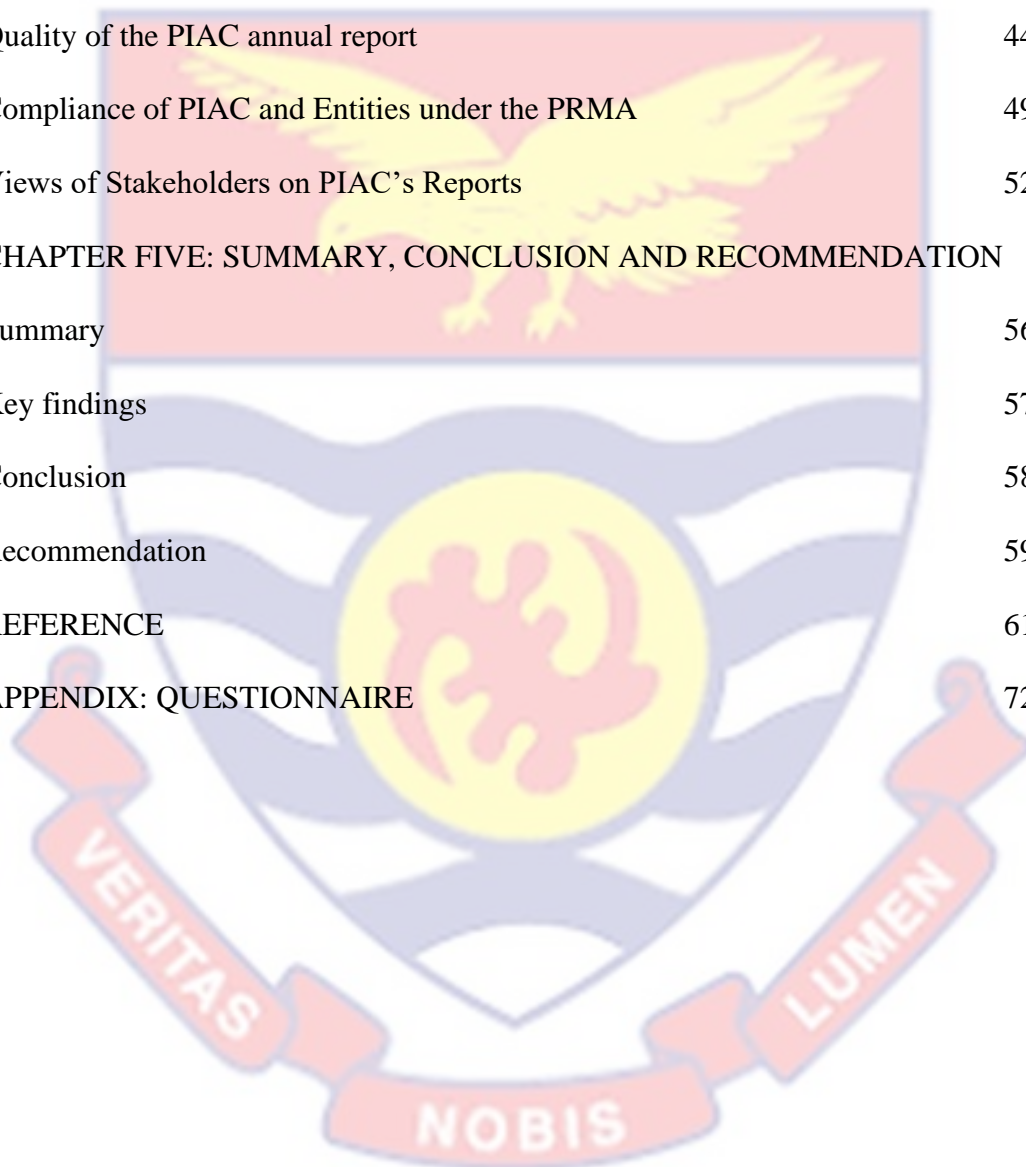


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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The study seeks to carry out a scientific assessment of the public interest and accountability committee's report from 2011 to 2020. As a result, the background of the study, problem statement, purpose and objectives. It also presents the question, as well as how the research is being structured.

Background to the study

Ghana officially became an oil-producing nation in December 2010 (Public Interest and Accountability Committee, 2011), and its oil and gas sector, as well as the country's overall economy, have a bright future ahead of them. According to Oteng-Adjei (2010), if the oil and gas sector is developed and managed properly, there will be an acceleration in economic growth and infrastructure development, as well as the creation of more jobs, a reduction in poverty, and an improvement in the overall living standards of Ghanaians.

Nonetheless, one of the most urgent problems facing the country at the time was how to effectively manage accountability and openness. As Manteaw, (2010) points out, past experience has shown that openness and accountability in the management of oil revenue are essential for preventing conflict and the resource curse. Furthermore, Gyimah-Boadi and Prempeh (2012) pointed out that the Ghanaian government is confronted with issues such as how to manage the unexpected rise in residents' hopes and expectations following the discovery of oil, as well as how to manage the unexpected rise in residents' hopes and expectations following the discovery of oil.

Following the huge oil discoveries in Ghana, it became necessary to take a second look at the legislative frameworks governing natural resources and administration. Specifically, Act 815 of 2011 was amended by Act 893 of 2015 to allow for the necessary changes and clarifications to be made after the Act had been extensively operationalized in order to achieve this objective. There were a number of problems that contributed to this change, including the over- or under-calculation of the Benchmark Revenue (BR), the volatility and price of crude oil, as well as a misunderstanding of allocations to major areas under the Act. As stated in the preamble of Act 815 of 2011, the Public Revenue Management Authority (PRMA) was created to oversee and account for the collection, allocation, administration, use, and accountability of funds collected on Ghanaians' behalf.

The Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) was formed under Section 51 of the Public Records Management Act. Aside from that, Section 52 outlines the goals or mandates of the PIAC. According to the Act, the PIAC's mission is to act as a watchdog for the Ghanaian people, ensuring that the government and other important organizations are complying with the law, and to provide Ghanaians with a chance (platform) to express their concerns about the management and use of oil money. Finally, the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) conducts an impartial assessment of petroleum management and income use.

A total of four major categories of organizations are taken into account by the PRMA: the government, government agencies, oil corporations, and the

people of Ghana. PIAC is the organization that represents the latter (PRMA, Act 815 of 2011). Section 52(c) of Act 815, which says that the PIAC would assist Parliament and the executive in their respective supervision and execution of related duties, is a strong affirmation and extension of the previous statement. Consequently, it is critical that we evaluate PIAC in the context of its mission as stated in Act 815, 2011 in order to determine how well it is serving the interests of the people via its compliance with and execution of its functions as mandated by Act 815, 2011.

The Public Investment and Accountability Commission (PIAC) is tasked to provide an impartial assessment of management to the Ghanaian public by accounting for the state's oil and gas income. Too far, the PIAC has been effective in presenting its evaluation to the Ghanaian parliament and the general public via a series of semi-annual and yearly reports. As of April 2021, PIAC has published a total of 19 reports, nine semi-annual reports and ten annual reports, covering the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively. According to the PIAC, PIAC reports are based on data and information from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Ghana, the Petroleum Commission, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation, the Ghana Revenue Authority, and the Ghana National Gas Company, as well as other government agencies. One of the primary objectives is to keep Ghanaians and other interested parties informed on how the country's petroleum revenues are managed and spent, while also providing avenues for people' opinions to be gathered and transmitted to those in authority (PIAC, 2017).

In addition to being recognized as being essential in educating the Ghanaian public, the periodic reports are now available to assessment of their significance in the fight for transparency and accountability, which supports the pillars of Section 51 as well as the fight for openness and accountability. Kolstad and Wiig (2009) go on to explain that the concept of transparency is a deliberate procedure that ensures that the public has access to timely and accurate information at the appropriate moment. According to Haufler, making information freely available to the public and all stakeholders is a critical component of keeping the government responsible to all people in a democratic society (2010). Moreover, understanding how oil money are utilized may help to reduce unfavorable attitudes that can easily escalate to violence, especially when people think the funds are being misused (Sachs, Warner, Åslund, & Fischer, 1995).

According to Sachs et al., (1995), the government benefits from transparency as well since it fosters trust with the public and allows the public to establish realistic expectations based on the availability of trustworthy and timely information. As part of its responsibilities under the PRMA, the PIAC is mandated to explore methods to enhance transparency and accountability with the primary aim of promoting equitable development for the whole nation. The PIAC is mandated to educate a public that has high expectations, but lacks knowledge or understanding of the oil and gas industry's operations as a result of this request.

Furthermore, although the PIAC reports are intended to act as informational platforms for the general public, these reports have a tendency to

fall short of their intended purpose or to function in a way that is detrimental to their stated mission. For the purpose of verifying the aforementioned assertions, this paper attempted to determine the consistency, timely delivery, accessibility, dependability, openness, and comprehensiveness of the PIAC's chronological reports in terms of their content detailing, as well as the opinions of some selected entities in the oil and gas industry space in Ghana, through the use of questionnaires.

Statement of the Problem

The majority of the existing research on Ghana's oil sector focuses on escaping the resource curse in Ghana (Tuokuu & Kuusaana, 2015; Kaleem & Guohua, 2015) as well as how the oil finding jeopardizes democratic structures and procedures (Manteaw, 2010), the need to manage citizens' expectations about Ghana's oil (Gyimah-Boadi & Prempeh, 2012), the influence of oil (Aryeetey, Osei & Quartey, 2014). Aryeetey and Ackah (2018), as well as Annan and Edu-Afful (2015) article, 'Confronting the 'Oil Curse': State–Civil Society Roles in Managing Ghana's Oil Find', and others, emphasize PIAC's function under the PRMA while without subjecting the substance of their compliance to additional examination.

Furthermore, according to Kaleem and Guohun (2015), the issue is that many Ghanaians do not have sufficient knowledge and some information about oil and gas resource development and management, despite the fact that the country is rich in natural resources. However, under the PRMA, the PIAC is

required to close this information gap by educating the Ghanaian public via quarterly reports and public forums, which it does.

It doesn't matter how true these statements are; there haven't been enough rigorous empirical studies to determine whether the quality of PIAC's reports, the compliance of the PIAC and other key stakeholders with their mandate, and the perspectives and knowledge of stakeholders on the work of the commission and its reports have been adequately investigated. As a result, the research was carried out in this context.

Objectives of the study

The study's main goal was to find out a comprehensive assessment of the PIAC reports from 2011 to 2020 to ascertain the quality of PIAC's reports and compliance to its mandate as enshrined under the PRMA, Act 815, 2011. The study's specific goals were to:

1. Evaluate the PIAC report's quality.
2. Ascertain the compliance of the committee and key entities to their mandate;
3. Assess the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the aforesaid research objectives:

1. What is the quality of PIAC's report?
2. To what extent are PIAC and key entities complying with the provisions under the Act?
3. What are the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports?

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will contribute to the foundation of knowledge in this field, as the increasing literature around PIAC is riddled with major empirical and normative gaps. Thus, it will give the academic community an insight into PIAC's compliance to the Act and how best it is reaching out to the public to achieving transparency and accountability concerning the standards set out by the PRMA. It will also be used as a resource for policymakers, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), and other agencies that will inform them in making apt decisions.

Delimitations

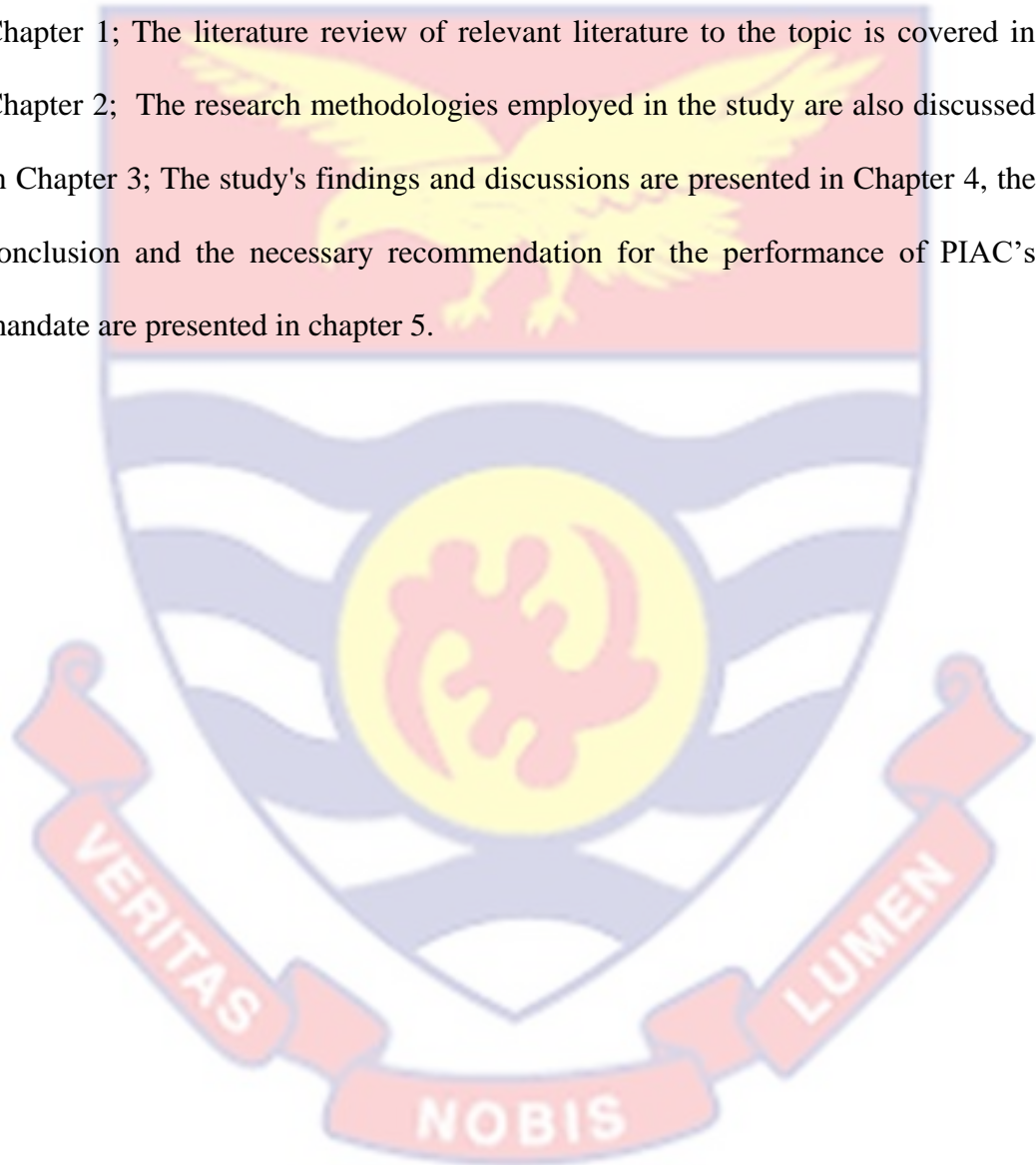
The scope of this research is confined to the PIAC reports from 2011 to 2020 for the purposes of this study. Also, the views of the stakeholders and groups will be solicited using questionnaires on PIAC's report. The delimitation of this research will be based on a comprehensive assessment of the PIAC reports, relevant literature in the area of this study, and the public view on PIAC concerning its stated mandate.

Limitations

Certain barriers such as time and the cooperation of the targeted population and funds for the research affected the effectiveness of the process and its outcome. Also, research tools used in collecting data may have rendered the research findings weak due to their nature and the terrain of the fieldwork that presented itself.

Organization of the Study

The following are the five (5) chapters that make up the study: Introduction; Background, statement of the problem, research aims, significance of the study, delimitation, constraints, and study organization are all included in Chapter 1; The literature review of relevant literature to the topic is covered in Chapter 2; The research methodologies employed in the study are also discussed in Chapter 3; The study's findings and discussions are presented in Chapter 4, the conclusion and the necessary recommendation for the performance of PIAC's mandate are presented in chapter 5.



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The study's literature is reviewed in this chapter. The literature comprises the Theoretical review, concepts relative to PIAC reports as well as the Empirical review on the research objectives.

Theoretical Review

Stakeholder Theory

In the opinion of the proponents of stakeholder theory, managing stakeholders involves, at the very least, taking into consideration the interests and well-being of those who are managing stakeholder relationships (Freeman, Harrison, Wicks, Parmar & De Colle, 2010). Furthermore, according to Freeman (1984), stakeholders are "any group or person who has the ability to affect or is impacted by the accomplishment of the organization's goals," and According to Freeman in the year 2004, stakeholders are "...those that are essential to the existence and prosperity of the business."

In Robbins, Freeman, and Cavalcanti Sá de Abreu (2015)'s definition of stakeholder theory, the interest of a wider audience is underpinned by a notion of stakeholder, which they describe to as "...communities, special interest or environmental groups, media, or even society,"" Furthermore, stakeholders are individuals, groups, and organizations that have an interest in the processes and results of a company or organization, and on whom the firm depends in order to achieve its goals (Freeman, 1984; Freeman, Harrison & Wicks, 2007). Similarly,

to Freeman (1984), Harrison et al., (2010) presented a commitment to serving the interests and well-being of the stakeholder. The stakeholder is affected and can have an impact on the achievement of any organization's goal; however, Freeman (2004) positions the stakeholder at a higher level, with survival and success of the organization being dependent on the stakeholder's actions. It seems that the former shareholder goal has been replaced by a new frontier for stakeholders in terms of the procedures and results of an organization.

According to Harrison et al. (2010) and Freeman (2004), organizations are not limited to shareholders, but the stakeholder bracket presents a larger space of influence and responsibility, which is shown above in the paragraphs on the significance of the stakeholder. Freeman's statement that "Stakeholders may bring a lawsuit against the directors if they fail to fulfill their legal duties" lends credence to this allegation. As a result, the stakeholder bracket as determined by these entities puts the group in an external audit or management position that is either impacted by or influences the actions or goals of a company or an organization, whether inadvertently or intentionally.

The compliance of these organizations is monitored by external management in order to evaluate their duty in accordance with their declared mission. Furthermore, Freeman (2004) demonstrates that stakeholders have an empowering position and that they may have an impact on companies. According to Robbins, Freeman, and Cavalcanti Sá de Abreu (2015), the stakeholder hypothesis is a strategy for harnessing stakeholders' energy in order to accomplish the organization's goals. In order to achieve the ultimate objectives of companies,

governments, and government bodies, it is critical to involve the stakeholder group as shown. In the interest of the stakeholder, there is an overarching notion that has trampled on the company's immediate purpose, which is because a stakeholder crisis on management practices and governance will be an unpleasant situation for the goals and objectives of any business.

The study, according to Obi (2010), has shown that multinational corporations are sometimes to blame for wars in resource-rich African nations such as Nigeria, Angola, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As several authors have pointed out, this is mostly due to their misunderstanding of and exploitation of the stakeholder bracket, which has, in the majority of instances, led in the latter group rising to fight for "the stakeholder interest."

Under the PRMA Act 815, 2011, PIAC is elevated to the status of a stakeholder, allowing it to represent a broader range of stakeholders with a variety of interests, viewpoints, perceptions, and authority. A close examination of the makeup of the PIAC's membership reveals the wide range of stakeholder interests that are represented. These interests, viewpoints, and perceptions from the different backgrounds represented under the PIAC educate and shape the knowledge of the external bracket of management, or "stakeholdership", about the administration of Ghana's oil income, and help to shape the future of the country. The ultimate goal of the PIAC, as stated in the preamble of the PRMA, is "...for the benefit of Ghanaian citizens, the collection, allocation, and administration of petroleum revenue in a responsible, transparent, accountable, and sustainable manner..." "It takes a stand against the spread of corruption, mismanagement, and

the curse of natural resources. PICAC's supervision is carried out with the goal of promoting openness and accountability, which serves the interests of stakeholders (ordinary Ghanaians) and is beneficial to the general well-being of the Ghanaian people. Its mission is to aid in the prevention of the oil curse by ensuring that petroleum revenues are used to promote fair development (Ghanney & Amoako-Tuffour, 2016).

Social Contract

In the minds of philosophers such as David Hume, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the social contract is a mutual agreement or arrangement between society and the state that is based on the principle of reciprocity. This agreement is based on the duty to uphold the law and social order, morality, the public interest, and the genesis of mutual respect in a democratic society. In today's world, the social contract will be based on the expectations of both sides to the agreement, namely, society and the government. The expectations of society from the state must be fulfilled in accordance with the agreed-upon mandates that have been created in the interest of society.

According to Annan and Edu-Afful (2015), natural resource management in Ghana is primarily the duty of the government, regardless of who owns the resources or where they are located. According to Article 257 of the 1992 constitution, the state has the "exclusive" responsibility of managing such resources for the better benefit of the nation. Consequently, any oil found inside the country's territorial boundaries, both on and offshore, remains the exclusive property of the state, with the President holding it in trust for the Ghanaian

people, notwithstanding the country's independence. Essentially, this exemplifies the concept of social contract theory, which emphasizes how important it is to ensure that resources are used in a long-term manner for socioeconomic growth and development, and that the government's role is limited to the effective formulation and implementation, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of laws and policies within the sector (Annan & Edu-Afful, 2015).

In the right hands, petroleum money has the potential to make a significant contribution toward economic growth (Ackah & Aryeetey, 2018). The social contract, on the other hand, stipulates that the government is responsible for the general well-being or interest of the broad public. Norway is frequently cited as an example of how natural resource discoveries transformed low-income countries into prosperous nations (Rosser, 2006), with the understanding that this occurred under the understanding of a supportive social contract framework that was created by the government with public support. The corrupt mobilization of political support by corrupt elites, who take use of their public positions to utilize and distribute state resources in a manner that benefits them personally, is a problem for social contracting in certain situations (deGrassi, 2008).

In order to do this, the government must be open and responsible to its people, as well as respectful of their opinions and concerns. The creation of the Petroleum Industry Anti-Abuse Commission (PIAC) under the PRMA is a social collaboration measure used by the government to control the possibility of abuses in the administration and use of petroleum income earnings.

Also important is that the trust that citizens place in government must be safeguarded by ensuring that "...the sector's implementation, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of laws and regulations" are in place to ensure that the public's trust is not abused, that corruption is curbed or mitigated, and that resource curse and conflict are not spread. Failure to adhere to the social contract and stakeholder theory will represent a violation of the understanding of the engagement and will result in a rampage of corruption within the system or among people, as well as disputes and a curse on the resources available to the parties.

Stakeholder and social contract theories are both founded on the principles of the Ghanaian constitution, which states in Article 36: "The State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the national economy is managed in such a way as to maximize the rate of economic development and to ensure the maximum welfare, freedom, and happiness of all Ghanaians, as well as to provide adequate means of livelihood, suitable employment, and public assistance to the need" (nation).

Empirical review

The quality of the public interest and accountability committee's reports

It has already been stated that the PRMA Act 815, 2011, created the PIAC to serve as a citizen-led oversight body for Ghanaians on matters relating to the administration of Ghana's upstream petroleum sector's oil and gas earnings and its usage, allocation, and safeguarding for Ghana's coffers. The reports or periodic assessments that PIAC produces as part of its mission serve as a conduit through

which the public may be informed about the general state of the sector. For many Ghanaians who have had access to or are concerned about the findings of the PIAC's reports during the past ten (10) years, the reports have functioned as an informational platform. The reliability, comprehension, and comprehensiveness of the materials released by the committee, on the other hand, are all factors that influence the quality of the reports produced by the committee.

Since its beginning, the PIAC reports have detailed or referenced their methods of obtaining material for publishing in each and every one of their reports. The legitimacy of these studies is dependent on the accuracy and reliability of the methods used. In 2011, the Public Interest Analysis Center (PIAC) said that it relied on "...available, primary data and information from key institutions whose roles, responsibilities, and performance were affected by Act 815." In order to get the information, we approached the agencies directly and conducted a combination of questionnaires and face-to-face contacts. Additional desk research was conducted in order to complete the image.

According to their reports, from 2012 to 2016, PIAC relied on desk studies, key informant interviews, and the collection of information from important stakeholders to influence their decisions. The 2017 PIAC annual report states that PIAC relies on "analysis and reconciliation of data received from key stakeholder institutions; interviews; and independent verification of stakeholder source materials" in order to complete its work. In addition to these key stakeholders being consulted, there were others, such as the Petroleum Commission (PC) as well as the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and Ghana

National Petroleum Corporations such as Tullow, Kosmos, Anadarko, and ENI. The Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Energy (MoEn), and Bank of Ghana (BoG) were also involved.

The following is an overview of the main cited methods utilized by PIAC in collecting its information: key informants or face-to-face interviews, desk studies for data analysis and reconciliation, questionnaires sent to important stakeholders, and independent verification of documents. Furthermore, PIAC's research and acquisition methodology has been in place for the better part of ten (10) years, which suggests that these methods are serving their purpose and are or have been appropriate for the acquisition processes. However, the implementation of these methods has an inherent risk of error, and PIAC must make provisions for or manage such errors in order to ensure that the information presented is genuine.

The dependability and timeliness of PIAC's reports are also critical to the PRMA's capacity to fulfill its overall mission. According to Article 36 of Ghana's constitution, the Public Resources Management Authority (PRMA) encourages responsibility of key managers, transparency to interest groups, and good management for the general benefit of the country's citizens. The importance of reliability is highlighted by the fact that the final reports of PIAC inform and educate a larger audience, and PIAC cannot afford to misinform. Their knowledge is used to shape people's perceptions, which express themselves in a variety of behaviors and reactions. It also provides information to a global network of development, policy, and commercial partners, among other things.

According to the findings of a research conducted in Ghana, the reports generated by PIAC are very remarkable and of a high quality (Graham, Gyampo, Ackah & Andrews, 2019). In addition, they point out that the details of each sector's operation are constantly emphasized and thoroughly scrutinized. Another research found that the coherence and quality of PIAC reports were able to highlight critical issues about transparency and accountability in Ghana's oil and gas industry, which were then addressed by the government (Oppong, 2016).

However, the examination of this study's empirical component reveals that there is an empirical deficit in this area. The quality of PIAC's reports has not been addressed in the growing body of material around the organization. Taking this into consideration, the present research seeks to assess the overall quality of the PIAC report from 2011 to 2020.

PIAC and other key agencies compliance under the acts (815 and 893)

Compliance underscores transparency and accountability. Mitchell (1994) considers compliance as instances where institutions or entities conform or obey stated or explicit rules or directives and commitment to a higher authority.

For this research, assessment of PIAC will be based on its progressive reports from 2011 to 2020. However, this assessment will take the form of content assessment of PIAC's reports. PIAC is mandated under Act 815 section 51:

- a. To monitor and assess government and other relevant institutions' compliance with the Act in the management and use of petroleum income and investments as stipulated in Act 815;

- b. b. To provide a forum and platform for the public to debate whether future expenditure plans, income management, and use are consistent with development priorities, as set forth in section 21(3);
- c. To provide independent assessments on the administration and use of petroleum revenues in order to assist Parliament and the government in their respective oversight and fulfillment of associated tasks.

Furthermore, the act entrusts PIAC with the primary responsibility of reporting. By the 15th of September and 15th of March each year, PIAC is required to publish a semi-annual report and an annual report in at least two state-owned national daily newspapers; publish the reports on PIAC's website; hold public meetings twice a year to report on its mandate to the general public; and submit a copy of its semi-annual and annual reports to the President and Parliament. To this goal, the PIAC has published 19 publications spanning the years 2011 to 2020.

Towards the achievement of PIAC's mandate, PIAC is required to report or provide brief valuable and useful information to the public and government for informed decision making on some key players under the act and the investment of revenues, projections for the years, benchmark revenue, allocation of petroleum revenue, ABFA and others. The Bank of Ghana, the Auditor General, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation, the Investment Advisory Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Minister responsible for petroleum issues, and Parliament are all entrusted with the management and use of Ghana's petroleum revenues, according to PIAC. According to a study by Oppong (2016), PIAC's

participatory roots have considerably contributed to increased credibility, which is unmatched by other good governance projects in the oil business. He further stated that PIAC is fulfilling its mission and has completely adopted the narrative of protecting the public interest in the oil industry.

Also, Graham, Gyampo, Ackah and Andrews (2019), underscored in their study the fact that though with a few shortfalls, PIAC has been able to deliver their primary mandate of reporting and updating Parliament as well as serving as a check to the government and its agencies. They stressed in their study that the institution's ability to make recommendations that are then implemented by the appropriate government entities demonstrates Ghana's institutional stability and competency.

Ghana News Agency (2013), on the other hand, stated that the infrastructure projects funded with oil and gas revenue were not providing value for money because most of the projects were delayed, operating under costly extensions, and resulting in cost overruns. However, a critical synthesis of the literature review reveals that there is a dearth of data on this topic. As a result, it is critical to do research to supplement the existing literature.

Stakeholder views on PIAC's reports and its work

The challenge as according to Kaleem and Guohun (2015) is that many Ghanaians do not have adequate knowledge and more details about oil and gas resource production and management. However, PIAC is mandated under the PRMA to bridge this gap by informing the Ghanaian public through its periodic reports and public forums. This further requires unrestricted access, openness

(clarity or understanding), timeliness, and reliability of PIAC's independent assessment reports of the petroleum revenues under the guidance of the PRMA.

According to Edjekumhene, Inkoom, and Owusu (2018), there is a low level of knowledge or awareness among the citizenry (including elected officials at the district level) about the work of PIAC, namely the management of oil and gas revenue, as well as the institutions and mechanisms in place to ensure prudent management of the same.

Similarly, Annan and Edu-Afful (2015) reported that though PIAC is serving as a watchdog for the public or citizens, most people are not aware of the colossal work they are doing and that only the elite groups are usually involved in their consultations, forums, and briefings.

Graham, et al., (2019) also underscored in their study the fact that though with a few shortfalls, PIAC has been able to deliver their primary mandate of reporting and updating Parliament as well as serving as a check to the government and its agencies.

Again, Graham, et al., (2019) revealed that reports produced by PIAC are very impressive and of a high standard. They also claim that the specifics of the sectors' activity are constantly highlighted and carefully addressed.

Furthermore, another study revealed that the coherence of the reports of PIAC and the quality of such reports have been able to raise transparency and accountability are significant challenges in Ghana's oil and gas business (Oppong, 2016). Concerning this objective, critical synthesis of literature review shows that data are scarce. As a result, it's critical to carry out this research to provide a

foundation of knowledge on this subject or topic and also to amplify the thoughts of other stakeholders.

Conceptual Review

Concept of Accountability and Transparency

According to Abasontey and Ofori (2017), bad natural resource governance typically leads to corruption and conflict, and that more transparency and public scrutiny of how income from a country's extractive industry is used and managed is required to ensure that natural resources benefit all.

Transparency and accountability in the management of oil earnings, according to Manteaw (2010), are crucial for preventing conflict and the resource curse. These subjects as illustrated by Manteaw, et al., Ofori, and others consistently make the discussion for more room for transparency and accountability more considerate, especially considering the potential of the windfall of the huge revenues from petroleum resources. Glennerster and Shin (2008) found a link between improved perceptions of a country's economic conditions and growth and increased budgetary openness and accountability. They went on to say that increasing openness and accountability in the management of natural-resource earnings allows citizens to critique the government's administration more effectively. Access to information about how oil funds are spent also decreases negative views that can easily lead to violence, particularly when people believe the funds are being misappropriated (Sachs & Warner, 1995).

According to Sach and Warner (1995), transparency serves the government because it fosters public trust by allowing citizens to create reasonable expectations based on the availability of trustworthy and timely information.

The importance of accountability and transparency has become a frequent subject in many areas irrespective of the resource base or developmental status and structure base of countries or institutions. Moreover, for governments to avoid the resource curse and other social problems, a high level of transparency and accountability in resource governance systems is an essential requirement. As a result, according to Olsen (2002), openness should encompass a wide range of stakeholders, including the oil and gas sector, governments, regulatory agencies, international organizations, financial and lending institutions, and non-governmental organizations.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), for example, is a global standard for promoting transparent and accountable natural resource management. Its goal is to improve government and business systems, as well as to educate the public and encourage understanding (Kwasi Ofori & Victoria, 2017). In addition, the EITI is an international norm for transparency in natural resource revenue management. It is intended to promote accountability and public confidence for income paid and received for a country's oil, gas, and mineral resources, according to Kwasi et. Al., (2017).

It also urges businesses to reveal how much they pay for oil, gas, quarrying, and mining, as well as governments to reveal how much they receive

from these industries. These numbers are audited by an independent administrator and published in the EITI report alongside contextual information. Its initial focus was on extractive industry revenue transparency, with the notion that citizens would be able to demand accountability and better use of revenues if they had access to information on payments firms made to governments in terms of share of output, taxes, and royalties.

Concept of Transparency and Accountability under PRMA 815 and 893

The Public Records Management Act (PRMA) is an important piece of legislation that helps the government maintain transparency and accountability (Banful, 2010). According to Act 815 of 2011, the PRMA was enacted “to provide a framework for the collection, allocation, and management of petroleum revenue in a responsible, transparent, accountable, and sustainable manner for the benefit of the citizens of Ghana in accordance with Article 36 of the Ghanaian constitution and related matters”. From the beginning, the Act sought to improve the wellbeing of the ordinary Ghanaian and it is only achievable under a transparent and accountable administration of the Act and the full compliance of government and other key players under the Act and in the petroleum industry.

Transparency ideally provides that there should be openness and accessibility to and availability of information for example on a statute or in an administration of a government, this is articulated in section 8 (1-3) of the PRMA, Act 815, 2011 which provides that for the sake of transparency and accountability, the minister must reveal petroleum receipts in whatever form they may take, and any information that must be made public must be published online

on the ministry's website and handed to Parliament on the day the gazette is published.

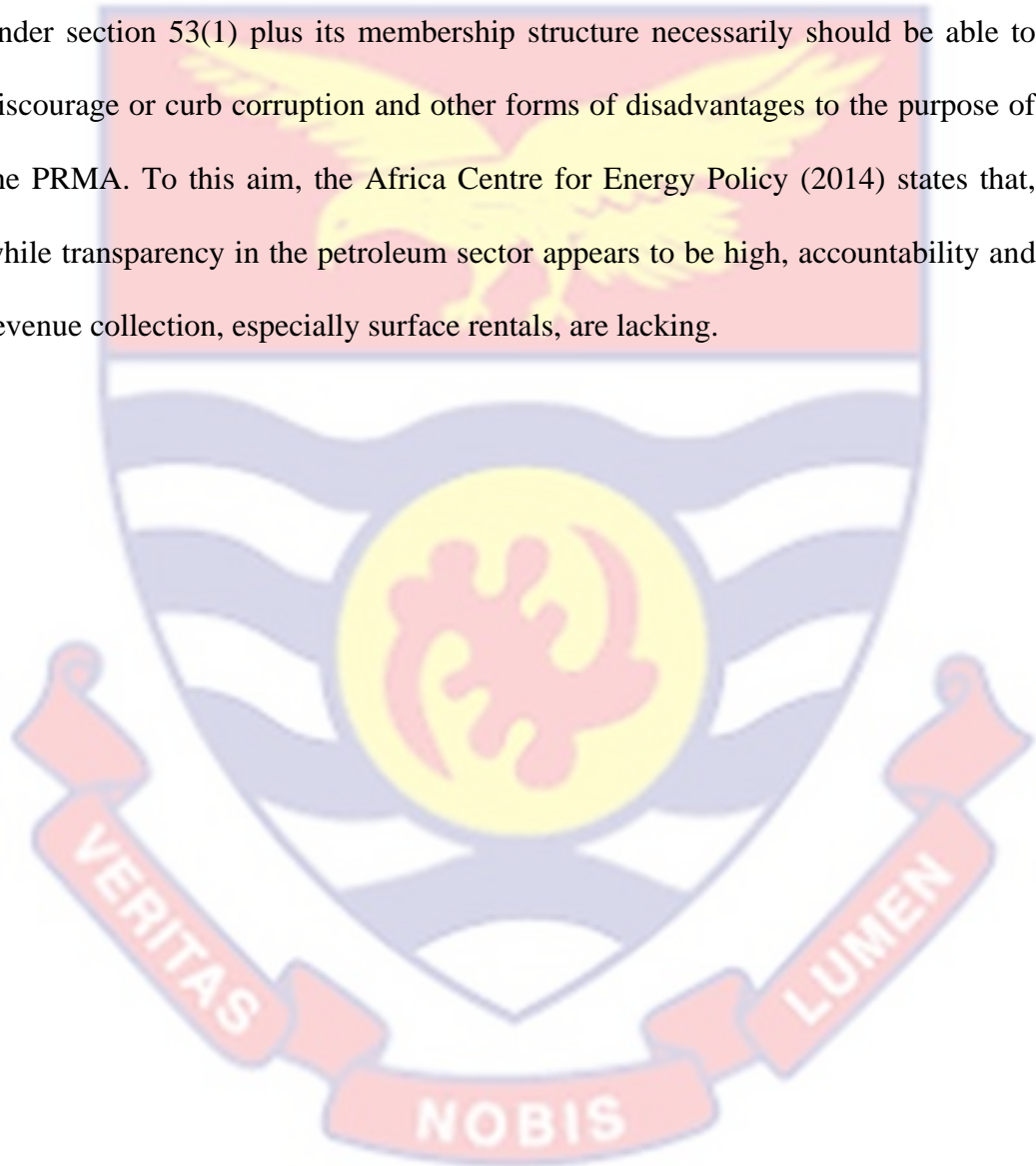
In addition, the Minister is expected to publicize the total petroleum output lifted as well as the related reference prices set in section 8 of the Act (1). Under the PRMA, managers of the petroleum receipts are to bring to the knowledge of the public as to what was collected kept and for what purpose the revenues were used.

According to section 49(1) of the Act, the management of petroleum revenue and savings must always adhere to the highest internationally recognized norms of transparency and good governance. However, Article 3 states that “information or data, the revelation of which would seriously impair the performance of the Ghana Petroleum Funds, may be designated confidential by the Minister, subject to Parliament's approval” somewhat does not suffice the idealism of transparency especially when the discretion of the Minister is what defines what “prejudice significantly” leaves room for administrative abuses and corruption.

Considering the principles of transparency and accountability, the Act's position on this would be appropriated with a possible list or guide to what constituted “prejudice significantly” under the Act. However, subsection 5 gives access to Parliament and PIAC for the information classified by the Minister but then what happens to the knowledge of the statutes of that information made available to such classes (Parliament and PIAC). They (Parliament and PIAC) can only be informed but cannot publish or inform a wider class of concern or interest

groups. Finally, section 50 of the Act outlines noncompliance with the Act and the punishment for conviction, which is a fine of up to 250 penalty units.

Ghana's PRMA transparency and accountability provisions coupled with the establishment of PIAC with its elaborative mandate and functional conditions under section 53(1) plus its membership structure necessarily should be able to discourage or curb corruption and other forms of disadvantages to the purpose of the PRMA. To this aim, the Africa Centre for Energy Policy (2014) states that, while transparency in the petroleum sector appears to be high, accountability and revenue collection, especially surface rentals, are lacking.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

Introduction

This study entails an assessment of PIAC's reports from 2011 to 2020 to ascertain PIAC's compliance to its mandate as established under Act 815, 2011. It also further ascertains the compliance of the key institutions mandated under the Act and finally assesses stakeholder views on PIAC reports. This chapter presents the methodology of the study. It discusses how the research was undertaken. It explains how the research was conducted concerning the research design, study area, sources of data, the population, sampling procedures, data collection instrument, the data collection procedure, and analysis as well as the data limitations used for the study.

Research Approach

In quantitative research, statistical analysis is often used to connect what is known with what could be learned via further investigation. Therefore, knowledge of the relationships between variables is required for quantitative data analysis, which may be obtained via descriptive or inferential statistics. In this respect, descriptive statistics allows for the drawing of inferences about populations and the estimate of parameters (Trochim 2000). As a result, the quantitative research method was used in this study.

Research Design

When it comes to solving a research issue, a research design reflects the collaborative efforts of the main components of the research project as a whole

(Orodho, 2003). According to Creswell (2008), while doing research, the researcher must consider the philosophical worldviews under consideration, the strategy of inquiry linked to the worldviews under consideration, and the techniques and processes of the study. As a result of the above, it can be said that the research design is the research map or blueprint that outlines how the study will be carried out. Because of the nature of the design, the kind of research instrument(s) to employ and the manner in which the data will be processed will be determined. The descriptive research design was utilized for this particular investigation. According to Creswell and Clarke (2007), this research design allows the researcher to provide an accurate description of observation about a specific phenomenon, as well as to provide similarities, comparisons, and contrasts between phenomena, which contributes significantly to our understanding of social reality (Babbie 2007).

Population

A population of a research study is any group of individuals or objects that have characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher (Sekaran, et al 2001). According to Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (1997), the term ‘study population,’ can be taken to mean all the members of the target of study as defined by its aims and objectives. The research as stated above focuses on the reports of PIAC from 2011 to 2020, moreover, it sought the inputs of some CSOs and other stakeholders in academia and entities familiar with oil issues in Ghana. In all, eight main CSOs were identified. They include Ministry of Finance (MoF), Bank of Ghana (BoG), Petroleum Commission (PC), Ghana Revenue

Authority (GRA), Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), GNPC Foundation (GNPCF), Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC), International Oil Companies (IOCs) - Tullow, Kosmos, and Eni and an un-estimated number of stakeholders.

Sample Size

To achieve validity, optimization, and statistical regularity the study purposively adopted a sample size of 150 since it was extremely difficult if not impossible to get the estimated population size. The breakdown is as follows; the research focused on the eight groups identified in the population, 5 respondent each for the eight (8) identified groups or members while the remaining respondents taken from the un-estimated stakeholders where a questionnaire was administered. The total of 150 sample size used is justified on the grounds that the un-estimated population is unknown and hence, a sample size determination formula or table is not appropriately applied. Again, since this study combines a secondary data which were derived from the PIAC report with primary data from questionnaire, the issue of large representative sample size is not much needed.

Sampling Procedure

The purposive sampling technique was employed in this research, and it was used to choose the participants. The information from the specified groups and people was gathered via the use of this sampling technique. According to the purposive approach, the firms that have been selected as prospective responders are those who continue to contribute value to Ghana's efforts in the petroleum sector at every stage. Those involved in these organizations contribute to the

development and justification of policies by the government in the respective field. It is their intention to be transparent and accountable in areas such as corruption, revenue management, local content, investment orientations, and contracts, among other things. In order to produce the desired findings, the purposive technique allows for a purposeful effort to bring resourceful creatures into the sample basket using a deliberate approach.

Data Collection Instrument

Participant responses to a written questionnaire were used to collect the information for this research, which was conducted in the spring of 2013. It was determined by the researchers that a written questionnaire would have been more beneficial to them in this study because it would have allowed them to ask follow-up questions that would have resulted in answers to the questions that had already been recorded in this study, ultimately assisting them in meeting their research objectives. According to the questionnaire, the questionnaire was divided into four parts, which were labeled Sections A through D on the questionnaire. Gender, degree of education, age, sexual orientation, marital status, and religious affiliation are all included in Section A, which provides information on the respondents' demographic characteristics. Section B contains information on the respondents' socioeconomic position and religious affiliation. Section B of the questionnaire includes information on the respondents' religious beliefs. Immediately after the second section (B), which captures the objectives one and two of this report, section C gathers information on compliance from both the

PIAC and the entities covered by this report, and the last section (C) records stakeholder views on this document (PIAC report).

Data collection Procedures

To enhance a high respondent, return rate, the researcher contacted respondents. That is to, first of all, established a rapport with respondents. After the rapport was established, the researcher clearly explained the purpose of the study to each respondent. This is because the respondents were from different organizations and it was difficult to convene all of them at a particular venue. In this regard, the researcher personally met them at their various offices and units.

It was anticipated that the questionnaire will be administered within one week. Respondents were given two weeks to respond to the questionnaire. After two weeks, the researcher met the respondents and collect their copies of the questionnaires. Respondents who were unable to respond within the two weeks or who misplaced their questionnaire were given an extra week to complete the questionnaire. However, some respondents were still not able to complete their copies of the questionnaire within the extra week. Also, some respondents were reached using google forms, this was because of the remote availability of these respondents. In all, the administration of the questionnaire took a month. This was because of some of the busy schedules of respondents.

Data Processing and analysis

The data gathered in the field was analyzed using the SPSS software version 22 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), which was developed by IBM. Each item or indicator on the questionnaire was assigned a code, and the

data input of all indicators was done in a standardized manner using the SPSS software program. During the data collecting stage, the researcher made certain that all items on the questionnaire were completed honestly and completely since they were all important for the analysis. In this way, the issue of missing values in the data was resolved as well. Furthermore, while analyzing the goals of the research, descriptive and inferential statistics were used in conjunction with each other. In order to explain the descriptive components of the data, the mean was used as a measure of average and the standard deviation was used as a measure of variability. When it came to categorical factors such as gender, age, level of education, and years of working experience, the researchers used frequency and percentages to describe their findings, according to the study.

Ethical Consideration

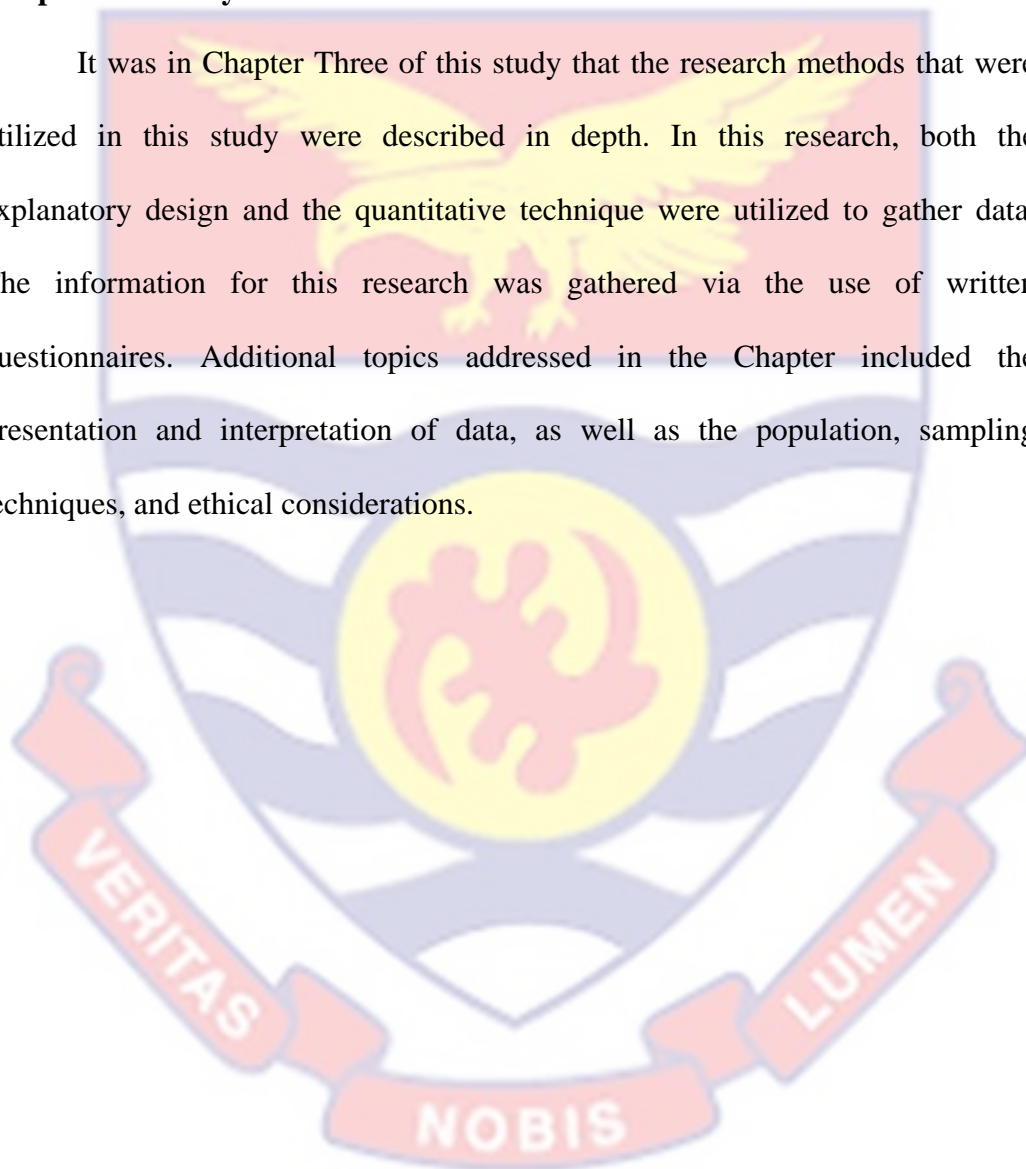
Bless and Higson-Smith (2000) define voluntarism as a state of mind characterized by voluntary involvement, privacy, freedom, anonymity, and secrecy. This research complies with all applicable ethical standards. The participants were required to give informed permission before to taking part in the research. The permission letter, consent form, and covering letter provided by the researchers ensured that participants' privacy, confidentiality, and anonymity were maintained.

According to Punch (2000), social research involves dealing with issues such as permission, access, and other ethical concerns. "The right to self-determination, to privacy and secrecy, to fair treatment, to protection from pain and harm," and "the right to be protected from discomfort and injury," are among

the rights guaranteed by the Constitution (Burns & Grove, 2009, p. 189). The human rights of the research participants were safeguarded to the greatest degree feasible under the circumstances.

Chapter Summary

It was in Chapter Three of this study that the research methods that were utilized in this study were described in depth. In this research, both the explanatory design and the quantitative technique were utilized to gather data. The information for this research was gathered via the use of written questionnaires. Additional topics addressed in the Chapter included the presentation and interpretation of data, as well as the population, sampling techniques, and ethical considerations.



CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

This study seeks to assess PIAC's reports from 2011 to 2020 to ascertain the quality of PIAC's reports and its compliance with its mandate as established under Act 815, 2011. It also further ascertains the compliance of the key institutions mandated under the Act and finally assesses the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports.

The study employed a questionnaire to solicit primary data from respondents who were identified to have in-depth knowledge in Ghana's Petroleum industry and familiar with PIAC's reports and mandate under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, Act 815, 2011.

The study used the purposive sampling method to get resourceful entities into the sample basket to generate desired results to achieve the stated objectives of the study. Data gathered through the questionnaire was further analyzed and processed using computer software called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 with the use of both descriptive and inferential statistics.

This chapter also focuses on the presentation and discussion of findings from data gathered for the study. The findings were presented based on the research objectives of the study per the form of the research questionnaire. However, the discussion section of this chapter explains the meaning of the findings and relates the findings of the study to what exists in PIAC's annual reports and other relevant literature. Also, respondents to the questionnaire for the

study were 123, of which inputs were reserved from an organization such as ACEP and Institute of Energy Studies and persons from academia and others stakeholders familiar with PIAC's work and report.

The section begins with an analysis of the demographic characteristics of respondents, then followed by the findings on the quality of PIAC's annual reports, the compliance of PIAC and key entities mandated under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, Act 815, 2011, and finally consider the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports with a focus on how to improve the reports.

Demographic characteristics of respondents

This section of the study provides information regarding the research participants and is necessary for the determination of whether the individuals in the study are a representative sample of the target population for generalization purposes. In this study research, demographic variables are categorical in nature. They include sex, age, marital status and religious affiliation. They describe the study sample, and are to be explored for their moderating effect on dependent variables.

In the case of the sex of respondents, 70.7 percent were males and 29.3 were females as represented in Figure 1. For ages of respondents, 71.5 percent represented the outcome for respondents in the 30-39 age bracket while 26.1 percent also within the 20-29 age bracket whereas 2.4 percent represented the 40-49 age bracket. The age proportion can be seen in Figure 2.

Again, on marital status, respondents who are single represented 39.0 percent of the total number of respondents while respondents who are married

represented 61.0 percent as represented in Figure 3. Furthermore, in the case of the religious status of respondents, 73.3 percent represented Christians while 26.7 percent represented respondents who are Islamic or Muslims as r presented in Figure 4. Also, Figure 5 shows that all respondents have had tertiary education.

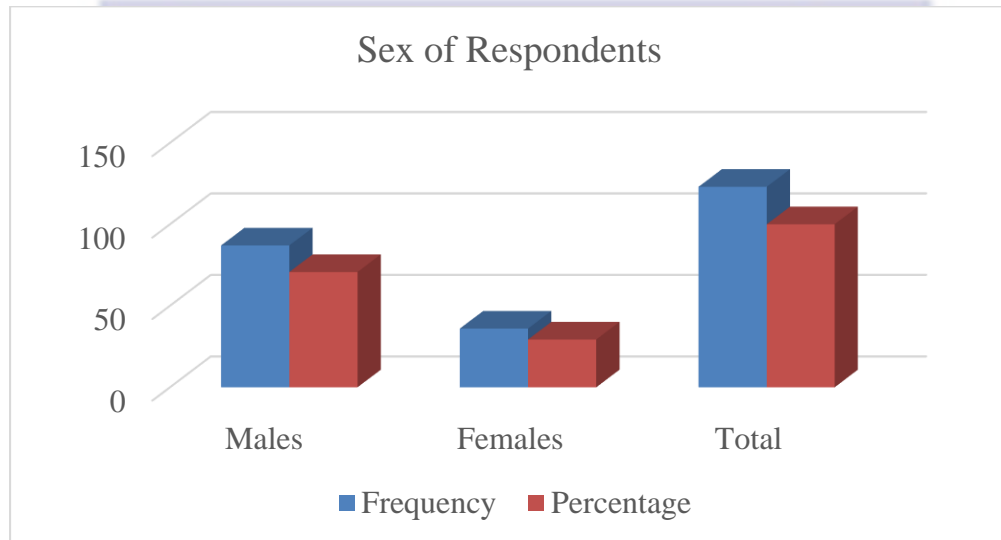


Figure 1: Sex of Respondents

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

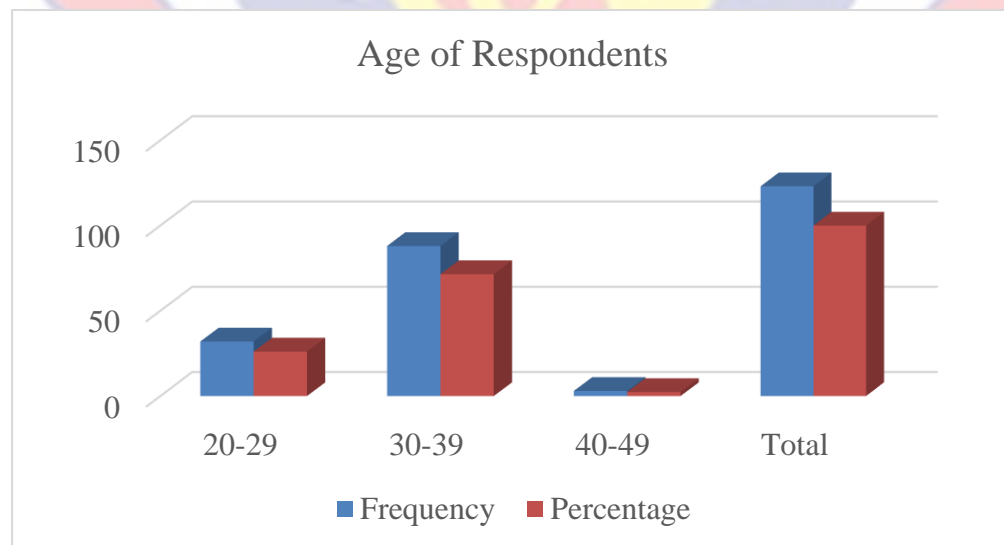


Figure 2: Age of Respondents

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

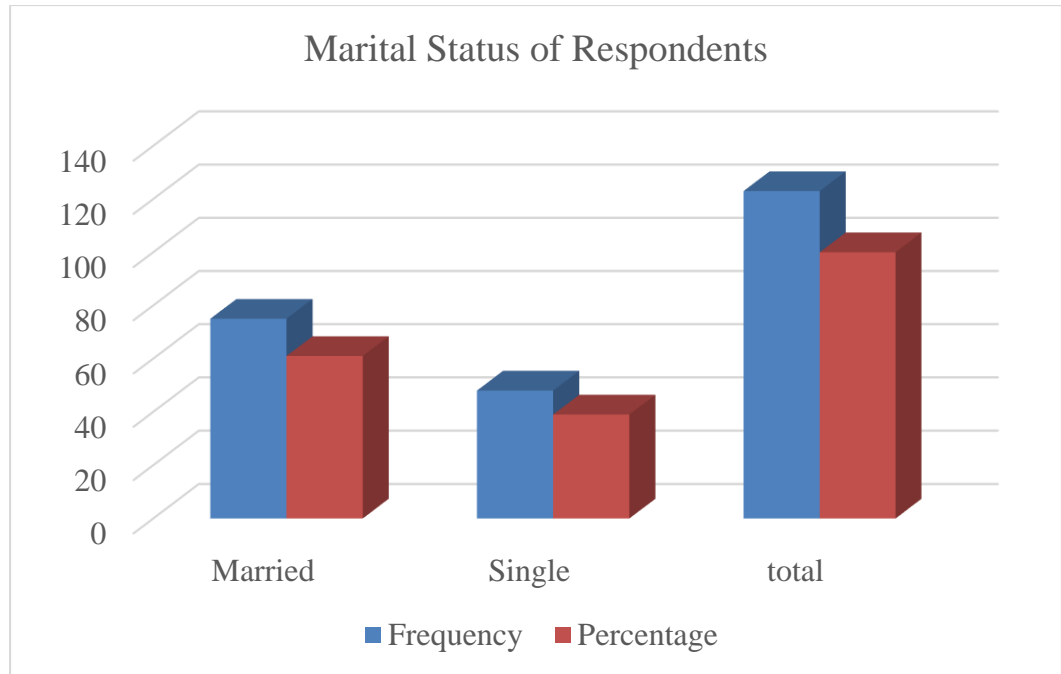


Figure 3: Marital Status of Respondents

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

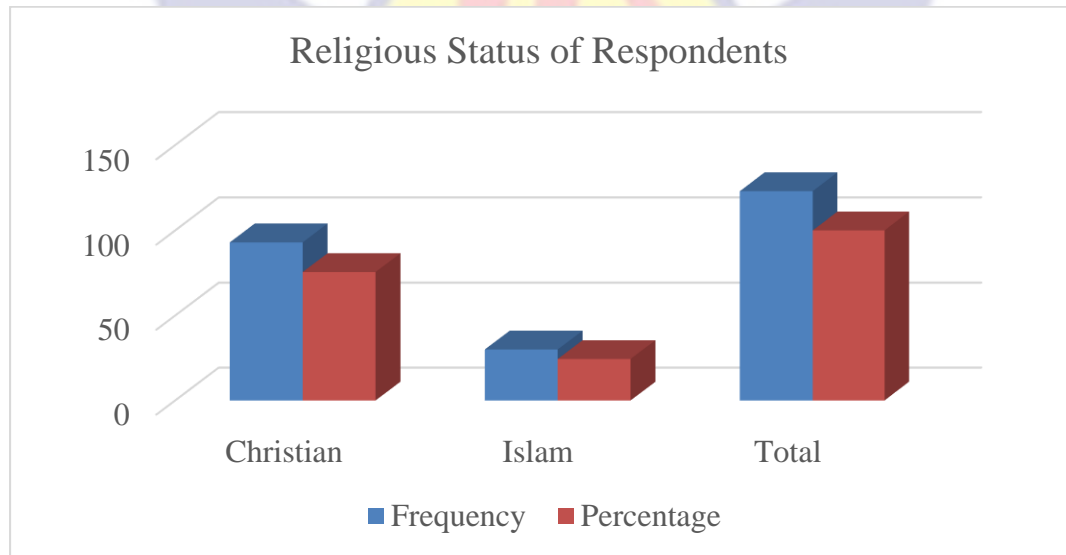


Figure 4: Religious Status of Respondents

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

Quality of the public interest and accountability committee's annual report

The first objective of this research is to find out from respondent and other secondary data sources the degree of quality of the PIAC annual reports. The research identified form and content of the reports as well as form of presentation of the reports as key to achieving PIAC's mandate, also complete disclosure of information gathered by PIAC on projects was also important in the above evaluation.

Again, comprehensive reports on use and management of Ghana's share of petroleum revenues, relevance of data as presented in PIAC's reports, accuracy of the information, objectivity and validity of information are also essentially to the quality of PIAC's reports.

However, access to these reports by stakeholders is key to PIAC's mandate. Also, the stakeholder should be able to read such reports and understand without any ambiguity for the purpose of serving information to a broader spectrum of stakeholders with diverse capacities in comprehending simple to complex grammar and expressions.

Form and content of PIAC's annual reports inform

On question 6 of the research questionnaire which is on the form and content of information provided in PIAC's annual reports, the outcome of the response suggested that 52.8 percent of respondents agree, 44.7 percent of respondents were neutral and 2.5 percent of respondents strongly agree that the form and content of PIAC's reports adequately informs and presents information on the use and management of Ghana's petroleum revenue as presented in Table

1. On question 7 as indicated in table 2, 67.5 percent of respondents agree while 16.3 percent were neutral, 11.4 percent strongly agree that PIAC's reports informs stakeholders adequately on projects funded by the petroleum revenue. However, 4.9 percent disagrees on the above statement.

Response to question 8 indicated that 2.4 percent of respondents strongly agree while 65.8 percent of the respondents agree also 22 percent respondents were neutral and 9.8 percent disagree with the above statement and as represented in Table 1. Response to question 9 indicated that 74.8 percent of respondents agree where as 12.2 percent were neutral and 13 percent of respondents also strongly agree to the above statement.

Response to question 10 indicated that 83.7 percent of respondents agree where as 13.8 percent disagree and 2.5 percent of respondents strongly agree to the above statement and as depicted in Table 1. Response to question 11 indicated that the 73.2 percent of respondents agree where as 17.9 percent of respondents were neutral also 6.5 percent of respondents disagree and 2.4 percent strongly agree to the above statement and as presented in Table 1.

74.8 percent of respondents to question 12 agree to the above statement where as 25.2 percent were also neutral or undecided to the above question. Response to question 13 also indicated that 78.9 percent of respondents agree, 13.8 percent were neutral where as 2.4 percent of the respondents strongly agree and 4.9 percent disagree to the above statement as represented in Table 1. Response to question 14 indicated that 65.9 percent of respondents agree where as

22.0 percent strongly agree whereas 4.9 percent strongly disagree and 2.4 percent disagree also

Table 1: Quality of the PIAC Annual Report

Questions (6-18)	SA	A	N	D	SD
The form and content of PIAC's Annual Reports inform and presents adequate information on the use and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue.	2.5	52.8	44.7	-	-
PIAC's reports completely inform stakeholders adequately on the projects and programmes funded by Ghana's Petroleum Revenue	11.3	67.5	16.3	4.9	-
PIAC's reports comprehensively report on the use and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue	2.4	65.8	22.0	9.8	-
The form and content presentation of PIAC's reports have seen changes from 2011-2020	13.0	74.8	12.2	-	-
The contents of PIAC's reports are relevant to its mandate	2.5	83.7		13.8	-
PIAC's reports present relevant and appropriate information on the use and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue.	2.4	73.2	17.9	6.5	-
Data and information presented in PIAC's reports are accurate and consistent to key relevant stakeholder sources mentioned and mandated under the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA), ACT 815, 2011 and ACT 893(Amended) 2015.	-	74.8	25.2	-	-
Data and information presented in PIAC's reports are objective and valid.	2.4	78.9	13.8	4.9	-
PIAC's reports are clearly readable by all stakeholders.	22.0	65.9	4.9	2.3	4.9
Data and analysis presented in PIAC's reports are clearly understandable.	-	71.5	26.1	2.4	-
Data and analysis presented in PIAC's reports are not ambiguous.	-	68.3	24.4	7.3	-
The form and content presentation in all of PIAC's reports are uniformly consistent to date.	-	11.4	64.2	24.4	-
PIAC's reports are easily accessible to the public.	-	13.1	8.9	69.1	8.9

SA = Strongly Disagree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

4.9 percent of respondents were neutral to the above statement as indicated in Table 1. 71.5 percent of respondents to the question agree to the assertions of question 15 however 26.1 percent of respondents were neutral where as 2.4 percent disagree as depicted in Table 1. Response to question 16 also indicated that 68.3 percent of respondents agree whereas 24.4 percent of respondent were neutral and 7.3 percent disagree to the assertions of question 16 as indicated in Table 1. 64.2 percent of respondents were neutral where as 24.4 percent of respondents disagree and 11.4 agree to the assertions of question 17 as indicated in Table 1. Response to question 18 indicated that 69.1 percent of respondents disagree where as 13.1 percent agree and 8.9 percent strongly disagree and were neutral to the above statement as indicated in Table 1.

Compliance of PIAC and entities under PRMA

This objective of the study sought to find the degree of compliance of PIAC and key stakeholders mandated under the PRMA. Respondents were asked specific questions on functions and the mandate assigned to PIAC and other key entities as key in evaluating the compliance of these entities. In the case of question 19, 62.6 percent of respondents agree, where as 26 percent were neutral and 11.4 percent respondents disagree to the statement of question 19 as projected in Table 2. 61.8 percent of respondents were neutral to the assertions of question 20, however 15.4 percent of respondents also agree as against 17.9 percent who

disagree and 4.9 percent of respondents strongly disagree to the statement of the question.

Again, Table 2 indicates that 77.3 percent of respondents to the question disagree and 8.9 percent also strongly disagree where as 7.3 percent of respondents were neutral and 6.5 percent also agree to the statement of question 21.

Regarding question 22, Table 3 shows that 70.6 percent of those who answered the question were neutral, while 13.8 percent agreed with the statement of the question and 6.7 percent strongly agreed, as opposed to 8.9 percent who disagreed with the wording of the question. 55.3 percent of respondents to question 23 disagree with the statement of the question, while 22.8 percent agree with it, 19.5 percent were indifferent, and 2.4 percent strongly agree with it, according to the results. Figure 2 shows a more detailed representation of this. According to Table 2, in the instance of question 24, 78.9 percent of those who answered the question agreed that PIAC had given all of its independent evaluation reports, while 21.1 percent disagreed.

Response to question 25 shows that 50.4 percent of respondents agree with the statement, while 28.5 percent of respondents were indifferent and 2.4 percent strongly agreed, as opposed to 18.7 percent of respondents who disagree with the statement. Respondents to question 26 were neutral in their responses, with 4.9 percent disagreeing and 33.3 percent agreeing with the statement, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Compliance of PIAC and entities under the PRMA Act

Questions (19-28)	SA	A	N	D	SD
PIAC's reports details collaboration with key stakeholders mandated under the PRMA	-	62.6	26.0	11.4	-
Channels used for accessing PIAC's reports such as website publication, newspaper publication and forums have adequately enabled PIAC to achieve its mandate under the PRMA	-	15.4	61.8	17.9	4.9
PIAC reports are released on time as per its stated mandate (15 th September and 15 th March).	-	6.5	7.3	77.3	8.9
PIAC's reports adequately details compliance of key entities under the PRMA such as the Minister, Bank of Ghana, Auditor General and Investment Advisory Committee.	6.7	13.8	70.6	8.9	-
PIAC has provided adequate platform and space for public debate on the spending prospects and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue.	2.4	22.8	19.5	55.3	—
PIAC has provided all of its independent assessment reports on the management and use of petroleum revenues up to date	-	78.9	-	21.1	-
PIAC's report adequately inform stakeholders of shortfalls and gains with respect to use and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue	2.4	50.4	28.5	18.7	-
PIAC has held two public meetings each year to present its findings to the public for public feedback and debates on priorities with respect to spending and management of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue	-	33.3	61.8	4.9	-
PIAC reports inform stakeholders on the performance of the functions of key entities under the PRMA	6.5	42.5	51.2	-	-
PIAC's reports detail petroleum production volumes, receipts and periodic prices of crude oil.	6.5	79.7	13.8	-	-

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

SA = Strongly Disagree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree.

Also, 51.2 percent of respondents to question 27 were neutral to the assertion of the question as against 42.3 percent of respondents who agree and 6.5 percent of the respondents also strongly agree to the statement. Response to question 28 indicates that the 79.7 percent of respondents agree where as 13.8 percent of respondents were neutral and 6.5 of respondents strongly agree to the statement of question 28.

Views of Stakeholders on PIAC’s Reports

This objective of the research is to solicit and assess response from stakeholders on how to improve PIAC’s reports and achieve its mandate under the PRMA. The study requested for gaps and ways to improve PIAC’s annual report. In response to question 29, 79.7 percent of response indicated YES as against 20.3 percent to question 29 which indicated NO. This is further represented in Table 3.

Also, 90.2 percent of respondents to question 31 indicated YES as against 9.8 percent also indicated NO, as represented in Table 3. Response to question 34 indicated that 74.8 percent of respondents chose quality as against 25.2 percent who chose average.

Table 3: Views of Stakeholders on PIAC’s Reports

Questions (29,31, 34)	Yes	No	HQ	Q	A
Have you identified any gaps in PIAC’s reports?	79.7	20.3	-	-	-
Are the methods used by PIAC in collecting data adequate and appropriate to achieving PIAC’s mandate?	90.2	9.8	-	-	-
In the scale of 1 to 5 rate PIAC’s annual reports.	-	-	-	74.8	25.2

Source: Fieldwork Survey (2021)

HQ = High Quality, Q = Quality, A = Average

Discussion of Results

Quality of the PIAC annual report

A quality report is a document that conveys information about a statistical product or process (Eurostat, 2010). According to Nederpelt (2011), such reports “contain text, one or more quality indicators, or both, and may be documented on paper, in a file, or a database.

Accessibility, Accuracy, Appropriateness, Clarity, Compliance with norms, and Comparability were recognized by Nederpelt (2011). Completeness The following criteria are required: consistency. Timeliness, Transparency, Clarity, and Usability. The research used some of the aforementioned indicators. As a result of this, the researcher was able to collect data on important characteristics such as access, consistency, compliance with PIAC standards or requirement under the PRMA (Private Information Access and Control Act), ambiguity and timeliness.

Section B of the study questionnaire asked respondents to evaluate the quality of PIAC reports using the above-mentioned metrics. Looking at the PIAC annual report from 2011 to 2020 shows a unique continuance of the topic and some strong charges in the presenting format. From 2011 to 2016, the PIAC annual reports had a constant structure of topic presentation, however from 2017 to 2020, the layout has altered somewhat with the addition of additional chapters that were previously included under existing chapters in the 2011 to 2016 annual reports. In response to question 17, which seeks consistency in form and content

presentation, 64.2 percent of respondents were neutral or undecided, while 24.4 percent disagree and 11.4 agree that the form and content presentation in all of PIAC's reports. The majority position is due to minor changes in some of PIAC's reports that used to be merged under other chapters as explained above; additionally, these changes are a more in-depth exploration of already existing topics in the periodic reports, such as Allocation and Utilization of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA), which focuses on data and analysis of the use and management of the annual budget funding amount.

The 2017 to 2020 reports look at new topics including the Ghana National Gas Company Limited, the Ghana Petroleum Funds, and the Annual Budget Funding Amount. These chapters elaborate on the topics covered in the previous chapters.

PIAC reports from 2011 to 2020 show continuity in content presentation, although the material detail has improved with more comprehensive data and analysis since its start. Petroleum Production, Lifting and Pricing, Petroleum Receipts or Revenue Collection and Management, Distribution of Petroleum Revenue for the year (Allocation and Allocation) are all included in PIAC reports from 2011 to 2020.

The report's format and content also affect additional factors including data relevance and appropriateness, report comprehensiveness, standard compliance, data correctness, unambiguity, objectivity, and clarity of analysis. The substance of the reports must fulfill the report's goal and be suitable for the reports' subject.

Question 8 requested responses to the claim that PIAC reports fully report on the usage and administration of petroleum income. The PIAC is tasked to educate the Ghanaian public on the management and use of petroleum income, including how the funds were utilized or handled. These include revenue allocation, distribution, and usage by entrusted organizations as per the PRMA. As shown in table 2, 68.2% of respondents believe that PIAC's reports fully report on the usage and administration of Ghana's Petroleum Revenue, while 22% disagree.

The different chapters provide information that covers the usage and administration of petroleum income. However, in other instances, the reports lack crucial details that would have enabled interested people to fully appreciate particular topics. PIAC reports did not include a monitoring report on project existence or value for money audit until 2016. From 2011 to 2015, yearly reports solely included project kind, location, and funding. Not all project or initiative reports included impact metrics like implementation status or completion %. The ABFA projects mentioned in the 2017 to 2019 annual report are complete, while the GNPC projects reported in the same time contain project kind, location, and budget.

Section 48(2)(b) of Act 815 requires the Minister of Finance to submit a report detailing the ABFA's spending on scheduled activities for the reporting year "PIAC recommended (2019, page 66). Despite efforts to comply by showing the percentage completion of projects, the Minister must "describe." Because percentages are open to interpretation, this explanation will help citizens." The

PIAC recognizes the shortcoming and recommends adding more information to enhance communication.

The PRMA's mission includes the usage and administration of Ghana's petroleum income. This necessitates presenting and discussing important data in PIAC chronological reports. In response to question 11, 75.6 percent of respondents believe that data provided in PIAC reports are relevant and suitable.

It is also important to note that PIAC data and analysis are pertinent to the subject or topic of each chapter. Also, as shown in Table 2, the majority of respondents believe that PIAC reports provide sufficient information to stakeholders on petroleum income usage and management, as well as projects and programs. Question 12 and 13: All PIAC reports cite data from major PRMA-mandated organizations. For example, statistics from the Ministry of Finance or the GNPC were referenced in PIAC reports. The primary sources of information collected by PIAC (2016) were the Ministry of Finance, the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation, the Bank of Ghana, the Ghana National Gas Company, the Ghana Revenue Authority, the Petroleum Commission, and Kosmos Energy. Records were reviewed and evaluated, and when discrepancies were found, PIAC says officials from the appropriate institution were interviewed again (2016). The final report draft was reviewed by stakeholder institutions before publication. ” This is to guarantee data provided to the public is accurate, impartial, and genuine.

The PIAC reports provide statistics and analysis on particular topics to help the reader comprehend the information given and prevent misunderstanding.

Data and analysis are provided based on the PIAC report's section objectives. So the reader may fully grasp and comprehend the material provided in each chapter. Questions 14, 15 and 16 asked respondents to rate the readability, understandability, and ambiguity of PIAC reports. The results show that 65.9%, 71.5, and 68.3% of respondents agree with the statements.

The PIAC reports provide statistics and analysis on particular topics to help the reader comprehend the information given and prevent misunderstanding. Data and analysis are provided based on the PIAC report's section objectives. So the reader may fully grasp and comprehend the material provided in each chapter. Questions 14, 15 and 16 asked respondents to rate the readability, understandability, and ambiguity of PIAC reports. The results show that 65.9%, 71.5, and 68.3% of respondents agree with the statements. However, on access to PIAC's reports, 78 percent of respondents as indicated in Table 2 on question 18 disagree to the question. PIAC is required by section 56 of the PRMA to publish its independent assessment (semi-annual report and annual report) of the management and use of petroleum revenue in at least two state-owned national daily newspapers by the 15th of September and 15th of each year, and to post the reports on the committee's website. The committee is also required to hold public meetings twice a year to report on its mandate to the general public. This mandate ensures that PIAC makes its reports accessible to stakeholders. However, respondents disagree that such reports are easily accessible by the public. To date PIAC has manage to release a cumulative of 19 reports: 10 annual reports (2011 to 2020) and 9 other semi-annual report (2012 to 2020). These reports have been

uploaded onto the committee's website and have been featured in several newspapers also the committee has held several community stakeholder engagements in all regions and some districts in Ghana. However, these efforts are seemingly not enough to improve access to these reports or information from the committee. Among other suggestions from respondents to question 33, respondents noted that PIAC should engage in more public forums and wider distribution of its reports and its activities should be decentralized to the districts levels or better, copies of the reports should be made available to all MMDAs and possibly train and resource National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) to organize periodic town hall meetings to educate the public on the reports of the committee. Moreover, the committee must strive to achieve continuous conversation of the subjects of its reports in the media enclave.

Compliance of PIAC and Entities under the PRMA

The government of Ghana established the Petroleum Revenue Management Act 815 (PRMA, 815), which was amended in 2015 (Act 983), in acknowledgment of the positive effect of institutions (PIAC 2019). (PIAC 2019). The law created the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), a unique element in the petroleum revenue laws of many African nations with rich natural resources such as oil and gas (Panford, 2017). Panford, (2017) "...to guarantee efficient, transparent, and responsible management of petroleum revenues and investments to deliver the maximum social and economic benefit for the people of Ghana via active engagement with government and citizens," according to the PIAC's primary objective (PIAC, 2016). (PIAC, 2016). This

nevertheless requires the coordinated efforts of other important organizations authorized to fulfill specific responsibilities under the PRMA. Others, such as the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), the Bank of Ghana (BOG), the Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC), the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), the Petroleum Commission, the Auditor General, and the Investment Advisory Committee, have mandates to fulfill in order to ensure the ultimate goal, which, according to PIAC (2016), is "...to ensure efficient, transparent, and accountable administration of petroleum income and investments in order to securing the future".

PIAC's report from 2011 to 2020 have included parts which expand on the function or execution of duties of these organizations. Chapter 9 of 2011, chapter 8 of 2012 and 2013 reports and subsequently labeled under chapter 2 of reports from 2014 to 2020, all of these reports describe the activities or duties done by these bodies. Also, PIAC's publications have referenced all material or data obtained from these organizations in all of its reports. Again, answer to question 19 as stated in Table 3. 62.6 percent of the respondents stated that they agree that PIAC's reports outlines cooperation with other stakeholders required by the PRMA. Among the key stakeholders consulted for data were the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Energy (MoEn), Bank of Ghana (BoG), Petroleum Commission (PC), Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC), Ghana National Gas Company (GNGC), Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), and other International Oil Companies (IOCs) operating in the upstream petroleum sector.

As formed early, PIAC is required to publish its findings on its website, media and arrange forums to debate on the spending possibilities to the petroleum income. PIAC has carried out this mandate, but question 20 sought to ascertain whether these approaches have been effective in assisting PIAC in accomplishing its ultimate goal. As shown in Table 3, 61.8 percent of respondents were neutral or undecided on the assertion of the question, which aligns with the response to question 18 where 69.1 percent of respondents indicated that PIAC's reports are not easily accessible.

To this aim, the PIAC has issued 19 reports (10 annual reports and 9 semi-annual reports) and backed by the answer to question 24, 78.9 percent of respondent agree to the above. These reports describe the compliance and execution of responsibilities by entrusted agencies as above. However, as stated earlier in this section, 70.6% of respondents to question 22 were unsure whether this exercise was included in all PIAC reports.

Another 52.8 percent believe that PIAC's reports educate stakeholders of the shortcomings and advances in petroleum revenue management. This is confirmed in all PIAC reports since 2011. Aside from receiving and pricing oil from the fields, these reports also describe the performance of petroleum investment funds. These studies also identify problematic practices for review and action. For example, from 2014 to 2017, Oranto/Stone Energy failed to pay surface rentals owed Ghana. The reports include cover crude oil output, revenues, and prices. The chapters on crude oil production, lifting, and pricing, and

petroleum revenue collection and administration show and evaluate the Ghana group's output quantities, revenues, and prices.

For example, “In 2013, the secretariat staff and committee members got no remuneration, putting PIAC's functions on hold for almost six months,” according to Graham et al (2020). Due to these issues, PIAC has been months behind schedule. Additionally, as of February 2020, Graham et al. (2020) stated that PIAC "...has held sixteen public forums in Ho, Tamale, Takoradi, Kumasi, Koforidua, Accra, Cape Coast, and Sunyani in order to carry out its mandate," and that PIAC "...has held several engagements in over 60 districts throughout Ghana, inspecting numerous Annual Budget Fund Amount (ABFA) projects" (PIAC, 2019).

Views of Stakeholders on PIAC's Reports

PIAC, under the PRMA is mandated to serve the Ghanaian people's interests in ensuring transparency and accountability of stakeholders entrusted under the PRMA. To this end, PIAC reports have served as an informative outlet for various stakeholder groups on the administration and use of Ghana's petroleum revenues. 79.7 percent of respondent to question 29 as presented in Table 4 indicated that PIAC's reports have some gaps, among the gaps identified included:

1. Absence of detailed cost benefit analysis of usage of revenues on projects.

The reports have to include cost benefit analysis to guide stakeholders on the prospects of such projects to the country.

2. Also reports have to be released on time, late report delays proper accountability and proper public discourse.
3. Less content on petroleum funded projects, respondents asked for more content on projects funded with petroleum funds.
4. The project Table should include details of contractors, contract duration, contract award date, projects cost, expenditure during the period, cumulative expenditure and balance left. Their analysis should be made simple for the ordinary Ghanaian to understand.
5. Scanty details on public engagement. More details should be provided in PIAC's reports on its public engagement.
6. Lesser public engagement, respondents noted that the two public engagements for the year is inadequate for achieving PIAC's mandate.

Moreover, 90.2 percent of respondents to question 31 indicated that methods used by PIAC in collecting data is adequate and appropriate. However, respondents further suggested that:

1. PIAC has to engage a wider spectrum of stakeholders or broad stakeholder consultation for the debate on spending prospects of petroleum revenue to improve on public discussion on spending prospects. This is to enable the committee expand its public participants and canvas more views from interested stakeholders.
1. Also, respondents called for a more comprehensive data on petroleum receipts achieved for Ghana's share of petroleum revenue.

2. Cost analysis on projects funded by petroleum funds to enable stakeholders have proper appreciation of the effect of development undertaken with petroleum funds and more detail pictures of projects should be included in the committee's report.
3. PIAC should sample some projects or initiatives and present views of the committee on project implementation issues for further action by stakeholders.

PIAC is also mandated under PRMA section 56 to organize public forums to present its findings to the public and solicit the views of stakeholders on the spending prospects of the petroleum revenue. Respondents to question 33 suggested that PIAC:

1. Improve its social media engagement and presence to facilitate more discussions on Ghana's oil revenue.
2. Should dedicate more time to media discussions of its reports to reach a wider audience in improve demand for accountability.
3. Should make copies of their reports easily accessible and free and distributed to schools, government agencies and private stakeholders.
4. Copies of their reports should be made available in all MMDAs and possibly train and resource the NCCE to be able to organize town hall meetings which are held twice a year for them to submit their report and to continue educating the general public.
5. Activities must be decentralized at the Districts levels to touch base with citizens to improve demand for accountability.

6. Organize periodic thorough national televised and radio station decisions to drive interest of citizens for more transparency and accountability with respect to spending prospects of the petroleum revenue.

Furthermore, to improve PIAC's reports to achieving its stated mandate, respondent suggested that PIAC incorporate the following:

1. Inclusion of detailed information and picture reports on petroleum revenue projects.
2. Key Stakeholders must be involved in all PIAC activities.
3. More public engagement and detail report on projects and regular updates on PIAC recommendations.
4. Timely release of committee's reports.
5. Inclusion of detail report on projects, programs and initiatives funded with petroleum funds.
6. Improve cost analysis on projects to inform the realities of gains to the Ghana public.

Finally, 74.8 percent of respondents assessed that PIAC's periodic reports are quality reports as against 24.2 percent who revealed that the reports were average with respect to its quality.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Summary

In accordance with Section 51 of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (Act 815, 2011), the Public Interest Accountability Committee was established to: monitor and evaluate the compliance of government and other relevant institutions with this Act in the management and use of petroleum revenues; and provide a space and platform for the public to debate whether spending prospects and revenue management and use are consistent with development priorities as set out for the country. Final, offer objective assessments of revenue management and usage to assist the House of Commons and the government in their respective supervision and fulfillment of related responsibilities, respectively.

Because of this, the research conducted a thorough evaluation of PIAC's reports from 2011 to 2020 in order to determine the quality of PIAC's reports and compliance with its mission as well as those of other entrusted stakeholders as outlined in the PRMA, Act 815, 2011. The precise objectives of the research were as follows;

1. Evaluate PIAC's reports quality.
2. Ascertain the compliance of the committee and key entities to their mandate;
3. Assess the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports.

The following research questions guided the aforesaid research objectives;

1. What is the quality of PIAC's report?

2. To what extent are PIAC and key entities complying with the provisions under the Act?
3. What are the views of stakeholders on PIAC's reports?

Key findings

PIAC's reports provided comprehensive information to stakeholders on how to use and manage petroleum revenue; however, some reports lacked project implementation status, and the reports maintained their focus on their object throughout the period. The various chapters present content that covers the use and management of petroleum revenue, and data is presented on a subject specific basis to avoid ambiguity in its content.

In addition, the data and analysis provided in each chapter of PIAC's reports is relevant and suitable to the report's subject matter and purpose. Aside from that, the PIAC worked with other agencies to resolve inconsistencies and anomalies in data before the reports were published, thus guaranteeing their correctness and validity.

According to the findings of the research, despite the fact that PIAC reports are available via all of the required channels, the general public does not have easy access to PIAC's reports. This has an impact on the organization's ability to serve as an informational resource for the Ghanaian public.

From 2011 to 2020, the Public Interest Analysis Center (PIAC) was able to produce 19 publications (10 annual reports and 9 semi-annual reports). These reports provide specifics on the compliance and performance of authorized authorities in their respective responsibilities. Additionally, these reports provided

adequate information to stakeholders on the shortfalls and gains associated with the use and management of petroleum revenues, as well as details on receipts and pricing achieved for crude lifted from the oil fields. Additionally, these reports provided information on the performance of petroleum investment funds.

This report was unfortunately generated later than anticipated owing to delays in data submission by the Ministry of Finance and other agencies, as well as a lack of committee resources that prevented the committee from properly verifying projects and conducting other activities.

As a result of its findings, the study recommended that PIAC include more detailed information and picture reports on petroleum revenue projects in all of its work, release reports on time, and improve cost analyses on projects to inform the Ghanaian public about the realities of gains from these projects.

Conclusion

The accounts of PIAC's reports show that the commission has carried out its declared reporting duty; nevertheless, its impact on the citizenry's desire for accountability is limited to a small number of groups, most notably certain civil society organizations. The reason for this is because PIAC's public engagement efforts have not reached out to the typical stakeholder at the bottom of the pyramid. The late release of reports and implementation of recommendations also jeopardize the ultimate goal of the PRMA, which contradicts Haufler's (2010) assertion that "...making information freely accessible to the public and all stakeholders is one of the most important ways to hold government accountable to the people." However, despite the limitations, the committee produced many

recommendations, the most significant of which is that the PIAC and the Ministry of Finance must establish a common ground in order to avoid the late delivery of information. Furthermore, the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) must endeavor to provide comprehensive information on projects and activities that are supported by petroleum income.

Recommendation

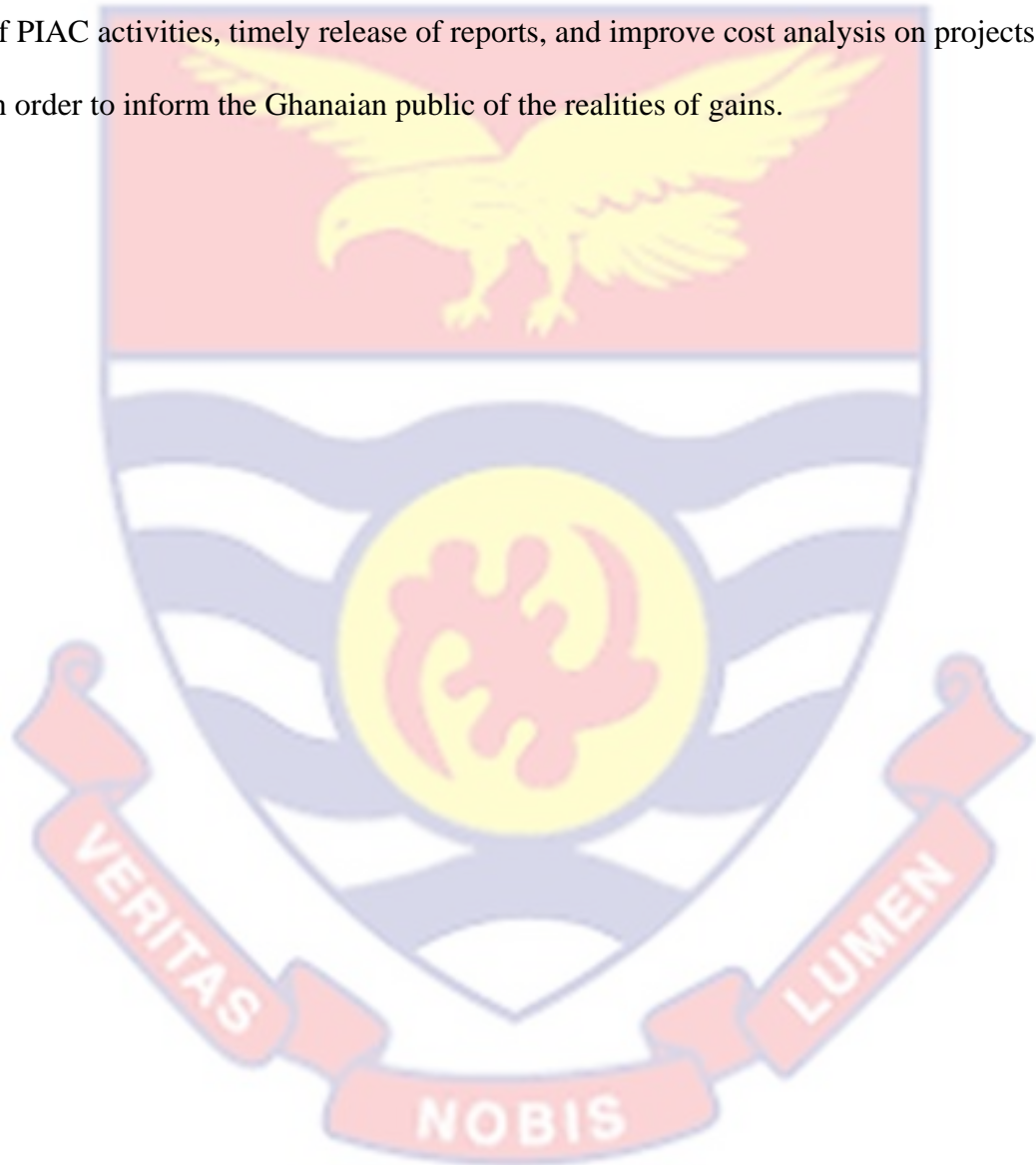
PIAC must try to enhance material on project and initiative verification in order to educate and allow the public to make a thorough evaluation of the benefits on usage and how Ghana's portion of oil and gas money is also handled, notwithstanding the difficulties it has in carrying out its mission.

The Public Interest Assessment Commission (PIAC) must also adopt a more pragmatic approach to improving public involvement and releasing its findings on time in order to enhance and promote productive debate on the reports on time.

Furthermore, the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) must decentralize and empower other government apparatus in order to educate a broader part of the public on the usage and administration of petroleum income.

As a result of the study, PIAC's reports could be more widely distributed, and the committee's activities could be decentralized to district levels, or even better, copies of the reports could be made available to all MMDAs, and NCCE could be trained and provided with resources to hold town hall meetings on a regular basis to educate the general public about the committee's findings and recommendations.

The methods employed by the Petroleum Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) produced the desired results for the committee; however, the study recommended that PIAC incorporate detailed information and picture reports on petroleum revenue projects, effective and more key stakeholder engagement in all of PIAC activities, timely release of reports, and improve cost analysis on projects in order to inform the Ghanaian public of the realities of gains.



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5. Level of Education a. No formal Education [] b Basic/Middle/JHS [] c. Secondary/A' Level/Voc/Tech [] d. Tertiary [] e. other, please specify.....

SECTION B: QUALITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST AND PIAC ANNUAL REPORTS.

This section of the study seeks to find the degree of quality of PIAC’s reports and how effective the reports enable PIAC to achieve its mandate under the Petroleum Revenue Management Acts (PRMA). Kindly indicate the extent to which you agree to the following statements.

Please tick where appropriate [√] and write where necessary

KEY: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
6	The form and content of PIAC’s Annual Reports inform and presents adequate information on the use and management Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
7	PIAC’s reports completely inform stakeholders adequately on the projects and programmes funded by Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
8	PIAC’s reports comprehensively report on the use and management of Ghana Petroleum Revenue					
9	The form and content presentation of PIAC’s reports have seen changes from 2011-2020					
10	The contents of PIAC’s reports are relevant to its mandate					
11	PIAC’s reports presents relevant and appropriate information on the use and management of Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
12	Data and information presented in PIAC’s reports are accurate and consistent to key relevant stakeholder sources mentioned and mandated under the Petroleum Revenue					

	Management Act (PRMA), ACT 815, 2011 and ACT 893(Amended) 2015					
13	Data and information presented in PIAC's reports are objective and valid					
14	PIAC's reports are clearly readable by all stakeholders					
15	Data and analysis presented in PIAC's reports are clearly understandable					
16	Data and analysis presented in PIAC's reports are not ambiguous					
17	The form and content presentation in all of PIAC's reports are uniformly consistent to date					
18	PIAC's reports are easily accessible to the public					

SECTION C: COMPLIANCE OF PIAC AND ENTITIES UNDER THE PETROLEUM REVENUE MANAGEMENT ACT (PRMA)

This section seeks to find the degree of compliance by PIAC and key stakeholders mandated under the PRMA. Kindly indicate the extent to which you agree to the following statements.

Please tick where appropriate [] and write where necessary

KEY: SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree

s/n	Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
19	PIAC's reports details collaboration with key stakeholders mandated under the PRMA					
20	Channels used for accessing PIAC's reports such as website publication, newspaper publication and forums have adequately enabled PIAC to achieve its mandate under the PRMA					
21	PIAC reports are released on time as per its stated mandate (15 th September and 15 th March)					
22	PIAC's reports adequately details compliance of key entities under the PRMA such as the Minister, Bank of Ghana, Auditor General and Investment Advisory Committee					
23	PIAC has provided adequate platform and space for					

	public debate on the spending prospects and management of Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
24	PIAC has provided all of its independent assessment reports on the management and use of petroleum revenues up to date					
25	PIAC’s report adequately inform stakeholders of shortfalls and gains with respect to use and management of Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
26	PIAC has held two public meetings each year to present its findings to the public for public feedback and debates on priorities with respect to spending and management of Ghana’s Petroleum Revenue					
27	PIAC reports inform stakeholders on the performance of the functions of key entities under the PRMA					
28	PIAC’s reports detail petroleum production volumes, receipts and periodic prices of crude oil					

SECTION D: THE VIEWS OF STAKEHOLDERS ON PIAC’S REPORTS

This section seeks response from stakeholders on how to improve PIAC’s reports and achieve its mandate under the PRMA.

29. Have you identified any gaps in PIAC’s reports?

i. YES NO

30. If YES to question 29, what are the gaps and how can the gaps be corrected?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

31. Are the methods used by PIAC in collecting data adequate and appropriate to achieving PIAC’s mandate?

i. YES NO

32. What other methodologies would your recommended to PIAC?
.....

33. Aside the platforms provided or used by PIAC for public engagement under the PRMA, what other platforms would you suggest for use by PIAC to achieve its stated objectives?
.....

34. In the scale of 1 to 5 rate PIAC annual reports. Where:

1{ } High Quality 2{ } Quality 3{ } Average 4{ }Low Quality 5{ }
Undecided

35. How can PIAC's annual reports be improved to enable PIAC achieve its stated objectives under the PRMA?
.....

