

Review

Reputational Risk and Sustainability: A Bibliometric Analysis of Relevant Literature

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Abstract: This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of reputational risk and sustainability. The research was conducted using the Scopus database, which returned 88 publications published during 2001–2020, revealing that the amount of research output within this field is limited, and more research output should be conducted in the field of reputational risk and sustainability. We identified nine research streams: reputation risk, reputation risk and sustainability, supply chain management, social responsibility, reputation risk management, strategic approach, sustainable development, corporate sustainability and risk assessment. This bibliometric analysis provides managerial and policy implications for sustainability consideration of reputational risk with perceptions to advance knowledge in this important research field.

Keywords: sustainability; reputation; risk; bibliography; literature review



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1. Introduction

This decade saw a rise in corporate sustainability reporting (Frost et al. 2005), which represents a trend in social and environmental accounting. Sustainability reporting deals not only with the present generation but also with future generations in regards to fiscal, environmental, and social success. Academic literature has established theories that aim to provide an explanatory context for increased accountancy in the social and environmental field, with the latest major development probably being the RRM thesis (Bebbington et al. 2008a).

The validity hypothesis (Parker 2005), perhaps the most prominent of theories, interprets environmental and social accounting as an improvement in traditional accounting and reporting in comparison to more radical theories. The critical legitimacy theory, however, has a lack of precision as Parker (Parker 2005) points out, that the RRM theory has a “greater clarity structure” of reporting purposes as contrasted with the theory of legitimacy in the case of corporate social responsibility (CSR). The study of the RRM proposes that CSR reporting should not only be interpreted as a reputational connection but as part of a corporate-led RRM (Bebbington et al. 2008a). The thesis will allow one to understand the operationalization of the relationship between sustainability and RRM in a business environment.

A mixed analysis of the work of Babington (Bebbington et al. 2008a; Unerman 2000) attacked Adams for not distinguishing himself from the philosophy of legitimacy. The subtle difference is whether or not authority exists, whereas credibility is comparatively significant (Bebbington et al. 2008a). The real point of dispute, though, tends to be that legitimacy can be perceived as relative and has been used for reputation in social and environmental accounting. Babington (Unerman 2000) states that this has happened only

rarely in social accounts, although Adams ([Adams and Larrinaga-González 2007](#)) insists that “the connections of credibility with news have been extensively examined”. In either case, the researcher suggests that the RRM study will lead to the need, and interpretation “of what happens in organizations, of the dynamics and interdependence of organizational systems, beyond the current theory of lawfulness” itself.

Hopwood ([Hopwood 2009](#)) notes that businesses are engaged in using environmental monitoring to “facilitate the creation of a modern and varied business brand”, rather than merely to enhance their credibility. It offers a set of examples that demonstrate that environmental reporting in the industry seems more to concentrate on actual actions and performance than policy ([Hopwood 2009](#)). ACCA’s results from Australia and New Zealand (2007) also indicate a commitment to presence rather than action following sustainability studies. It emerges from this that credibility cannot be enough to explain how sustainability reports tend to be more driven by brand and prestige issues than by transparency.

Reputation is the contemporary business’s most important commodity. Well, the known will lead to several promising results. Businesses with a solid, good reputation retain consumers and create market satisfaction, hire and sustain high-level staff, build long-term relationships with vendors, attract new buyers, obtain funding at reduced prices and deter future rivals from joining the industry. Since the investor expects that these businesses will achieve long-term profit and future prosperity, they have higher costs and market values. The respectable valuation varies between 20% and 90% of the overall market value of the company ([de Castro et al. 2004](#)). In their report, Wang and Smith ([Wang and Smith 2008](#)) contrasted a sample of the sizes of control companies ([de Castro et al. 2004](#)) with high prestige (from the list of American’s Most Admired companies). They noticed that the company’s prestige grows by about \$1.3 trillion above the average and suggested that the market-value increase is attributed to the high-profile companies’ growth in financial results and lower leverage (lower financial risk). Powerful, optimistic credibility undeniably offers the company certain observable advantages. However, reputation is a double-edged sword: on the one hand, a good reputation brings benefits to all stakeholders and, on the other hand, it places the business at risk of reputation ([Eccles et al. 2007](#)). The higher the credibility, the greater the likelihood that its harm would arise. It follows that the demands and aspirations for a highly regarded business are greater than for the one with little opinion. Therefore, any fault or slip is much more and painfully felt in terms of the former. The errors of a reputation-poor subject are best taken or should also be taken. We claim then that such an organization would have been expected. According to the principle “the bigger you get, the higher you fall” ([Honey 2009](#)), the businesses with exceedingly high prestige are, thus, burdened with greater risk of liability. If all of the stakeholder groups’ expectations are not met, so the company’s confidence will diminish and credibility will deteriorate. There would tend to be a crisis scenario that has unwanted economic consequences as well as psychological or social effects ([Valackienė and Virbickaitė 2011](#)). In light of this, reputation risk detecting and minimizing risk is a priority problem in the control of this risk.

Reputations affect various social circumstances, particularly those where actors make or are obliged to decide ([Bromley 2000](#)). These judgments may refer to the appreciation or values assigned to a particular object or person or group of social actors, the trustworthiness and efficiency of local hospitals or investment opportunities, worker performance, the successful care of the individual, the consistency of the teaching in schools or consumer goods brands or whether a meeting or location met their standards. Thus, human judgments and behavior appear to be precipitated by “reputational awareness” and experiences ([Bromley 2000](#)).

Once formed, it represents the status or respect of a certain object, individual, social category, commodity, organization, town, and the like ([Bromley 2000](#)). The prestige represents a collection of assumptions, principles, and beliefs. Renowned mechanisms are primarily discursive and focused on the sharing of images, perceptions, rumors, listening,

and explanations of experience between social actors. The creation and distribution of reputations in social networks and throughout the organizational and social sphere are primarily driven by micro-processes (O’Callaghan 2007). For instance, a big organization with competing and contrast views on a certain reputational object may appear in one field or, if appropriate, several fields. Over time, these perceptions either settle and become accepted and then are constantly repeated or decline over time until they are completely lost or revived by changes in events or situations. For starters, the Bristol tragedy was marked by two opposing sets of convictions regarding the credibility of medical practitioners (Kewell 2006). There are several convictions that child cardiac pediatric procedure is favorable and state that Bristol’s pediatric surgical team’s success is consistent with usual expectations of a “center of excellence”. However, an alternative approach appeared after new physicians and surgeons from other excellence centers in England and abroad, roughly 1988–1994, were admitted to the hospital. These recent entrant experts acknowledged that the success standards of other centers of expertise in the discipline are dangerously short of the fields encountered. These “recruits” to the Bridge Frontier Institute have, importantly, been able to see all the threats that their time-served counterparts cannot see (Weick 1995). This case, thus, highlights the common disparity in social players’ views of prestige, popularity, and esteem. It also highlights the risks of prestige.

Reputations reflect intangible properties especially for large organizations that invest heavily in print management and marketing, but also for people who perform their roles in daily life, such as medical professionals (Bromley 1993). The reputational information—an environment in which reputation and its influence are understood—is fundamental to the “sensory” systems of humans (Weick 1995), and probably forms much of our meetings in the social environment (Bromley 1993).

As a social institute or process by which habits are controlled and by which self-monitoring is used (Granovetter 1985). This especially applies to economic behavior that includes trust-enhancing models of trade and reciprocity in itself (Sasaki 2019).

Reputation serves as a foundation for relations of trust and trade and reciprocity between social players, thus, legitimizing intervention. Faith itself creates generally agreed standards of behavior and helps regulate against open usage by the related stakeholders of activities that are believed to be deviant, disloyal, malfeasant, or immoral (Granovetter 1985).

Reputation also leads to the ethical management of human behavior, by establishing, among other forces, trust and by generating the kinds of reputations that people either strive to or care about—exalted, neutral, indifferent, poor, and dubious (Bebbington et al. 2008a). Here, credibility functions as both a type of authority and a social lever that institutionalizes the understanding and imagery of a reputational entity. In the Bristol Royal Infirmary (BRI) situation, both young and existing medical professionals exploited inconsistent views of credibility to further their agenda. The rhetorical fights between these two also had reputed experiences and photographs (Kewell 2006).

The power dimension is recognized in sociology, particularly in the work of Bourdieu, where it is regarded as a source of capital that helps social actors to obtain economic, social, and symbolic influence in social, cultural, policy, and economic development and regulation (Granovetter 1985). This is the most important feature of society.

Reputation is the signaling impact of a reputation’s ongoing presence among the social processes which lead to the establishment of cultural values, laws, and procedures, as (Granovetter 1985) points out. It also involves institutions and behavior regulates, power relations, and individual mental archetypes. As a result, reputational information is latent in human behavior, and we, thus, behave as second nature. Most notably, it is implicit in the “mental models” and scripts used by social actors to formulate and work through behavior in daily life (Kewell 2007).

It is arguably reputation that is key to creating social risk, as well as the social development of other human relations trends such as economic trade. ‘risk construction as an Act consists of the assembling into mental templates or interpretive schemes of

thoughts, assumptions, sensations, pictures, images, impressions, and perception of threats, hazards, customs, and laws that help to decide reasonable and likely irrational modes of behavior, both necessary and associated risks' (McDonald et al. 2005). As a consequence, risk-building is an interconnected mechanism that involves confidence and credibility, developing mainly through an exchange of discourse on the threats, risks, and probabilities among social players. In the case of BRI, for example, "talk" was mostly about credibility. Histories and gossip were shared to help promote conflictive credibility and, thus, combat the disaster among medical experts (Teasdale 2002). The repeated dissemination and sharing of narratives, hearsay, and evidence, and misconceptions added to the integration and institutionalization of the influence of the crisis on legitimacy.

Therefore, a sense of risk must always be in place in some manner if it is to be socially developed. What social players are there to understand and believe about a person, entity, institution, place, or event who anticipates their view of an object and its risks and opportunities? Remembrance can help decide if this idea becomes dreaded, abhorrent, tempting, secure, or harmful (Kewell 2006). Then, this thought sets the stage for action and, depending on the situation, even inaction.

However, Eccles et al. (2007) state that most businesses handle their reputable risks inadequately. It appears to concentrate its efforts on overcoming the risks already posed to its reputation. The management of crisis a preventive strategy intended to minimize damages is not risk management. Companies do not typically notice or appreciate their reputation until they are harmed or destroyed. Then, they are trying to save and reconstruct it. However, this job turned out to be much simpler than the reputation to be built and sustained. This is illustrated by the study findings carried out between North American, European, and Asian business leaders. To the question: What is the most complicated process in reputation management? Development, restoration, or rehabilitation of reputation? A strong majority (66 percent) of respondents reported restoring their credibility, preserving their reputation 24 percent, and building 10 percent only.

The dramatics of reputational damages noted in recent years have led to the substantial rise in prestige and related risk, with the examples that follow: Enron, Arthur Anderson, World Com., Adelphia, and Tyco. Reputation risk is viewed by management and analysts as the greatest danger to the contemporary business research findings among senior risk managers, who have already been quoted, prove the greatest danger for the enterprise performing on the global market among 13 of the selected risk types. The next positions are regulatory danger, human resources risk, IT network risk, risk to the market, loan risk, nation risk, risk finance, terrorism, foreign exchange risk, natural danger hazard risk, political risk, and crime.

The credibility of the organization is multi-faceted and dynamic. Specialists from several fields, including accounting, economics, sociology, psychology, and marketing, make diverse concepts of science and study (Teasdale 2002). The following two should be cited: "a perceptual reflection of the past operations of the organization and the potential viewpoints that will explain the general appeal that the company is making to all its main components/interests as opposed to the other competitor representatives". From these concepts come a variety of essential reputational qualities.

Some bibliometric studies on risk assessments and management have been conducted in different study fields. Amin et al. (2019) used the bibliometric methodology to analyze research output on process safety and risk analysis, Fu et al. (2021) analyzed Arctic shipping risk management using bibliometric analysis, Nobanee et al. (2021) used a bibliometric method to analyze research output on sustainability and risk management, and Díez-Herrero and Garrote (2020) analyzed flood risk analysis and assessment research output using bibliometric analysis. Braun et al. (2019) conducted systematic and bibliometric methods to analyze the literature on sustainable remediation through the risk management perspective and stakeholder involvement, Xu et al. (2020) analyzed the existing literature on disruption risks in supply chain management using bibliometric analysis methodology, Ganbat et al. (2018) employed the bibliometric method to review the literature on risk

management and building information modeling for international construction, and [Han et al. \(2020\)](#) used a bibliometric overview of research trends on heavy metal health risks. [Fuentes Cabrera et al. \(2019\)](#) applied the bibliometric review methodology to analyze the literature on bullying among teens, ethnicity, and race risk factors for victimization. [Darabseh and Martins \(2020\)](#) used a bibliometric study and content analysis on risks and opportunities for reforming construction with blockchain, and [Da Silva et al. \(2020\)](#) conducted a bibliometric method to review research output on data mining and operations research techniques in supply chain risk management; to the best of our knowledge, we did not find any study that employed the bibliometric method to review existing research output on reputational risk and sustainability. By using 88 documents obtained from the Scopus database and analyzed using the VOSviewer, this research addresses several questions related to reputational risk and sustainability: (i) What is the current publication trend of reputational risk and sustainability research? (ii) What are the most influential documents, countries, authors, and journals of reputational risk and sustainability research? (iii) Which topics themes and streams involving reputational risk and sustainability research are the most recent or common among scholars? (iv) What are the directions for future research in the field of reputational risk and sustainability

2. Methods

We used two bibliometric approaches complementary to this. Both approaches were used to evaluate bibliographical data co-occurrences but at various stages and different outcomes. First of all, co-quotation analysis integrates all records in the scholarly reference list with each other and aggregates them into the number of co-occurrences for each pair of articles ([Hummon and Dereian 1989](#)). Therefore, as records appear in the same bibliography, they are co-cited. The study of co-citation should expose the practices of a research field, as the widely referenced articles are more likely than the less commonly cited works to co-cite them. As the number of citations was somewhat time-based, ‘classics’ are prominently included in the networks of co-citation, and form the basis for further study. Therefore, co-quotation analytics are “dynamic” since, after the documents are released, the amount of (co-)quoting is not set but may expand over time ([Nobanee et al. 2021](#)).

Secondly, bibliographic partners counted the number of sources exchanged in their bibliographies by two (or more) documents ([Hummon and Dereian 1989](#)). In comparison to co-citation analysis at the reference level, the bibliographical combination is the feature of referencing records: two documents are related if they share at least one similar reference. The approach is based on existing and recent works as a result of the independent bibliographical coupling from the numbers of citations obtained. The method is “static”, because after the papers were released, the reference lists do not shift. Therefore, as publishing is conducted, the degree to which records are related is apparent ([Nobanee 2020](#)).

These variations contributed to distinct but complementary findings in co-citation analyses and bibliographic coupling. Although the composition of the aggregate data is identical, the raw data in symmetric matrices with records such as column and row headers and the number of co-occurrences with the values were reorganized. In co-quote analyses, columns and row headers (e.g., network notes) were quoted and values (e.g., network ties) were co-quoted to each pair of the document(s). This data structure refers to a network layout. The bibliographical coupling method, on the other hand, contributes to network data with citations as nodes and the number of links as connections ([Nobanee 2021](#)). These matrices were then used for feedback for a UCINET version 6.581 network analysis. We used the Girvan–Newman clustering technique ([Rindova et al. 2005](#)) and the categorical core/periphery partition to detect subgroups within the networks. The network graphs were generated in the form of a NetDraw 2.153 spring embedding algorithm which found lots of articles in Scopus and analyzed their studies and found the following results.

The visualization of leading authors, countries, documents, organizations, and the most frequent keywords was conducted using the VOSviewer software, (Visualizing Scientific Landscapes) as the main source of analysis. This software was developed by the

Leiden University Centre for the Science and Technology Studies in the Netherlands. This software is based on an algorithm called “visualization of similarities” or VOS (Van Eck and Waltman 2020; Lulewicz-Sas 2017; Sarkar and Searcy 2016). The VOSviewer software can present the thematic flow of knowledge and identifying information clusters of the analyzed bibliographic data by possessing common characteristics of authors, countries, documents, affiliations, and occurrence of words (Moed 2010; Zhu et al. 2009; Khatib et al. 2021; Radicchi et al. 2004; Li et al. 2020).

3. Results

This section can be divided into subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation, as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

3.1. Document Regarding Keywords

Figure 1 shows the bibliographic coupling network of the most cited documents. This approach is especially suitable to map the study front, as stated in the last section since it is independent of quotes (which only last longer periods). If they share eight or more references with at least three other publications, the nodes representing referenced documents have a relation between them. This threshold was applied to limit the size of the network and to concentrate on scholarly conversations of important interconnections. We extracted the eight research clusters, which are illustrated by various node colors, within this already broad collection of 786 publications. Below, each cluster is listed briefly.

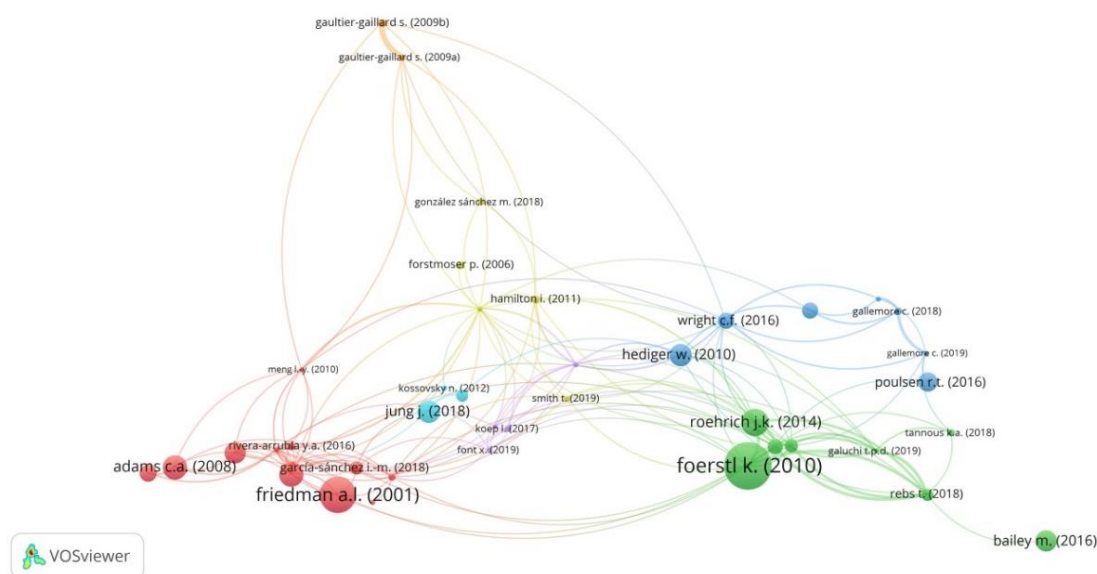


Figure 1. Document regarding keywords.

Table 1 shows the tabular explanation of the above diagram. Here we can see the name of documents and their number of citations regarding our searched keywords. Figure 2 presents the origins of research papers that can be seen in the following illustration. The concept of corporate integrity is discussed to some degree in all bibliographical coupling network papers. The present study indicates, however, that there is no one-definition consensus (Friedman and Miles 2001). We found that there remains a multi-theoretical basis within the theoretical dimension of corporate reputation research foundations, which ultimately gives rise to the multiple concepts that emerge in recent research (Bailey et al. 2016). A description was the most common finding of the bibliometric review. Lund-Thomsen et al. (2016) concentrate on the signaling impact of the reputation approach towards a resource-oriented reputation as an immaterial commodity that represents fame and respect. Most network work adds other aspects to this concept.

Table 1. Document regarding keywords.

Rank	Document	Citations	Rank	Document	Citations
1	(Reuter et al. 2010)	229	11	(Linterman et al. 2011)	45
2	(Friedman and Miles 2001)	135	12	(Bailey et al. 2016)	44
3	(Eccles et al. 2007)	101	13	(Lund-Thomsen et al. 2016)	37
4	(Knoepfel 2001)	85	14	(Turunen and Leipämaa-Leskinen 2015)	31
5	(Roehrich et al. 2014)	75	15	(O'Donovan et al. 2005)	31
6	(Adams and Frost 2008)	62	16	(Wright 2016)	28
7	(Legendre and Coderre 2013)	60	17	(Roberts et al. 2014)	28
8	(Hediger 2010)	50	18	(Fan and Stevenson 2018)	23
9	(Ilic et al. 2018)	49	19	(Kunitsyna et al. 2018)	22
10	(Patrignani et al. 2016)	49	20	(Jain et al. 2014)	18

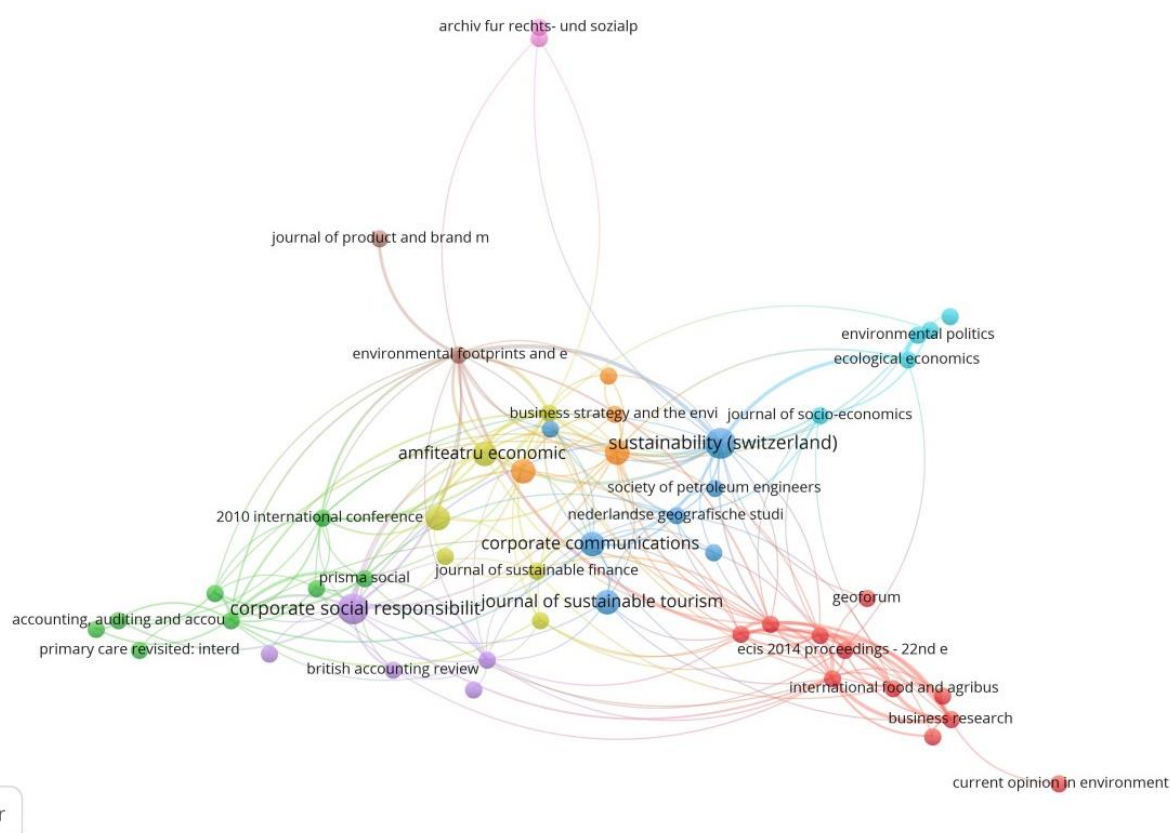


Figure 2. Sources of research articles.

3.2. Sources of Research Articles

Table 2 also provides publications that include a range of different credibility meanings. Some writers established their credibility definition based on their evaluations. Authors (Vlasic 2012) outlined three concepts: to be known, to be known about something, and to be generalized. The two dimensions of reputation, perceived efficiency and importance, are described by authors (Rindova et al. 2006). Walker (Walker 2010) gives core credibility qualities of perception, the sum of all stakeholders, and comparability as a product of two attributes—consistency of time and a positive to negative continuum. Figure 3 indicates to see those researchers and authors of research studies who have worked on our topic and keywords.

Table 2. Sources of searched documents.

Rank	Source	Documents	Citations	Rank	Source	Documents	Citations
1	<i>Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management</i> (Harland et al. 2003)	1	229	11	<i>International Journal of Accounting and Information Management</i> (Khelif and Souissi 2010)	1	45
2	<i>British Accounting Review</i> (Hasseldine et al. 2005)	1	135	12	<i>Current Opinion In Environmental Sustainability</i> (Koppenjan 2015)	1	44
3	<i>Harvard Business Review</i> (Aula 2010)	3	104	13	<i>Geoforum</i> (Swaffield et al. 2018)	1	37
4	<i>Corporate Environmental Strategy</i> (Bebbington et al. 2008b)	1	85	14	<i>European Accounting Review</i> (Cano-Rodríguez 2010)	1	31
5	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management</i> (Adams 2008)	3	82	15	<i>Journal of Product and Brand Management</i> (Matzler et al. 2008)	1	31
6	<i>Journal of Business Ethics</i> (Dowling 2006)	2	77	16	<i>Journal of Environment and Development</i> (Alix-Garcia et al. 2008)	1	28
7	<i>International Journal of Operations and Production Management</i> (Walker et al. 2014a)	1	75	17	<i>Supply Chain Management</i> (Finch 2004)	1	23
8	<i>Accounting, Auditing And Accountability Journal</i> (Adams 2008)	1	62	18	<i>Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues</i> (Havierníková and Kordoš 2019)	1	22
9	<i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i> (Orchiston 2012)	2	53	19	<i>Supply Chain Forum</i> (Tang et al. 2009)	1	18
10	<i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i> (Stanley et al. 2008)	1	50	20	<i>Business Strategy and The Environment</i> (Weber et al. 2010)	1	16

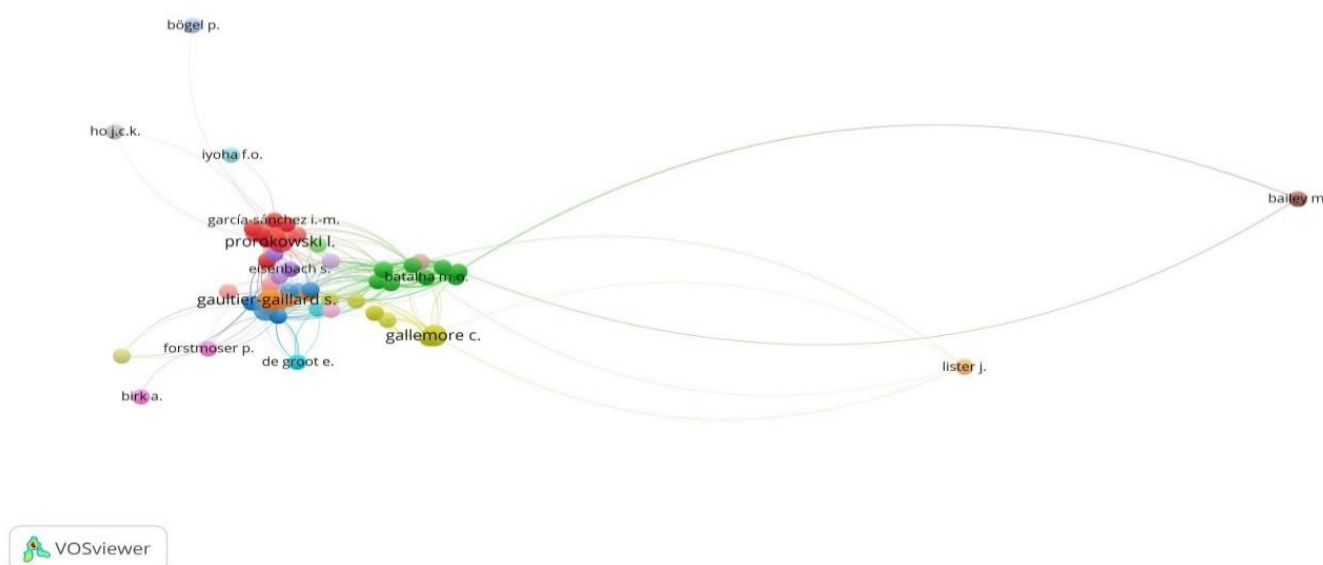


Figure 3. Search regarding authors.

3.3. Organizations Regarding Keywords

Table 3 presents the names of authors concerning their documents cited in multiple studies as well regarding our keywords, Figure 4 presents the VOSviewer of those organizations who worked on and researched our topic-related keywords. We can see the nodes and their connectivity related to these organizations. Table 4 presents the name of organizations and their citations with the ranks, and Figure 5 shows the keywords searched for publications according to the countries. The nodes show the links regarding our searched keywords. For a static explanation of Figure 5, we see Table 5 which indicates the country-wise searched results regarding our keywords. We can see that in the UK the documents regarding our keywords are 17, which is much higher than in other countries. At the same time, it can also be judged that the rate of citing the articles is also high in that country which is 347. Figure 6 describes the most commonly used keywords to define reputational risk and sustainability documents. The most commonly occurring subjects in the area can be calculated by this research. We looked at the keywords of the writers to carry out the study. We got 520 keywords in our survey (2647 papers). Just 520, which means 52.0 percent, appeared more than once. Specifically, more than 5 times were noticed for 329 keywords, 232 more than 10 times, and just 43 more than 50 times. Table 6 displays these keywords that appear over 20 times. Sustainability is the most recurring keyword for publications in sustainability. In Table 6, the total strength of the links show the number of links between one object and another item and the aggregate strength of links between one item and another. This importance implies that a keyword is significant in the field since a higher value means that it is connected more times with others. These values were used in the VOSviewer to represent the network keyword.

Table 3. Top cited authors.

Rank	Author	Documents	Citations	Rank	Author	Documents	Citations
1	(Hofmann et al. 2018)	1	229	11	(Knoepfel 2001)	1	75
2	(Foerstl et al. 2010)	1	229	12	(Walker et al. 2014b)	1	75
3	(Foerstl et al. 2010)	1	229	13	(Walker et al. 2014b)	1	75
4	(Foerstl et al. 2010)	1	229	14	(Roehrich et al. 2014)	1	62
5	(Foerstl et al. 2010)	1	135	15	(Adams 2008)	1	60
6	(Friedman and Miles 2004)	1	135	16	(Legendre and Coderre 2013)	1	60
7	(Friedman and Miles 2001)	1	101	17	(Bessa-Gomes et al. 2004)	1	50
8	(Eccles et al. 2007)	1	101	18	(Hediger 2010)	1	49
9	(Wang and Smith 2008)	1	101	19	(Clarkson et al. 2015)	1	49
10	(Howard et al. 2006)	1	85	20	(Gössling 2020)	1	49

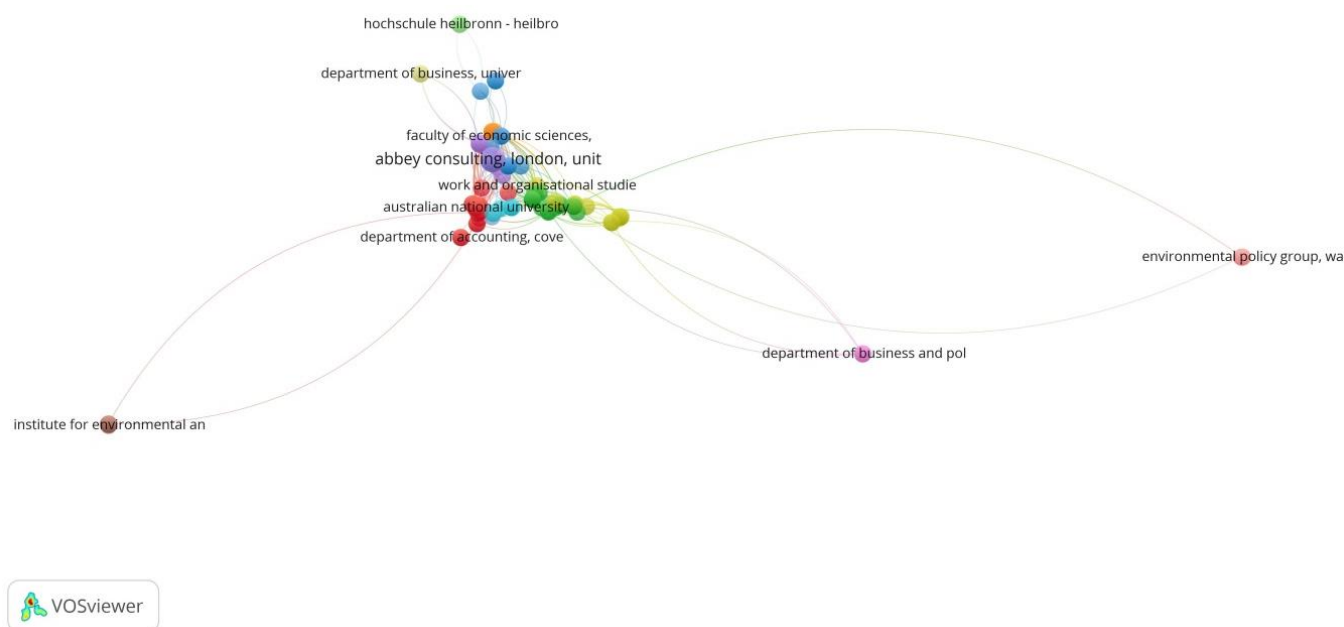


Figure 4. Organizations regarding keywords.



Figure 5. Country-wise searched result of keywords.

Table 4. Organizations regarding keywords.

Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations	Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations
1	European Business School (EBS), Rheingaustrasse 1, 65375 Oestrich-Winkel, Germany (Täube et al. 2012)	1	229	11	Faculty of Administration, Université De Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Qc J1k 2r1, Canada (Guruswamy Damodaran and Vermette 2018)	1	60
2	Fraunhofer Center For Applied Research on Supply Chain Services (SCS), Nordostpark 93, 90411 Nuremberg, Germany (Posselt and Förstl 2011)	1	229	12	Bern University of Applied Sciences, Swiss College of Agriculture Shl, Laenggasse 85, 3052 Zollikofen, Switzerland (Häni 2007)	1	50
3	Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Lange Gasse 20, 90403 Nuremberg, Germany (Schwemmer and Kübler 2016)	1	229	13	Beedie School of Business, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada (Su et al. 2018)	1	49
4	Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom (El Ansari et al. 2018)	1	135	14	Centre For Sustainable Tourism and Transport, Nhtv Breda University of Applied Sciences, Breda, Netherlands (Hall et al. 2015)	1	49
5	University Of Bristol, United Kingdom	1	135	15	Department Of Geography And Environmental Management, University Of Waterloo, 200 University Ave. West, Waterloo, on N2l 3g1, Canada (Fonseca 2010)	1	49
6	Media Tenor Institute for Media Analysis, Lugano, Switzerland (Eccles et al. 2007)	1	101	16	Department Of Geography, University of Oulu, Finland (Rämet et al. 2016)	1	49
7	Perception Partners, West Palm Beach, Fl, United States (Kaslow and Robison 1996)	1	101	17	Department of Management, Marketing and Entrepreneurship, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch 8140, New Zealand (Morrish et al. 2011)	1	49

Table 4. Cont.

Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations	Rank	Organization	Documents	Citations
8	Head of Rating and Index Research, Sam Sustainability Group, Zollikerstrasse 60, Ch-8702 Zollikon, Switzerland (Hummon and Dereian 1989)	1	85	18	School of Business And Economics, Linnaeus University, 39182 Kalmar, Sweden (Scott et al. 2016)	1	49
9	School of Management, University Of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom (Posselt and Förstl 2011)	1	75	19	School Of Hospitality And Tourism, University of Johannesburg, South Africa (Deen and Leonard 2015)	1	49
10	La Trobe University, Vic, Australia (Young and Nagpal 2013)	1	62	20	UQ Business School, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia (Artiach et al. 2010)	1	49

Table 5. Country-wise searched result of keywords.

Rank	Country	Documents	Citations	Rank	Country	Documents	Citations
1	United Kingdom	17	347	11	New Zealand	1	49
2	Germany	6	275	12	Norway	1	49
3	Switzerland	6	244	13	Spain	7	49
4	Australia	6	195	14	Indonesia	3	45
5	Canada	5	195	15	Denmark	3	43
6	United States	14	176	16	Russian federation	2	28
7	Netherlands	4	94	17	Poland	2	22
8	Finland	3	81	18	Italy	3	15
9	Sweden	3	57	19	France	4	13
10	South Africa	4	54	20	Uruguay	1	12

Table 6. Searched keywords.

Rank	Keyword	Occurrences	Rank	Keyword	Occurrences
1	Sustainability	21	11	Reputation	5
2	Sustainable development	14	12	Biodiversity	4
3	Corporate social responsibility	11	13	Commerce	4
4	Risk management	10	14	Environmental impact	4
5	Decision making	8	15	Environmental management	4
6	Reputational risk	7	16	Human	4
7	Risk assessment	7	17	Corporate image	3
8	Supply chain management	6	18	Corporate reputation	3
9	Article	5	19	Corporate sustainability	3
10	Financial performance	5	20	Ecosystems	3

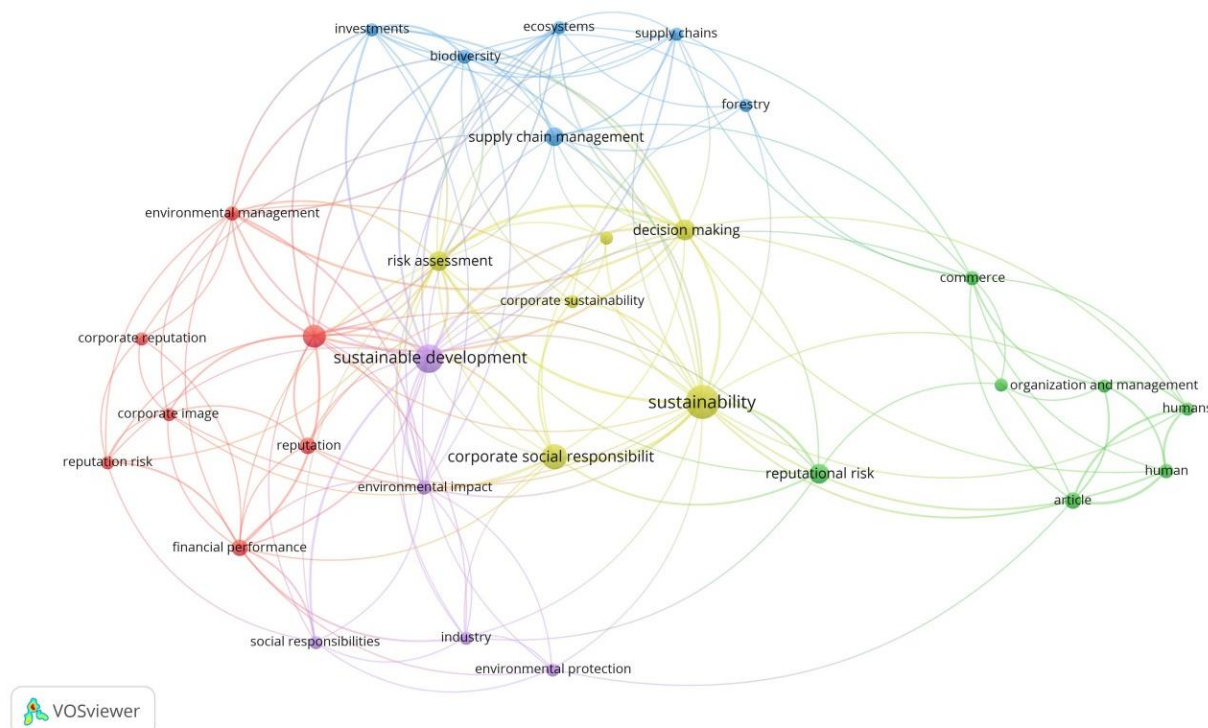


Figure 6. Searched keywords.

3.4. Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis or clustering is the process of grouping a collection of items to make them more like each other in some way than in other groups (clusters) within the same group (called the cluster). The key activity of exploratory data mining is common data processing techniques for many sectors, including pattern recognition, image processing, extraction of information, bioinformatics, image segmentation, computer animation, and machine learning. Our cluster analysis is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Cluster analysis.

Stream	Author	Purpose	Findings	Suggestions for Future Research (in the form of Research Questions)
Reputation Risk	(Bebbington et al. 2008b)	This paper aims to discuss the concept of disclosing corporate social responsibility as a consequence and as part of reputation risk management processes.	The definition of risk assessment credibility may better explain the process of disclosing corporate social responsibility.	Do the results change when we change the methodology to interviews and questionnaires?
	(Aula 2010)	This paper aims at investigating the rise of corporate social media reputational risks, exploring their menaces and opportunities for proactive reputation management by organizations.	The paper suggests that social media widens the range of identity hazards to improve risk dynamics and corporate strategic efforts. Nine concepts were addressed to business executives interested in the maintenance of the strategic reputation.	Are there some other factors that can affect the organization's reputation on social media platforms as well?

Table 7. Cont.

Stream	Author	Purpose	Findings	Suggestions for Future Research (in the form of Research Questions)
Reputation Risk and Sustainability	(Balachandran et al. 2011)	The paper aims to examine how a leading public corporation in Australia uses environmental reporting to address reputation risks emerging out of a proposed regulation.	The main conclusion of this paper were that the credit risk management (RRM) definition could help us understand what motivates but enhances the standard of sustainable reporting. “Honesty” is also illustrated as a feasible RRM tactic.	Can either of the results be changed if the research were to be carried out on more than 300 firms in Australia? Would there be any change in results if the same research method was carried out in UK firms?
Supply Chain Management	(Khan et al. 2009)	This paper aims to draw up a risk and supply chain management research agenda. This is accomplished by reviewing the supply chain risk literature and locating it within the general risk literature.	The paper indicates that the general literature includes a variety of key conversations about risks, in particular about qualitative rather than quantitative methods, which must be understood by supplier chain approaches to risk theology and risk management.	In the area of supply chain management, is the risk less well understood and less well developed?
	(Christopher and Peck 2004)	This paper aims to question the current canon and investigate the positioning of study in the area, along with literature taken from various related fields of science and practice that overlap.	It is maintained that risk perceptions and risk management methods differ considerably between SCM and similar disciplines.	Does it argue that attitudes to risk and approaches to risk management vary greatly in each aspect?
Social Responsibility	(Dowling 2014)	The purpose of this paper is to identify the principal sources of risk for the credibility of a business for the oversight of a board of directors.	The paper concludes that two aspects were usually occurring when a board of directors assumed formal responsibility for the health of its reputation. Firstly, the effect of their actions on the company’s reputation. The second is that the prestige of an organization is a crucial measure of the management team’s success.	Other than the board of directors, is there anyone else who can affect the company’s reputation?
Reputation Risk management	(Unerman 2008)	Focusing on the “Internal reporting and reputation risk management in businesses” as the target of this paper.	This statement stresses Bebbington et al.’s significance as an explanatory mechanism for CSR reporting of credit risk management theoretical proposals and offers three fields for further refining.	Are these some other variables that could take part in Babington’s theoretical propositions??

Table 7. Cont.

Stream	Author	Purpose	Findings	Suggestions for Future Research (in the form of Research Questions)
	(Adams 2008)	This essay aims to focus objectively on Bebbington, Larrinaga-Gonzales, and Moneva.	The paper showed that Bebbington et al.'s methodology could discourage reporting researchers from contributing to enhancing social and environmental efficiency.	What type of impact would be assumed if we change our derivatives and determinants?
Strategic Approach	(Araújo and Vinhado 2016)	The purpose of this paper is to research the credibility risk measurement in banking using a basic model that combines random effects and Logit models.	The findings suggest that the major banks in the study had the potential to absorb low-variance and probability concerns linked to reputational risk in 2015. In comparison, a major investment bank suffered from reputational issues.	If the rural bank's credibility vulnerability can be described as unfavorable, judgments by stakeholders are not only due to internal factors but also to external ones. However, what findings could be inferred if the study was carried out in banks in urban areas?
Sustainable Development	(Araújo and Vinhado 2016)	To analyze the sustainable development information framework.	The study indicates that S&T mobilization activities for sustainability are more likely to be successful by handling knowledge-action borders that strengthen the information they offer at the same time as it becomes more salient, reliable, and genuine.	Are there efficient frameworks for the introduction of a range of administrative structures that promote cross-border cooperation, translation, and mediation?
	(Sharpley 2000)	It suggests a sustainable development paradigm that compares the concepts of sustainable tourism with the philosophy of development and the notion of sustainability.	Tourism growth remains integrated into the philosophy of early modernization, whilst the ideals of sustainable tourism neglect the features of tourism production and consumption.	Is the suggested model applicable to anything other than tourism industries?
Corporate Sustainability	(Dyllick and Hockerts 2002)	This essay explores how the idea of sustainable growth developed over the last three decades and how it can be extended in particular to the corporate community.	The study proposed and established that the three requirements that managers have to follow for organizational sustainability are: eco-efficiency, socio-efficiency, and socio-effectiveness.	Does the triple-bottom-line integration have many doubts. If so, then how could we reduce these doubts in the future?
	(Linnenluecke and Griffiths 2010)	To explore this proposed connection between the organization's cultural orientation and the promotion of the ideals of corporate sustainability.	This paper argues that improvements at a surface level can offer a beneficial framework for shifting employee principles and attitudes or key perceptions by the publishing of organizational sustainability studies.	Is the proposed relationship between organizational culture and corporate sustainability alright or does it require further exploration?

Table 7. Cont.

Stream	Author	Purpose	Findings	Suggestions for Future Research (in the form of Research Questions)
Risk Assessment	(Budiman et al. 2020)	This document recommends an expanded BCMS risk management process that provides concrete BCMS measures and needs.	The system suggested takes advantage of a suite of computational approaches to improve and promote risk assessment and management within the familiar four-part framework.	Is the suggested framework suitable for all types of organizations? Does it impact some other external variables?
	(Jukka 2004)	The primary goal is to explain the obstacles to risk control presented by network collaboration.	In this paper, the basic framework of the risk management process was illustrated and risk management approaches in a dynamic network context were discussed.	How are risks and benefits exchanged in the collaboration of the network?

4. Discussion

Various results are worth noting from our bibliometric review; lots of publications and research were studied under Scopus. Next, we see organizational reputation experiments combined with subject-specific conceptualizations in a particular area of study. We are the first to expose and imagine the big picture of management and business studies research on credibility. Secondly, while our research improves and strengthens content reviews for covered literature, our conclusions and observations are confirmed by some of our analyses. For instance, co-citation analyses demonstrate the discipline of credibility analysis in the fields of finance, organizational science, and marketing. The findings of the bibliometric analyses are very real, we assume, because these are reflected in Bergh et al. (Kunitsyna et al. 2018). Not only the theoretical bases but also the value of the neighboring definition, such as image, identification, and status, are seen in the co-citation (Veh et al. 2019). This is important to resolve the gap in the corporate reputation definition since the bibliographic combination study helps one to report the heart and the front line of corporate reputation research systematically. The bibliographic connectivity network demonstrates that current science is primarily observational and contributes to ever-new scientific findings. On the one hand, this results in a build-up of corporate characteristics and perceptions but still contributes to a less accurate concept of what constitutes the image of the business as a whole. Furthermore, derived philosophical work may lead to further organizational credibility study to achieve incorporation.

5. Conclusions

This decade saw a rise in corporate sustainability reporting, which represents a trend in social and environmental accounting. Sustainability reports discuss concerns related not only to current generations, but also to future generations in the economic, environmental, and social sectors.

The purpose of this essay was to explore and encourage the scientific interpretation of the term, research into company credibility in management, and market studies. The sheer degree of credibility analysis in management and business studies indicates that this principle resonates in the academic world. Although available review approaches to narrative techniques are qualitative, we used bibliometric methods to perform a comprehensive review. This method is particularly helpful as detailed literary institutions ask scholars to keep up with a rising range of publications. This specifically relates to the credibility of the company. We have extracted a variety of research maps that include orientation both for expert academics in the field and beginners, based on both history and

recent developments, and accompanied by network visualizations. However bibliometric approaches are not substituted for thorough analysis and assessment of the results despite their superior objectivity and repeatability compared with qualitative reviews.

This research offers interesting insights on reputational risk and sustainability. The implications of the findings of our paper provide the basis for new applications of reputational risk and sustainability for business practices. Yet, similar to other studies, our research is affected by some limitations. First, the analyses depended on the choice of keywords. Another selection of keywords might have shown different results (Delafenestre 2019). Second, we relied only on the Scopus database as it is considered the most leading database of peer-reviewed articles, conference proceedings, and book chapters (Khatib et al. 2021). Third, the “Matthew Effect” may also have led to biased findings, when highly cited papers are blindly cited without checking their quality (Luther et al. 2020; Ball and Tunger 2005). In the cluster analysis section and Table 7, we converted the suggestions for future research for the analyzed papers into research questions.

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