UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND

DIFFERENCES IN ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN THE OIL SECTOR OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Submitted in fulfilment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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CERTIFICATION OF DISSERTATION

I certify that the ideas, results, analyses and conclusions reported in this dissertation are entirely my own effort, except where otherwise acknowledged. I also certify that the work is original and has not been previously submitted for any other award, except where otherwise acknowledged.

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| | | |
| Signature of Supervisor/s | Date | |

Dedication

I dedicate this study to:

My beloved **Mother**

My best sister **Mariam**

Dear wife **Wafa**

For her continuous bear, patient and love

My dear children

Muadth and Reenad

Hoping to be a candle that lights their future

My wonderful brothers, sisters and their families

For their love and kind support

May Allah bless and reward them.

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, environmental disclosure practices have received much attention in the literature. However, a review of previous studies has revealed that the majority of studies have focused on developed countries while developing countries, especially the countries of the Arab region, have received scant attention worldwide (see Figure 2-3). As is well known, the Arab region has become the focus of attention by corporate investment due its huge oil wealth. However, although some studies addressing environmental disclosure practices have been performed in the Arab countries they have ignored the oil sector, which is a vital sector underpinning the economy of the countries in this region. Consequently, this study aims to cover the gap in the accounting literature, especially relating to the Arab region.

Therefore, this dissertation seeks to investigate the differences in environmental disclosure practices between national and international oil and gas corporations. The focus of this study is on quantity and quality of environmental disclosure contained in annual reports of petroleum companies. It is conducted based on a sample comprising 51 national corporations and 98 international corporations. The dependent variables, quantity and quality of environmental disclosure contained in annual reports, were measured by word count and environmental disclosure index score. In contrast, national factors comprising 'political and civil system, legal system, and level of economic development' were used as independent variables to explain differences in quantity and quality of environmental disclosure. Empirical data encompassing 'quantity and quality of environmental disclosure' are extracted using the content analytical methodology and environmental disclosure index. The annual reports of the firms used in this study from 2008 to 2010 amounted to a total of 444 reports. The data are analysed using three different but complementary statistical methods: (1) multiple regressions analysis, (2) Pearson's chi-square statistic and (3) independent t-test analysis.

The results of this research study indicate that there are variations in the level of environmental disclosure practices among national companies and international companies both in terms of quantity and quality of disclosure. The results of this study do not differ significantly from the results of previous studies which indicated low environmental disclosure practices in developing countries compared with developed

countries. However, the findings of this study have a number of important implications for future environmental disclosure practice in Arab region. Additionally, the study is different to previous studies as it focuses on the oil sector in the Arab world which it represents a vital role in the economies of the countries of the region. With regard to the descriptive analysis of the variables used in this study to explain differences in quantity and quality of environmental disclosure, it can be said that the results of the analysis of the independent variables used in this study indicate that the variance in environmental disclosure practices among international and national companies is due to differences in national factors such as political and civil system, legal system and level of economic development of countries that belong to the sample companies. The results of the regression analysis show both the political and civil systems, legal system and level of economic development are statistically significant in explaining the differences. Political and civil system and legal system were associated negatively with environmental disclosure practices in national companies, but positively in international companies. The level of economic development associated with environmental disclosure practices impacted positively in both national companies and international corporations. However, its effect was different in both. Furthermore, findings of independent t-test analysis show that country is one of the important determinants of environmental disclosure practices.

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List of Abbreviations

CIVL Civil Law

CIVISL Civil and Islamic Law

COML Common Law

COMISL Common and Islamic Law

EDI Environmental Disclosure Index

EDPs Environmental Disclosure Practices

IOGCs International Oil and Gas Corporations

ISL Islamic Law

LED Level of Economic Development

LS Legal System

NOGCs National Oil and Gas Corporations

MNCs Multi-National Companies

OAPEC Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

PCS Political and Civil System

QLED Quality of Environmental Disclosure

QTED Quantity of Environmental Disclosure

SEA Social and Environmental Accounting

UAE United Arab Emirates

UK United Kingdom

USA United States of America

VIF Variance Inflation Factor

WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

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