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Non-Financial Disclosures Influence on Financial Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
Non-Financial Disclosure influence on financial performance of oil and gas firms in Nigeria was empirically investigated. Ex Post Facto design was adopted and data for the study were obtained from the published annual financial reports and accounts of the entire oil and gas firms quoted on Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX). Two hypotheses were formulated in order to direct the flow of this study while the data was analyzed using OLS regression model using STATA V.15. The results of the study indicate that environmental accounting reporting and corporate social responsibility have significant and positive influence on financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Nigeria at 1% and 5% significant level respectively. The target population comprised companies in the Consumer Sector listed on the Nigerian Exchange Group.Thus, the study concludes that environmental accounting reporting & social sustainability disclosure have positive influence on firms' performance. In lieu of this, the study suggests that environmental reporting in corporate financial reporting should be made mandatory by the government and fine to be imposed for non-compliance. Also, tax credit should be given to organizations that comply with its environmental laws of the land which encourages environmental reporting.

Keywords: Environmental Accounting Reporting; Non-Financial Disclosures; Financial Performance; Consumer Goods

I. INTRODUCTION

The new economic, social and environmental challenges facing the world has proven that companies cannot exist in isolation, every action or inaction of companies have a lasting effect on the environment in which they operate. While Shareholders expect the entities, they invest in to maximize their earnings. However, this may not be possible without considering the interests of other stakeholders. Entities do not exist in isolation; they depend on the environment and the regulations of the communities and governments they operate in.

The Non-Financial Reporting Directive, otherwise known as the NFRD, was adopted in 2014 by the European Union, requiring certain companies to provide non-financial disclosure documents along with their annual reports - sometimes known as 'sustainability reports'.The primary purpose of the NFRD is to encourage transparency and accountability by requiring companies to implement sustainability reporting at regular intervals and outline their specific policies. In addition to the usual annual management report it requires public disclosure documents on the following non-financial information:Environmental matters; Social and employee issues; Anti-bribery and anti-corruption issues; Diversity and Respect for human rights.What is the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)? (greenly.earth)

Environmental disclosure is a strategy that involves identifying, measuring, and allocating environmental costs, and integrating them into business decisions. It also involves communicating this information to the stakeholders of the entities. Environmental disclosure can promote good corporate governance and transparency in social initiatives (Magara, Aming, & Momanyi, 2015).

As reported in the study of Eze, Nweze and Enekwe (2016), environmental impacts occur because humans tend to exploit natural resources from the environment in an excessive manner, not just maintaining the necessities of life. As aresult of these human activities, the environment is damaged. Environmental damage is getting worse along with the development of industrial and technological companies. In the end, environmental damage has a negative impact on human life. Industries on the one hand, have an impact on the environment and also on the economic development of a country. Firms managing natural resources have the potential to impose negative risks on environmental aspects. Therefore, firms should integrate environmental and social aspects into their core and essential operations.

Also, some corporations in the developing countries are becoming conscious of their international market and are creating appreciable effort as regards to environmental and social practices. After analyzing a sample of industries in Nigeria, the findings indicate that only a small number of companies are adopting environmentally friendly practices (Okafor 2018). However, a significant proportion of companies are still indifferent to their environmental and social sustainability, according to the evidence.

Since 1997 the GRI standards have been continuously developed to represent the world's best practice for reporting on economic, environmental and social impacts. According to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI, 2015), financial institutions have a responsibility to report on their social, economic and environmental impacts and has provided disclosures for the financial services sector. However, the literature on how environmental accounting reporting, social sustainability disclosure and corporate performance are related in Nigeria using the GRI guideline is scarce. Therefore, this research aims to explore the association between environmental accounting reporting, social sustainability disclosures, and corporate performance among listed oil and gas companies in Nigeria.

To achieve this purpose, the following hypotheses was formulated:

H_{01}: Environmental Accounting Reporting has no significant effect on Performance of listed Manufacturing companies in Nigeria

H_{02}: Corporate Social Responsibility has no significant effect on Performance of listed Manufacturing companies in Nigeria

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Conceptual Framework

Environmental Accounting Reporting

Environmental accounting is a process that measures, discloses, and verifies the environmental costs and impacts of an organization. It also integrates these costs and impacts into business decisions and communicates them to the stakeholders of the organization. Environmental accounting is a comprehensive strategy that aims to promote good corporate governance and transparency in the societal activities of the organization (Bassey, Sunday & Okon, 2013). It allows users to evaluate the environmental performance and economic consequences of the organization. Therefore, parts of the system are both information in monetary units (financial information) and information in physical units (non-financial information).

According to Omaliko, Onyeogubalu and Akwuobi (2021), environmental accounting reporting centers on the control of emissions and effluents into environment. It involves implementing materials, procedures, or strategies to decrease, limit, or eradicate the production of harmful substances or refuse. This encompasses techniques that diminish the usage of harmful or dangerous materials, energy, water, and other resources.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) This is simply the idea that businesses should operate according to principles and policies that make a positive impact on society and the environment. According to Ibrahim and Hamid (2019)CSR is defined as the economic, legal, moral, and philanthropic actions of firms that influence the quality of life of relevant stakeholders Nigerian Code of Corporate Governance (2018) reported that paying adequate attention to sustainability issues including environment, social, occupational and community health and safety ensures successful long term business performance and projects the Company as a responsible corporate citizen contributing to economic development.

According to Leon (2017), there are 10 steps in CSR, the first five set out what CSR is, and the next five define how the organization should deal with it to make it more than lip-service and public relations window-dressing. CSR takes in five areas;

I. Corporate governance and accountability: the company is accountable to shareholders, government, employees, customers and community. The hard part is setting targets that would make it accountable to all these stakeholders.

II. Sustainability and environment: this took in a huge area including greenhouse gas emissions, water, paper, degradation, supply chain impact, green investment, salinity and agricultural practices and cultural heritage.

III. Workforce: this covers areas like fair pay and conditions, women and minorities in management roles, maternity leave and re-entry, people with disabilities, mature aged workers, disadvantaged youth, long term unemployed and indigenous communities. It also includes occupational health and safety, training and work-life balance.

IV. Human rights: takes in supply chain issues, fair trading, alliances and partnerships with certain governments and the impact of products.

V. Community involvement: this covers all sorts of areas including meaningful volunteering programs, staff lending their skills to the boards of non-profit organizations and philanthropy.

Global Reporting Initiative: This is an independent not-for-profit organization that leads a global multi-stakeholder process to develop and refine rigorous yet practical sustainability reporting. Using the GRI Standards, organizations can understand and act on the full range of their impacts.GRI's consistent, comparable and globally-applicable standards have become the world's most widely-used sustainability reporting framework. The GRI Standards are trusted by thousands of organizations around the world, providing the building blocks for transparent reporting, and helping them to manage risks and opportunities and support strategic decision-making.

The position of Global Reporting Initiative (G4-LA1, LA9, G4-HR4, HR8 and G4-SO1) on Corporate Social responsibility disclosure is as follows

i. Disclose the total and percentage of new employees hired in the reporting period, disaggregated by age group, gender and region
ii. Report on education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious disease
iii. Operations and suppliers in which employee rights to exercise freedom of association or collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk
iv. The total number of identified incidents of violations involving the rights of indigenous peoples during the reporting period.
v. Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs.

Financial Performance Evaluation Performance Evaluation refers to a formal and productive process of assessing an employee's work and outcomes based on their job duties. It aims to measure the value added by an employee/organization to the business revenue, relative to industry benchmarks and overall employee return on investment (ROI). In recent years, organizations have been evaluated from both the financial and non-financial angle. This study will concentrate on the financial aspect of performance evaluation.
Financial performance refers to high-level indicators of profits, revenue, expenses or other financial outcomes that are derived from accounting data and show the relationships between them. One common indicator is Ratio Analysis, which compares different financial values or ratios. Businesses use various financial KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) to monitor their progress and drive growth. It is important for each company to select the KPIs that are most relevant to its business.

Ratio Analysis according to Investopedia is a quantitative method of gaining insight into a company's liquidity, operational efficiency, and profitability by studying its financial statements such as the balance sheet and income statement. Net Asset Value is the net value of an investment fund's assets less its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding.

Theoretical Framework
The Stakeholders' Theory: This theory was propounded by Freeman in the year 1983. The theory argues that a business should create value for all its stakeholders, not just its shareholders. To be successful and sustainable, business executives must align the interests of customers, suppliers, employees, communities and shareholders. Stakeholder theory is essential for the survival of every company because it recognizes that every entity depends on the satisfaction of its stakeholders. If stakeholders are treated well, they

will reciprocate with positive attitudes and behaviors towards the organization. For example, they may share valuable information, purchase more products or services, offer tax breaks or other incentives, provide better financial terms, invest more in the company, or work hard and stay loyal to the organization, even in hard times. Stakeholder theory is practical and realistic because it encourages and compels all firms to manage their stakeholders in a socially responsible way (Fontaine, Haarman & Schmid, 2006).

Thus, the study is anchored on stakeholders' theory, as its concern is to encourage business managers to carry out practices which the non-financial stakeholders consider very important so as to maximize stakeholders' value as well as minimize environmental costs.

Empirical Review

Endiana, Dicriyani, Adiyadnya and Putra (2020) determined how green accounting through the application of CSMS can improve the financial performance of manufacturing companies in Indonesia, a developing country. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, while the research sample consisted of 38 companies that had followed PROPER and were indexed on the IDX. Data were analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method known as the Partial Least Square (PLS) method. The results of this study indicate that manufacturing companies in Indonesia are able to implement green accounting by allocating appropriate environmental costs by earmarking a portion to carry CSMS implementation so as to improve financial performance. People in Indonesia consider that manufacturing companies that have good company rankings in the evaluation program for company performance ratings in environmental management run by the Indonesian Ministry of Environment are in a position to generate customer loyalty, especially in financial performance.

Syder, Ogbonna, and Akani (2020) examined the effect of sustainability accounting report on shareholder value of quoted oil and gas companies in Nigeria. The study used cross-sectional and ex-post facto research designs with secondary data from 2009 to 2018, which included entities that operated in the downstream and upstream sectors of the industry. The study applied the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound test, descriptive statistic, model estimations and diagnostic analysis that used Augmented Dicky-Fuller Unit root test, error correction model and co-integration and the multiple regressions with the help of E-view software version 7. The study found that employee training and community development expenditures had positive and significant impacts on shareholder value added of the companies. However, the environmental compliance cost did not affect shareholder value added. The study recommended that the management of the oil and gas companies operating in Nigeria should prioritize sustainability accounting reporting because it can increase shareholder value creation despite increasing expenses.

Omaliko, Uzodimma and Ogbuagu (2018) compared the environmental disclosure practices of oil and gas industries in Nigeria with the environmental disclosure requirements of Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI). The study used Content Analysis to examine the environmental information disclosed in the annual reports of five oil and gas firms listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) for five years (2012-2016). The study obtained secondary data from the published audited financial statements of the five firms. The study developed a disclosure compliance index from the data and used the compliance index and the Friedman Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) as the statistical tools for the analysis. The study found a significant and positive relationship between the firms' compliance and the GRI disclosure requirements among the sampled oil and gas firms in Nigeria. The study recommended that the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) should provide a more comprehensive framework for reporting environmental issues, especially for the oil and gas industries, because their activities have a high potential to cause environmental damage and pollution and a significant impact on the environment.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Performance

Ekhator, E.O. and Iyiola-Omisore, I. (2021) examined corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices in the oil and gas industry in Nigeria. The oil and gas industry has been beset by a lot of problems not limited to violence, kidnappings, eco-terrorism, and maladministration amongst others. One of the strategies of curing or mitigating these inherent problems in the oil and gas sector is the use of CSR initiatives by many oil multinational corporations (MNCs) operating in Nigeria.

Ibrahim and Hamid(2019) examined the impact of corporate social responsibility on financial performance of listed non-financial

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services companies in Nigeria. The study used ex-post factor research design and utilized secondary data collected from the annual report and accounts of twenty three (23) sampled listed non-financial services companies in Nigeria for a period of 10 years (2008-2017). The sample of the study was arrived at using census sampling technique in which all the elements of the population were used for the study. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis (GLS Fixed Effect) with the aid of Stata Version 14.0. Robustness tests, namely multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, normality of residuals, Hausman specification and F-Test were conducted to validate the results.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study adopts ex-post facto design. This was adopted because our data is secondary data that exists already which cannot be manipulated or controlled.This study used secondary data from the NSE Factbook and the annual reports of 10 listed companies in the consumer industry on the Nigerian Exchange Group (NGX) as of 2024. The data covered the period from 2012 to 2023. The study aimed to examine how environmental accounting reporting and social sustainability disclosures affect firms' performance. To test the hypothesis, the study applied OLS regression model and analyzed the data with STATA V15 software.

Firm performance (dependent variable) was proxy using Net Assets Per Share whereas the independent variables for the study are; environmental accounting reporting and social sustainability disclosure and were measured using a dichotomous procedure by (GRI) was applied in scoring the items whereby specifically,the study employed a scoring system in which a score of "1" was assigned to each item related to environmental disclosure that was reported in the annual report, and a score of "0" was assigned for items that were not disclosed..

Model Specification

In agreement with the previous researches, the researcher developed a model to investigate the influence of environmental accounting reporting and social sustainability disclosure on the firms' financial performance. The functional model for the study is shown below as thus:

NAPS = F(EAR, CSR)

The explicit form of the regression designed for the study is expressed as thus:

Model: NAPSt = β0 + β1 EARt + β2 CSRt + μ

Where:

NAPS = Net Assets Per Share

EAR = Environmental Accounting Reporting

CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility

Decision Rule: accept Ho if P-value > 5% significant level otherwise reject Ho

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

STATS	NAPS	EAR	CSR
Mean	1.004	2.798	1.684
Std. Dev.	1.09873	.89387	.972653
Maximum	10.6	1	1
Minimum	0	0	0
Observations	70	70	70

Source: Researcher's Computation (2024).

Table 1 shows that on the average, in a 7-year period (2017-2024), the listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria were characterized by positive net assets per share (NAPS) value of 1.004. This is an indication that the entire oil and gas firms in Nigeria have positive net assets per share (NAPS) value with a standard deviation value of 1.09873. The average environmental accounting reporting (EAR) value for the sampled firms was 2.789 with a standard deviation value of .89387. This means that firms with EAR values of 2.789 and above are environmentally friendly. There is also a high variation in maximum and minimum values of EAR which stood at 1 and 0 respectively. This wide variation in EAR values among the sampled firms justifies the need for this study as the researcher assumes that firms with higher EAR values are environmentally friendly. On the other hand, the average corporate social responsibility (CSR) value for the sampled firms was 1.684 with a standard deviation value of 0.972653. This means that firms with CSR values of 1.684 and above are

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socially responsible. There is also a high variation in maximum and minimum values of SSD which stood at 1 and 0 respectively. This wide variation in CSR values among the sampled firms justifies the need for this study as the researcher assumes that firms with higher CSR values are socially responsible.

Test of Hypotheses

Table 2: Result on influence of environmental accounting reporting and corporate social responsibilty on net asset per share of oil and gas firms in Nigeria.

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	9.82736340	2	4.91368170
Residual	65.0834664	67	0.97139502
Total	74.9108298	69	1.08566420

Number of obs = 70
F (2, 67) = 5.0584
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.5453
Adj R-squared = 0.5322
Root MSE = 1.0092

<table>
<tr><th>NAPS</th><th>Coef.</th><th>Std. Err.</th><th>t</th><th>P>|t|</th><th colspan="2">[95% Conf. Interval]</th></tr>
<tr><td>EAR</td><td>.6887263</td><td>.2892835</td><td>2.38</td><td>0.003</td><td>.0787263</td><td>1.308453</td></tr>
<tr><td>CSR</td><td>.2308734</td><td>.0998723</td><td>2.31</td><td>0.030</td><td>.3987455</td><td>1.508273</td></tr>
<tr><td>_cons</td><td>.3209873</td><td>.0964762</td><td>3.33</td><td>0.000</td><td>1.598734</td><td>1.808723</td></tr>
</table>

Source: Result output from STATA 15.

V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The relationship between environmental accounting reportingand net assets per share (NAPS) was found to be positive and significant with a P-value (significance) of 0.003 for the model which is less than the 1% level of significance adopted using OLS regression model. Also, the result of the coefficient of correlation coefficient shows that an increase in firms'environmental practices as other variables are held constant increases firms net assets per share (NAPS) by 68.9%. We consequently rejected null hypothesis and accepted alternate hypothesis which contends thatenvironmental accounting reporting has significant effect on financial performance of Oil and Gas firms in Nigeria. The result for the test of second hypothesis shows that the relationship between corporate social responsibilityand net assets per share (NAPS) is positive and significant with a P-value (significance) of 0.030 for the model which is less than the 5% level of significance adopted. Likewise, the result of the positive coefficient shows that an increase in firms' corporate social responsibility cost while other variables are held constant increases firms' net assets per share (NAPS) by 23.1%. We consequently rejected null hypothesis and accepted alternate hypothesis which contends thatcorporate social responsibility has significant effect on financial performance of Oil and Gas firms in Nigeria.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After analyzing the results, the study concluded that the financial performance of listed oil and gas firms in Nigeria is positively influenced by environmental accounting reporting and social sustainability disclosure. Thus, environmentally friendly and socially responsible firms make higher profits.Based on this, the study suggests that environmental reporting in corporate financial reporting should be made mandatory by the government and fine to be imposed for non-compliance. Also, tax credit should be given to organizations that comply with its environmental laws of the land which encourages environmental reporting.

VII. IMPLICATION OF FINDINGS

This study's results hold significant implications for both theoretical and practical aspects of the environmental reporting and accounting field. Environmental reporting and accounting entail the evaluation, revelation, and confirmation of an organization's environmental impacts and achievements. It can help organizations to improve their environmental management, comply with global greenhouse gas regulations, and enhance their financial performance.

The first finding of this study is that environmental accounting reporting has a significant effect on financial performance of oil and gas firms in Nigeria. This finding supports the argument that environmental accounting reporting can create value for shareholders by reducing environmental risks, improving operational efficiency, and enhancing reputation. It also suggests that oil and gas firms in Nigeria can benefit from adopting environmental accounting reporting standards and practices that are consistent with global norms and expectations. This discovery adds to the existing literature regarding the connection between environmental accounting reporting and financial performance, particularly within developing nations and industries that rely heavily on natural resources.

The second finding of this study is that corporate social responsibility has a significant effect on financial performance of oil and gas firms in Nigeria. This finding indicates that social sustainability disclosure can improve the stakeholder relations, social license to operate, and human capital of oil and gas firms in Nigeria³. It also implies that oil and gas firms in Nigeria can gain competitive advantage by disclosing their social sustainability initiatives and impacts to their stakeholders, such as employees, customers, communities, regulators, and investors. This finding adds to the knowledge on the relationship between social sustainability disclosure and financial performance, particularly in the setting of emerging markets and socially sensitive sectors.

In summary, this study demonstrates that environmental accounting reporting and corporate social responsibility have positive effects on financial performance of oil and gas firms in Nigeria. These findings have implications for both theory and practice in the field of environmental accounting and reporting. They suggest that environmental accounting reporting and corporate social responsibility are not only ethical and responsible practices, but also strategic and profitable ones for oil and gas firms in Nigeria.

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International Journal of Advances in Engineering and Management (IJAEM)
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Appendix 1

YEAR	COMPANY	SECTOR	NETASSETSPER SHARE:	EAR	SSD
2017	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	3.33	1	1
2018	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	4.09	0	1
2019	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	2.27	1	1
2020	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	2.36	0	1
2021	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	3.71	1	1
2022	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	4.6	1	1
2023	ConoilPlc	Oil&Gas	5.62	1	1
2017	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	8.91	1	0
2018	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	8.67	1	0
2019	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	9.53	0	1
2020	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	7.95	1	1
2021	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	6.09	0	0
2022	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	7.09	1	0
2023	ArdovaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	8.12	1	1
2017	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.56	0	1
2018	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	3.04	0	1
2019	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	4.5	1	0
2020	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	3.55	1	1
2021	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	4.91	0	1
2022	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	4.83	1	0
2023	JapaulOilPlc	Oil&Gas	5.01	1	0
2017	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	4.26	1	1
2018	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	5.98	1	1
2019	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	9.23	1	1
2020	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	10.29	1	0
2021	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	10.01	1	1
2022	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	10.45	1	1
2023	OandoPlc	Oil&Gas	9.87	1	1
2017	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.07	1	1
2018	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.08	0	0
2019	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.08	0	1
2020	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.08	1	0
2021	11Plc	Oil&Gas	1.01	1	1

2022	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.98	0	1
2023	11Plc	Oil&Gas	0.87	1	1
2017	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.01	0	0
2018	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.01	1	0
2019	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.02	1	0
2020	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0	1	1
2021	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.02	0	0
2022	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.01	0	1
2023	EternaOilPlc	Oil&Gas	0.01	1	0
2017	RakUnityPlc	Oil&Gas	8.94	0	1
2018	RakUnityPlc	Oil&Gas	9.69	0	1
2019	RakUnityPlc	Oil&Gas	10.12	0	1
2020	Rak Unity Plc	Oil & Gas	10.54	1	0
2021	Rak Unity Plc	Oil & Gas	9.65	0	0
2022	Rak Unity Plc	Oil & Gas	9.03	1	1
2023	Rak Unity Plc	Oil & Gas	9.99	0	0
2017	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	9.73	1	1
2018	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	10.6	1	0
2019	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	8.19	1	0
2020	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	9.37	1	1
2021	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	7.09	0	1
2022	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	8.99	1	0
2023	Seplat Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	10.4	1	1
2017	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	1.99	1	0
2018	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	2.01	0	1
2019	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	2.01	1	0
2020	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	2.02	1	0
2021	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	3.12	1	0
2022	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	3.02	0	1
2023	Amino International Plc	Oil & Gas	3.45	1	1
2017	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.48	1	1
2018	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.69	1	0
2019	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.83	1	1
2020	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.91	1	0
2021	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.56	1	1
2022	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	0.99	1	0
2022	Total Oil Plc	Oil & Gas	1.02	1	1