



Title	Reporting controversial issues in controversial industries
Authors(s)	Marshall, Donna, Rehme, Jakob, O'Dochartaigh, Aideen, et al.
Publication date	2023-12-18
Publication information	Marshall, Donna, Jakob Rehme, Aideen O'Dochartaigh, and et al. "Reporting Controversial Issues in Controversial Industries." Emerald Publishing, December 18, 2023. https://doi.org/10.1108/AAAJ-07-2020-4684 .
Publisher	Emerald Publishing
Item record/more information	http://hdl.handle.net/10197/25398
Publisher's version (DOI)	10.1108/AAAJ-07-2020-4684

Downloaded 2026-05-02 01:14:56

The UCD community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters! (@ucd_oa)



© Some rights reserved. For more information

Reporting controversial issues in controversial industries

Reporting
controversial
issues

483

Donna Marshall
*UCD Centre for Business and Society (CeBaS), University College Dublin,
Dublin, Ireland and
UCD Earth Institute, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland*

Jakob Rehme
Industrial Management IEI, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

Aideen O'Dochartaigh
DCU Business School, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland

Stephen Kelly
Edge Hill University Business School, Ormskirk, UK, and

Roshan Boojihawon and Daniel Chicksand
University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

Received 14 July 2020
Revised 8 December 2021
13 May 2022
12 May 2023
18 September 2023
Accepted 20 September 2023

Abstract

Purpose – This article explores how companies in multiple controversial industries report their controversial issues. For the first time, the authors use a new conceptualization of controversial industries, focused on harm and solutions, to investigate the reports of 28 companies in seven controversial industries: Agricultural Chemicals, Alcohol, Armaments, Coal, Gambling, Oil and Tobacco.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors thematically analyzed company reports to determine if companies in controversial industries discuss their controversial issues in their reporting, if and how they communicate the harm caused by their products or services, and what solutions they provide.

Findings – From this study data the authors introduce a new legitimacy reporting method in the controversial industries literature: the solutions companies offer for the harm caused by their products and services. The authors find three solution reporting methods: no solution, misleading solution and less-harmful solution. The authors also develop a new typology of reporting strategies used by companies in controversial industries based on how they report their key controversial issue and the harm caused by their products or services, and the solutions they offer. The authors identify seven reporting strategies: Ignore, Deny, Decoy, Dazzle, Distort, Deflect and Adapt.

Research limitations/implications – Further research can test the typology and identify strategies used by companies in different institutional or regulatory settings, across different controversial industries or in larger populations.

Practical implications – Investors, consumers, managers, activists and other stakeholders of controversial companies can use this typology to identify the strategies that companies use to report controversial issues. They can assess if reports admit to the controversial issue and the harm caused by a company's products and services and if they provide solutions to that harm.

Originality/value – This paper develops a new typology of reporting strategies by companies in controversial industries and adds to the theory and discourse on social and environmental reporting (SER) as well as the literature on controversial industries.

Keywords Controversial industries, Organizational legitimacy, Harm, Reporting, Communication, Transparency, Annual reports, Sustainability reports

Paper type Research paper

© Donna Marshall, Jakob Rehme, Aideen O'Dochartaigh, Stephen Kelly, Roshan Boojihawon and Daniel Chicksand. Published by Emerald Publishing Limited. This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) licence. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this licence may be seen at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

Since submission of this article, the following author(s) have updated their affiliation(s): Stephen Kelly is at the Salford Business School, University of Salford, Manchester, UK.



Accounting, Auditing &
Accountability Journal
Vol. 36 No. 9, 2023
pp. 483-512

Emerald Publishing Limited
0951-3574

DOI 10.1108/AAAJ-07-2020-4684

1. Introduction

Corporate social and environmental reporting (SER) has the potential to provide accurate and transparent accounts of corporate impacts on the environment and society. However, extensive research has demonstrated that companies are most likely to use SER as an impression management tool, utilizing it to support legitimacy, manage risk and reputation, or signal superior performance to investors (Bebbington *et al.*, 2008; Boiral and Heras-Saizarbitoria, 2020; Bradford *et al.*, 2017; Clarkson *et al.*, 2008; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Diouf and Boiral, 2017; Kuruppu *et al.*, 2019; Maroun *et al.*, 2018; Milne and Patten, 2002; Talbot and Boiral, 2018). Through SER, a company with significant negative social and environmental impacts can maintain its license to operate, employing sophisticated communication strategies to emphasize positive actions and distract stakeholders, including investors, consumers and communities, from its negative impacts (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014). This privileging of symbolic over substantive disclosure makes it difficult for stakeholders to hold companies to account for the harm their products or services may cause to society and the environment.

In this paper, we contribute to and advance SER literature by investigating controversial industries and, specifically, how they report on the key controversial issue in their industry. Controversial industries are industries that are socially or environmentally “questionable”, and typically excluded from responsible investor lists (Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012). Frequent challenges to legitimacy mean that companies in such industries, like tobacco, gambling or armaments, typically communicate their social and environmental activities more, and more often, than companies in other industries (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Kilian and Hennigs, 2014), making controversial industries, ironically, an ideal site to examine best practice in SER. There is a growing literature on controversial industries, which has to date focused on understanding how these companies report their social and environmental activities, and how this reporting supports legitimacy (Aqueveque *et al.*, 2018; Cai *et al.*, 2012; De Roeck and Delobbe, 2012; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Du and Vieira, 2012; Eabrasu, 2012; Jo and Na, 2012; Jo *et al.*, 2016; Leung and Snell, 2017; Leung, 2019; Loh *et al.*, 2015; Rodrigo *et al.*, 2016; Song and Wen, 2019).

Except for a very small number of studies (Leung and Snell, 2019; Loh *et al.*, 2015), how companies report their core *controversial issues*, as opposed to their general SER reporting, is largely, and surprisingly, missing from the literature. Controversial issues are touch-paper issues, and in controversial industries include some of the most pressing current social and environmental issues, such as climate change (oil companies) or human deaths due to war (armaments companies).

To maintain their license to operate companies, especially in controversial industries, have to engage with and report on their controversial issues (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). For stakeholders, these issues create a focal point for interaction, discussion and critique of corporate engagement with the issue (Georgakopoulos and Thomson, 2008; Thomson *et al.*, 2015). Campaigners, communities and others concerned with controversial issues can develop “counter accounts” that highlight corporate responsibility and accountability for social and environmental harms, give voice to previously marginalized stakeholders and potentially change corporate behavior (Apostol, 2015; Denedo *et al.*, 2017; Gallhofer *et al.*, 2006). For example, sustained campaigning by civil society organizations (CSOs) and others, producing counter accounts criticizing the industry (Thomson *et al.*, 2015), is gradually delegitimizing cigarette smoking and forcing the tobacco industry to transition to alternative products. Therefore, research is needed to understand how controversial issues are reported and the role of accounting in doing so (Tregidga and Milne, 2020).

In this paper, we advance understanding of how companies in controversial industries use SER to support legitimacy. Extant literature has defined controversial industries as “sin” industries, a construction which relies on moral legitimacy (Cai *et al.*, 2012; Dhandhanian and

O'Higgins, 2022; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012; Lindorff *et al.*, 2012; Oh *et al.*, 2017; Reast *et al.*, 2013). Operations or products are regarded as *sinful*, often referred to as “*unwholesome*” or “*unmentionable*” (Wilson and West, 1981). However, what is perceived as sinful, unwholesome or unmentionable varies with location and era, is reliant on the personal view of the individual (Wilson and West, 1981), and does not stand the test of either geography or time (Eabrasu, 2012; Reast *et al.*, 2013). Instead, we explore the notion of *harm* in the context of controversial industries, namely the harm to society and/or the environment by the company's product(s) or service(s). The focus on harm reflects the development of legitimacy theory, centers direct impact on human health, welfare and the environment, and provides scholars with a basis for comparison across multiple controversial industries. Our research question, therefore, is:

RQ1. How do companies in controversial industries report the harm their products or services cause?

This research advances the SER literature in two ways. First, we develop a nuanced and parsimonious typology of controversial issue reporting strategies across multiple controversial industries. This answers calls for further research on how companies report these issues, and for cross-case analysis which compares traditional sin industries with more environmentally-sensitive industries which cause significant environmental (and social) harm (Acuti *et al.*, 2023; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). Second, we introduce a new legitimacy reporting tactic: the solutions companies offer for the harm caused by their products and services, contributing to the literature on SER and legitimacy. Companies use multiple and sophisticated SER strategies to propose solutions, from Dazzle to Distort to Deflect, and companies also move between strategies. This adds to our understanding of how companies seek to construct the debate around controversial issues. SER scholars can use our findings to better understand accounting and accountability in contested spaces (Denedo *et al.*, 2017; Tregidga and Milne, 2020). While, stakeholders such as communities, consumers and CSOs can use our typology to understand the reporting tactics used by companies in controversial industries, and better hold them to account for environmental and social harms.

2. Literature review

2.1 *Controversial industries and harm*

Defining controversial industries has proven challenging. Much of the controversial industries' literature uses Wilson and West's (1981) definition of a controversial industry, which is grounded in the idea of sin (Aqueveque *et al.*, 2018; Leung and Snell, 2017; Leung, 2019; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012; Oh *et al.*, 2017; Reast *et al.*, 2013). Wilson and West (1981) divide controversial industries into two groups. The “unwholesome” group of socially condemned products and services, such as pornography, prostitution and armaments and the “unmentionable” group of products and services that are accepted by society, but where the buyer is embarrassed or reluctant to discuss their purchase, such as personal hygiene products and burial arrangements. Further developments by Lindorff *et al.* (2012) view sinful industries as gambling, tobacco, alcohol, sex and abortion; while Lindgreen *et al.* (2012) and Cai *et al.* (2012) make a distinction between sinful products and services, and industries producing products with persistent or emerging environmental, social or ethical issues. Sinful industries are tobacco, gambling and alcohol; while persistent or emerging issues industries are nuclear power, oil, biotechnology and cement industries. Armaments are regarded as sinful by Lindgreen *et al.* (2012) and persistent by Cai *et al.* (2012).

However, defining controversial industries based on sin and morality is problematic as there is no consensus on what is sinful or moral (Eabrasu, 2012). Vergne (2011) for example identifies tobacco, weapons and men's bathhouses as “contested industries”. To add to this

confusion, controversial companies' operations have also been described as morally corrupt, unethical, irresponsible or immoral (Cai *et al.*, 2012; Campbell, 2003; Du and Vieira, 2012; Eabrasu, 2012), regardless of actual or latent harm to society, individuals or the environment.

Harm, in contrast to sin, has a direct impact on human health and welfare (Eabrasu, 2012; Jo and Na, 2012) and/or the environment, when individuals or companies consume or experience a product or service (Cai *et al.*, 2012; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012). Harmful products and services include those that directly impact human health and welfare, such as smoking, or that negatively impact the environment through air pollution, CO₂ emissions, water pollution or harm inflicted on animals and insects (Elliott, 2006; Levin *et al.*, 2016). In their study of reporting in the gambling and tobacco industries, Dhandhanian and O'Higgins (2022) call for research which compares industries historically regarded as sinful with "newly designated sin companies", particularly firms in environmentally sensitive industries, and state that the core activities of sin industries are perceived as harmful. Focusing on harm caused by the use of products or services allows us to provide a clear and updated definition of controversial industries which centers on social and environmental impacts and provides scholars with a basis for less subjective comparison across multiple controversial industries.

Existing definitions of sin industries are closely tied to theories of organizational legitimacy, with sin industries identified based on their level of acceptability to individuals and society (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). For the purposes of this paper we use the definition of legitimacy proposed by Deephouse *et al.* (2017) based on their extensive review of the development of legitimacy theory. They define legitimacy as "*the perceived appropriateness of an organization to a social system in terms of rules, values, norms, and definitions*" (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017).

Legitimacy theory has increasingly considered the role of the evaluator, the individual or collective assessing the organization's legitimacy (Tost, 2011). In doing so, the evaluator makes both passive and evaluative judgments (Tost, 2011). The collective rely less on emotional reactions and more on evaluation of information, for example, the organization's communications about its environmental performance (Van Halderen *et al.*, 2016). Here the consequential element of moral legitimacy, where the organization is judged on what it achieves (Suchman, 1995) is highlighted. The concept of harm captures more precisely than sin this evolving focus on evaluation; as a secular concept, evaluation of harm is less about emotion, and more about performance and outcomes.

Our definition of a controversial industry, therefore, focuses on the core business of the company, either products that are supplied and are harmful to people and/or the environment when used or consumed, or services where harm is inflicted on the users and/or the environment. Our working definition of a controversial industry is: "*an industry that provides products or services that when consumed or experienced have a direct harmful impact on human health, welfare and/or the environment.*" For the purposes of this paper, our definition of "environment" encompasses non-human animals. We acknowledge that by failing to specifically highlight harm to non-human animals we risk adopting an anthropocentric definition of harm which fails to consider key grand challenges such as biodiversity and species loss (Atkins and Maroun, 2018; Russell *et al.*, 2017).

2.2 Legitimacy reporting

SER research has frequently used legitimacy theory to explore the phenomenon of social and environmental reporting. The legitimacy of a company, and its societal acceptance, is dependent on whether stakeholders accept the decisions, actions and strategic direction of the organization (Kuruppu *et al.*, 2019; Tyler and Blader, 2005). From this perspective, company communications can establish or even repair the social contract with society (Byrd *et al.*, 2017; Campbell *et al.*, 2003; Patten, 1992) for example, following a major social or environmental incident or crisis (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Deegan *et al.*, 2000; Maroun, 2018;

O'Donovan, 2002). Legitimacy also changes over time as society's norms and values evolve (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017). Legitimacy can, therefore, be eroded if stakeholders perceive that companies do not operate in acceptable ways (Cho *et al.*, 2015; Maguire and Hardy, 2009).

Companies can use different information and reporting strategies to ensure their legitimacy with society (Cai *et al.*, 2012; Cho *et al.*, 2015; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; O'Donovan, 2002; Reast *et al.*, 2013). Impression management strategies as well as reporting on symbols or values are used to proffer social legitimacy onto a company's activities (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Deegan, 2002; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Dowling and Pfeffer, 1975; Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007; Reast *et al.*, 2013; Werther and Chandler, 2005). Four criteria are used to judge, debate and negotiate legitimacy: regulatory, pragmatic, moral and cultural-cognitive criteria (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017; Scott, 1995; Suchman, 1995). Regulatory criteria means evaluating if the company is complying with regulations without transgression (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017). Pragmatic criteria evaluates if the company offers something that immediate stakeholders value (Suchman, 1995). Moral criteria means comparing a company's activities to societal norms and values and if they are aligned with social welfare (Aldrich and Fiol, 1994; Deephouse *et al.*, 2017; Suchman, 1995). While cultural-cognitive criteria is not based on evaluation but instead on the comprehensibility, familiarity and acceptance of the company's activities as necessary or inevitable by stakeholders (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017; Suchman, 1995). Companies use these criteria to manage their legitimacy by attempting to gain, maintain or respond to threats of legitimacy (Ashforth and Gibbs, 1990; Deephouse *et al.*, 2017; Suchman, 1995). While Deephouse *et al.* (2017) found that the criteria were used to challenge the legitimacy of an organization or were used by the organization to innovate their practices or try to change the regulatory or meaning landscape.

A number of scholars have developed typologies of reporting strategies for legitimacy, and we highlight three key typologies that have informed theoretical development in the SER and controversial industries literature. One of the earliest typologies was developed by Swajkowski (1992), as an amalgamation of the work of Austin (1961), Scott and Lyman (1968) and Schönbach (1990). Swajkowski's unified typology focused and provided a foundation for the accounting for contested issues literature (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007; Ketola, 2004, 2006, 2008). Swajkowski (1992) examined how companies accounted for organizational misconduct and provided a typology examining whether the company took responsibility for the misconduct and/or if the company took responsibility for the harm caused by the misconduct. In this typology companies used four strategies to account for misconduct: concessions, where responsibility and harm were admitted; justifications where responsibility was admitted but harm was not; refusals, neither responsibility nor harm were admitted; and excuses where harm was admitted but responsibility was ignored or denied.

Later, Clarkson (1995) developed the reactive-defensive-accommodative-proactive (RDAP) model for analyzing corporate social performance, consisting of four strategies: Reactive: deny responsibility and do less than required; Defensive: admit responsibility but fight against it and do the least that is required; Accommodating: accept responsibility and do all that is required; and Proactive: anticipate responsibility and do more than is required.

A further classification of SER reporting for legitimacy is provided in a series of papers (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007; Merkl-Davies *et al.*, 2011), where the authors argue that companies use reports to engage in two impression management strategies, either concealment, which involves obfuscating bad news and emphasizing good news; or attribution, where positive outcomes are attributed to internal factors and negative outcomes attributed to external factors.

When legitimacy judgments are made, organizational legitimacy is framed as accepted, proper, debated or illegitimate (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017). Accepted legitimacy is when companies are seen as legitimate and legitimacy is taken for granted. Companies with proper

legitimacy do not have the same embedded legitimacy as accepted companies; however, deliberate judgments are made for these companies to be seen as legitimate. Debated legitimacy implies a disagreement or challenges by stakeholders about the companies' activities and/or values or that the company has extended into new industries where its legitimacy has not been established. Finally, illegitimate means that the company should be fundamentally restructured or its license to operate revoked (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017). Deephouse *et al.* (2017) highlight the need for further research on reporting strategies for legitimacy. Controversial industries are a unique context where the social contract is particularly weak and constantly under threat, and establishing legitimacy is especially difficult (Reast *et al.*, 2013). Furthermore, the range of stakeholders impacted by controversial companies may be much wider and more interdependent than for companies not in controversial industries, where a wide range of stakeholders is important to legitimize the organization (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Freeman, 1994). Therefore, it is essential to understand the reporting dynamics for companies in controversial industries.

2.3 Legitimacy reporting in controversial industries

Most articles on controversial industries focus on how controversial companies communicate sustainability issues (see for example, Aqueveque *et al.*, 2018; Cai *et al.*, 2012; De Roeck and Delobbe, 2012; Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Du and Vieira, 2012; Eabrasu, 2012; Frynas, 2005; Jo and Na, 2012; Jo *et al.*, 2016; Kilian and Hennigs, 2014; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012; Lindorff *et al.*, 2012; Rodrigo *et al.*, 2016; Song and Wen, 2019). These studies explore sustainability reporting by controversial companies and the methods used by companies to depict themselves as a force for good in society (Leung and Snell, 2017; Palazzo and Richter, 2005). For instance, oil companies reporting on their renewable energy initiatives, even though the vast majority of their products are fossil fuels (Frynas, 2005; Megura and Gunderson, 2022). It is suggested that sustainability reporting in controversial companies can lead to external legitimacy through generating positive moral capital, reducing firm risk, producing insurance-like protection and contributing to shareholder value (Jo and Na, 2012). However, controversial companies' sustainability reporting is often considered deceitful, misleading or distracting to stakeholders (Leung and Snell, 2017; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012). And, while many companies view sustainability reporting as a means of improving firm reputation (Deegan, 2002; Deegan *et al.*, 2002), for controversial companies it may be ineffective (Frynas, 2005; Nwagbara and Belal, 2019).

Research has begun to uncover the legitimacy strategies used by SER in controversial industries. O'Donovan (2002) in his investigation of three companies in three controversial industries mapped when controversial companies would use their annual reports to communicate an environmental issue, based on how significant the issue was. He identified four response tactics to the legitimacy threats experienced by the oil company: avoid talking about it; attempt to alter social values by educating the public about the difficulties of transporting oil and the social value of the commodity; attempt to shape the perceptions of the organization by reporting the achievements of the company and the compliance with regulation; and conform to the public's values where a public inquiry into the oil spill is launched and announce measures to ensure it cannot happen again. These response tactics are then used to gain, maintaining and repair legitimacy and reinforce the idea that the annual report is a public relations exercise.

Reast *et al.* (2013)'s research on a failed super-casino bid offered a widely cited typology of reporting strategies in controversial industries, which builds on the work of Suchman (1995). The strategies they identified focus on the type of support controversial companies seek to gain (active or passive) and the mobilization of corporate resources to create legitimacy (transactional or interactional). They developed four strategies of legitimacy-seeking: bargaining, capturing, earning and construing.

Leung and Snell (2017) found that gambling companies engaged in corporate social responsibility (CSR) and CSR reporting mainly to gain pragmatic legitimacy with influential stakeholders, through reporting on their philanthropic and business contributions, while softening the reporting on the harm gambling addiction causes. The companies also attempted to divert attention from the moral issues by engaging in performative or symbol manipulation in their CSR policies (Leung and Snell, 2017; O'Donovan, 2002; Palazzo and Richter, 2005) to show their concern about the harm of problem gambling to governments. However they downplayed this concern with the public, with problem gambling programs described by respondents as “window dressing” (Leung and Snell, 2017). In later work, Leung and Snell (2019) drew on Merkl-Davies and Brennan's (2007) impression management strategies of concealment and attribution and found that gambling companies used more specific and sophisticated impression management strategies when communicating their controversial issue: the social impacts of problem gambling. These strategies ranged from zero or minimal coverage of the topic, to warning key stakeholders (investors and consumers) of its impact, to adopting a defensive attitude or conversely, assertively detailing the company's good work and associated awards and honors in relation to the issue. Their findings suggest that rich insights on SER strategies can be uncovered by analyzing how companies in controversial industries report on their controversial issues.

Finally, Dhandhanian and O'Higgins (2022) mapped legitimacy criteria for controversial companies and found that tobacco and gambling companies used CSR reports to ensure pragmatic and cultural-cognitive legitimacy but not regulatory or moral legitimacy, despite their behavior damaging their regulatory and moral legitimacy.

Although the literature has started to uncover how communicating sustainability efforts affects legitimacy for controversial companies and has looked at how company communications can repair legitimacy following a major social or environmental incident or crisis, what is largely missing is how companies in these controversial industries communicate their *controversial issues*. This is key, as these issues are the most obvious sources of illegitimacy for a wide range of stakeholders. Illegitimacy, for example, within the coal and oil sectors refers to the impact of burning coal and oil on the climate (see Table 1 for the key controversial issues by sector). For controversial companies this includes internal stakeholders such as employees, management and owners, as well as external stakeholders including customers, shareholders, government, suppliers, CSOs and society. SER is often tailored and targeted according to stakeholder salience (Kuruppu *et al.*, 2019). Who these stakeholders are may differ between different industries. According to Savage *et al.* (1991) stakeholders include “*those individuals, groups, and other organizations who have an interest*

Sector	Primary issues of harm
Agricultural chemicals	Impact of chemicals on the environment (particularly to pollinators and waterways) and worker's health (harmful and addictive products, DSI)
Alcohol	Impact of alcohol on consumer's health (harmful and addictive products, DSI)
Armaments	Death and maiming caused by weapons, particularly to civilians (harmful and addictive products, DSI)
Coal	Impact of burning coal on the environment including emissions and climate change (fossil fuel owners and producers, DSI)
Gambling	Impact of gambling addiction on consumer's mental health and welfare (harmful and addictive products, DSI)
Oil	Impact of burning oil on the environment including emissions and climate change (fossil fuel owners and producers, DSI)
Tobacco	Impact of tobacco on consumer's health (harmful and addictive products, DSI)

Source(s): Authors' own creation/work

Table 1.
Sectors and
controversial issues

in the actions of an organization and who have the ability to influence it" (p. 61). For controversial industries, the key stakeholders have been identified as regulators and consumers, with community organizations, CSOs and media influencing public opinion and government decision making (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). Researchers assert that the key stakeholders most interested in reading the reports from companies in all controversial industries are investors (Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007), and those most impacted by the use of the companies' products or services. This includes consumers and related consumer groups and CSOs in the alcohol, gambling, tobacco industries (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Leung and Snell, 2019; Palazzo and Richter, 2005; Reast et al., 2013); consumers, workers, environmental groups and NGOs for chemicals (Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014); consumers, environmental groups and NGOs in the fossil-fuels industries (Boiral and Heras-Saizarbitoria, 2020; Channa et al., 2021); and large customers including national armies and governments in the arms industry (Vergne, 2012).

Thomson et al. (2015) use the metaphor of a "conflict arena" to describe the dynamic multi-stakeholder debate and discourse typically associated with controversial issues. Companies attempt to assert their authority in this arena and diffuse conflict by carefully constructing their identity and position in relation to an issue (Tregidga and Milne, 2020). SER forms an important part of this identity (Apostol, 2015). These volatile, "undecidable" contested spaces can however present opportunities for accountability (Tregidga and Milne, 2020). Stakeholders such as CSOs, communities and campaigners take advantage of the visibility and volatility of these contested spaces to produce counter accounts that highlight social and environmental harms and call for greater corporate responsibility and accountability (Denedo et al., 2017; Vinnari and Laine, 2017). Depending on how organizations position themselves in relation to these issues and the reporting strategies they adopt, stakeholders can develop strategies to hold controversial companies to account. For example, Apostol (2015) shows how activists in opposition to a gold mine in Romania identified misleading claims in the company's SER and highlighted this in their own counter accounts of the proposed mine's environmental and social harms. The long campaign against the gold mine culminated in the cancellation of the project and the proposed location becoming a UNESCO World Heritage site.

2.4 Initial model of controversial issue reporting

This research builds on the previous work on how SER is used to manage legitimacy in controversial industries. As no other papers look directly at the key controversial issues in each industry and the harm done by the products and services of the company, we take a theory-building approach to contribute to the SER and controversial industries literature, using legitimacy theory as a key theoretical base.

To develop the initial theoretical model, we draw on the literature that calls for a focus on harm rather than sin in controversial industries (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022) as well as the literature on reporting strategies for legitimacy (e.g. Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Clarkson, 1995; Swajkowski, 1992) and reporting strategies in controversial industries (e.g. Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Leung and Snell, 2017, 2019; O'Donovan, 2002; Reast et al., 2013). Our model (Figure 2) is founded on the Swajkowski (1992) typology of accounting for contested issues and is supported by other typologies and related literature. Similar to Swajkowski (1992) we propose an initial typology of four reporting styles for companies in controversial industries: *Admit*, *Defend*, *Distract* or *Avoid*. Companies can either *disclose* or *disregard the harm* they cause (based on findings in Cai et al., 2012; Clarkson, 1995; Leung and Snell, 2019; O'Donovan, 2002; Patten, 1992). They can also focus on their *main controversial issue* or on other issues (as stated in Marshall et al., 2016; Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007).

Using the *Admit* approach, companies focus on the controversial issue and admit the harm caused. This is similar to the concessions, accommodative and conform to public's values strategies of Swajkowski (1992), Clarkson (1995) and O'Donovan (2002) respectively.

Here active support is sought from stakeholders (Reast *et al.*, 2013) and information is provided to make stakeholders more collaborative (Freeman, 2010) to try to ensure pragmatic and/or moral legitimacy (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). The *Defend* approach involves focusing on the controversial issue but disregarding harm similar to the justifications and defensive strategies offered by Swajkowski (1992) and Clarkson (1995), with negative outcomes attributed to external factors (Merkel-Davies and Brennan, 2007) to prevent threats to the company's pragmatic or moral legitimacy (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022; Freeman, 2010). *Distract*, in contrast, involves admitting harm but focusing on other issues, similar to Merkel-Davies and Brennan's (2007) concealment strategy, with good news used to distract stakeholders (Leung and Snell, 2019). This is similar to Swajkowski's (1992) excuses approach. Finally, the *Avoid* approach, as stated in O'Donovan (2002), means ignoring the controversial issue and the harm caused, with zero or minimal coverage of the issue (Freeman, 2010; Leung and Snell, 2019; O'Donovan, 2002), where the company refuses to engage with the issue or the harm (Swajkowski, 1992) in the hope that stakeholders will leave them alone (Reast *et al.*, 2013) and they can "fly under the radar" (Dhandhanian and O'Higgins, 2022). Figure 1 shows the initial reporting typology developed from the literature.

3. Method

3.1 Company selection

The companies in this research were selected based on specific criteria. First, the industry the company belonged to had to appear in the literature on controversial industries (Aqueveque *et al.*, 2018; Cai *et al.*, 2012; Campbell, 2003; Eabrasu, 2012; Leung and Snell, 2019; Lindgreen *et al.*, 2012; Lindorff *et al.*, 2012; Milne and Patten, 2002; Reast *et al.*, 2013; Wilson and West, 1981). To triangulate the validity of these industries, we consulted the Domini Social Investments List of Excluded Industries (2017), as a source for controversial industry identification. We included the largest companies in each industry according to the Forbes (2017) list of publicly listed companies. These companies are market leaders in their controversial industry and derive over 20% of revenues from the controversial activity. We examined the four largest companies in each industry because, in many of these industries beyond the top four companies, the proportion of the revenues derived from controversial activities decreased significantly.

The industries included in the research are: Agricultural Chemicals, Alcohol, Armaments, Coal, Gambling, Oil and Tobacco. The list of companies included is:

	Disclose harm	Ignore harm
Key Controversial Issue Focus	<p>Admit</p> <p>Admit to the harm caused by product or service and focus on controversial issue</p>	<p>Defend</p> <p>Justify the controversial issue but ignore harm</p>
Ignore Key Controversial Issue	<p>Distract</p> <p>Mention harm but ignore key controversial issue</p>	<p>Avoid</p> <p>Do not mention controversial issue or harm</p>

Source(s): Authors' own creation/work

Figure 1.
Initial controversial
issue reporting
typology

- (1) Agricultural Chemicals: Bayer, Monsanto, Syngenta, Nutrien, BASF;
- (2) Alcohol: AB InBev, Diageo, Heineken, Pernod Ricard (Pernod);
- (3) Armaments: Lockheed Martin (Lockheed), General Dynamics, Northrup Grumman (Northrup), Raytheon;
- (4) Coal: China Shenhua Energy (Shenhua), Coal India, BHP, Glencore;
- (5) Gambling: Galaxy, Genting, Las Vegas Sands (LVS), MGM Resorts (MGM);
- (6) Oil: ExxonMobil, PetroChina, Royal Dutch Shell (Shell), Total;
- (7) Tobacco: British American Tobacco (BAT), Philip Morris International (PMI), Imperial Brands (Imperial) and Japan Tobacco.

We included BASF in the Agricultural Chemicals companies list as Bayer bought Monsanto in 2017. However, no company in the Forbes list, or other lists we reviewed, derived over 20% of revenue from Agricultural Chemicals, therefore, we included BASF, at 13% of revenues, to complete the Agricultural Chemicals sample but assumed that the company would be less likely to report on the controversial issues of damage to waterways and pollinators and the human health impact of fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and fungicides.

3.2 Controversial issue analysis

The researchers identified the key controversial issues in each industry and triangulated these using the [Domini Social Investment \(DSI\) List of Excluded Industries \(2017\)](#). The controversial issues are summarized in [Table 1](#).

3.3 Data collection

Data were collected from secondary document sources: integrated annual reports or company annual reports; or corporate responsibility, corporate sustainability, or sustainability reports (from now on called sustainability reports). We reviewed all available integrated, annual and sustainability reports for each company for three years and used the report that had the most information related to the controversial issue or harm.

Given the nature of our research questions, the focus on company reporting, and the sensitive nature of our research questions, the use of pre-existing secondary data was deemed the most suitable research method as it has several advantages: in many cases, it is deemed to be of higher quality than self-collected primary data; it is permanent; and can be verified by other researchers, increasing the replicability and validity of the research ([Smith and Smith, 2008](#)).

Furthermore, as controversial companies seek external legitimacy, company reports are a key communication resource for companies ([Fonseca, 2010](#); [Leung and Snell, 2019](#)). We focused on three years' reports as some companies only mention controversial issues in their sustainability reports, which can be biennial. However, most of the companies produced annual sustainability with several producing integrated reports, where sustainability reporting is signed off by the board of directors. Additionally, some companies were bought during the time period. In one case, Monsanto was bought by Bayer in 2018, so we reviewed the next largest company, BASF. Nutrien was formed in 2017 by the merger of several companies, therefore, we reviewed the reports of each of the companies, with Potash Corp the only company with reports in 2017. Raytheon merged in 2019 and did not issue a report, therefore, we used the 2020 report with the most information, their annual report. The total number of reports used in the final analysis was 98. The reports used for the analysis can be found in [Table 2](#).

Category	Question	Illustrative examples
Focus on issue	Does the report have a dedicated section for the controversial issue?	<i>1.10.6 Climate change (BHP Annual Report, 2017, p. 5)</i>
Issue mention	Does the report mention the main controversial issue?	<i>"we responded to the climate change risks, conducted comprehensive assessment on climate risks and examination and verification of greenhouse gas emission" (Shenhua Annual Report, 2019, p. 5)</i>
Harm mention	Does it mention the harm caused by the product or service the company provides?	<i>increased public and political attention directed at the alcoholic beverage and food and soft drinks industries, as a result of health care concerns related to the harmful use of alcohol (including drunk driving, drinking while pregnant and excessive, abusive and underage drinking) (ABInBev Integrated Report, 2019, p. 72)</i>
Harm admission	Does it admit to the harm caused?	<i>We recognise [sic] society's concerns about the health risks of smoking and agree that smoking is a cause of serious disease in smokers (Imperial Brands Annual Report, 2017, p. 30)</i>
No solution*	Does the report give no solution?	No solution found in reports
Misleading solution: <i>aspirational</i> *	Does the report focus on how the company is developing alternative products or services?	<i>Another key tool for achieving our strategic goals is the use of groundbreaking technologies. Access to these technologies is facilitated by Leaps by Bayer, a new innovation and collaboration model with locations in Berlin, Boston and San Francisco. This program aims to discover break-through innovations in [. . .] nutrition (for example to significantly reduce fertilizer use in farming). (Bayer Integrated Report, 2018, p. 39)</i>
Misleading solution: <i>operational</i> *	Does the report focus on the operations of the company rather than the harm caused by the product?	<i>All casino employees undergo compulsory RG [responsible gaming] trainings and refresher courses to be well-equipped with the knowledge and skills to support our RG programme [sic] (Genting Annual Report, 2019, p. 53)</i>
Misleading solution: <i>harm as solution</i> *	Does the report turn harm into a solution or a unique selling point for the harmful product?	<i>We design, manufacture and sustain the world's most lethal, mobile and survivable land combat platforms and combat systems (General Dynamics Annual Report, 2018, p. 4)</i>
Less-harmful product*	Does the report give an alternative less-harmful product or service to the harm-causing product or service?	<i>In Europe, the Group relies on its subsidiaries Total Quadran, Total Solar International and Total Solar Distributed Generation and on its shareholding in Total Eren to increase renewable capacities of power generation (solar and onshore wind). (Total Integrated Report, 2019, p. 33)</i>

Note(s): *Concept induced from data
Source(s): Authors' own creation/work

Table 2.
Coding categories,
questions and
examples

3.4 Data analysis

To understand how companies communicate their controversial issues, we looked for specific information within the company reports, summarized in [Table 2](#) below. The first part of the protocol was developed prior to the research and is based on the initial typology to understand if the reports focused on the controversial issue, mentioned the issue, mentioned the harm their products and services cause and admitted to this harm. While solutions for tackling the controversial issues were inductively derived from the report analysis and emerged as a new element of the protocol and applied to all cases.

Content analysis is widely used in the SER literature to study sustainability reporting ([Fifka, 2013](#)) and has been used in several studies examining controversial issue reporting ([Leung and Gray, 2016](#); [Leung and Snell, 2019](#)). Due to the complexity of the reporting, we used a thematic approach to content analysis to record company responses to the controversial issue to identify and analyze their controversial issue reporting strategies ([Leung and Snell, 2019](#)).

To ensure the replicability and credibility of the data, a thematic analysis framework was established, and a data collection process followed. After the retrieval of the company reports, five researchers used an excel template, based on the controversial issues identified in [Table 1](#) and the protocol in [Table 2](#) to analyze the reports from one or two industries each. We first analyzed the 2017 reports. When determining how companies communicated the controversial issue, *verbatim* sentences were collected from each the report and used as the unit of analysis ([Milne and Adler, 1999](#)). After an initial thematic analysis of the reports of the first 14 companies by the five individual researchers, a panel, consisting of all the researchers, re-analyzed the reports to come to a consensus on the final coding framework and to discuss nuances and anomalies. The remaining 15 companies' reporting was then analyzed by the five individual researchers, with the panel again convening to analyze the remaining reports and categories and to ensure consensus. This ensured that the coding framework was created and validated by five researchers. For 2018 and 2019, two researchers coded all the company reports separately and then came to consensus on the coding, with the panel convened to compare, discuss and come to a final consensus on the coding. The panel then analyzed each case separately (within-case analysis) and drew conclusions across the companies, industries and years (cross-case analysis), determining how companies depicted their controversial issues and the reporting strategies they used. Rather than quantitatively measuring reliability, we adopted [Braun and Clarke's \(2012\)](#) interpretation of inter-coder reliability, to achieve a more transparent and qualitatively consistent approach. Drawing on the advice from [O'Connor and Joffe \(2020\)](#) and [Cofie et al. \(2022\)](#), two experienced qualitative data coders followed the same inductive approach to coding the data. Through multiple dialogues with the research team, a consensus was achieved on the shared meaning of codes and the coding of the data.

3.4.1 From codes to themes: issue/harm orientation. When analyzing the difference between controversial issue reporting and harm reporting, several reports mentioned both the controversial issue *and* the harm caused by the product or service. Particularly, within the initial *Defend* category over half of the reports had a sentence or paragraph mentioning the key controversial issue and the harm caused. This was in the form of denial of the issue and harm, or justifying the need for the issue and harm. We then compared the *Defend* and *Distract* reports and saw an overlap between the reporting methods used in these categories. For example, [MGM, 2017](#); [MGM, 2018](#) were initially in separate categories due to the difference in how the reports communicated either gambling addiction or the harm to consumer's mental health and welfare, however, the difference between gambling addiction and the harm that gambling addiction caused was difficult to pinpoint. Therefore, to ensure parsimony of the typology, we collapsed controversial issue and harm into a single category: issue/harm orientation (how the company reports on its controversial issue and/or the harm its product or service causes), to develop the final typology.

3.5 Final reporting typology: communicating solutions

When we started the report analysis, we found another reporting method not discussed in the current literature: how the company reports the *solutions* to the controversial issues and the harm caused by their products or services.

We identified three solution reporting methods. The first method was not providing or mentioning a solution. This method was used by most of the Agricultural Chemicals companies, most of the Arms companies and one Gambling company, LVS.

The second method was providing misleading solutions that were either aspirational, operational or reported harm as a solution. Aspirational solutions were given when a report stated that a solution was being developed. If the solution is aspirational, it only tells the reader what could happen and may or may not be happening. If the solution is operational then the solution does not focus on the harm caused by the product or service, rather it is focuses on the harm caused by the production process, which is usually not as significant and is easier for the company to deal with. Operational solutions were identified when companies reported training their staff in safety or awareness, particularly in the Agricultural Chemicals and Gambling industries, or where they focused on preventing harm in their operations, particularly in Coal and Oil.

The final solution reporting method is if the company provides less-harmful, alternative products or services to replace their harm-causing product or service. For example, if Agricultural Chemicals companies provide less-harmful or alternative products to insecticides or pesticides, Arms companies produce non-lethal weapons or alternatives to weapons, Alcohol companies sell no-alcohol or low-alcohol drinks, Coal and Oil companies offer renewable alternatives, Gambling companies provide alternative entertainment, or Tobacco companies provide cigarette alternatives that are less harmful and help smokers stop smoking. 26 out of 98 reports had no solution, 47 reports used misleading solutions and 25 reports focused on less-harmful products.

This meant that the original literature-derived typology, used in [Figure 1](#), was too simplistic and did not identify the full range of reporting strategies used by the companies in the sample. Since this was a new insight, and in order to provide a more complete analysis, we went back to the literature to understand the constructs arising from the reports. Therefore, the definitions for the reporting strategies were derived from multiple literatures. We drew from the literature on greenwashing ([Grandia, 2020](#)): Deny and Distort; and the literature on online military strategy ([Porter, 2016](#)): Decoy, Dazzle and Deflect. Ignore and Adapt are descriptive labels.

The final typology for the research is shown in [Figure 2](#).

4. Findings

The research identified the solution orientation and the issue/harm orientation of each company report leading to the final reporting strategies used by the companies.

4.1 No solution and issue/harm orientations

We identified two strategies based on the company not reporting any solution and avoiding the controversial issue or harm: *Ignore* and *Decoy*. Companies using *Ignore* did not provide a solution to the harm caused by their product or service and did not mention the controversial issue or the harm caused by their product or service. Seven companies used the *Ignore* strategy: Three companies in Agricultural Chemicals, three in Arms and one in Gambling. BASF and Nutrien used this strategy every year, with Monsanto using it in 2017 for their environmental controversial issue by not mentioning pollinators or waterways. In the Arms industry, Lockheed and Northrup used this strategy every year and Raytheon switched to *Ignore* in 2019. One Gambling company, LVS, used *Ignore* for all their reporting.

[Monsanto 2017](#) is the only report in the *Deny* category by denying the health impact of their products and services. Deny occurs when a company denies the issue or the harm their

SOLUTION ORIENTATION	Less-Harmful Product	<p>ADAPT <i>Admit harm and provide less-harmful product</i></p>	<p>DEFLECT <i>Mention issue but not harm and focus on less-harmful product</i></p>	
	Misleading Solution	<p>DISTORT <i>Admit harm and provide only aspirational or operational solutions</i></p>	<p>DAZZLE <i>Mention issue/harm but focus on aspirational, operational or harm-causing solution</i></p>	<p>DECOY <i>Ignore issue and harm and provide aspirational or operational solution as a decoy</i></p>
	No solution		<p>DENY <i>Deny or justify harm and offer no solutions</i></p>	<p>IGNORE <i>No mention of issue, harm or solution</i></p>
		Admit to Issue or Harm	Mention Issue or Harm	Avoid Issue or Harm
		ISSUE/HARM ORIENTATION		

Source(s): Authors' own creation/work

Figure 2.
Final controversial issue reporting strategies typology

products cause and provides no solution. The Monsanto report denied that there was an issue with worker's health from the use of chemicals, denied the harm done by their product and offered no solution. [Monsanto \(2017\)](#) stated: "Q: *Does glyphosate cause cancer*?" Providing the answer: "No. No regulatory agency in the world considers glyphosate a carcinogen." ([Monsanto Sustainability Report, 2017](#), p. 54). No other company used the *Deny* strategy.

4.2 Misleading solutions and issue/harm orientations

We identified three misleading solution reporting methods that differed in how the company reported the controversial issue and the harm caused: *Decoy*, *Dazzle* and *Distort*.

The *Decoy* label was given to reports that neither mentioned harm nor focused on the controversial issue but provided aspirational or operational solutions to lure the reader away from the issue or harm. *Decoy* was used by five companies in the Agricultural Chemicals, Coal and Gambling industries, who failed to mention the controversial issue or harm but reported misleading solutions including aspirational statements concerning the development of sustainable agricultural products ([Nutrien Environment, 2018-2019](#); [Syngenta Environment and Health, 2018, 2019](#)); the development of non-fossil fuels ([Coal India, 2018](#)); or changing operations to make them less fossil-fuel intensive ([Shenhua, 2018](#); [Coal India, 2017, 2019](#)) with no detail or time frame. Another *Decoy* strategy was reporting the provision of training for farmers so they use agricultural chemicals properly ([Nutrien Environment, 2018](#), [Syngenta Health, 2019](#)), or training staff to spot problem gambling ([MGM, 2019](#)). No Alcohol, Arms, Oil or Tobacco companies used *Decoy*.

Nine companies used the *Dazzle* strategy with reports mentioning the controversial and/or harm and then dazzling the reader by focusing on a misleading solution. Three Gambling

companies (Galaxy, Genting and MGM), two Agricultural Chemical companies (Bayer and Syngenta), two Arms companies (General Dynamics and Raytheon), one Coal (Shenhua) and one Oil company (PetroChina) used the *Dazzle* strategy. No Alcohol or Arms companies used *Dazzle*. We identified three tactics for dazzling the reader with solutions: solutions that are either aspirational, operational or harm-causing. The aspirational solution, which involves vague statements about “developing” a solution, was used by ExxonMobil that stated they are developing biofuels from algae. This statement has been made for over a decade with no detail or time frame (Supran and Oreskes, 2021). Operational solutions focus on changes to the company’s operations rather than their products or services. This included Galaxy’s (Gambling) focus on *trainings, workshops, roadshows, visits and other promotional activities* (Galaxy Annual Report, 2018, p. 46). Shenhua’s (Coal) statement that they: “*responded to the climate change risks, conducted comprehensive assessment on climate risks and examination and verification of greenhouse gas emission, vigorously implemented clean production and energy resources utilization, intensively carried out the “Year of Implementation” campaign, and worked with our partners to build a moat of production and environmental safety*” (Shenhua Annual Report, 2019, p. 5). A further misleading solutions method was identified with harm reported as a solution and where harm was justified. Shenhua (Coal) stated that: “*in terms of energy security, for a long time, even in the long run, China is still under a [sic] energy landscape dominated by coal, but with decline [sic] proportion and China will not distract attention from coal.*” (Shenhua Report, 2019, p. 4). While PetroChina (Oil) reported that: “*clean and efficient development and utilization of fossil fuels is the most realistic way to deal with climate change*” (PetroChina Annual Report, 2019, p. 25). In two Arms companies’ reports (General Dynamics (2017–19) and Raytheon (2017–18)), the companies used harm as a selling point with descriptions of “*hit-to-kill technology*” (Raytheon Annual Report, 2017, p. 7), “*kill vehicles*” (Raytheon Annual Report, 2017, p. 3 and 2018, p. 7) and the “*lethality*” of their products (General Dynamics Annual Report, 2017, p. 5, 2018, p. 5; Raytheon Annual Report, 2017, p. 4, 2018, p. 4). No Alcohol or Tobacco companies used *Dazzle*.

In the *Distort* category, companies not only mention but admit to their controversial issue and the harm their products cause but only provide misleading solutions that are aspirational or focused at an operational rather than a product-use level. This strategy is similar to gaslighting, which is so misleading it makes the reader question reality. Eight companies used the *Distort* strategy with Diageo (Alcohol), BHP and Glencore (Coal) and ExxonMobil (Oil) using this strategy for all their reporting. For example, Diageo states: “*At the core of our approach is a commitment to positive drinking through encouraging moderation and tackling misuse*” (Diageo Integrated Report, 2019, p. 3) with no alternative non-alcoholic product. Glencore explains: “*We believe that coal, as a reliable and cost competitive form of energy, will continue to have a role in meeting future energy demand, particularly in developing countries, with carbon, capture, utilisation [sic] and storage (CCUS) adoption playing an increasingly important role in achieving emissions abatement*” (Glencore Annual Report, 2019, p. 20). Pernod began a *Distort* strategy in 2018, when they stopped offering non-alcoholic products after 2017. Genting used *Distort* for their 2018–19 reporting. Bayer Environment and Health and PetroChina use *Distort* and admitted harm but only for one report in 2017 before moving into *Dazzle*. Genting focused on the gaming experience rather than the harm of gambling addiction using statements such as, “*We take a holistic approach to Responsible Gaming (“RG”) with the aim of providing guests with an enjoyable yet safe environment for a pleasant gaming experience*” (Genting Annual Report, 2019, p. 53). Bayer (Agricultural Chemicals) admitted to harm in 2017 and adopted a *Distort* strategy but after buying Monsanto in 2017 adopted a similar strategy to Monsanto and started to deny harm and *Dazzle* the reader by reporting misleading aspirational or operational solutions. Similar wording from the Monsanto report (2017) appeared in the Bayer reports in 2018–19. For example, a previous Monsanto (2017) quote is paraphrased in the Bayer (2018) report: “*the facts have not changed:*

glyphosate is a safe product. That has been proven by numerous scientific studies and the independent assessments of regulatory authorities throughout the world over a period of more than 40 years" (Bayer Integrated Report, 2018, p. 8) and further defended a year later "... after conducting a new review, the EPA [Environmental Protection Agency] said in January that it "did not identify any human health risks from exposure to glyphosate" (Bayer Integrated Report, 2019, p. 7). This strategy also appeared when Bayer reported on pollinator health in 2019: "We are also convinced that our insecticides, including the neonicotinoids, have a favorable environmental safety profile and are not dangerous to bee colonies when used according to label instructions" (Bayer Integrated Report, 2019).

4.3 Less-harmful product solution and issue/harm orientations

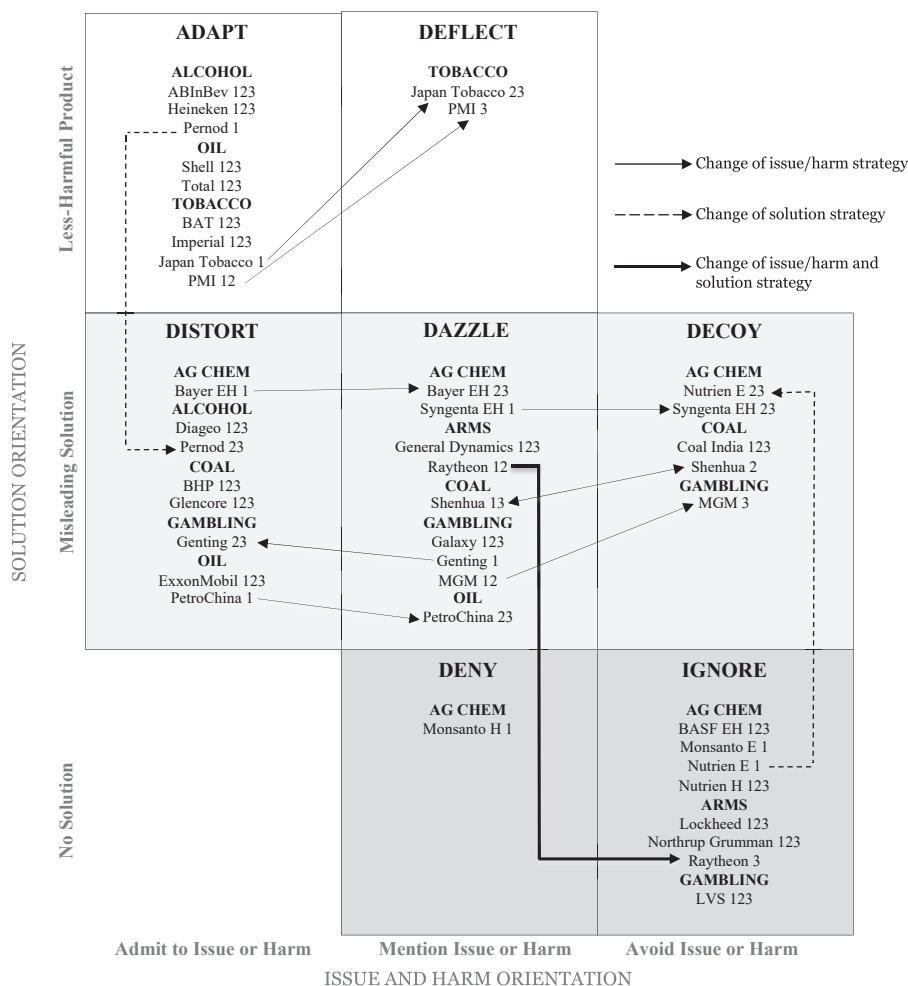
The two less-harmful product solution reporting strategies are *Deflect and Adapt*. *Deflect* was identified when companies provided less-harmful alternative products mentioning the issue of smoker's health but failing to admit any harm caused by their products. For example, PMI (Tobacco) moved from *Adapt* (2017–2018) to *Deflect* in 2019, no longer admitting harm as they had done in previous reports. Similarly, Japan Tobacco moved from *Adapt* in 2017 to *Deflect* (2018–19). No other companies used *Deflect*.

In the *Adapt* category the company reports focus on the issue, admit to harm and provide an alternative product. However, the product is either less harmful to the consumer but may still pose risks in the long-term (PMI, 2017–18, BAT, 2017–19, Imperial, 2017–19, Japan Tobacco, 2018) or less harmful but makes up only a tiny fraction of their business (AB InBev 2017–19, Heineken 2017–19, Pernod 2017, Shell 2017–19, Total, 2017–19). The *Adapt* strategy is not used in the Agricultural Chemical, Arms, Coal or Gambling company reports. Summary findings are shown in Appendix and mapped onto a new typology of reporting strategies by companies in controversial industries, in Figure 3. Figure 3 also shows how some companies move from one strategy and/or issue to another during the three years analyzed.

5. Discussion

Understanding controversial industries is important because they involve organizations that have a complex relationship with legitimacy and stakeholders (Du and Vieira, 2012; Kilian and Hennigs, 2014; Oh *et al.*, 2017; Patten, 1992), so, identifying how they report the issues that cause illegitimacy is of great value (Reast *et al.*, 2013). We identified one problem with the assumptions of the literature on controversial issues: the focus on sin rather than harm; and a major gap in our current knowledge of controversial industries: the way companies report on solutions to their controversial issue and the controversial issue and harm caused by their products or services.

By developing a definition of controversial industries by focusing on the harm their products and services cause, we have a new understanding of when industries should be classified as controversial and how legitimacy is assessed in these industries. Focusing on harm rather than sin reflects the evolving direction of legitimacy theory scholarship toward evaluation and the evaluator, and highlights the value of focusing on consequential rather than moral legitimacy (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017; Tost, 2011). Classifying controversial industries based on direct impacts on human health and the environment allows evaluators to assess legitimacy in a wide range of industries based on comparative performance. The harm-based typology opens the door for industries not traditionally considered controversial to be classified as such, based on their significant impacts, for example carbon-intensive industries such as aviation or shipping, or industries which impact non-human animals such as agri-food or pharmaceuticals. Future research could draw on this definition to explore reporting strategies in industries classified as controversial based on specific harms, e.g. animal welfare (Laine and Vinnari, 2017).



Note(s): EH (Environmental (Pollinators and Waterways); Health (Worker’s Health); 1 = 2017; 2 = 2018; 3 = 2019)
Source(s): Authors’ own creation/work

Figure 3. Reporting strategy typology with reports mapped

From the research findings we developed a typology of controversial issue reporting strategies by finding a new construct that has not been used in the SER or controversial industries literature: if and how reports focus on solutions to the harm their product or service is causing. This solution focus was then coupled with the issue/harm orientation to delineate specific reporting strategies used by companies in controversial industries.

If we followed the initial typology developed from existing SER and controversial industries literature (Clarkson, 1995; Dhandhandia and O’Higgins, 2022; Leung and Snell, 2019; Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; O’Donovan, 2002; Reast *et al.*, 2013), we would not have a comprehensive picture of controversial issue reporting strategies. The solution-based typology shows us that even if a company admits to their controversial issue and the harm it

causes, this can also be a misleading reporting strategy used to distort reality to make readers think that they are providing a meaningful solution when they are clearly not. By making the solution the focus of the typology we can more clearly identify the type of reporting strategy that they are using to mislead readers, avoid the subject altogether or provide a meaningful solution to the controversial issue and the harm caused by it.

In the controversial industries literature, and its theory base of legitimacy theory, most research is concerned with sustainability reporting by companies (Cai *et al.*, 2012; Du and Vieira, 2012; Jo and Na, 2012; Yani-de-Soriano *et al.*, 2012), with an emerging but still limited literature on controversial issue reporting (Leung and Snell, 2019; Loh *et al.*, 2015). We add to this literature by focusing on multiple controversial issues across a diversity of industry contexts. In response to calls by Suchman (1995), Reast *et al.* (2013) and Dhandhandia and O'Higgins (2022), we provide a structured and comprehensive typology and generic categories to give the field a clearer picture of the different legitimacy-seeking efforts by controversial industries through their reports. Our research provides an initial literature-derived typology of issue and harm reporting and a data-derived typology of controversial issue reporting strategies.

Key stakeholders who read these reports, notably investors (Merkl-Davies and Brennan, 2007) and those most impacted by the use of the companies' products or services, which differ between industries (Boiral and Heras-Saizarbitoria, 2020; Brennan and Merkl-Davies, 2014; Channa *et al.*, 2021; Dhandhandia and O'Higgins, 2022; Leung and Snell, 2019; Palazzo and Richter, 2005; Reast *et al.*, 2013; Vergne, 2012) now have a new tool to analyze the reports and reporting strategies of the companies they are interested in. Whereas previously, companies may have been striving for legitimacy through reporting (Dhandhandia and O'Higgins, 2022), this typology can allow stakeholders to assess whether their initial judgments of regulatory, pragmatic, moral or cultural-cognitive legitimacy (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017) remain unchanged when assessing the solutions offered by these companies for the harm caused by their products and services.

The typology contributes to legitimacy theory by introducing concepts from the greenwashing (Grandia, 2020) and online military strategy (Porter, 2016) literatures, and provides a new way of exploring and interrogating reports of companies in controversial industries. We better understand how companies adopt and move between reporting strategies on controversial issues, and how they use SER to construct debates in contested spaces. Both SER scholars and stakeholders can use it to identify whether reporting strategies are used to obfuscate or conceal controversial issues or harm or to mislead through focusing on solutions that are aspirational, operational or harmful. This creates space for new accountings and accountabilities, for the development of counter accounts which can interrogate and identify misleading and harmful solutions proposed by companies (Denedo *et al.*, 2017; Thomson *et al.*, 2015; Tregidga and Milne, 2020; Vinnari and Laine, 2017). The typology allows stakeholders to exercise greater scrutiny to understand and challenge the deliberate and sophisticated judgments that underpin and obfuscate the legitimate claims of controversial companies (Deephouse *et al.*, 2017). Controversial companies, in turn, can use the typology to proactively review their reporting strategies and the solutions they are using to address the harm caused by their products and services. In both directions, there is the potential to understand the harm caused and the solutions to those harms.

5.1 Limitations and further research

There are several limitations and avenues for further research in this study. First, this research used secondary data to answer the research questions. Like Kuruppu *et al.* (2019), Cho *et al.* (2015, 2018), we suggest that researchers move beyond external reporting to pay closer attention to interactions between organizational participants. If researchers could access controversial companies and gather primary data from respondents, this would help

to validate or repudiate the findings of this study and help us to understand if aspirational talk around alternative products is merely symbolic or reflective of a more substantive transition to a consciously less-harmful business model.

Another avenue is to explore how other industries disclose their controversial issues or crises to refine the model and make it more generalizable.

Future research could also examine the explanatory variables driving the use of the identified strategies. For example, within the reporting literature, country of origin of a company is identified as an important determinant of reporting (Branco *et al.*, 2018), impacting how companies deal with government and cultural pressures to report on environmental and social impacts (Tagesson *et al.*, 2009). Tagesson *et al.* (2009), identify the influence of Scandinavian and Nordic culture on greater transparency, while Branco *et al.* (2018) show that companies from Mediterranean European countries have higher engagement with the Global Reporting Initiative in comparison to Nordic countries. While we recognize that there will be governmental and cultural influences based on the company's country of origin, the main focus of this study is on the market leaders in specific sectors, and the increased scrutiny that comes from that position within a controversial industry. Future research could, however, focus on country of origin differences. Focusing on differences in national, institutional and regulatory settings and their influence on reporting strategies (Belal, 2001), is an important avenue for further research.

Finally, the model could be deconstructed into construct items and be tested using a survey of respondents from controversial companies. It was also evident that some companies changed their reporting strategies over time. Future research could explore reporting strategy patterns and the motivations behind changes to reporting strategies. Further research in controversial issue reporting can only support scholars and stakeholders to better interrogate SER and hold corporations to account for social and environmental harms.

References

- ABInBev Integrated Report, (2019), "ABInBev annual report 2019", available at <https://annualreport.ab-inbev.com/2019/2019-at-glance/key-figures/> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Acuti, D., Bellucci, M. and Manetti, G. (2023), "Preventive and remedial actions in corporate reporting among 'addiction industries': legitimacy, effectiveness and hypocrite perception", *Journal of Business Ethics*, pp. 1-21.
- Aldrich, H.E. and Fiol, C.M. (1994), "Fools rush in? The institutional context of industry creation", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 19 No. 4, pp. 645-670.
- Apostol, O.M. (2015), "A project for Romania? The role of the civil society's counter-accounts in facilitating democratic change in society", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 28 No. 2, pp. 210-241.
- Aqueveque, C., Rodrigo, P. and Duran, I.J. (2018), "Be bad but (still) look good: can controversial industries enhance corporate reputation through CSR initiatives?", *Business Ethics*, Vol. 27 No. 3, pp. 222-237.
- Ashforth, B.E. and Gibbs, B.W. (1990), "The double-edge of organizational legitimation", *Organization Science*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 177-194.
- Atkins, J. and Maroun, W. (2018), "Integrated extinction accounting and accountability: building an ark", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 31 No. 3, pp. 750-786.
- Austin, J.L. (1961), "A plea for excuses", in Urmson, J.D. and Warnock, G. (Eds), *Philosophical Papers*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, pp. 123-152.
- Bayer Integrated Report (2018), "Bayer integrated annual report 2018", available at: <https://www.bayer.com/en/media/integrated-annual-reports> (accessed 3 December 2021).

- Bayer Integrated Report (2019), "Bayer integrated annual report 2019", available at: <https://www.bayer.com/en/media/integrated-annual-reports> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Bebbington, J., Larrinaga, C. and Moneva, J. (2008), "Corporate social reporting and reputation risk management", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 21 No. 3, pp. 337-361.
- Belal, A.R. (2001), "A study of corporate social disclosures in Bangladesh", *Managerial Auditing Journal*, Vol. 16 No. 5, pp. 274-289.
- BHP Annual Report (2017), "BHP annual report 2017", available at: <https://www.bhp.com/-/media/documents/investors/annual-reports/2017/bhpannualreport2017.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Boiral, O. and Heras-Saizarbitoria, I. (2020), "Sustainability reporting assurance: creating stakeholder accountability through hyperreality?", *Journal of Cleaner Production*, Vol. 243, 118596.
- Bradford, M., Earp, J.B., Showalter, D.S. and Williams, P.F. (2017), "Corporate sustainability reporting and stakeholder concerns: is there a disconnect?", *Accounting Horizons*, Vol. 31 No. 1, pp. 83-102.
- Branco, M.C., Delgado, C. and Marques, C. (2018), "How do sustainability reports from the Nordic and the Mediterranean European countries compare", *Review of Managerial Science*, Vol. 12 No. 4, pp. 917-936.
- Braun, V. and Clarke, V. (2012), "Thematic analysis", in Cooper, H., Camic, P.M., Long, D.L., Panter, A.T., Rindskopf, D. and Sher, K.J. (Eds), *APA Handbook of Research Methods in Psychology*, American Psychological Association, Research designs: Quantitative, qualitative, neuropsychological, and biological, Vol. 2, pp. 57-71.
- Brennan, N. and Merkl-Davies, D.M. (2014), "Rhetoric and argument in social and environmental reporting: the Dirty Laundry case", *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*, Vol. 27 No. 4, pp. 602-633.
- Byrd, J.W., Hickman, K., Baker, C.R. and Cohanier, B. (2017), "Corporate social responsibility reporting in controversial industries", SSRN, available at: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2894789
- Cai, Y., Jo, H. and Pan, C. (2012), "Doing well while doing bad? CSR in controversial industry sectors", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 108 No. 4, pp. 467-480.
- Campbell, D. (2003), "Intra-and intersectoral effects in environmental disclosures: evidence for legitimacy theory?", *Business Strategy and the Environment*, Vol. 12 No. 6, pp. 357-371.
- Channa, N.A., Hussain, T., Casali, G.L., Dakhan, S.A. and Aisha, R. (2021), "Promoting environmental performance through corporate social responsibility in controversial industry sectors", *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, Vol. 28, pp. 23273-23286.
- Cho, C.H., Laine, M., Roberts, R.W. and Rodrigue, M. (2015), "Organized hypocrite, organizational façades, and sustainability reporting", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 40, pp. 78-94.
- Cho, C.H., Laine, M., Roberts, R.W. and Rodrigue, M. (2018), "The frontstage and backstage of corporate sustainability reporting: evidence from the arctic national wildlife refuge bill", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 152 No. 3, pp. 865-886.
- Clarkson, M.B.E. (1995), "A stakeholder framework of analyzing and evaluating corporate social performance", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 92-117.
- Clarkson, P.M., Li, Y., Richardson, G.D. and Vasvari, F.P. (2008), "Revisiting the relation between environmental performance and environmental disclosure: an empirical analysis", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 33 Nos 4-5, pp. 303-327.
- Coal India (2017), "Coal India sustainability report 2017", available at https://d3u7ubx0okog7j.cloudfront.net/documents/CIL_Sustainability_Report-2017-18_DjJkUor.pdf (accessed 6 December 2021).
- Coal India (2018), "Coal India annual report 2018", available at https://d3u7ubx0okog7j.cloudfront.net/documents/Annual_Report_Accounts_2018-19.pdf (accessed 6 December 2021).

- Coal India (2019), "Coal India sustainability report 2019", available at https://d3u7ubx0okog7j.cloudfront.net/documents/Coal_India_Sustainability_FY2019-20_ESG_Issues_Assured.pdf (accessed 6 December 2021).
- Cofie, N., Braund, H. and Dalgarno, N. (2022), "Eight ways to get a grip on intercoder reliability using qualitative-based measures", *Canadian Medical Education Journal*, Vol. 13 No. 2, pp. 73-76.
- De Roeck, K. and Delobbe, N. (2012), "Do environmental CSR initiatives serve organizations' legitimacy in the oil industry? Exploring employees' reactions through organizational identification theory", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 397-412.
- Deegan, C. (2002), "Introduction: the legitimizing effect of social and environmental disclosures: a theoretical foundation", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 15 No. 3, pp. 282-311.
- Deegan, C., Rankin, M. and Voght, P. (2000), "Firms' disclosure reactions to major social incidents: Australian evidence", *Accounting Forum*, Vol. 24 No. 1, pp. 101-130.
- Deegan, C., Rankin, M. and Tobin, J. (2002), "An examination of the corporate social and environmental disclosures of BHP from 1983-1997", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 15 No. 3, pp. 312-343.
- Deephouse, D.L., Bundy, J., Tost, L.P. and Suchman, M.C. (2017), "Organizational legitimacy: six key questions", In Greenwood, R., Oliver, C., Lawrence, T.B. and Meyer, R.E. (Eds), *The SAGE Handbook of Organizational Institutionalism*, Vol. 4 No. 2, pp. 27-54.
- Denedo, M., Thomson, I. and Yonekura, A. (2017), "International advocacy NGOs, counter accounting, accountability and engagement", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 6, pp. 1309-1343.
- Dhandhanian, A. and O'Higgins, E. (2022), "Can 'sin industries' prove their legitimacy through CSR reporting? A study of UK tobacco and gambling companies", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 35 No. 4, pp. 1009-1034.
- Diageo Annual Report (2019), "Diageo annual report 2019", available at: https://www.annualreports.com/HostedData/AnnualReportArchive/d/LSE_DGE_2019.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Diouf, D. and Boiral, O. (2017), "The quality of sustainability reports and impression management: a stakeholder perspective", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 3, pp. 643-667.
- Domini Social Investments List of Excluded Industries (2017), available at: https://www.domini.com/uploads/files/reports/Domini_Funds_2017_Impact_Report.pdf (accessed 17 February 2020).
- Dowling, J. and Pfeffer, J. (1975), "Organizational legitimacy: social values and organizational behaviour", *Pacific Sociological Review*, Vol. 18 No. 1, pp. 122-136.
- Du, S. and Vieira, E.T. Jr (2012), "Striving for legitimacy through corporate social responsibility: insights from oil companies", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 413-427.
- Eabrasu, M. (2012), "A moral pluralist perspective on corporate social responsibility: from good to controversial practices", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 429-439.
- Elliott, L. (2006), "Cosmopolitan environmental harm conventions", *Global Society*, Vol. 20 No. 3, pp. 345-363.
- Fifka, M.S. (2013), "Corporate responsibility reporting and its determinants in comparative perspective: a review of the empirical literature and a meta-analysis", *Business Strategy and the Environment*, Vol. 22 No. 1, pp. 1-35.
- Fonseca, A. (2010), "Requirements and barriers to strengthening sustainability reporting among mining corporations", Doctoral Dissertation, available at: <http://hdl.handle.net/10012/5315> (accessed 3 May 2020).
- Forbes (2017), "List of publicly listed companies: the world's largest public companies", *Forbes*, available at: <https://www.forbes.com/global2000/list/> (accessed 19 February 2020).
- Freeman, R.E. (1994), "The politics of stakeholder theory: some future directions", *Business Ethics Quarterly*, Vol. 4 No. 4, pp. 409-421.

- Freeman, R.E. (2010), *Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Frynas, J.G. (2005), "The false developmental promise of corporate social responsibility: evidence from multinational oil companies", *International Affairs*, Vol. 81 No. 3, pp. 581-598.
- Galaxy Annual Report (2018), "Galaxy annual report 2018", available at: <https://gxy.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/1.-Annual-Report-Yr-End-18-approved-for-release.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Gallhofer, S., Haslam, J., Monk, E. and Roberts, C. (2006), "The emancipatory potential of online reporting: the case of counter accounting", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 19 No. 5, pp. 681-718.
- General Dynamics Annual Report (2017), "General Dynamics annual report 2017", available https://s22.q4cdn.com/891946778/files/doc_financials/2017/annual/2017-gd-annual-report.pdf (accessed 6 December 2021).
- General Dynamics Annual Report (2018), "General dynamics annual report 2018", available at: https://s22.q4cdn.com/891946778/files/doc_financials/2019/GD-2018-Annual-Report_708854_002_Web_CLEAN.PDF (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Genting Annual Report (2019), "Genting annual report 2019", available at: <https://www.genting.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GENT-Annual-Report-2019.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Georgakopoulos, G. and Thomson, I. (2008), "Social reporting, engagements, controversies and conflict in an arena context", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 21 No. 8, pp. 1116-1143.
- Glencore Annual Report (2019), "Glencore annual report 2019", available at: <https://www.glencore.com/dam/jcr:79fd3300-ee50-4ee1-870d-6372274c71b5/glen-2019-annual-report-interactive.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Grandia, L. (2020), "Toxic gaslighting: on the ins and outs of pollution", *Engaging Science, Technology, and Society*, Vol. 6, pp. 486-513.
- Imperial Brands Annual Report (2017), "Imperial Brands annual report 2017", available at: https://www.imperialbrandsplc.com/content/dam/imperial-brands/corporate/investors/annual-report-and-accounts/online-annual-report-pdfs/Annual_Report_2017_Final_PDF_Web_Ready_171207.pdf (accessed 29 February 2020).
- Japan Tobacco Annual Report (2018), "Japan tobacco annual report 2018", available at: https://www.jt.com/investors/results/annual_report/pdf/2018/annual.fy2018_E_all.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Jo, H. and Na, H. (2012), "Does CSR reduce firm risk? Evidence from controversial industry sectors", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 441-456.
- Jo, H., Kim, H. and Park, K. (2016), "Controversial industries, regional differences, and risk: role of CSR", *Korean Financial Society Conference*, 27 May 2016, pp. 1695-1756.
- Ketola, T. (2004), "Eco-psychological profiling: an oil company example", *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, Vol. 11, pp. 150-166.
- Ketola, T. (2006), "Corporate psychological defences: an oil spill case", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 65 No. 2, pp. 149-161.
- Ketola, T. (2008), "A holistic corporate responsibility model: integrating values, discourses and actions", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 80 No. 3, pp. 419-435.
- Kilian, T. and Hennigs, N. (2014), "Corporate social responsibility and environmental reporting in controversial industries", *European Business Review*, Vol. 26 No. 1, pp. 79-101.
- Kuruppu, S.C., Milne, M.J. and Tilt, C.A. (2019), "Gaining, maintaining and repairing organisational legitimacy", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 32 No. 7, pp. 2062-2087.

-
- Laine, M. and Vinnari, E. (2017), "The transformative potential of counter accounts: a case study of animal rights activism", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 7, pp. 1481-1510.
- Leung, T.C.H. (2019), "Legitimacy-seeking strategies in the gambling industry: the case of responsible gambling", *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, Vol. 10 No. 1, pp. 97-125.
- Leung, T.C.H. and Gray, R. (2016), "Social responsibility disclosure in the international gambling industry: a research note", *Meditari Accountancy Research*, Vol. 24 No. 1, pp. 73-90.
- Leung, T.C.H. and Snell, R.S. (2017), "Attraction or distraction? Corporate social responsibility in Macao's gambling industry", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 145 No. 3, pp. 637-658.
- Leung, T.C.H. and Snell, R.S. (2019), "Strategies for social and environmental disclosure: the case of multinational gambling companies", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 168, pp. 447-467.
- Levin, L.A., Mengerink, K., Gjerde, K.M., Rowden, A.A., Van Dover, C.L., Clark, M.R., Ramirez-Llodra, E., Currie, B., Smith, C.R., Sato, K.N. and Gallo, N. (2016), "Defining 'serious harm' to the marine environment in the context of deep-seabed mining", *Marine Policy*, Vol. 74, pp. 245-259.
- Lindgreen, A., Yani-de-Soriano, M., Maon, F. and Reast, J. (2012), "Guest editorial: corporate social responsibility in controversial industry sectors", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 393-395.
- Lindorff, M., Prior Jonson, E. and McGuire, L. (2012), "Strategic corporate social responsibility in controversial industry sectors: the social value of harm minimization", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 457-467.
- Loh, C.M., Deegan, C. and Inglis, R. (2015), "The changing trends of corporate social and environmental disclosure within the Australian gambling industry", *Accounting and Finance*, Vol. 55 No. 3, pp. 783-823.
- Maguire, S. and Hardy, C. (2009), "Discourse and deinstitutionalization: the decline of DDT", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 52 No. 1, pp. 148-178.
- Maroun, W. (2018), "Accounting for strike action: an illustration of organised hypocrite", *Social and Environmental Accountability Journal*, Vol. 38 No. 3, pp. 167-196.
- Maroun, W., Usher, K. and Mansoor, H. (2018), "Biodiversity reporting and organised hypocrite: the case of the South African food and retail industry", *Qualitative Research in Accounting and Management*, Vol. 15 No. 4, pp. 437-464.
- Marshall, D., McCarthy, L., McGrath, P. and Harrigan, F. (2016), "What's your strategy for supply chain disclosure?", *MIT Sloan Management Review*, Vol. 57 No. 2, pp. 37-45.
- Megura, M. and Gunderson, R. (2022), "Better poison is the cure? Critically examining fossil fuel companies, climate change framing, and corporate sustainability reports", *Energy Research and Social Science*, Vol. 85, 102388.
- Merkel-Davies, D.M. and Brennan, N.M. (2007), "Discretionary disclosure strategies in corporate narratives: incremental information or impression management?", *Journal of Accounting Literature*, Vol. 27, pp. 116-196.
- Merkel-Davies, D.M., Brennan, N. and McLeay, S. (2011), "Impression management and retrospective sense-making in corporate narratives: a social psychology perspective", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 24 No. 3, pp. 315-344.
- MGM (2017), "MGM Resorts International corporate social responsibility report 2017", available at <https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/annual-report/mgm-resorts-corporate-social-responsibility-annual-report-2017.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- MGM (2018), "MGM Resorts International social impact and sustainability plan 2018", available at <https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/annual-report/mgm-resorts-corporate-social-responsibility-annual-report-2018.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).

- MGM (2019), "MGM Resorts International social impact & sustainability report 2019", available at <https://www.mgmresorts.com/content/dam/MGM/corporate/csr/annual-report/mgm-resorts-social-impact-and-sustainability-annual-report-2019.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Milne, M.J. and Adler, R.W. (1999), "Exploring the reliability of social and environmental disclosures content analysis", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 12 No. 2, pp. 237-256.
- Milne, M.J.J. and Patten, D.M. (2002), "Securing organizational legitimacy: an experimental decision case examining the impact of environmental disclosures", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 15 No. 3, pp. 372-405.
- Monsanto Sustainability Report (2017), "Monsanto sustainability report 2017", available at: <http://reportalert.info/report/142036/Monsanto-Announces-Significant-Progress-Commitments-2017-Sustainability-Report> (accessed 29 February 2020).
- Nutrien Environment (2018), "Nutrien annual report 2018", available at <https://www.nutrien.com/2018-annual-report> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Nutrien Environment (2019), "Nutrien annual report 2019", available at https://nutrien-prod-asset.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/uploads/2020-03/Nutrien_2019_Annual_Report_Enhanced.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Nwagbara, U. and Belal, A. (2019), "Persuasive language of responsible organisation? A critical discourse analysis of corporate social responsibility (CSR) reports of Nigerian oil companies", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 32 No. 8, pp. 2395-2420.
- O'Donovan, G. (2002), "Environmental disclosures in the annual report: extending the applicability and predictive power of legitimacy theory", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 15 No. 3, pp. 344-371.
- Oh, H., Bae, J. and Kim, S.J. (2017), "Can sinful firms benefit from advertising their CSR efforts? Adverse effect of advertising sinful firms' CSR engagements on firm performance", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 143 No. 4, pp. 643-663.
- O'Connor, C. and Joffe, H. (2020), "Intercoder reliability in qualitative research: debates and practical guidelines", *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, Vol. 19, pp. 1-13.
- Palazzo, G. and Richter, U. (2005), "CSR business as usual? The case of the tobacco industry", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 61 No. 4, pp. 387-401.
- Patten, D.M. (1992), "Intra-industry environmental disclosures in response to the Alaskan oil spill: a note on legitimacy theory", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 17 No. 5, pp. 471-475.
- PetroChina (2019a), "PetroChina annual report 2019", available at: <http://www.petrochina.com.cn/ptr/ndbg/202004/a11e316ca2bd49bab9e2a55a58c02add/files/3a74f5fb90284053ac786919340f41b0.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Porter, C. (2016), "Toward practical cyber counter deception", *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 70 No. 1, pp. 161-174.
- Raytheon Annual Report (2017), "Raytheon annual report 2017", available at: https://www.annualreports.com/HostedData/AnnualReportArchive/r/NYSE_RTN_2017.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Raytheon Annual Report (2018), "Raytheon annual report 2018", available at: https://www.annualreports.com/HostedData/AnnualReportArchive/r/NYSE_RTN_2018.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Reast, J., Mason, F., Lindgreen, A. and Vanhamme, J. (2013), "Legitimacy-seeking organizational strategies in controversial industries: a case study analysis and a bidimensional model", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 118 No. 1, pp. 139-153.
- Rodrigo, P., Duran, I.J. and Arenas, D. (2016), "Does it really pay to be good, everywhere? A first step to understand the corporate social and financial performance link in Latin American controversial industries", *Business Ethics: A European Review*, Vol. 25 No. 3, pp. 286-309.

- Russell, S., Milne, M.J. and Dey, C. (2017), "Accounts of nature and the nature of accounts: critical reflections on environmental accounting and propositions for ecologically informed accounting", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 5, pp. 1426-1458.
- Savage, G.T., Nix, T.W., Whitehead, C.J. and Blair, J.D. (1991), "Strategies for assessing and managing organizational stakeholders", *Academy of Management Perspectives*, Vol. 5 No. 2, pp. 61-75.
- Schönbach, P. (1990), *Account Episodes: the Management or Escalation of Conflict*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Scott, W.R. (1995), *Institutions and Organizations*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA.
- Scott, M.B. and Lyman, S.M. (1968), "Accounts", *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 33, pp. 46-62.
- Shenhua, (2018) "Shenhua annual report 2018", available at <http://en.shenhuachina.com/zgshwwEn/2018/201903/58818592be2a4283aba40c8aa1f24637/files/8910a91b77a44239bb1c4c1d5c3f30d5.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Shenhua (2019), "Shenhua ESG report 2019", available at: <http://www.csec.com/zgshwwEn/kcxfzbg/CSRList.shtml> (accessed 3 December 2020).
- Smith, E. and Smith, J., Jr. (2008), *Using Secondary Data in Educational and Social Research*, McGraw-Hill Education, Berkshire.
- Song, B. and Wen, J. (2019), "Online corporate social responsibility communication strategies and stakeholder engagements: a comparison of controversial versus noncontroversial industries", *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, Vol. 27 No. 2, pp. 881-896.
- Suchman, M.C. (1995), "Managing legitimacy: strategic and institutional approaches", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 20 No. 3, pp. 571-610.
- Supran, G. and Oreskes, N. (2021), "The forgotten oil ads that told us climate change was nothing", *The Guardian*, 18th November 2021.
- Swajkowski, E. (1992), "Accounting for organizational misconduct", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 11 Nos 5/6, pp. 401-411.
- Syngenta Environment and Health (2019), "Syngenta sustainable business report 2019", available at https://www.syngenta.com/sites/syngenta/files/company/Syngenta_SBR19.pdf (accessed 6 December 2021).
- Syngenta Environment and Health (2018), "Syngenta sustainable business report 2018", available at <https://www.syngenta.com/sites/syngenta/files/GRI/Syngenta-Sustainable-Business-Report-2018.pdf> (accessed 6 December 2021).
- Tagesson, T., Blank, V., Broberg, P. and Collin, S.O. (2009), "What explains the extent and content of social and environmental disclosures on corporate websites: a study of social and environmental reporting in Swedish listed corporations", *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, Vol. 16 No. 6, pp. 352-364.
- Talbot, D. and Boiral, O. (2018), "GHG reporting and impression management: an assessment of sustainability reports from the energy sector", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 147, pp. 367-383.
- Thomson, I., Dey, C. and Russell, S. (2015), "Activism, arenas and accounts in conflicts over tobacco control", *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, Vol. 28 No. 5, pp. 809-845.
- Tost, L.P. (2011), "An integrative model of legitimacy judgments", *Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 36 No. 4, pp. 686-710.
- Tregidga, H. and Milne, M.J. (2020), "Not at our table: stakeholder exclusion and ant/agonistic engagements", *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, June, 102265.
- Tyler, T.R. and Blader, S.L. (2005), "Can businesses effectively regulate employee conduct? The antecedents of rule following in work settings", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 48 No. 6, pp. 1143-1158.
- Van Halderen, M.D., Bhatt, M., Berens, G.A., Brown, T. and Van Riel, C. (2016), "Managing impressions in the face of rising stakeholder pressures: examining oil companies' shifting stances in the climate change debate", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 133 No. 3, pp. 567-582.

- Vergne, J.P. (2011), "Toward a new measure of organizational legitimacy: method, validation, and illustration", *Organizational Research Methods*, Vol. 14 No. 3, pp. 484-502.
- Vergne, J.P. (2012), "Stigmatized categories and public disapproval of organizations: a mixed-methods study of the global arms industry, 1996-2007", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 55 No. 5, pp. 1027-1052.
- Vinnari, E. and Laine, M. (2017), "The moral mechanism of counter accounts: the case of industrial animal production", *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, Vol. 57, pp. 1-17.
- Werther, W.B. and Chandler, D. (2005), "Strategic corporate social responsibility as a global brand insurance", *Business Horizons*, Vol. 48 No. 4, pp. 317-324.
- Wilson, A. and West, C. (1981), "The marketing of 'unmentionables'", *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 59 No. 1, pp. 91-102.
- Yani-de-Soriano, M., Yousafzai, S. and Javed, U. (2012), "Can an industry be socially responsible if its products harm consumers? The case of online gambling", *Journal of Business Ethics*, Vol. 110 No. 4, pp. 481-497.
- Total Integrated Report (2019), "Total universal registration document including the annual financial report 2019" available at https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/atoms/files/2019_total_universal_registration_document.pdf (accessed 3 December 2021).

Further reading

- Exxon Mobil Annual Report (2019), "ExxonMobil summary annual report. 2017", available at: <https://corporate.exxonmobil.com/-/media/Global/Files/investor-relations/annual-meeting-materials/annual-report-summaries/2017-Summary-Annual-Report.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- AB InBev (2019), "AB InBev annual report 2019", available at: <https://annualreport.ab-inbev.com/2019/assets/reports/2019-annual-report.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Japan Tobacco Integrated Report (2019), "Japan tobacco integrated report 2019", available at: <https://www.jti.com/sites/default/files/global-files/documents/jti-annual-reports/integrated-report-2019v.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- PetroChina (2019b), "PetroChina environmental, social and governance report. 2019", available at: <http://www.petrochina.com.cn/ptr/xhtml/images/2019kcxzfbgen.pdf> (accessed 3 December 2021).
- Philip Morris (2019), "Philip Morris international annual report 2019", available at: http://media.corporate-ir.net/media_files/IROL/92/92211/2020-PMI-FinalFiles/index.html (accessed 3 December 2021).

Corresponding author

Donna Marshall can be contacted at: donna.marshall@ucd.ie

Appendix

Report	Industry	Company report and year	Key controversial issue	Focus on issue	Harm mention	Solution	Initial typology	Strategy
1	Ag Chemicals	BASF (Env) No report mentions 2017	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	-	AVOID	IGNORE
2		BASF (Env) No report mentions 2018	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	-	AVOID	
3		BASF (Env) No report mentions 2019	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	-	AVOID	
4		BASF (Health) No report mentions 2017	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
5		BASF (Health) No report mentions 2018	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
6		BASF (Health) No report mentions 2019	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
7		Monsanto (Env) Sustainability Report 2017	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	-	AVOID	
8		Nutrien (Env) PotashCorp* Annual Report 2017	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	-	AVOID	
9		Nutrien (Health) PotashCorp* Annual Report 2017	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
10		Nutrien (Health) Annual Report 2018	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
11		Nutrien (Health) Annual Report 2019	Worker's Health	-	-	-	AVOID	
12	Arms	Lockheed Martin Sustainability Report 2017	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
13		Lockheed Martin Sustainability Report 2018	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
14		Lockheed Martin Sustainability Report 2019	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
15		Northrup Grumman Sustainability Report 2017	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
16		Northrup Grumman Sustainability Report 2018	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
17		Northrup Grumman Sustainability Report 2019	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
18		Raytheon Annual Report 2020 (2019 not available)	Death	-	-	-	AVOID	
19	Gambling	Las Vegas Sands Sustainability Report 2017	Gambling Addiction	-	-	-	AVOID	
20		Las Vegas Sands Sustainability Report 2018	Gambling Addiction	-	-	-	AVOID	
21		Las Vegas Sands Sustainability Report 2019	Gambling Addiction	-	-	-	AVOID	
22	Ag Chemicals	Monsanto (Health) Sustainability Report 2017	Worker's Health	Denial	Denial	-	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	DENY

(continued)

Table A1. Issue, harm and solution focus and resulting typology

Table A1.

Report	Industry	Company report and year	Key controversial issue	Focus on issue	Harm mention	Solution	Initial typology	Strategy
23	Ag Chemicals	Nutrien (Env) Annual Report 2018	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	Operations	AVOID	DECOY
24		Nutrien (Env) Annual Report 2019	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	Aspirational	AVOID	
25		Syngenta (Env) Sustainability Report 2018	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	Aspirational	AVOID	
26		Syngenta (Env) Sustainability Report 2019	Pollinators and Waterways	-	-	Aspirational	AVOID	
27		Syngenta (Health) Sustainability Report 2018	Worker's Health	-	-	Aspirational	AVOID	
28		Syngenta (Health) Sustainability Report 2019	Worker's Health	-	-	Operations	AVOID	
29	Coal	Coal India Sustainability Report 2017	Climate Change	-	-	Operations	AVOID	
30		Coal India Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	-	-	Aspirational	AVOID	
31		Coal India Sustainability Report 2019	Climate Change	-	-	Operations	AVOID	
32		Shenhua Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	-	-	Operations	AVOID	
33	Gambling	MGM Resorts Sustainability Report 2019	Gambling Addiction	-	-	Operations	AVOID	
34	Ag Chemicals	Bayer (Env) Integrated Report 2018	Pollinators and Waterways	Denial	Denial	Aspirational	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	DAZZLE
35		Bayer (Env) Integrated Report 2019	Pollinators and Waterways	Denial	Denial	Aspirational	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	
36		Bayer (Health) Integrated Report 2018	Worker's Health	Denial	Denial	Operations	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	
37		Bayer (Health) Integrated Report 2019	Worker's Health	Denial	Denial	Aspirational	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	
38		Syngenta (Env) Sustainability Report 2017	Pollinators and Waterways	-	x	Aspirational	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	
39		Syngenta (Health) Sustainability Report 2017	Worker's Health	-	x	Aspirational	DISTRACT	

(continued)

Report	Industry	Company report and year	Key controversial issue	Focus on issue	Harm mention	Solution	Initial typology	Strategy
40	Arms	General Dynamics Annual Report 2017	Death	-	x	Selling Point	DISTRACT	
41		General Dynamics Annual Report 2018	Death	-	x	Selling Point	DISTRACT	
42		General Dynamics Annual Report 2019	Death	-	x	Selling Point	DISTRACT	
43		Raytheon Annual Report 2017**	Death	-	x	Selling Point	DISTRACT	
44		Raytheon Annual Report 2018	Death	-	x	Selling Point	DISTRACT	
45	Coal	Shenhua Sustainability Report 2017	Climate Change	-	x	Operations	DISTRACT	
46		Shenhua Sustainability Report 2019	Climate Change	x	-	Operations	DEFEND	
47		Galaxy Entertainment Annual Report 2017	Gambling Addiction	x	-	Operations	DEFEND	
48	Gambling	Galaxy Entertainment Annual Report 2018	Gambling Addiction	x	-	Operations	DEFEND	
49		Galaxy Entertainment Annual Report 2019	Gambling Addiction	x	-	Operations	DEFEND	
50		Galaxy Entertainment Annual Report 2017	Gambling Addiction	-	x	Operations	DISTRACT	
51		MGM Resorts Sustainability Report 2017	Gambling Addiction	x	-	Operations	DEFEND	
52		MGM Resorts Sustainability Report 2018	Gambling Addiction	-	x	Operations	DISTRACT	
53	Oil	PetroChina Sustainability Report 2018	Climate Change	x	-	Aspirational	DEFEND	
54		PetroChina Sustainability Report 2019	Climate Change	Justification	Justification	Aspirational	DEFEND/ DISTRACT	
Note(s): *became Nutrien 2018 **no sustainability report available								
Report	Industry	Company	Key controversial issue	Focus on issue	Harm mention	Solution	Initial typology	Strategy
55	Ag Chemicals	Bayer (Env) Integrated Report 2017	Waterways and Pollinators	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	<i>DISTORT</i>
56		Bayer (Health) Integrated Report 2017	Worker's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
57	Alcohol	Diageo Integrated Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
58		Diageo Integrated Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
59		Diageo Integrated Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
60		Pernod Ricard Integrated Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
61		Pernod Ricard Integrated Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	

(continued)

Table A1.

Report	Industry	Company	Key controversial issue	Focus on issue	Harm mentation	Solution	Initial typology	Strategy
62	Coal	BHP Annual Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
63		BHP Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
64		BHP Annual Report 2019	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
65	Gambling	Glencore Annual Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
66		Glencore Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
67		Glencore Annual Report 2019	Climate Change	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
68		Genting Sustainability Report (Singapore) 2018	Gambling Addiction	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
69		Genting Sustainability Report (Singapore) 2019	Gambling Addiction	x	Admit	Operations	ADMIT	
70	Oil	ExxonMobil Annual Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Aspirational	ADMIT	
71		ExxonMobil Summary Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	x	Admit	Aspirational	ADMIT	
72		ExxonMobil Summary Annual Report 2019	Climate Change	x	Admit	Aspirational	ADMIT	
73	Tobacco	PetroChina Sustainability Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Aspirational	ADMIT	
74		Japan Tobacco Annual Report 2018	Consumer's Health	-	x	Less-Harmful	DISTRACT	DEFLECT
75		Japan Tobacco Integrated Report 2019	Consumer's Health	-	x	Less-Harmful	DISTRACT	DEFLECT
76		PMI Annual Report 2019	Consumer's Health	-	x	Less-Harmful	DEFEND	
77	Alcohol	ABInBev Integrated Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	-	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	ADAPT
78		ABInBev Integrated Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
79		ABInBev Integrated Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
80		Heineken Integrated Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
81	Oil	Heineken Integrated Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
82		Heineken Integrated Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
83		Pernod Ricard Integrated Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
84		Shell Annual Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
85	Oil	Shell Annual Report 2018	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
86		Shell Annual Report 2019	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
87		Total Integrated Report 2017	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
88		Total Integrated Report 2018	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
89	Tobacco	Total Integrated Report 2019	Climate Change	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
90		BAT Annual Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
91		BAT Annual Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
92		BAT Annual Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
93	Tobacco	Imperial Brands Annual Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
94		Imperial Brands Annual Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
95		Imperial Brands Annual Report 2019	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
96		Japan Tobacco Sustainability Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
97	Tobacco	PMI Annual Report 2017	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	
98		PMI Annual Report 2018	Consumer's Health	x	Admit	Less-Harmful	ADMIT	