

ABSTRACT

This research delves into the possessions of sales growth, firm size, and leverage ratio on sustainability reporting practices within Pakistan's oil and gas sector from 2007 to 2021. Using annual reports and the financial statement analysis reports from the State Bank of Pakistan website, the study employs panel least squares and regression techniques in Eviews software. It is acknowledged that the sustainability of the oil and gas sector should be examined more than sales growth, firm size, environmental performance, social performance, and financial performance of the company. The oil and gas industries continue to be major drivers of the world economy. The demand for fossil fuels is still increasing globally, but because of the harsh operational conditions concerned in exploration and production activities, businesses are also faced with difficult investment hurdles. Workplace security and safety are goals of labor regulations. The sample size for the study is 3 firms of oil and gas sector of Pakistan i-e OGDCL, SNGPL, SSGC. The panel regression technique is used in this research. The models that are used REM and FEM., the results indicate that larger firms are more likely to engage in socially responsible practices and exhibit proactive social responsibility. Conversely, a higher leverage ratio is associated with a decrease in sustainability reporting. Interestingly, sales growth does not demonstrate a significant correlation with sustainability reporting. These findings signify the economic benefits of comprehensive sustainability reporting, which can attract investment and validate transparency. Moreover, they underscore the broader societal and environmental advantages of such practices, contributing to a more sustainable and responsible oil and gas industry in Pakistan.

Keywords: Sustainable indicators, sales growth, leverage ratio, assets of firm, Firm Performance, Environmental Performance, Social Performance