

The role of Saudi participant companies in the activities of social responsibilities and the extent of accounting disclosure: Applied study

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Abstract: This study investigates the role of Saudi participant companies in the activities of social responsibility and the extent of accounting disclosure. The study used the comprehensive scientific method and the required data for achieving the aim of the study were conducted from research society via questionnaire designed and improved for this study. The sample is randomly chosen and it is about 200 people represented in financial managers of industrial and agricultural companies included under Saudi stock markets and reviewers beside the Saudi academic professors at Saudi universities, and for testing hypotheses of this study, Kolomgrov-Smirmov is used to make sure that the data are subjected to the normal distribution or not the test has shown that the data are not subjected to the normal distribution, therefore data were analyzed by statistical method rather than laboratory and One Sample Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test For Medium is used and the outcome of the study is that, the Saudi participant companies help in social services and maintaining the environment, beside fighting poverty and unemployment in addition to healthy care and educational services to the citizens.

Key words: social and environmental responsibility activities, accounting disclosure, Saudi participant companies.

دور الشركات المساهمة السعودية في أنشطة المسؤولية الاجتماعية والبيئية ومدى الإفصاح المحاسبي عنها: دراسة ميدانية تطبيقية

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المخلص: هدفت هذه الدراسة لمعرفة دور ومشاركة الشركات المساهمة السعودية في أنشطة المسؤولية الاجتماعية ومدى الإفصاح المحاسبي عنها. واستخدمت الدراسة المنهج العلمي الشامل وتم جمع البيانات المطلوبة لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة من مجتمع البحث بواسطة استبانة صممت وطورت لأغراض هذه الدراسة، وتم اختيار عينة عشوائية تمثل مجتمع البحث عبارة عن 200 مفردة. تتمثل في المديرين الماليين يمثلون الشركات الصناعية والزراعية والخدمية المدرجة بسوق الأوراق المالية السعودي والمراجعين القانونيين ومجموعة من الأكاديميين أساتذة بالجامعات بالسعودية، ولاختبار فرضيات الدراسة تم استخدام اختبار Kolomogrov-Smirmov وذلك للتأكد من أن المعطيات تخضع للتوزيع الطبيعي من عدمه وقد أظهر الاختبار بأن المعطيات لا تخضع للتوزيع الطبيعي. لذلك تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام الأساليب الإحصائية غير المعملية، حيث تم استخدام اختبار (One Sample Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test For Medium) وقد كانت نتيجة الدراسة أن الشركات المساهمة السعودية تقوم بالخدمات الاجتماعية من محافظة على البيئة، ومكافحة الفقر والبطالة وتقديم الخدمات الصحية والتعليمية للمجتمع المحلي، وتقوم بالإفصاح عنها.

الكلمات الأساسية: أنشطة المسؤولية الاجتماعية والبيئية، الإفصاح المحاسبي، الشركات المساهمة السعودية.

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Introduction

Recently, special attention is paid to the main purposes of the companies towards society and its foundations both economically and environmentally. Private sector also contributes in solving the problem of unemployment and poverty in the communities and to improve the standard of living for individuals and to ensure their future career, social, healthy, and welfare for future generations and secure decent life free from environmental damage both direct and indirect (Rajab, 1999). So the Western societies started to concern the increased attention to the social welfare, and conserving the environment, then earnest studies and research have begun on how society is protected in the future by requiring facilities and institutions to participate in overcoming these serious issues (Hussein, 1999). The conserving of the environment is considered as a requirement which is not entitled to any entity or individual tampered on the expense of others as a general right; and who tries this, he should compensate the injured. There is a national duty on companies; it is fighting against poverty and unemployment and to provide medical services to individuals and the community and its workers and employees (Arab, 2003). In terms of accounting, thinking began seriously to take the commitments of companies and institutions that affect their activities on the environment, in addition to the activities of other social and find a formula for the measurement and disclosure of these commitments in the preparation of financial statements so that the load of each period of its obligations, and otherwise do not reflect this lists, the results of the activity and financial position (Simon, 2009).

The team of governmental experts which concerns the international standards of accounting (ISAR) have issued a United Nations conference for trade and development (UNCTAD) an evidence to show how to address the commitments that may result from any party may cause through practiced for his practices with the environment and harming others (publications of Arab council for accountants Certified, 1999, ASCA).

The problem of the study:

The study represents the following questions:

1. Is it the responsibility of the Saudi private sector the contribution in the improvement of living standards and to ensure future career, social and health for individuals, and the well-being of coming generations and secure a decent life free from environmental damage direct and indirect?
2. Is maintenance of the environment a public need and is not allowed to any establishment or individual to tamper with at the expense of others that it is trying to be biding by the compensation of those who affected?
3. Is there a national duty obliged Saudi companies to contribute in the activities of social responsibility in fighting poverty, unemployment, and to provide medical services to members of its workers and staff and the community?
4. Is there a serious idea by professional accounting organizations in Saudi Arabia to concern in the commitments on the companies and establishments which affect

the environment, as well as social activities, other, and finding a form for the measurement and disclosure of these establishments in the preparation of financial lists, so that the load of each time of its establishments, otherwise, these lists are not considered as the results of the work activity and financial position?

The importance of the study:

1. Scarcity of such research in Arab societies ,and its failure to play a prominent role in solving the problems of the community, While the increasing of attention in research and scientific studies in Western societies on the subject during the past two decades.
2. Since the Saudi participant companies have a major economic impact besides the continuous expansion at the level of the environment and improving the standard of living to provide goods and services and employing a plurality of members of the community, the commitment of these companies socially to the community of all denominations will come back to these companies the effects positive benefit in the future and build a good reputation and help the company's growth, and reduce independence on state institutions, and this provides them the discretion and flexibility in expansion.
3. The role of Saudi participant companies and the most important sector in the stock exchange market in the activities of social and environmental responsibility.

Aims of the study:

1. To what extent the role of Saudi participant companies in the social and environmental activities through the field, and analyze the potentiality of these companies to play their role towards to the community.
2. Investigate the impact of Saudi participant companies to contribute to social and environmental activities on economical development in Saudi Arabia and reduce the burdens of government.
3. Investigate the role of accounting disclosure on social activities offered by the contributed Stock Companies Encourage a culture of commitment to joint stock companies in Saudi Arabia to contribute to the activities of social responsibility, considering that these services and a national duty not only to the public sector but the private sector must endure its portion Stimulate the Saudi participant companies to interact with the local community and increase the necessary services to fight poverty, unemployment and provision of health services and maintain the environment.

Theoretical Framework:**A view at the impact of companies' participation in social activities and environmental and economic development to be disclosed:**

The issues in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia undertake a great importance to four decades because of the developments and the economic boom experienced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from the date of its inception until the now, and the competent bodies start to prepare plans for long-term development as they try, despite large area of the state and the large number of the population (citizens and foreigners) and the lack of resources and a lot of potentialities especially human and technical, has been able to keep excellent economic growth (Ibrahim, 2000). The demographic factors that have affected by the Kingdom increased the economic responsibility of the state, and in the outcome of responsibilities towards the members of the population. It was concerned with the priorities of exchange in the general budget, and the state expenditure state don't exceed than the development projects and community linkage to be in the budget taking into account the non-oil revenues, and thus reduce the foreign debt, which means to cover the deficit for the financial cycle. The state has focused to increase the GDP through the reduction of total imports compared to exports through activation of the local production of goods and services and raise their internationally, then support and motivate the companies participated in the production because of their role in satisfying the needs of the local market. These posit the companies in positions of social responsibility through (Nour, 1999):

1. Reduction of unemployment and it is the most important economic factors.
2. Satisfying the needs of consumers of the company's products, and they dispensed the foreign goods thereby reducing the import.
3. Contributing to meeting of workers needs through training and rehabilitation, and secure their future and stability, and this increase their productivity.
4. Satisfy the needs of suppliers through the commitment of companies of all relationships, responsibilities, and this supports the confidence of suppliers and leads to the company's success and expansion.
5. Satisfy the longing of the government by contributing to the implementation of plans of economic and social development and the commitment of companies with environmental laws and health and safety, insurance, security and scientific research, for individuals and society with all its bodies.

The response of accounting thought to the concept of social responsibility:

That the expansion of the scope of accounting and auditing profession to involve the social performance as well as economic performance does not reject the area of the profession, but can be explained a special reports issued by the American Accounting Association (AAA) in 1974 (Ernst, 1987). Position expected of accountants in this regard, showing that there are two accountants, the first is the team of conservatives which believe that, despite the need to take into account technical developments in the social field of accounting, the accountant must be limited to his

efforts and scientific competence in matters of the costs of the elements of measurable issue in the preparation of social reports on these external effects. The second is a team of accountants enthusiasts who sees the need to enter into the scope of accounting for the social impacts because the life and effectiveness of any profession depends on its response to the needs of the community, but this is no alternative to acceptance, responsiveness and reach as soon as possible to the analysis tools appropriate to deal with the areas of accounting measurement destruction, while community is assured through which those social reports that display the results accounting for the effects of foreign projects. It is considered as responsible for the delay to perform, where the aim of this profession to measure and review and evaluate the overall performance of projects (Evans & Gray, 2005).

Novel approach to the concept of social responsibility requires the presence of two branches of accounting in each project, are the social accounting and financial accounting (Traditional), and this means the need to include social performance of the project within the environment of accounting, such as the economic financial performance of the project (Thomas, 2001).

Justifications of accounting thought in response to social responsibility:

1. Growing claim for the disclosure of social data by scientific and professional bodies where abounded in recent committees that are studying and reporting on the need for disclosure of accounting data with social content of the projects, in response to the concept novel approach to social responsibility, in order to achieve a system of social accounting in the projects (Teoh & Thong, 2003).
2. Positive results of some studies on the importance of disclosure of the social data, which have increased in recent times the idea of experiments and laboratory studies in the field of accounting and auditing, to test hypotheses before risking any copy of the image field application, to the ability of these experiments to provide a degree of control necessary in the design. This was followed by the method already in the field of the importance of disseminating social data for the projects, was the most results coupled with the affirmative, which is regarded by many scholars one of the features important to the emergence of social accounting, and has already displayed a researcher at the beginning of this research by a detailed model for the most important studies of Arab and foreign countries in this regard. It is worth mentioning that the positive results of these studies have had the greatest impact in the promotion of accounting thought attempts to develop a system of social accounting and scientific framework for it (Rob & Simon, 1995).
3. Retreating of the economic profitability to the importance of social profitability, infiltration of the concept novel approach to social responsibility for the project in many of the writings of accounting, began to be affected by this business, and appeared to have the importance of non-profit social side of economic profitability, so we find that one of the heads of major U.S. companies said that the profit-maximizing economic was seen over time is the first goal in the fields of business administration should be delayed to second place when it conflicts with the goal of the general welfare of the community. And reflects a researcher for

saying that too, the number of profit taking as a criterion for the success of public projects to be falling back to second place if they oppose the achievement of this figure with the happiness and welfare of the community (Gray & Maunders, 2008).

Perhaps this is what confirms the retreating of economic profitability of social profit. Great attention of many international organizations, the philosophy of social responsibility, which led to the emergence of a range of methods of assessment of social to estimate both the costs and social benefits, as an input to the Organization of the European Development (OECD) and the entrance to the industrial development of the United Nations (UNIDO) (Jeffrey & Angelo, 1998).

Previous studies:

There are a lot of research and foreign studies on the subject of social and environmental activities, beside disclosure in the financial statements and reports on activities that influence on results as a theory and may be used as bases fulcrum and are formulated in the future as mandatory in most institutions. And we will cite some research around this topic.

1. **(Ibrahim Study, 1987)** The idea of this study is that, the establishment has a role in the society more than just production and profit, and this enterprise should bear the responsibility towards it, and this role is reflected in terms of the accounting functions, objectives and methods, on the other hand, the performance indicators familiar which was based upon in judging the performance of the project had become irrelevant from the standpoint of social requirements, and that there are short comings in the means of financial accounting's traditional to measure the social performance of the facility led to the emergence of social accounting as a branch of accounting appropriate to the nature of the activities that have a social content to meet the needs of data users to meet the requirements of the society.
2. **(Samara Study, 1993)** Study Stated that, "at the social dimension for companies, institutions, measured in financial side", that the performance of companies is not measured just how much profits are achieved, or as contributing to the solution of unemployment problem by hiring greater number of people but became dependent on the extent of the contribution by the company is to improve environmental conditions for their labours and serves the local community.
3. **(Shibli Study, 1996)** The study aimed to shed light on the accounting measure of social performance in Libya and the hindrances that faced with the proposal of models for the disclosure of social performance, and the assumption that the concept of social responsibility of enterprises and their dimensions are not clear enough to manage businesses in Libya, and the need to deal of accountants (preparers of financial statements) in Libyan companies on many key issues on the subject of social responsibility and the way of measurement and reporting, and also taking into account the industrial projects with the wishes and needs of the community without taking into

account the social aspect when making economic decisions by the administration.

4. **(Hanon Study, 1997)** study Investigated the relationship of social performance to financial performance through their interest in environmental liabilities, which is represented in fines and penalties imposed on the organization, indicating their relationship to the value of liabilities and net share especially in the case of those expected adversaries. The study tested three hypotheses is the increasing tendency of organizations to tackle pollution, increasing information on the foreign environmental liability foreign, reduced risk of bearing the costs of appropriate pollution.
5. **(Hethcox, Riley & Williams Study, 1998)** This study Investigated the social required rules that define the social disclosures in the United States, identifying the beneficiaries of those disclosures, and focused on environmental measurement and those interested in this performance. Also, this study focused on laws and legislation that oblige business organizations in the United States to play its social role, with the need to report on this performance.
6. **(Mendoza Study 1998)** The study Investigated the main value which the business organization operates to achieve the profit, as the Organization must pay attention to other values prevalent in society, such as ethical standards and to take it as strategies. The organization considered the view of workers and to listen to their complaint and what they need to upgrade the work environment. Also way of disclosure and measurement of social activities and the criteria used in the disclosure of social measurement.
7. **(Hochman Study, 1998)** The study Focused on the difficulties faced the accounting profession, particularly after the issuance of the standard (SOP-1996) of the Executive Committee of the accounting standards of America (AICPA) and included this standard guidelines for the views of professional, which are reports of Disclosures environment. And showed that the major role of professional organizations in the management of environmental matters, through the development of guidance to those who prepare reports for the Environmental Disclosures.
8. **(Gibbon Joshi Study, 1999)** study Explained the study through a survey test of the social concerns and disclosures of financial and problems associated with social accounting and reporting in (20) organization with a large size and the average in the industrial sector in Bahrain, many business organizations focused on environmental accounting and reporting, where are the reports for administrative purposes, also the samples of the study encountered by some difficulties in introducing environmental accounting in the accounting systems you use, while 85% of the study sample reported that it is a financial information and non-financial.
9. **(Liena & Moneva Study, 2000)** study Addressed social and environmental disclosure for the annual reports of the great Spanish companies, where it presented an analysis of 70 annual report to those companies that work in the industrial sector, during the period of 1992-1994. The study classified those

reports in four large groups in a form of social and environmental reports as an introduction. Dedicated sections of the annual reports of the social and environmental reports. Integrate social and environmental reporting with financial reporting in the consolidated reports. Detached reports on the activities of environmental protection that have been achieved already in this area.

10. **(Hughes, Andrson & Golde Study, 2001)** Focused on the environmental disclosures which made in (51), industrial companies and organizations in the United States during the period from 1992-1993, adopted the analysis of the disclosures in the annual report, which provides, in the speech of President of the United States of America, question of the study to why the disclosures of environmental and how to use them to distinguish the levels of the real environmental performance among these organizations, and the study investigated how to change the level of disclosure in the annual report from section to another, and the study found that public interest in environmental issues at a high level and that investors are interested in environmental information rather than social performance.
11. **(Richardson & Welker Study, 2001)** study Focused on testing the relationship between financial disclosure and the social one hand, and the cost of capital on the other hand for a sample of Canadian companies for the years 1990.1991, 1992. This study has analyzed the annual reports (700) a Canadian companies are distributed to eight different sectors, where this study used several models to measure the cost of capital. The study found that there is an inverse relationship between the level of financial disclosure and the cost of capital, that is, the greater the level of financial disclosure, this reduces the cost of capital, and that there is a direct correlation between the level of social disclosure and the cost of capital any more social disclosure increased the cost of capital and performance of the company have a relationship positive (positive correlation), and does not affect the number of users to company data on the relationship between the officials of social disclosure and the cost of capital, as the positive relationship between the cost of capital and social disclosure affected by the return on capital for successful firms and less vulnerable to sanctions related to social disclosure.
12. **(Matar Study, 2001)** The study explained the concept of accountability of social responsibility as a branch of accounting aims to determine the outcome of the establishment and financial position of the entrance to a social and therefore as an active member of the community and within the categories under a contractual relationship derived from the rules of the social contract, which combines the interests of those groups. This means that the company's commitment is not confined to maintaining the interests of Stock Holders only, but also the interests of Stake Holders.
13. **(Mahjoub Study, 2002)** study Focused on the problem of negligence of economic units for the environmental effects resulting their activities, which leads to the lack of appropriate financial statements prepared by the outcome of their work and the fact that its financial position, in addition to the national accounts prepared by States does not reflect the reality of economic growth

and national product, so as not to take the natural resources and environmental impacts in mind. And aimed to tackle this problem through the development of conceptual framework which is based on a set of concepts and components and procedures that are appropriate to natural and environmental resources and their impact on the economy, micro and macro, so as to provide economic units the sufficient information on the reality of their economic activities and thus the economic indicators prepared by the State for the fact that economic growth and achieve sustainable development.

14. **(Salih Study, 2004)** The study stated that business organizations and reviewers did not concern to the performance, social, environmental, and the study focused on the lack of clarity of the theoretical framework for the activities of social and environmental responsibility and how the measurement and the disclosure of social performance and environmental accounting, and the lack of clarity of concepts, procedures and contents for and environmental revision. The business organizations in the Sudan do not pay attention to performance measurement, disclosure and for the performance of social and environmental responsibility, and do not find professional attention by the reviewers in the Sudan.

In spite of few studies that dealt with topics which deal with accounting environment and social accounting but did not form all aspects of social and environmental activities.

Hypotheses of the study:

To achieve the objectives of this study many hypotheses are formed (HO):

The first hypothesis: the Saudi participant companies investigate accounting disclosure about social activities according to its financial lists.

The second hypothesis: Maintaining the environment it is the basic concerns of Saudi participant companies.

The third hypothesis: Saudi participant companies are fighting poverty and unemployment.

The fourth hypothesis: The Saudi participant companies providing educational services to their workers and the community.

The fifth hypothesis: Saudi participant companies providing health services to their workers and the community.

Method:

The researcher follows the holistic scientific method so as to conduct the scientific and intuitive facts related to the hypotheses of the study within the research methods and uses the following:

1. Historical approach in the presentation of previous studies related to the subject of study.
2. Deductive approach for logical perception to the study hypotheses and the patterns of problems related to the study and to portrait how to solve these problems.
3. Inductive approach is adopted in the test of validity of the study hypotheses.
4. Analytical and descriptive approach and represented in analyzing the field study.

Population and sample:

1. Academics, university professors, professionals and management accounting, economics and other related sciences.
2. Professionals from accountants and auditors working in the private auditory offices in Saudi Arabia.
3. Managers and financial accountants the workers in Saudi participant industrial, agricultural companies.

The sample of the study was selected randomly and approximately to each group depending on the size of the community of that group. The table and figure below shows the number of questionnaires that were distributed to a sample study and refunded from the study.

Table 1
The size of study sample

#	groups	Distributed number	Retrieved number	Retrieving ratio
1	Academics in Saudi universities	20	19	95%
2	Professionals in Saudi private auditory offices	30	28	93%
3	Saudi industrial participant companies	30	27	90%
4	Saudi agricultural participant companies	70	65	93%
5	Saudi commercial participant companies	20	18	90%
6	Saudi service participant companies	30	25	83%
Total		200	182	91%

The number of members of the study sample is (182) person representing a rate (91%) of the sample, is specified size, this ratio is very high from a statistical point which leads to the acceptance of the results of the study and dissemination of the indigenous community. The outcomes should be accurate as possible; the researcher was keen to vary the sample of the study. And Table No. (2) Provides a detailed description of study sample according to the below variables (characteristics of the subjects or the frequency distribution to members of the study sample according to each variable.

Table 2
Description of the study sample

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	172	94,5%
Female	10	5,5%
Total	182	100%
Age	Number	Percentage
Less than 30	35	19,2%
30 – 39	78	42,9%
40 -49	43	23,6%
More than 50	26	14,3%
Total	182	100%
Certificate	Number	percentage
secondary	16	8,8%
Middle diploma	18	9,9%
Bachelor	94	51,6%
Higher diploma	20	11%
Master's	21	11,55
Doctorate	13	7,1%
Total	182	100%
Scientific field	Number	Percentage
Accounting	95	52,2%
Management	37	20,3%
Economy	20	11%
Engineering	11	6%
Other	19	10,4%
Total	182	100%
Career center	Number	Percentage
General manager	15	8,2%
Manager	22	12,1%
Financial manager	35	19,2%
Accountant	79	43,4%
Other	31	17%
Total	182	100%
Work experience	number	percentage
Less than 5	32	17,6%
5 – 9	50	27,5%
10 - 19	70	38,5%
More than 20	30	16,5%
Total	182	100%
Company accounts subject to legal auditor	Number	Percentage
Subject	139	76,4%
Doesn't subject	43	23,6%
Total	182	100%

The above tables clarify that the number of males in the sample amounted to (172) person and those representing a rate (95.5%) of the total sample was used as such, considering that the Saudi women working in the areas of Saudi Arabia's economic sector do not have an influential role in such studies. The majority of the study sample are between (30-39 years), and therefore the study sample is out of the young people where they are included (113) people (62%) under the age of 39 years. As can be seen that the majority of the study sample of university degrees and postgraduate, and this definitely will put safe scientific views. It appears that the

scientific specialization of the majority of the study sample is accounting, where the number of accounting professionals of the sample are (95) person and those representing 52.2% of the total sample, which is a positive indicator to give objective opinions on questions of the study. Compatible with the frequency distribution to members of the study sample according to scientific disciplines, the career canter for the majority of the study sample is the accountant. The table shows that the majority of the study sample have years of experience (10-19 years), and this would make the results of this study with reliability being based on the opinions of individuals well versed in the work. And also show that the study sample included the (139) people (76.4%) of its members that the accounts of their companies are subject to a legal auditor, and this, will increases the reliability of the results of the study.

Tool of the study:

The researcher depends on the questionnaire as a main tool for collecting information including two sections; the first includes the questions for personal data for individuals of the study. The second section contains (25) questions and the individuals are requested to determine their answers for each phrase according to Likert five-tiered, which consists of five levels (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree).

Implementation of the study tool:

The researcher resorted to the sample distribution after ensuring the stability and sincerity of the questionnaire as shown in table no. (3) To distribute it on a sample study assessed (182) people, have been emptied of data and information in the tables prepared by the researcher for this purpose, where the conversion variables nominal (Strongly Agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree) to the amount of variables (5.4, 3, 2.1), respectively.

Table 3

Consistency and statistical honesty for the answers of exploratory sample on questionnaire:

questionnaire Axes	Connection	consistency	Self-honesty
First axis	0,99	0,99	0,99
second axis	0,95	0,98	0,99
third axis	0,96	0,98	0,99
fourth axis	0,97	0,99	0,99
fifth axis	0,94	0,97	0,98
All axis	0,97	0,99	0,99

Statistical analysis:

The statistical methods which were used are frequent distribution of the answers, percentages, Pearson's correlation coefficient, equation Saberman - Brown to calculate the reliability coefficient, the mediator, Chi-square test for significant differences. And the use of test Kolmogrov-Simirnov and also the use of statistical methods which are not in the laboratory Wilcoxon Test For Medium, also the use of SPSS statistical program, which indicates a shortcut to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

Table 4

Means (M) and standard deviations (SD) of the study paragraphs

The item	M	SD
1-There is information within the lists of the companies showing what the company provides to serve the environment in Saudi Arabia?	3,96	0,85
2- There is information within the lists of the companies showing what the company presents to serve the environment in Saudi Arabia.	3,96	0,97
3. There is information in the financial statements show what the company provides to fight the poverty in the local community.	3,73	0,93
4- The financial lists of the company show the increase of the Saudi labors.	3,78	1,09
5- The financial lists of the company show reduction in the foreign labors.	3,34	1,10
6- The company gets rid of the waste correctly and properly.	4,24	0,78
7- The company is improving the surrounding area.	4,22	0,90
8-. The company contributes with other companies to fight pollution.	3,82	0,87
9- The company calls the government to improve the infrastructure.	3,68	1,25
10- Company's position is out of residential and agricultural areas, so it doesn't affect the residential and agricultural environment.	3,69	1,22
11- The company provides assistance in cash and kind to the local community and charities.	3,04	0,76
12- Companies provide assistance in cash and in kind to workers and staff with low salaries.	3,50	1,25
13- The company helps the poor students and pays the expenses of their education.	3,31	1,06
14- The company provides loans on confessional terms to the local community.	2,80	1,12
15- The company contributes to the costs of the activities of religious and social events for employees and the local community.	3,81	1,07
16- There are training courses offered by the company to develop the local community.	3,49	1,18
17- The company is holding training courses to workers and employees.	4,05	1,07
18- The company allows training university students to work in the company during their study.	4,19	0,84
19- The company sends its employees and workers to the courses inside and outside the Saudi Arabia.	3,81	0,79
20- The company has student missions inside and outside Saudi Arabia.	2,96	1,19
21- The company holds courses or scientific seminars to improve the level of workers and community members.	3,75	1,15
22- The company provides medical services to aid the company in case of emergency.	3,93	1,11
23- The company contributes to health insurance for treatment in specialized hospitals.	4,07	1,19
24- The company insures the labors against accidents and the dangers of working at insurance companies.	4,00	1,16
25- The company is holding courses or seminars for health service to employees or the local community.	3,81	1,08

Discussion of the study hypotheses:

The researcher tested whether the data follow the normal distribution of variables and because the sample size is greater than 50 and Kolmogrov-Simirnov was used, the result was as follows:

Table 5
Test results of Geographical distribution

Variables	K-S	DF	Sig
Disclosure	104,0	74	440,0
Environment	212,0	74	000,0
Poverty and unemployment	152,0	74	000,0
Education	184,0	74	000,0
Health	136,0	74	000,0

It is clear in table (5) that the data of the variables do not follow the normal distribution in all dimensions of the study (disclosure, the environment, poverty, unemployment, education, health) so, the decision rule that the data follow the normal distribution if the significance level is greater than or equals to 5% so, the data will be tested by using statistical methods without laboratory Wilcoxon Test For Medium.

The first hypothesis: the Saudi participant companies investigate the accounting disclosure about social activities according to its lists.

Table 6
The relative distribution for the answers of the sample about the questions of accounting disclosure

Statement	Repetition	The percentage
Strongly agree	12.5	6,9
Agree	103.4	56,8
Neutral	61.2	33,6
Disagree	4.9	2,7
Strongly disagree	0	0

It is clear that in Table No. (6) 63.7% their answers were approval. Which indicates that the Saudi listed firms to disclose the accounting for social activities within the strength? But there is a low percentage does not agree with this view, up to 2.7%. With reference to Table No. (4) Indicated by the questions this assumption that the average for all of these questions is greater than average Alfred (3) so that it ranges between 3.96 and 3.34. This result was confirmed by testing this hypothesis. In Table (7) through the use of Wilcoxon signed test.

Table 7
Test results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

variable	M	SD	Mediator	Z value	Significance
disclosure	3,7527	0,6638	3,6	6,323	0.000

It is clear in the above table that the average views of respondents about the disclosure equal to 3.7527 and a standard deviation is 0.6638 and to test this hypothesis the test of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test has been used which is based on a comparison of the mediator with the hypothetical mediator of the scale (3) are accepted hypothesis. I have a 0.05 level and the previous table is clear calculated that the median 3.6 higher than the median and the value of Z value equals to 6.323 and 0.000 level of significance for the hypothesis that we accept on the basis of the Saudi

listed firms to disclose the accounting for social activities within its financial statements.

The second hypothesis: preserving of the environment is the basic concerns of Saudi companies.

Table 8

The relative distribution of the sample paragraphs of questions about preservation of the environment

Statement	Repetition	The percentage
Strongly agree	12.4	6,8
Agree	35.2	74,3
Neutral	24.6	13,5
Disagree	4.9	2,7
Strongly disagree	4.9	2,7

It is clear in Table No. (8) That 81.1% their answers were approval, which indicates that the Saudi listed firms are to take care of the environment. But there is a low percentage does not agree with this view, a total of 5.4%. by reference to Table No. (4) Indicated by the questions of this hypothesis that the average for all of these questions more than the hypothesized average (3). So that it ranges between 4.2 and 3.68 and this result was confirmed by testing this hypothesis. In Table (9) through the use of test Wilcoxon Signed.

Table 9

Test results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

variable	M	SD	Mediator	Z value	Significance
disclosure	3,9297	0,7667	4	6,093	0.000

It is clear in the above table that the average views of respondents about the preservation of the environment equals to 3.9297 and the standard deviation of 0.7667 and to test this hypothesis the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test has been used which is based on a comparison of hypothetical median of the scale (3) is accepted hypothesis at the 0.05 level and the previous table is clear The median calculated 4 is higher than hypothetical mediator at z value equals to 6.093 and 0.000 level of significance for the hypothesis that we accept that the preservation of the environment is the basic concerns of Saudi joint stock companies.

The third hypothesis: Saudi participant companies in fighting poverty and unemployment in the local community.

Table 10

The relative distribution to the answers of the sample about poverty and unemployment

Statement	Repetition	The percentage
Strongly agree	4.9	2,7
Agree	86	47,3
Neutral	73.8	40,5
Disagree	2.4	6,8
Strongly disagree	4.9	2,7

It is clear in table (10) that 50% of their answers were approved. Which indicates that the Saudi participant companies fight unemployment and poverty, and there is a small percentage does not agree with this view equals to 9.5%, and there is a neutral rate is 40.5%. With reference to Table No. (4) it is clear from the questions of the hypothesis that the average for these questions are all bigger than the hypothetical average (3). With the exception of the question that the provision of loans on confessional terms to the local community as it reached 2.8, and the highest average of paragraph 4.03 which shows that the company provides assistance in cash and kind to the local community and charities. This result was confirmed by testing this hypothesis in Table (11) through the use of test Wilcoxon Signed.

Table 11

Test results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

variable	M	SD	Mediator	Z value	Significance
disclosure	3,7829	0,6977	3,5	5,093	0.000

It is clear in the above table that the average views of respondents on poverty and unemployment equal to 3.7892 and the standard deviation of 0.6977 and to test this hypothesis has been the use of test Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test which is based on a comparison of the mediator with the hypothetical mediator of the scale (3) are accepted hypothesis at the 0.05 level and the previous table it is clear that the calculated median 3.5 higher than the hypothetical median and z value equals to 5.093 and 0.000 level of significance, so we accept the hypothesis, that, the Saudi participant companies fight poverty and unemployment in the community.

The fourth hypothesis: Saudi participant companies present educational services to the community.

Table 12

The relative distribution for the sample's answers about questions' paragraph of educational services for the local community

Statement	Repetition	The percentage
Strongly agree	4.9	2,7
Agree	135.2	74,3
Neutral	27.1	14,9
Disagree	14.8	8,1
Strongly disagree	0	0

It is clear in Table (12) that 77% of their answers were approved. Suggesting that Saudi joint stock companies are to provide educational services to the community. But there are rates of 8.1% do not agree with this opinion. With reference to Table No. (4) Shows those questions during this hypothesis that the average for all of these questions is greater than hypothetical average (3) except clause student missions inside and outside Saudi Arabia was 2.96. And that the highest average in paragraph (17) that the company continues to hold sessions for their workers and employees 4.05. As well as paragraph (18) allows the company to university students training in the company's business during their studies. This result was confirmed by testing this hypothesis in Table (13) through the use of test Wilcoxon Signed.

Table 13

Test results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

variable	M	SD	Mediator	Z value	Significance
disclosure	3,6617	0,7406	3,8	5,715	0.000

It is clear in the and the standard deviation of 0.7406 and to test this hypothesis Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test has been used which is based on a comparison of the mediator with the hypothetical mediator of the scale (3) are accepted hypothesis at the 0.05 level and the previous table is clear calculated that the median 3.8 higher than the hypothetical median and z value equals to 5.715 and 0.000 level of significance for the hypothesis that we accept on the basis that the Saudi listed firms to provide educational services to the community. above table that the average views of respondents about education equal to 3.6617.

The fifth hypothesis: Saudi participant companies present health services to the local community.

Table 14

The relative distribution for the sample answers about the questions' paragraphs of health services

Statement	Repetition	The percentage
Strongly agree	41.8	23
Agree	93.5	51,4
Neutral	29.4	16,2
Disagree	14.4	6,8
Strongly disagree	4.9	2,7

It is clear in table no. (12) That their answers were 74.4% approval, suggesting that the Saudi joint stock companies are providing health services to the community. But there are 9.5% do not agree with this opinion. With reference to table No. (4) Noted that the average for these questions all counting is greater than (3) which are higher than the paragraphs of other services, the environment and unemployment. This result was confirmed by testing this hypothesis in Table (15) through the use of Wilcoxon Signed Test.

Table 15

Test results of Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

variable	M	SD	Mediator	Z value	Significance
disclosure	3,9527	0,9496	4	5,902	0.000

It is clear in the above table that the average views of respondents about health equals to 3.9527 and the standard deviation of 0.9469 and to test this hypothesis has been the use of test Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test which is based on a comparison of the mediator with the hypothetical mediator of the scale (3) are accepted hypothesis at the 0.05 level and the previous table is clear calculated that the intermediary 4 Top of the hypothetical mediator and z value equals to 5.902 and 0.000 level of significance for that we accept the hypothesis that the Saudi participant companies provide health services to the community.

The Findings:

This study aimed to identify the extent of the potentials of Saudi Joint Stock Companies to provide social services such as combating unemployment, poverty, education and health services and preserving the environment which had been included in companies records.

The results indicated that the Saudi Joint Stock Companies (SJSC) intended to maintain the environment and fighting poverty, unemployment and provide education and health services for their employees and workers and the community as whole. The company also disclosed these services in their official records, and through analysis of respondents' survey of Saudi joint stock companies, we reached the following:

1. The first hypothesis: "The Saudi Joint Stock Companies investigate the accounting disclosure about social activities according to its lists".

With respect to disclosure of the records of the company's social and environmental activities, it is observed that the corporate managers, responses gave averages more than proposed average besides the most important item is the one that related the company's financial statements and show the amount of the decrease in foreign labor where the average was 4.24 %.

2. The second hypothesis: "Preserving of the environment is the basic concerns of Saudi companies".

As for preserving of environment, the respondents gave results greater than the proposed average but there were responses increases its average to 4%, that the Saudi Joint Stock Companies (SJSC) disposed their waste properly in addition to the government of Saudi Arabia allocates special areas for establishing factories. Hence the locations of these companies are far away from residential and agricultural areas.

3. The third hypothesis: "Saudi Joint Stock Companies is fighting poverty and unemployment in the local community".

In terms of the role of the companies in fighting poverty and unemployment, it is observed that the (SJSC) played crucial role where the respondents gave more than the hypothetical average. however these companies do not play a role in providing financial assistance to poor students by paying their fees for education.

4. The fourth hypothesis: "Saudi Joint Stock Companies present educational services to the community".

With regard to the role of (SJSC) in providing of educational services to the community including staff and workers of these companies, the study has shown that the companies play great role in these services where the respondents were positive and gave more than the proposed average. However, the companies do not send their staff and workers inside and outside Saudi Arabia for education. Instead, these companies play a distinct role in the constant courses for their workers and employees within the company.

5. The fifth hypothesis: "Saudi Joint Stock Companies present health services to the local community".

In terms of medical services for the local community, the respondents confirmed that (SJSC) have clinics for emergencies inside the company where the average of

these answers was 4.07. Moreover, the companies provide health insurance for treatment in specialized hospitals.

Conclusion:

The abstract of the above is that, this study aimed to investigate the ability of Saudi participant companies in presenting social services such as fighting unemployment, poverty and education services, health and the preservation of the environment, then the disclosure of such services in their records. The results indicated that these companies interested in maintaining the environment and fighting poverty, unemployment and the service of education and health for their employees and workers and the community, and is also the disclosure of these services in the official records, there is also a serious concern by Saudi professional accounting organizations in obligations on companies and enterprises that affect its activities on the environment as well as other social activities, and to find a form for the measurement and disclosure of these obligations in the preparation of financial statements so that the commitment of each period of its obligations, and otherwise do not express such lists, the results of the activity and financial position.

Recommendations:

1. There is a lack of the ability of Saudi participant companies in helping poor students by paying tuition expenses, and the state should encourage the companies to provide this service for poor students.
2. Saudi participant companies should send their employees and workers to have training courses and education outside the company and shall be either inside or outside Saudi Arabia in order to gain the skills to work and access to modern technology.
3. The Saudi government should modernize the legislations which concern the provision of social services for the companies to the community, with the activated so as to increase the ability of Saudi participant companies in the provision of social services in the accounting and disclosure.
4. Oblige companies to specify a certain percentage of the profits within the reservations to meet the environmental and social activities.
5. The use of certain models to illustrate the elements of social activities according to their importance of disclosing and included in the social calculation.
6. Following up companies that have governmental concessions and supported from various bodies to ensure the performance of these companies for social and environmental duties.

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