

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURES
AND CORPORATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: THE
CASE OF NIGERIA**

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**MASTER OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA**

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**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURES AND CORPORATE
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: THE CASE OF NIGERIA**

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**Project paper submitted to Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
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ABSTRACT

This study is an empirical examination of the relationship between the level of corporate social responsibility disclosures and corporate financial performance among selected firms' in Nigeria. The paper utilized annual reports of 68 companies listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange covering 2010 to 2012. Based on the extensive review of literature, conceptual framework was proposed and hypotheses were developed to examine the relationship between variables of the study. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used in analyzing the data collected. Findings from the study revealed that community involvement disclosure, products and customer disclosures human resource disclosures and political disclosure have significant positive relationship with financial performance. Similarly, the researcher found evidence of significant negative relationship between environmental disclosure and financial performance. On the basis of the findings, the researcher therefore recommends that government in collaboration with private and public agencies should consider the need for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework and database that will guide social and environmental reporting in the country.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, disclosures, financial performance, community involvement, human resource, products, customer, Nigeria.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) generally refers to the social and environmental consciousness of a corporation. CSR has been identified as a macro-level activity that has macro level consequences as a result of the connectivity between firm social performance and firm economic performance (Orlitzky, Schmidt & Rynes, 2003). Generally, the ongoing debate on CSR and firm performance posits that organizations cannot survive without the stakeholders. This is in accordance with the idea of Ramanathan (1976), Jaggi and Zhao (1996) and David (2012) on existence of strong relationship between organisations and society, such that the organisation cannot exist in a vacuum. In practice, the general concept is that both business and society benefit when corporation actively engage in socially and environmentally behavior. Businesses build their reputation while society benefits from projects initiated and executed by the corporation (David, 2012). Therefore, companies must gain supports in local, national and the global market as a way of gaining a competitive advantage through their social contributions to the hold communities, employees and customers. This suggests that the entire operation of corporations should be examined from the CSR perspective if the organization wants to be recognized as corporate citizen.

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