VOL. 06 NO. 7,
NOVEMBER, 2024
E-ISSN 3026-9679
P-ISSN 3026-9423

African Scholar Publications & Research International
www.africanscholarpub.com

Journal of Business Dev. and Management Res. (JBDMR)

Impact of Environmental and Social Disclosures on the Financial Performance of Listed Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria

Gad Bhilipnandi Emmanuel

Department of Accountancy, School of Business and Management Technology, Federal Polytechnic Bali
Corresponding Author: talk2gad@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study examines the impact of environmental and social disclosures on the financial performance of listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria. This study adopts the ex-post facto research design with a sample size of five (5) oil and gas companies spanning from 2017-2021 quoted on the floor of Nigerian stock exchange. The study was specifically limited to appraising the use of content analysis to examine the relationships between the financial performance (return on Assets and Net Profit Margin) and degree of disclosures of various elements of Environmental Reporting framework from annual reports for the period of Five (5) years (2017-2021), as justify base on convenience. For the purposes of data analysis Ordinary Lease Squares Regression was employed as the technique to test the pre-set hypothesis. The findings from the regression results reveals positive significant impact on the Return on Assets (ROA) of the environmental disclosures of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study recommends that; right and appropriate policies that will enhance the environmental Disclosure should be put in place by the Environmental Management Sectors of Nigeria. Secondly, high level of interest must be exerted on Environmental Disclosure by relevant regulatory authorities and requisite legislations put in place.

Keywords: Environmental Disclosures, Sustainability Reporting, Financial Performance, Return on Asset (ROA)

Introduction

The recent widespread of global awareness on environmental disclosure and sustainability reporting as well as value relevance couple with the urgent need for sustainable social and economic development is refocusing the attention of companies towards environmental protection. According to Erinoso & Oyedokun (2022) emphasizes should be drawn on the quality of environmental information disclosed by corporate firms and managers as a major key value and benefits to corporate enterprises and not just the disclosing of vital information. The environment where human being lives should not be distorted with substances that are dangerous to his life. Thus, the need for sustainability and integrated reporting has resulted in the appearance of various multi-national companies expressing a range of attitudes that guide and direct human dealings with the environment (Nahiba 2017).

However, financial performance (FP) been the dependent variable refers to a financial benefit accruing to a firm as a result of investing in a particular business activity. Financial performance is also described as the reward of an entrepreneur for investing his recourses in a particular business activity. FP is the bottom line that indicates the efficiency of an entrepreneur or company's management in managing shareholder's wealth. The firm's profitability is the yardstick through which firm's performance is measured. It is equally determining in the firm's Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Earning per Share (EPS) and net profit margin (Abbas & Olatoro, 2018).

However, to tackle the environmental degradation, pollution and other related issues in Nigeria, different agencies were established such as National-Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act 2008, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency Act 2007, Environmental Impact Assessment Act 2004, Harmful Waste Act 2004, Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Act 2007 which focused on a review of regulations and guidelines on the quality of air and water, discharge of sewage and other dangerous substances and control of other forms of environmental pollution.

Similarly, Erinoso & Oyedokun (2022) opined that operational activities of oil and gas firms in Nigeria result to global warming such as climate change, renewable energy, mitigation and directly or indirectly affecting the environmental performance of oil and gas companies' financial performance. Further, negative impact such as oil spillage and linkage, water and air pollution, land degradation as a result of crude oil refining and pipeline vandalism resulting to exploration and exploitation costs. However, a great number of companies are still unconcerned about their environmental and social responsibil ities (Javed, Saeed, Lodhi & Malik, 2013). In is against this background that this study is designed to examine the association between environmental and social disclosures on companies' performance with special reference to listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria.

Practically the studies on environmental and social disclosures have been surrounded by diverse measurements and definitions based on the researchers' methodologies, research approaches, and the scope of their studies. Therefore, the scope of the study on environmental and social disclosures is very wide that shallow research cannot bridge the gap in the literature. Even though studies have been carried out on environmental and social disclosures particularly in the developed nations that give it the seriousness it deserves unlike the developing nations (Menassa, 2010). Studies conducted in the developed nations such as Amran and Siti-Nabiha (2017), Guthrie, Cuganesan and Ward (2016), documented a significant positive relationship between the level of environmental and social disclosures and company's financial performance. Conversely, the studies of Lang (2016), etc recorded an insignificant negative effect between environmental and social disclosures and a company's performance. Therefore, there is no unanimous agreement on the effect of environmental and social disclosures on the performance of companies in the less developed nations like Nigeria which calls for additional evaluation and justifications which is a gap that these studies seek to fill.

Therefore, this present study, however, concentrates on the oil and gas sector due to its pervasive negative impact on the environment. This is to determine the effect of environmental and social disclosures on the financial performance of listed oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

Research Objectives

The Main objective of this research study is to examine the impact of environmental and social disclosures on the financial performance of listed oil and gas companies in Nigeria. While the specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Examine the effect of environmental disclosures on Net Profit Margin (NPM) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

2. Ascertain the effect of environmental disclosures on Return on Asset of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

In view of the above research questions, three null hypotheses are formulated to provide presumable answers to the above research questions which are intended to guide the study.

Ho1: There is no significant impact of environmental disclosures on Net Profit Margin (NPM) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria

Ho2: The environmental disclosure aspect has no any significant impact on Return on Asset (ROA) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The Concept of environmental Disclosures and Reporting

According to (Crowther 2016) in recent years, then, a belief has arisen in businesses and in society that reporting has a wider role than that expressed in the traditional 'stockholder/shareholder' perspective. Importantly, one need not hold to the 'deep green' end of the argument to hold these views: there are strategic reasons why a wider view of accountability may be held and, accordingly, why initiatives such as environmental reporting may be supported; environmental consequences of an organization's inputs and outputs. Inputs include the measurement of key environmental resources such as energy, water, inventories (especially if any of these are scarce or threatened), land use, etc. Outputs include the efficiency of internal processes (possibly including a 'mass balance' or 'yield' calculation) and the impact of outputs. These might include the proportion of product recyclability, tons of carbon or other gases produced by company activities, any waste or pollution (Lint, 2019). However, these measures can apply directly (narrowly) or indirectly (more broadly). A direct environmental accounting measures those within the reporting entity whereas an indirect measure will also report on the forward and backward supply chains which the company has incurred in bringing the products from their origins to the market (Crowther, 2016).

Environmental Disclosure and Financial Performance

According to Hai (2013) the link between the concept of Environmental Disclosure and Concept of Financial Performance connotes incorporation or non-incorporation of

the environmental information in the annual account and financial reports of the corporate entities whose activities are prone to causing environmental degradations which in turn informs the decisions of the stakeholders either positively or negatively. He used a sample of potentially polluting publicly listed companies in Singapore and the accounting-based variables of ROA and ROE to measure the relationship between the variables and reporting. The study concluded that firms which produce environmental disclosure have better financial performance than those that do not. In addition, Stanwick and Stanwick (2000) examined US firms, and used the value of net income/total assets as their performance proxy. They found that high performance firms had higher disclosure of environmental policies and/or descriptions of environmental commitment compared to poor performing firms.

Return on asset (ROA) as a financial proxy

Lyn and Aileen (2018) stated that return on assets (ROA) is a ratio that describes the assets measured by sales volume. The greater this ratio will be better for the company. This means that the rate of return will be greater. The greater the ROA, the higher the profits generated by the company, so that investors will know the Effect of Environmental Disclosure on Financial Performance of Quoted Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria to buy more shares of the company. It was stated that return on assets shows the number of profits earned relative to the level of investment in total assets. To calculate ROA the following formula can be used. Return on Assets = Net Income ÷ Total Assets. The higher this ratio means the company is more effective in utilizing the assets to generate net income. Thus the higher ROA means the company's performance more effective because the rate of return will be greater. This will further increase the company's attractiveness to investors. Increased attractiveness of the company causes the company increasingly in demand by investors because it can provide great benefits (return) for investors. In other words, ROA will have an effect on stock returns that will be accepted by investors.

The concept of Net Profit Margin (NPM)

According to Bastian and Suhardjono (2016), Net Profit Margin (NPM) is basically one of the ratios used to demonstrate a company's ability to generate net income. Net profit margin is the ratio between net income and sales. This ratio is one of the important ratios for operational managers, because this ratio is able to reflect the sales

pricing strategy that the company will apply. This ratio is also able to control the operating expenses. To calculate your net profit margin, divide your net income by your total sales revenue. The result is your net profit margin. You can multiply this number by 100 to get a percentage. Net Profit Margin (NPM) = (Net Profits ÷ Net Sales) x 100

Theoretical Framework

The Stakeholders Theory

The basis of this study is laid on the "Stakeholders' Theory". This theory was advocated by Freeman in the year 1983. The theory considers corporate firms as the components of the group or social system where the companies'. This theory considers success depends on the successful coordination of all the associations that a company has with its stakeholders. The stakeholders' support is very paramount to the success of firms. Freeman's stakeholders' theory affirms that managers must persuade a variety of its stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, employees, local community, and the rest who can influence the firm's operations. Because of this, it is not adequate for managers to exclusively dwell on the needs of shareholders, or the real owners of the business alone. This shows that it can be favorable for the firm to embark on certain environmental activities that firms' stakeholders consider imperative because, without this, the supports of such groups might not be gotten as expected by the business (Friedman, 2017). The stakeholders' theory supports that the level of environmental awareness which results in the need for companies to manage the group interests exclusively to become environmentally friendly to the environment that the business is located. The major focus of the theory of stakeholder in environmental accounting is to maintain the environmental disclosure aspects and valuation as well as its inclusion in the annual reports for external stakeholders' consumption (Akinlo & Iredele, 2014).

Empirical Studies

Numerous studies have been conducted on corporate social responsibility and environmental disclosure as they affect firms' performance in Nigeria and beyond. The findings of these studies give diverse views and different correlations. However, the table below shows the literature mapping of the empirical evidence. Okafor, (2017), they examined the impact of environmental and social costs on performance of

Nigerian manufacturing companies. The research uses secondary data. This study utilised a regression analysis. Results showed that environmental and social cost significantly affect net profit margin, earnings per share and return on capital employed of manufacturing companies.

Onyinyechi and Ihendinihu (2016). This study examined the impact of environmental and corporate social responsibility accounting on organizational financial performance of firms in Nigeria. The study utilised both Descriptive Statistics and Ordinary Least Square-Multiple Regression method with the aid of using E-view 9 to analyse the data. Findings showed no significant impact between the variables.

Gatimbu and Wabwire (2016). This study assessed the effect of corporate environmental disclosure on financial performance of listed firms at the Nairobi Securities Exchange, Kenya. Regression technique was employed to evaluate the relationship. Findings revealed that environmental disclosure has a positive significant effect on financial performance.

Adjound and Amar (2015). They carried out a study on the impact of the disclosures of non-financial information on the performance of listed manufacturing companies in France. The study uses Anova Technique. Their study found a significant positive relationship between the extent of environmental disclosures and companies' ROA as a proxy of financial performance.

Ezeagba, John-Akamelu, and Umeoduagu (2017). The study examined the relationship between environmental accounting disclosures, return on equity, return on capital employed and net profit margin of food and beverage companies in Nigeria. The estimation technique of the Generalized Method of Moments was employed. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between environmental accounting disclosures and return on equity, return on capital employed and net profit margin.

Nahiba (2017), they carried out studies on non-financial disclosures and financial performance of manufacturing companies in India utilizing the environmental disclosures variable, corporate governance disclosure, and companies return on assets. The study utilized a regression model the data was analyzed by using Partial Least Squares and Structural Equation Modelling technique (PLS-SEM). Result observed a significant positive relationship between non-financial disclosures and the companies' financial performance over the years.

Nnamani, Onyekwelu and Ugwu (2017). They evaluated the effect of sustainability accounting on the financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The data was analyzed using Least Squares - multiple regression method. The study revealed that sustainability reporting has positive and significant effect on financial performance.

METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

This study is historical in nature hence the research design to be adopted is the ex-post factor research design. The population for the purpose of this study consists of all the oil and gas companies whose shares are quoted on the Nigeria Stock Exchange market as at 31st December 2023. Therefore, the data for this study shall be limited only to the financial statements of listed oil and Gas Companies whose annual reports are available on the floor of the Nigeria Stock Exchange, (NSE) under the period of this study (2019– 2023). Descriptive statistics gives a presentation of the mean, maximum and minimum values of variables applied together with their standard deviations obtainable. The table below shows the descriptive statistics for the variables applied in the study. However, out of the entire population of oil and Gas firms in the Nigeria stock exchange, this study shall employ judgmental/purposive sampling technique to select only five (5) oil and Gas companies listed in the Nigeria Stock exchange.

For the purpose of this study, secondary source of data collection will be used in collecting the required data. The data will be collected from the annual financial statements and accounts of the five (5) listed oil and Gas Firms selected from the Nigerian Stock Exchange listing for the period of five years (2017 – 2021) being the most recent annual reports available and accessible online.

After data being presented and tabulated under the descriptive statistics accordingly, the Ordinary Lease Squares Regression Analysis was employed as the technique of data analysis to test the pre-set hypothesis which was intended to guide the study.

Variable measurement and model specification

The dependent variable for the study is Financial Performance which is represented by return on assets (ROA). ROA portrays an effective indicator of managerial efficiency as its show how the firm's management converted the institutions assets under its control earnings. For the purpose of this study ROA is measured in this study as (PAT) divided by total assets (TA) of a firm (Dong and Su 2010) The independent

variable for this study is Environmental reporting measured by amount spend on corporate governance and corporate social responsibility disclosures (CSR), Education and skills acquisition (ES) and Environmental protection(EP)

Model specification

The regression model used for the dependent and independent variable is,

ROA= a+B1 CD+B2 ES+B3 EP…… (1)

Where;

ROA= Return on assets

CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures

ESA = Education and skills acquisition

EP = Environmental protection

E = error term

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

	ROA	NPM	ERD	EFE
Median	2.751976	1.355	5593.2	439140
Maximum	173.509	5640.101	364814	1.06E+09
Minimum	-144.38	-714.894	100	150
Std. Dev.	23.93955	529.002	78296.3	1.38E+08
Skewness	0.877487	10.01151	2.458276	5.620165
Kurtosis	35.37215	107.4928	8.388292	36.14177
Jarque-Bera	5255.179	56598.34	266.0309	6123.61
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	186.9973	3266.768	5042643	3.76E+09
Sum Sq.Dev.	68199.15	33301327	7.30E+11	2.26E+18
Observations	120	120	120	120

Source: E-View 10 Output (2023)

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics of the Environmental Disclosure on Financial Performance of Quoted Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria during the period of 2010 to 2019. The table shows that NPM has a mean of 27.22307 with a standard deviation of 529.002 and the minimum and maximum values of 714.894 and 5640.101

respectively. Although the range between the minimum and maximum is wide, it implies a stable performance as the standard deviation indicated that there is no wide dispersion of the data from the mean value.

Test of Hypothesis

There is no significant effect between environmental disclosures and Return on Asset of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

Table 3: Random Effect Regression Result

Dependent Variable: ROA
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 12/09/2022 Time: 12:35
Sample (adjusted): 2017- 2022
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 12
Total panel (balanced) observations: 120
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.060146	2.315941	0.025971	0.9793
ERD	1.17E-05	1.74E-05	0.671307	0.5037
EFE	0.030869	0.001352	22.83676	0.0000

Effects Specification	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	6.943744	0.4171
Idiosyncratic random	8.209201	0.5829

Weighted Statistics

R-squared	0.832359	Mean dependent var	0.995140
Adjusted R-squared	0.828754	S.D. dependent var	21.08337
S.E. of regression	8.724704	Sum squared resid	7079.202
F-statistic	230.8783	Durbin-Watson stat	1.292875
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.656461	Mean dependent var	2.580404
Sum squared resid	15780.46	Durbin-Watson stat	0.579991

Source: E-View 10 Output (2023)

In the estimated regression line as indicated in Table above, the coefficient of multiple determinations (R^2) is 0.656461. This indicates that about 65% of the total variations in Return on Asset (ROA) is explained by the variations in the independent variable (ERD and EFE), while the remaining percentages of the variation in the model is captured by the error term. This indicates that the line of best fit is highly fitted. The standard error test is applied in order to measure the size of the error and determine the degree of confidence in the validity of the estimates and it can be concluded that the estimate is statistically significant. The value of F-statistic is 230.8783 and the value of the probability of F-statistic is 0.000000. This result implies that the overall regression is positive and statistically significant at 5% level of significance.

Discussion of findings

The result for the first hypothesis (which is a direct consequence of the first objective of the study) showed that when taken collectively, Environmental Research and Development (ERD) and Environmental Future Expenses (EFE) has a positive and significant effect on Net Profit Margin and this implies that Environmental Disclosure is a significantly and independent predictor of Net Profit Margin. That is to say there are empirical evidences to suggest that more transparency and increase in Environmental Disclosure will lead to an increase in the Net Profit Margin profile of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

With respect to the second hypothesis (which is a direct consequence of the second objective of the study), the findings also revealed that the Environmental Research and Development (ERD) and Environmental Future Expenses (EFE) has a positive and significant effect on the Return on Assets of oil and gas companies in Nigeria. This also implies that Environmental Disclosure is a significant and independent predictor of Return on Asset. The empirical evidences therefore suggest that the more there are efficient and effective disclosure in the Environmental activities of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria, there is likely to be a corresponding increase in the Return on Asset position of the firms. However, the summary of the findings reveals as follows:

1. Environmental and social disclosures have significant impact on Net Profit Margin (NPM) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria
2. Environmental and social disclosures have significant impact on Return on Asset (ROA) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria

The above findings are in agreement with the result of the research work of Zamil and Hassan (2019). The findings have the same views that of Erinoso, and Oyedokun, (2022), Nkwoji (2021), Uniamikogbo and Ifeanyichukwu (2021), and Polycarp (2019) who finds that environmental disclosure has a positive relationship with financial performance, and its probability value is greater than 5% (prob. Value < 5%) at 0.0085.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The major objective of this study investigates the impact of environmental disclosures on return on asset (ROA) of listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria. In view of the above research findings, the study concludes that:

1. Environmental and social disclosures have significant impact on Net Profit Margin (NPM) of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria
2. Environmental disclosures have a positive and significant effect on the Return on Assets of oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

Recommendation

In view of the above conclusion, the following recommendations were made based on the findings of the study;

i. Right policies that will enhance the Environmental Disclosure should be put in place by the Environmental Management Sectors of Nigeria.
ii. High level of interest must be exerted on Environmental Disclosure by relevant regulatory authorities and requisite legislations put in place

References

Alok, K. P., Nikhil C.S &Bhagaban D. (2018). Corporate Environmental Reporting; An emerging Issue in the Corporate World. *International Journal of Business and Management* 3(12), 146-156.

An Economic Analysis *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* {23), 179-200

Attractiveness to Prospective Employees. *Academy of Management Journal*. 40(3): 658-672.

Barnard, C. (2011) "The Functions of the Executive". Harvard University Press: Cambridge,

Bastian, I., & Suhardjono. (2006). *AkuntansiPerbankanBuku 2 EdisiPertama*. Jakarta, Indonesia: SalembaEmpat.

Braam, G. and Peeters, R., (2018). Corporate sustainability performance and assurance on sustainability reports: Diffusion of accounting practices in the realm of sustainable development. Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management, 25(2), 164-181.

Collins, C. (2015). Environmental Responsibility and Firm Performance. Evidence from Nigeria. *International Journal of Human & Social Science*. 4(6).

Crowther, D. & Ortiz-Martinez E. (2016). The abdication of responsibility: Corporate Social Responsibility, Public Administration & the Globalizing agenda. Globalization and Social Responsibility, 24, 253-276.

Cyert, R. M., & March, J. G. (1963). A behavioral theory of the firm. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 2.

Dowling, J. & Pfeffer, J. (2015) Organizational Legitimacy: Social Values and Organizational Behavior. Pacific Sociological Review, 18(1), 122-136

EPA, (2019). Administrator Wheeler Announces FY 2019 Superfund Accomplishments Report at Strasburg Landfill.https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-administrator-wheeler-announces-fy-2019-superfundaccomp lishmen ts-report-strasburg

Erinoso, M., & Oyedokun, G. (2022). Environmental Disclosure, Audit and Financial Performance of Listed Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria. *African Economic and Management Review*, *2*(3), 1- 10.

Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., Wicks, A. C., Parmar, B. L.&DeColle, (2014); Stakeholder Theory: The State of the Art, Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press

Gehan , A. M. &Naser , T. H. (2015); Legitimacy Theory and Environmental Practices: Short

Global Reporting Initiatives. (2013). [website]. (http://www.globalreporting.org). Retrieved 29-

Hai, Y.T. (1998) `Environmental Disclosures – Financial Performance Link: Further evidence from industrial economy perspectives', Paper presented at the Asian-Pacific Interdisplinary Research on Accounting, The Osaka City University Media Center, August 4-6.

Issue in the Corporate World. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 3(12), 146-154

Jerry M. (2019), A former Madison Avenue advertising executive, called this new form of

Kathleen, S & Tom, T (2010). The Structure of Penalties in Environmental Enforcement:

Ketlhatlogile, K. M. (2016). Natural resources dynamics and management in flood-pulsed freshwater wetlands. The 6th IASTED African Conference onEnvironment and Water Resource Management*AfricaEWRM*

King A. & Lenox M. J. (2011).Does it *Really* Pay to be Green?An Empirical Study of Firm Environmental and Financial Performance. *Forthcoming in the Journal of Industrial Ecology*. 725

Lint, L. W. (2009) "Corporate social and environmental disclosure in emerging securities markets". *North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation,* 35**(5).** 1-32.

Lyn, M. & Aileen, O. (2008)**.** Understanding financial statements. MemahamiLaporanKeuangan. Edisi VII. Jakarta: Indeks

Magara, R., Aming'a N. N. &Momanyi, E. (2015). Effect of Environmental Accounting on Company Financial Performance in Kisii County. *British Journal of Economics, Management and Trade.* 10(1), 1-11

Maurer, J. G. (2012). Readings in organization theory: open- system approaches. Random House, New York

Mirian, A. C &Sneirson, F. (2012). Chevron, Greenwashing, and the Myth of "Green Oil Companies" *Washington and Lee Journal of Energy, Climate, and the Environment)*. 133

Mishra, and Siddiqui, (2014). A Review of Environmental and Health Impact of Cement Manufacturing Emissions. *International Journal of Geology, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences* 2(3) 2631

Nguyen, L & Tran, M. (2019). Disclosure Levels of Environmental Accounting Information and Financial Performance: The case of Vietnam. *Management Science Letters*, 9(4), 557-570

Nkwoji, N. (2021). Environmental accounting and profitability of selected quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria (2012-2017). Journal of Accounting and Financial Management, 7(3), 22- 39

Nwaimo, S. C. (2020). Effect of environmental cost on performances of quoted firms in Sub – Saharan Africa. European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research, 8(7), 97 120.

Oyedokun, G. E. Egberioyinemi, E. &Tonademukaila, A. (2019). Environmental Accounting Disclosure and Firm Value of Industrial Goods Companies in Nigeria. IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF)10(1), 07-27

Philips R.(2015); Managing for Stakeholders, Stakeholder Utility Functions and Competitive Advantage. *Strategic Management Journal.* 31(1), 58-74

Polycarp, S. U. (2019). Environmental Accounting and Financial Performance of Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria, Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 10(10), 192-200.

Pramanik, A. K., Shil, N. C. & Das B. (2017).Corporate Environmental Reporting: An Emerging

Ruslaina, Y., Shariful, A, & Wan, N. (2010). The Economic Consequences of Voluntary Environmental Reporting on Shareholders' Wealth. Paper Presented at Conference on Scientific and Social Research, MARA University of Technology, Sunway Lagoon Resort Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.

Saman U. P. (2019). Environmental Accounting and Financial Performance of Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria Research Journal of Finance and Accounting; 10 (10), 192-200

Scherer, A. &Patzer, M. (2011); Where is the Theory in Stakeholder Theory? A Meta-Analysis of the Pluralism in Stakeholder Theory. *Journal of Stakeholder Theory: Impact and Prospects. 140-162*

Tafadzwa, M. W. & Fortune, G. (2019). Relationship between Corporate Sustainability Disclosure and Firm Financial Performance in Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) ListedMining Companies.

Turban, D. B & Greening, D. W. (2012). Corporate Social Performance and Organizational

Uniamikogbo, E. & Ifeanyichukwu, A. (2021). Environmental accounting disclosure and financial performance of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and International Business Management*, *9*(2), 71-81.

Uwuigbe, U. &Jimoh, J. (2012). Corporate Environmental Disclosures in the Nigerian Manufacturing Industry: A Study of Selected Firms. *African Research Review*. 6(3), 71-83.

Zamil, G. M. S., & Hassan, Z. (2019). Impact of Environmental Reporting on Financial Performance: Study of Global Fortune 500 Companies. *Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management*, *3*(2), 109

Appendices

List of Oil and Gas Firms in Nigeria Listed on the floor of Nigerian stock exchange as at December, 31st 2022

ITEMS	NAME OF OIL AND GAS FIRMS	YEAR ESTABLISHED
1.	CNOOC Petroleum (formerly Nexen Inc.(the China National Offshore Oil Corp)	1971
2.	Addax Petroleum Nigeria	1994
3.	Aiteo Group	2008
4.	Shell Nigeria	1962
5.	Exxon Mobil	1955
6.	Nigerian Agip Oil Company Limited	1980.
7.	Chevron Nigeria Limited	Missing
8.	Total ENERGIES	1924
9.	Amni International Petroleum development company Limited	1993
10.	South Altantic Petroluem(SAPETRO)	1995 (T.Y Danjuma)
11.	Stanoil (Equinor ASA)	1990
12.	Conoil	1998
13.	Oando Plc.	2002.