Environmental Reporting Disclosures Practices of Listed Ceramic and Cement Companies at DSE in Bangladesh

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Abstract- This study attempts to investigate the environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report of listed ceramic and cement companies at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) in Bangladesh. To derive the results, we had collected data from secondary source more specifically from annual report. Collected data are analyzed by using, with statistical tools and SPSS software. For testing hypothesis, we have conducted data analysis with regression model and ANOVA test. The study revealed that only 40% listed ceramic companies disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report and 71.43% listed cement companies disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. Both from ceramic and cement companies, no one disclosed any monetary information about environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in their annual report. From two sectors comparatively cement companies disclosed more environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. Another investigation was done under this study and found that there is no significant relationship of extent of environmental disclosure with Earnings Per Share (EPS), Net Profit (NP), rate of Cash Dividend (CD),Total Assets (TA); and Net Asset Value per Share (NAPV).

Keywords: environmental disclosure, annual reports, ceramic and cement companies.

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Keywords: environmental disclosure, annual reports, ceramic and cement companies.

I. Introduction

Environment and human life are directly related to each other. Several activities are needed to perform by human to sustain or survive themselves in world. Conducting business is another prime activity performed by human being. Several industries have been developed time to time in order to enhance the living standards of people in all across the world including Bangladesh. From several industries ceramic and cement are two of them. These ceramic and cement industry directly or indirectly pollute the environment like way of air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, sound pollution, thermal pollution, radioactive pollution and light pollution. That’s why; industry or business organization needs to be accountable about their environmental conservative activities. What activities are actually performing by business organization with their regular business activities? This information need to communicate with the stakeholders of environment. To communicate this matter to shareholder and stakeholders, there are several ways. Disclosing environmental information in annual reports is one of the easy and productive ways. There are various types’ disclosers practiced by business organization all over the world. Some of them are mandatory to disclose, some are regularity disclosure and some are voluntary disclosure. It’s very disappointing matters of us that, though environment is very vital part of our daily life and our survival depends on sustainability of living environment but environmental reporting is not mandatorily disclosed by law yet. Now in all over the world, it is found that environmental reporting and environmental information are disclosed properly by the companies in their annual reports in huge volume. In Bangladesh by law it is not mandatory to reveal environmental disclosures and environmental reporting practices in companies’ annual reports. But in isolated way many company disclose environmental information in their annual report under several section like mission or vision statement or in director’s report. In few companies it is found environmental compliance statement separately. Considering so, this study is trying to find the actual situation of environmental disclosures and environmental reporting practices by ceramic and cement companies listed in DSE. With this it is also try to disclose the relationship among volume of disclosure and EPS, NP, CD, TA and NAPV of the company.

II. Objectives of the Study

The prime objective of the study is to know volume of environmental accounting information disclosures shown in annual reports of the ceramic companies and cement companies listed at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). The another specific objective of this study is to justify weather there is any relationship among extend of environmental disclosure and Earnings Per Share (EPS), extend of environmental disclosure
and Net Profit, extend of environmental disclosure and rate of cash dividend, extend of environmental disclosure and total assets and extend of environmental disclosure and NAPV.

III. Literature Review

Ullah et al. (2014) studied on environmental disclosure practices in annual report of the listed textile industries in Bangladesh. The study revealed that maximum 69% textile companies disclosed nothing relating to environmental issues in their annual reports and overall disclosure of the textile sector is poor. The high standard deviation in total environmental disclosure indicated high variation among the textile companies in addressing environmental issues in their annual reports. Textile companies in Bangladesh disclosed least environmental information connecting to environmental finance, environmental energy and environmental policy. Dyduch (2017) an article aimed to investigate and analyzed the volume and quality of financial environmental disclosure in annual reports of companies listed in Poland. After conducting of content analysis of 148 company’s annual reports produced in for 2015. And result showed about 60% of companies disclosed financial environmental information in their annual reports. Another result from this same study found that a positive but moderate dependence between the level of disclosure and total assets and the lack of impact of profitability. Meheyd et al. (2018) investigated that Environmental Reporting Practices of Listed Companies in Bangladesh and result revealed that Companies have been found to disclose only positive qualitative information about their environmental activities in annual reports and No company separately disclosed the amount of normal provisions or provisions set aside for contingent liabilities in respect of the environment. Another result found from the study is that the companies do not maintain either monetary or physical approaches of environmental accounting. Major relationship of the company’s Assets, Gross Profit and Earnings per Share (EPS) with the level of their environmental accounting information disclosure in the annual reports is revealed from the study.

Hossain (2016) examined the Environmental Reporting Practices in annual Reports of selected pharmaceutical and chemical companies in Bangladesh. from selected 15 Pharmaceutical and Chemical Companies of Bangladesh, the study identified only two companies disclosed maximum 18 environmental factors in their annual report out of 74 factors. Rakivet al. (2016) advocated a study on environmental accounting reporting disclosure and company profitability and taken listed manufacturing companies of Bangladesh as sample. This research paper disclosed that only 41 companies out of 166 companies are providing some sort of environmental disclosures in their annual reports and there is a significant positive relation between company profitability and environmental accounting reporting disclosure index. Hossain (2006) studied Corporate Social and Environmental Disclosure in Developing Countries: Evidence from Bangladesh reported that a very few companies in Bangladesh are making efforts to provide social and environmental qualitative information on a voluntary basis, Bangladeshi Companies seemed to have the lowest levels of social and environmental disclosure in their annual report. Islam and Arafin (2017) performed a study on an analysis of environmental accounting and reporting of Bangladeshi Corporate Sector and tried to determine the driving factors that initiate the companies to adopt these practices. From the study it was found that a very few companies in Bangladesh were voluntarily disclosed the environmental matters in their Annual reports. High polluting industries, size of the company, High Debt to equity ratios and environment performance are the driving factors, have positive impact on the environment disclosure. From the study it addressed the reason behind the lowly disclosure in environmental matters in annual report in Bangladesh was lack of environmental legislations. Kabir (2015) studied on evaluation of disclosures of listed textile companies in Bangladesh in annual report. And study revealed that there were major differences in disclosure practices among the sample companies. But the level of disclosures was dissatisfactory as the average disclosure score was 45.3787 out of 144 which represented only 31.51% of the total allotted score. Again, the average voluntary disclosure score was 5 out of 35 (14.29%) which was dissatisfactory at all.

IV. Statement of Problem

From the discussion done in literature review we found it clearly that so many works done about environmental reporting practices in annual reports of companies all over the world including Bangladesh. Though different studies have been made on environmental reporting practices in their annual report but taking all the ceramic and cement companies listed in DSE as sample in the year 2018 has not been conducted yet. Some study done by taking sample company from ceramic sectors and cement listed in DSE but that study did not provide the actual scenario that is why there is a research gap. In addition, ceramic sector and cement sector is closely related with environment. For this reason, accordingly the researchers try to figure out the problem by this study.

V. Methodology

a) Research design and sample size

This study is empirical research by nature which investigates the volume of environmental accounting.
information disclosures shown in annual reports of the ceramic companies and cement companies listed at Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) in Bangladesh. There are 22 sectors in DSE. Ceramic and cement are two of them. To complete this study ceramic and cement sectors was purposively selected from available 22 sectors which are listed with DSE. There are five companies which are listed in ceramic sector at DSE and seven companies which are listed in cement sector at DSE. From ceramic and cement sector all the companies were selected as sample.

Table 1: Table of total population, sample and % of sample of total population.

| Name of the sector | Number of the companies Ceramic sector listed in DSE | Number of Taken company as sample | Percentage of the sample from total population |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Ceramic            | 5                                                   | 5                                 | 100%                                          |
| Cement             | 7                                                   | 7                                 | 100%                                          |

Source: Authors Estimation.

b) Time frame
To make the study logical, reliable, relevant and up to date, the data should be taken from latest and current year. Therefore, now its running 2019 and 2018 is most recent, latest and up to date year. So the year 2018 was taken as selected year of data collection and annual report of five ceramic companies and seven cement companies listed in DSE for the year 2018 was taken.

c) Source of data
This study was conducted on the basis of secondary data that are taken from published annual reports of the selected ceramic cement companies listed at DSE.

d) Data analysis tools
Data collected were analyzed by using different statistical tools and technique to make the conclude decision. In addition, the SPSS application was used to analyze the quantitative data. To get the reliable conclusion we had set some hypothesis. For testing hypothesis, we had conducted data analysis regression model, ANOVA test and coefficient variance test.

VI. Research Hypothesis

- **H_A**: There is significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Earnings Per Share (EPS).
- **H_0**: There is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Earnings Per Share (EPS).
- **H_A**: There is significant relationship extend of environmental disclosure and Net Profit.
- **H_0**: There is no significant relationship extend of environmental disclosure and Net Profit.
- **H_A**: There is significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and rate of cash dividend.
- **H_0**: There is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and rate of cash dividend.
- **H_A**: There is significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and total assets.
- **H_0**: There is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and total assets.
- **H_A**: There is significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Net Asset Value per Share (NAVS).
- **H_0**: There is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Net Asset Value per Share (NAVS).

Development of research model:

\[ EADRPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ EPS} + e_0 \text{ ............(1)} \]
\[ EADRPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ NP} + e_0 \text{ ............(2)} \]
\[ EADRPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ CD} + e_0 \text{ ............(3)} \]
\[ EADRPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ TA} + e_0 \text{ ............(4)} \]
\[ EADRPI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ NAVS} + e_0 \text{ ............(5)} \]

Where,

- \( EADRPI \) = Environmental Accounting Disclosure Reporting Practices Index (Dependent Variable)
- \( \beta_0 \) = Constant/ intercept
- \( \text{EPS} \) = Earnings Per Share.
- \( \text{NP} \) = Net Profit

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VII. Result and Discussion

Content Analysis: Basically this study base on the information about environmental disclosures and reporting practice available in annual report.

Table 2: Environmental disclosure by the listed Ceramic and Cement Company at DSE.

| Name of the sector | Companies listed at DSE | Sample companies | Making environmental disclosure or not | % of total population | Total % of providing disclosure | Total % of not providing disclosure |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ceramic            | Standard Ceramic Industries Limited | Standard Ceramic Industries Limited | Not | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|                    | Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited | Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited | Yes | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|                    | Monno Ceramic Industries Limited | Monno Ceramic Industries Limited | Not | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|                    | Shaine Pukur Ceramic Limited | Shaine Pukur Ceramic Limited | Not | 20% | 40% | 60% |
|                    | RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited | RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited | Yes | 20% | 40% | 60% |
| Cement             | Premier Cement Mills Ltd. | Premier Cement Mills Ltd. | Yes | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | Confidence Cement Limited | Confidence Cement Limited | No | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Limited | Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Limited | Yes | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited | Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited | Yes | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | Megna Cement Mills Ltd | Megna Cement Mills Ltd | Yes | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | M. I. Cement Factory Limited | M. I. Cement Factory Limited | Yes | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |
|                    | Aramit Cement Limited | Aramit Cement Limited | No | 14.28% | 71.44% | 28.56% |

Source: Authors' Estimation.

Interpretation: From above table no. 02 it was found that from all listed ceramic companies at DSE are five. From five companies only two (40%) companies disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. Other three (60%) companies did not provide any information about their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. In case of all listed cement companies at DSE are seven. From seven companies, five (71.44%) companies disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. Other two (28.56%) companies did not provide any information about their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report.

Table 3: Nature of the environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices by the companies who disclosed the information.

| Nature of the disclosed information of Ceramic and Cement Companies | No. of the Co. | % |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Monetary information                                              | 0             | 0 |
| Nonmonetary in formation                                          | 7             | 100 |
| Both monetary and nonmonetary information                         | 0             | 0 |
| Total                                                             | 7             | 100 |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Interpretation: from this table 3, it was found that no company from ceramic and cement companies listed at DSE disclosed any monetary information in their annual report. Only nonmonetary information was disclosed by the ceramic and cement companies in Bangladesh.
Table 4: Environmental Accounting Disclosure Reporting Practices Index (EADRPI) score

| Score in percentage | Name of the company                              | % of the | % of total sample |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 10%                 | Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited                | 20%      | 14.28%            |
| 20%                 | Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited                 | 50%      | 14.28%            |
| 40%                 | Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                          | 20%      | 14.28%            |
| 50%                 | M. I. Cement Factory Limited                     | 20%      | 14.28%            |
| 70%                 | RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited                | 50%      | 14.28%            |
| 80%                 | Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Limited            | 40%      | 28.57%            |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Interpretation: From the table it was very clear that 14.28% of sampled company scored 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, 70% of EADRPI respectively. And 28.57% sampled company scored 80% of EADRPI score.

Table 5: Earnings Per Share (EPS) of the listed ceramic and cement companies at DSE.

| Name of the company                              | EPS       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited                | 0.96      |
| Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited                 | 0.68      |
| Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                          | 3.62      |
| M. I. Cement Factory Limited                     | 2.13      |
| RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited                | 2.27      |
| Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh                     | 14.33     |
| Premier Cement Mills Ltd.                        | 4.18      |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Table 6: Net profit of the listed ceramic and cement companies at DSE.

| Name of the company                              | In MN Tk. |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited                | 1114.652  |
| Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited                 | 84.08     |
| Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                          | 81.45     |
| M. I. Cement Factory Limited                     | 315.61    |
| RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited                | 883.18    |
| Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh                     | 809.758   |
| Premier Cement Mills Ltd.                        | 442.18    |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Table 7: Cash Dividend declared by the listed ceramic and cement companies at DSE.

| Name of the company                              | Rate of Cash Dividend |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited                | 10                    |
| Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited                 | 00                    |
| Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                          | 20                    |
| M. I. Cement Factory Limited                     | 15                    |
| RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited                | 10                    |
| Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh                     | 75                    |
| Premier Cement Mills Ltd.                        | 10                    |

Source: Authors Estimation.
Table 8: Total assets of the listed ceramic companies at DSE.

| Name of the company                        | In Tk. (MN) |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited          | 26,888      |
| Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited           | 1903.08     |
| Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                    | 6881        |
| M. I. Cement Factory Limited              | 19713.9     |
| RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited          | 11,791.15   |
| Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh              | 8641.419    |
| Premier Cement Mills Ltd.                  | 13567.17    |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Table 9: Net Asset Value per Share (NAVS) of the listed ceramic companies at DSE.

| Name of the company                        | NAVS       |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited          | 30.30      |
| Fu-Wang Ceramic Industry Limited           | 11.61      |
| Megna Cement Mills Ltd.                    | 30.58      |
| M. I. Cement Factory Limited              | 13.27      |
| RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited          | 57.51      |
| Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh              | 15.29      |
| Premier Cement Mills Ltd.                  | 128.66     |

Source: Authors Estimation.

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics

| Name | Mean | ST. Deviation | Minimum | Maximum |
|------|------|---------------|---------|---------|
| EADRPI | .5000 | .28284 | .10 | .80 |
| EPS   | 4.0243 | 4.71938 | .68 | 14.33 |
| NP    | 532.9871 | 407.93654 | 81.45 | 1114.65 |
| CD    | 20.0000 | 25.00000 | .00 | 75.00 |
| TA    | 12769.3884 | 8356.08310 | 1903.08 | 26888.00 |
| NAPV  | 41.0314 | 41.78047 | 11.61 | 128.66 |

From the table of descriptive statistics indicated that mean, minimum and maximum value of EPS is 4.0243, 0.68 and 14.33 respectively. NP 532.9871, 81.45 and 1114.65 respectively. CD is 20.00, 0.00 and 75.00 respectively. TA is 12769.3884, 1903.08 and 26888.00. NAPV is 41.0314, 11.61 and 128.66 respectively. For better understanding another test of coefficient variance is done. Which indicate more the value the inconsistent.

Coefficient Variance (CV) = ST. Deviation/Mean

| Name of Variable | ST. Deviation | Mean | Coefficient Variance (CV) |
|------------------|---------------|------|---------------------------|
| EPS              | 4.71938       | 4.0243 | 0.56568                   |
| NP               | 407.93654     | 532.9871 | 1.172721                  |
| CD               | 25.00000      | 20.0000 | 0.765378                  |
| TA               | 8356.08310    | 12769.3884 | 1.25                     |
| NAPV             | 41.78047      | 41.0314 | 0.654384                  |

From this table CV varies lowest value 0.56568 in case of EPS from highest value 1.25 in case of total asset. So variation in total asset is most inconsistent than the other.
Regression result:

Table 10: Performance of Environmental Accounting Disclosure Reporting Practices Index (EADRPI).

| Name   | Model (1) | Model (2) | Model (3) | Model (4) | Model (5) |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Constant | .348      | .461      | .385      | .591      | .147      |
| EPS    | .038 (.128)|          |           |           |           |
| NP     |            | 7.31 (.822)|          |           |           |
| CD     |            |           | .006 (.246)|          |           |
| TA     |            |           |           | -7.14 (.650)|          |
| NAPV   |            | .003 (.24)|           |           |           |
| $R^2$  | .399       | .011      | .257      | .045      | .258      |
| F      | 3.315      | 0.056     | 1.728     | 0.65      | 1.740     |
| Sig.   | .128       | .822      | .246      | .056      | .244      |

Interpretation: Results of model----------------------(1)

From the analysis we found that $p$ value 0.128 which is greater than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected that means there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Earnings Per Share (EPS).

Interpretation: Results of model----------------------(2)

From the analysis it found that $p$ value 0.822 which is greater than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected that means there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Net Profit.

Interpretation: Results of model----------------------(3)

From the analysis we found it that $p$ value 0.246 which is greater than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected, that means there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and cash dividend paid.

Interpretation: Results of model----------------------(4)

From the analysis we found it that $p$ value 0.650 which is greater than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected that means there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and total assets.

Interpretation: Results of model----------------------(5)

From the analysis we found it that $p$ value is 0.244 which is greater than 0.05. So the alternative hypothesis is rejected that means there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Net Asset Value per Share (NAVS).

VIII. Findings

This study revealed that from five ceramic companies listed at DSE only two companies that represents 40% of total ceramic company at DSE disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. In case of nature of information disclosed it is clear that no company provide any financial or monetary information they only disclosed nonmonetary information in their annual report. In case of cement company from seven cement companies listed at DSE, five cement company that represents 71.43% of total cement company listed at DSE disclosed their environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. In case of nature of information disclosed in annual report about environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices it is clear that no company provide any financial or monetary information they only disclosed nonmonetary information in their annual report. The another specific objective of this study was taken place and result was found that there is no significant relationship between extend of environmental disclosure and Earnings Per Share (EPS), extend of environmental disclosure and Net Profit, extend of environmental disclosure and rate of cash dividend, extend of environmental disclosure and total assets; and extend of environmental disclosure and Net Asset Value per Share (NAVS).

IX. Suggestions

After conducting of this study it was very much clear that, the information which is mandatory to disclose by law in annual report this information was perfectly disclosed in annual report. Environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report is not mandatory in Bangladesh yet. That’s why; it was found a tendency of ignorance of disclosing environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. So controlling authority of the listed company or ministry of climate change should have established a regularity framework in order to guiding the listed companies to do environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. As we see some benefits packages need to give the company who disclosed certain level of environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. It may be in financial term or in nonfinancial benefits like tax holiday scheme, convenient rate of interest in providing loan, investment allowance, rating of the company’s performance, prize giving, rewarding etc.

X. Conclusion

Present study basically focused on environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices
of listed ceramic and cement companies at DSE in Bangladesh. As well it tried to find the relationship between degree of environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices with EPS, Total assets, net profit and NVPS. In our result it is found that cement company is in better position in case of disclosing environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report. Because only 28.27% ceramic company disclosed environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in their annual report on other hand 71.43% cement company disclosed environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in their annual report. In case of relation analysis between degree of environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices with EPS, total assets, net profit and NVPS, we found it that no significant relation between degree of environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices with EPS, total assets, net profit and NVPS. In case of doing the study and in interpreting the result some limitations need to disclosed like, the major limitation of the study is that; this study based on secondary data only basically from annual report and annual report of one year (2018) were used for the study. This study recommended if controlling authority taken some regularity measure, financial and nonfinancial benefits packages that would motivate the ceramic companies and cement companies in disclosing environmental accounting disclosure reporting practices in annual report.

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Premier Cement Mills Ltd. – 2018.
Aramit Cement Limited– 2018.
Confidence Cement Limited – 2018.
M. I. Cement Factory Limited– 2018.
Heidelberg Cement Bangladesh Limited – 2018.
Lafarge Holcim Bangladesh Limited – 2018.
## APPENDIX

*Environmental Accounting Disclosure Reporting Practices Index (EADRPI):*

| No. | Description                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Green Environmental Practice                     |
| 2.  | Green production Facilities                      |
| 3.  | Waste Management and Waste Conversion System     |
| 4.  | Water and Garbage Management                     |
| 5.  | Air Pollution Awareness Initiatives              |
| 6.  | Tree Plantation Program and Initiative           |
| 7.  | Implementation of Effluent Treatment Plant       |
| 8.  | Achieving Environmental Clearance Certificate    |
| 9.  | Environmental Governance and Compliance          |
| 10. | Environmental Audit Program/ Committee           |