



Evaluating the Integrated Reporting journey: insights, gaps and agendas for future research

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Abstract

Purpose

The aim of the paper is to identify key challenges, opportunities, strengths and weaknesses experienced by the integrated reporting idea since the IIRC's Discussion Paper was published in late 2011. It provides insights into the phases of the integrated reporting journey as investigated by accounting researchers, identifies important gaps in the literature, and sketches an agenda for future research.

Design/methodology/approach

The paper develops a theoretically informed analysis of published integrated reporting research articles using the *Idea Journey* theoretical framework. The paper draws upon academic analysis and insights published in 65 integrated reporting related articles across 83 accounting journals listed in the Scopus database.

Findings

A key insight of the paper is that the academic literature has not yet covered all stages of the integrated reporting idea journey. The highest proportion of articles provide insights in the generation and production phases of this journey, while there is relatively little research into the impact phase of the integrated reporting idea. Furthermore, the locus of research covered by the current integrated reporting literature is situated at macro- and meso-levels. This reveals opportunities for future research to explore, at a more detailed level, interactions between single individuals or small groups in implementing or understanding the integrated reporting idea.

Research limitations/implications

This paper focuses on the idea journey of the IIRC's version of IR. It identifies gaps regarding the stages of the integrated reporting idea journey that have not been covered by the extant academic literature and suggests some research areas that need to be addressed to help inform improvements in policy and practice. A key limitation is that it draws on a single communication channel, namely academic articles published in accounting journals, but it provides opportunities for considerable further developments.

Originality/value

The paper extends integrated reporting research by reconciling insights from an understandably fragmented emerging literature. It provides a multi-dimensional perspective on integrated reporting, highlighting the dynamics and interrelationships in the literature. It also helps inform improvements in research, policy and practice by identifying gaps

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3 regarding the stages of the integrated reporting idea journey that have not been covered by
4 the extant academic literature. Lastly, the paper builds on the work of innovation and
5 creativity scholars showing how the idea journey framework can be used to shape and add
6 coherence to accounting research.
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10 **Keywords:** Integrated Reporting, Idea Journey, IIRC, development of Integrated Reporting,
11 case studies.
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13 **Type:** Research paper
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Evaluating the Integrated Reporting journey: insights, gaps and agendas for future research

1 Introduction

Integrated reporting (IR) has evolved rapidly since the International Integrated Reporting Committee (IIRC – subsequently renamed the International Integrated Reporting Council) was founded in 2010 (Fries *et al.*, 2010) and since its initial discussion paper was published in late 2011 (IIRC, 2011). In 2015, the IIRC's then CEO, Paul Druckman, used a journey metaphor to explain developments in IR practice:

[IR] is a journey and it will take more than one reporting cycle to get there. As businesses start to use [IR] as a tool to better understand the connections between key resources and relationships that contribute to their success, and as a result make more informed decisions, the real value of integrated thinking and the integrated report will be realized (IIRC, 2015).

As IR practices have now had time to mature and become more widely adopted, this seems an opportune time to analyze and reflect upon the progression of IR. A structured analysis can help identify the nature of the challenges, successes, strengths and weaknesses that IR experienced across the whole of its journey (to date) in a way that might not be as clear when examining individual stages in the IR journey. The aim of this paper, therefore, is to analyze the overall IR journey to highlight these challenges, successes, strengths and weaknesses. While there are multiple versions of IR (e.g. as developed by Eccles *et al.* (2010) and in earlier iterations of the King Code), this paper will focus on the specific version of IR outlined in the IIRC's (2013) International IR Framework. This paper contributes additional insights to those provided in earlier reviews of the rapidly emergent IR academic literature, which synthesized research evidence on specific aspects of this IR journey (see, for example, de Villiers *et al.*, 2014; de Villiers *et al.*, 2017a; de Villiers *et al.*, 2017b; Dumay *et al.*, 2016; Velte and Stawinoga, 2017).

To achieve its aim, the paper analyzes published IR research studies and uses the *Idea Journey* theoretical framework (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017) to structure analysis of insights from these studies. The *Idea Journey* framework sets out five main phases of journey in the development and implementation of an idea. These are: idea generation, idea elaboration, idea championing, idea production and idea impact. At the time this study was undertaken, 83 journals listed in the Scopus database included the words accounting, auditing, disclosure, tax and/or accountability in their titles. We found that 65 IR-related articles were published in these journals from 2012 to 2017. A key insight from the theoretically informed analysis of this literature is that there is a lack of published research into IR at the final journey phase of *idea impact* – however other papers in this special issue of AAAJ do now provide new insights into this phase of the IR idea journey, as summarized in this paper.

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4 In addressing its aims, the paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 provides a brief overview of
5 IR as the context for the issues explored in the paper. Section 3 outlines and develops the
6 *idea journey* theoretical framework. Section 4 then explains the methods used to capture
7 and analyze insights from existing literature using the *idea journey* theoretical framework.
8 Section 5 analyzes insights from existing IR literature using the *idea journey* theoretical
9 framework in a way that explicitly identifies connections and gaps in these insights. Section
10 6 summarizes insights from other articles published in this special issue of AAAJ that begin
11 to address a major gap identified in the analysis of the existing literature. The final section
12 draws conclusions and sketches an agenda for future research based on insights emerging
13 from the analysis in this paper.
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16 17 18 **2 Overview of Integrated Reporting**

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20 According to the IIRC: “an integrated report is a concise communication about how an
21 organization’s strategy, governance, performance, and prospects, in the context of its
22 external environment, lead to the creation of value in the short, medium and long term”
23 (IIRC, 2013, p.7). The aim of an integrated report is to provide managers, investors and
24 other stakeholders with information about several interrelated dimensions that affect or
25 can be affected by organizations. These include: the external environment, six forms of
26 capital employed to create value (suggested as: financial, manufactured, intellectual,
27 human, social and relationship, and natural) and the value creation process (which describes
28 how organizations interact with both the external environment and the capitals (de Villiers
29 and Hsiao, 2018)).
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32 An integral component of the value creation process is the concept of integrated thinking.
33 The IIRC defines integrated thinking as “the active consideration by an organization of the
34 relationships between its various operating and functional units and the capitals that the
35 organization uses or affects” (2013, p. 2). Integrated reporting and thinking are promoted as
36 a practice aimed at helping companies address pressing environmental, social, and
37 governance issues in ways that enable them to prosper over the long term to the benefit of
38 both their shareholders and society at large (Eccles *et al.*, 2015).
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41 The IR framework aims to support organizations in discharging complex and interdependent
42 duties of accountability to those who are demanding an account of impacts of companies’
43 and other organizations’ activities (de Villiers and Maroun, 2018). In so doing, IR
44 incorporates novel ideas on disclosure that seek to contribute to the ability of organizations
45 to provide an account to providers of financial capital, stakeholders and the broader society
46 in a single report, and in a concise manner, covering material relationships between various
47 operating and functional units and the nature of the resources they use or affect, (IIRC,
48 2013).
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51 Since the release of the IIRC’s “International <IR> Framework” in December 2013,
52 accounting firms, corporations, public sector organizations and professional bodies across
53 the world have shown growing interest in IR (de Villiers *et al.*, 2014; de Villiers *et al.*, 2017a;
54 de Villiers *et al.*, 2017b; Dumay *et al.*, 2016). However, despite these developments, the
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3 exact purpose of IR is contested (Flower, 2015). Eccles *et al.* (2015, p. 8), for example, argue
4 that while the “connectivity of information” is the essence of IR, its meaning, message and
5 audience has evolved over time. From efforts of individual companies, through the
6 establishment of basic principles of IR practices, to forms of codification and
7 institutionalization aimed at supporting the implementation of an agreed-upon IR concept,
8 supported by principles and guidelines. The IR concept is also contested (Brown and Dillard,
9 2014; Higgins *et al.*, 2014; van Bommel, 2014), with a growing academic debate discussing
10 challenges associated with implementation of the IR framework (Dumay *et al.*, 2017;
11 McNally *et al.*, 2017). Despite IR being adopted internationally by a network of organizations
12 comprising over 1,750 participants across a wide range of sectors, the framework has not
13 yet achieved the IIRC’s vision of becoming the corporate reporting norm, and the IIRC has
14 set out plans to expand the pace and scale of IR adoption (IIRC, 2017).
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18 To broaden the adoption of the framework, in March 2017 the IIRC launched a global
19 consultation aimed at assessing the ‘successes and challenges’ of IR (IIRC, 2017). One of the
20 findings in the resulting summary report pointed to the lack of guidance and leading
21 practice examples as the main reasons for the struggle with the meaningful implementation
22 of IR within organizations
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25 In helping identify areas where academic studies could provide robust evidence of
26 developing IR practices, a comprehensive analysis of developments of IR throughout its
27 journey has the potential to provide academics, regulators and reporting organizations a
28 foundation upon which to keep building their IR research, policies, and practice. With this in
29 mind, the following section presents and develops the theoretical framing that has been
30 used to inform analysis of the empirical material in this paper.
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34 **3 Developing the *idea journey* theoretical framework**

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36 This paper conceptualizes and analyzes the development of IR as an ‘idea journey’. The ‘idea
37 journey’ is “the path followed by a novel idea from its conception to its successful
38 dissemination” (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017, p. 55). The theory was initially developed
39 in the innovation and creativity literature to provide an analytical tool that could inform
40 “how and when a novel idea either successfully moves through the entire journey,
41 ultimately changing the field, or gets “stuck” in any one phase or loop between phases”
42 (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017, p. 54). While alternative approaches have been outlined
43 before (Guthrie *et al.*, 2012; Dumay *et al.*, 2018), this conceptualization in this field is novel
44 and is used in this paper to assist in structuring analysis of the academic literature on IR
45 within the accounting domain. It thereby helps surface valuable insights into the types of
46 questions and areas of insight that IR accounting researchers have investigated, and helps
47 identify lacunas in the literature.
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51 The *idea journey* comprises a sequence of phases starting with idea generation and then
52 progressing through idea elaboration and idea championing, ending in idea implementation.
53 The idea generation phase is the process of generating a novel and useful idea. This phase
54 concludes when a single, novel idea that is deemed “more promising, useful, or valuable
55 than others” (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017, p. 55) is selected. The idea that is selected
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3 toward the end of this phase is merely a vague idea or core concept to be elaborated upon
4 in future phases. Analysis later in this paper demonstrates that, in the context of IR, the idea
5 for this new accounting and reporting framework was shaped by a variety of different
6 elements.
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8 The idea elaboration phase involves “systematically evaluating a novel idea’s potential and
9 further clarifying and developing the idea [...] During this phase, the idea moves from a
10 vague concept [...] to a more developed form that is sharable with others” (Perry-Smith and
11 Mannucci, 2017, p.57). In IR’s elaboration phase, after the idea of an IR framework was
12 incorporated in the IIRC’s Discussion Paper, concepts were elaborated through a multi-
13 stakeholder engagement consensus-building process that culminated in the publication of
14 the “International <IR> Framework” in 2013 (IIRC, 2011; 2013).
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18 The idea championing phase “is the active promotion of a novel idea, aimed at obtaining
19 approval to push the idea forward” (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017, p.58). At this stage,
20 the idea is launched into the field, articulating a compelling case in its favour and
21 underlining the positive impact it would have on organizations and/or the field. In this
22 phase, for IR to fulfil the IIRC’s long-term vision and transform IR into the worldwide norm
23 for corporate reporting, the IIRC needed the consistent support of a wide range of
24 institutions and organizations in a variety of fields.
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27 The final phase, idea implementation, can be divided into two sub-phases: idea production
28 and idea impact (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017). During the *idea production* sub-phase,
29 the idea is turned into something tangible. This sub-phase includes provision of detailed
30 steps to follow in converting the idea into a finished product, service, or process. For
31 example, an organization that decides to adopt IR may provide internal support and
32 practical training that helps the IR production team convert the ideas in the IIRC’s IR
33 framework into an actual integrated report. During the *idea impact* sub-phase, the new idea
34 is accepted, recognized, and used by organizations in the field. If an idea gets through the
35 production and impact sub-phases, changing existing standards and becoming a new
36 creative reference point for the field, the idea is then regarded as having successfully
37 affected the field. For example, to be considered successful, IR cannot just be turned into a
38 physical artefact in the form of published integrated reports, but may also need to be
39 recognized widely by organizations in the field through awards and rankings of these
40 reports.
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44 Journeying is an allegory often promoted in business discourse to symbolize organizational
45 adaptation, learning and advancement (IIRC, 2015; KPMG, 2013; WBCSD, 2014; Morgan,
46 2006). However, despite its popularity, the journey metaphor has been criticized for its
47 ambiguity. For example, Milne *et al.* (2006, p.825) argue that “through adopting an infinite
48 process approach implying progress over time, [organizations] can continue to defer
49 addressing key moral issues”. One risk of this framing, especially in the IR context where the
50 IIRC is currently seeking to extend the impact of the IR framework (with mixed results), is
51 that it might be read to imply an inevitable progression from generation to impact. This
52 paper does not want to suggest that. While we deal with five sequential phases of the idea
53 journey framework, we use these phases as heuristics for developing an understanding of
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how (i.e. progressing through phases or looping between phases) and to what extent (i.e. moving across the entire journey or being abandoned prematurely) a novel idea develops.

The use of idea journey phases to conceptualize the development of the IR field not only illuminates the problems and issues researchers are investigating, but also helps identify gaps. The next section outlines the research method that was used to collect, analyze and structure the data into the five stages of the idea journey framework.

4 Method

To determine the broad areas and foci of research covered by IR research published in peer-reviewed accounting journals over the six-year period 2012 to 2017 firstly required identification of which journals should be included in the study. Given the quality of filtering criteria used in selecting journals for inclusion in the Scopus database, it was decided to analyze IR articles published in accounting journals within Scopus. For this purpose, we identified 83 Scopus listed journals that included the words accounting, auditing, disclosure, tax and/or accountability in their title.

A search was undertaken from these 83 journals for the period January 2012 to December 2017. The length of time was important to investigate phases of the IR idea journey. The IIRC's Discussion Paper *Towards Integrated Reporting* was launched at the end of 2011 bringing together "world leaders from the corporate, investment, accounting, securities, regulatory, academic, civil society and standard-setting sectors to develop a new approach to reporting" (IIRC, 2011), outlining the steps towards IR's future development and adoption. Although the IIRC had been formed in 2010, and there had been earlier versions of IR pre-dating the IIRC's formation, the 2011 discussion paper represented the first widespread dissemination of the IIRC's vision of IR so represented the first stage of the idea journey for this version of IR. The end point of December 2017 was chosen on the pragmatic basis that this was the last possible date to capture data before completing this paper.

To identify IR articles from the corpus of all articles published in these journals over the 6 year period of analysis, structured searches were conducted for all articles that had the term 'integrated reporting' in their title, keywords (where available) and/or the abstract. In total 65 journal articles¹ met these criteria, so were identified as addressing the IR idea. For each journal that published one or more IR-related article(s) over the period, Table 1 shows the number of articles identified per journal per year.

Table 1 – Distribution of Integrated Reporting accounting research over the six-year period 2012 to 2017

journals		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOT
Ab	<i>Abacus</i>						1	1
ABR	<i>Accounting and Business Research</i>					1	1	2
AF	<i>Accounting Forum</i>					1	1	2

¹ We included all journal articles except calls for papers, book reviews, teaching cases, short commentaries, poems or editorial communications.

journals		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOT
AH	<i>Accounting Horizons</i>	1						1
AAAJ	<i>Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal</i>			6	2		1	9
AOS	<i>Accounting, Organizations and Society</i>						1	1
AAR	<i>Australian Accounting Review</i>						2	2
BRIA	<i>Behavioral Research in Accounting</i>				1			1
BAR	<i>British Accounting Review</i>		1		1	1	1	4
CPA	<i>Critical Perspectives on Accounting</i>				4	2	1	7
EAR	<i>European Accounting Review</i>						1	1
IJDAR	<i>International Journal of Digital Accounting Research</i>	1						1
IAE	<i>Issues in Accounting Education</i>				1			1
JAPP	<i>Journal of Accounting and Public Policy</i>				1		1	2
JIFMA	<i>Journal of International Financial Management and Accounting</i>			1			1	2
MAJ	<i>Managerial Auditing Journal</i>				1	2	1	4
MEDAR	<i>Meditari Accountancy Research</i>				3		12	15
QRAM	<i>Qualitative Research in Accounting and Management</i>					1		1
RQFA	<i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>					1		1
SEAJ	<i>Social and Environmental Accountability Journal</i>				1			1
SAMPJ	<i>Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal</i>			1	4	1		6
Total number of articles		2	1	8	19	10	25	65

The reason for this filtering methodology is conceptually similar to the method used in Unerman and O'Dwyer (2010) and Dumay *et al.* (2016). Authors of journal articles are, in effect, expected to flag up the main focus of their paper in its title, key words and abstract – so any articles whose authors considered their article to be focusing on addressing IR should have this reflected in their title, keywords and/or abstract. However, it is possible that for some articles the key focus might not be reflected in the title, keywords or abstract. This is a limitation of the paper. Nonetheless, given that the whole population of articles has been analyzed, if the main focus of a small number of articles was not reflected in their title, keywords or abstract, this theoretical potential for an error should not materially affect the overall picture portrayed by the results of the study (Unerman and O'Dwyer, 2010).

Another important limitation is that this review is restricted to one communication channel, namely academic journal articles. Previous research has noted that this channel is not always appropriate for capturing all academic research (Dumay *et al.*, 2016). Practitioners' journals, research monographs, books and conference proceedings are all channels that scholars utilize to engage with a wider audience. These outlets provide insights to help develop accounting research and practice related to IR, and their outputs should be considered in any future studies of this type.

All 65 articles identified through the above processes were downloaded and a systematic analysis of these articles was carried out to identify the purposes and the key themes of each article. A theme table was prepared for each article which summarized these themes though recording the article's: keywords, research method, nature of the study, focus of the research, theory used (where available), jurisdiction, research design, and locus of the article's inquiry in terms of macro-, meso- or micro-level analysis. At the macro-level, researchers are interested in exploring social structures and institutions. In the context of

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3 IR, macro-level research could include the study of the forms of governance in the context
4 of accounting standard setting. At the meso-level, researchers investigate larger groups and
5 the interaction between groups. Within the IR field, for example, this level of inquiry could
6 comprise studies into how the accounting profession is involved in the formation,
7 development and evolution of IR practices or the extent to which organizations embrace IR
8 ideas. Finally, at the micro-level researchers examine detailed levels of interaction and are
9 interested in how the perceptions of single individuals or small groups are influenced by the
10 social context. An example of micro-level research could include the study of one-to-one
11 interactions between organizational actors in implementing or understanding the IR idea.
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14 The theme table was useful for gaining a sense of the different types of issues and problems
15 being investigated and discussed in the IR accounting academic literature, how often these
16 problems were explored, from what perspective and by what journals. Once the theme
17 table was constructed, core categories related to the concept of the 'idea journey' (Perry-
18 Smith and Mannucci, 2017) were identified and individual themes were grouped under
19 these categories. The data analysis was an iterative process with the inquiry moving
20 between the information found in the literature reviewed and the theoretical framing
21 adopted, until a conceptual structure of the field was formed. Even after the first
22 classification was finalized, we continued searching for newly published relevant articles and
23 updated the data set where necessary. This allowed the grouping of IR research idea into
24 the five broad sequential phases of the journey:
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- 28 1. *idea generation*: includes research analysing the process of shaping the IR idea from the
29 grouping and integration of many sources of knowledge;
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- 31 2. *idea elaboration*: involves studies that investigate the processes whereby the IR idea
32 was assessed and developed (this includes, for example, research that analyzes the
33 ways in which the IR idea was presented to the community, discussed, tested and fed-
34 back);
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- 36 3. *idea championing*: includes research that explores the potential for the IR idea to obtain
37 influence and legitimacy at the level of the organization and/or the field (this
38 comprises, for example, research that analyzes how the business case for IR was
39 formulated and how approval was sought);
40
- 41 4. *idea production*: involves studies that investigate the wider processes whereby the
42 conceptual idea of IR is turned into something tangible (this includes, for instance,
43 research that analyzes the specifics that help organizations convert the ideas of the IIRC
44 into practice);
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- 46 5. *idea impact*: includes research that explores the how and to what extent the IR idea
47 comes to be accepted and recognized in the field (this includes, for instance, research
48 that examines how the idea overcomes resistant from field members or impacts
49 development of the field).
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52 The data for each of these broad categories are presented and analyzed in the next section
53 of this paper where the IR idea journey is presented and critically discussed. To help the
54 discussion, the results are presented according to the sequential structure of the theoretical
55 framing.
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5 The journey of the Integrated Reporting idea

Table 1 shows that IR has been the subject of a growing volume and scope of research studies. The volume of publications has increased considerably over time: from two journal articles published in 2012 to 24 in 2017. Research dealing with issues related to IR was not evenly distributed across the journals reviewed, with a large proportion of articles concentrated in a small number of journals: five journals (*Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*; *Meditari Accountancy Research*; *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*; *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*; and *the British Accounting Review*) accounted for almost 70% of the articles.

Table 2 presents a schematic illustration of the articles that have been published, structured around the five phases of the idea journey framework which they primarily address. Each article in Table 2 has been categorized into one of the idea journey phases according to our interpretation of its primary purpose, as denoted by dark grey shading in the table. However, as these articles were not produced with the intention of fitting into the stages of the idea journey framework, most studies provide insights that span more than one stage of the idea journey framework. We have therefore classified each article according to our interpretation and understanding of the stage of the IR idea journey that its insights primarily inform. We also show in lighter shading other stages of the IR idea journey that each paper covers but less fully than the main stage it covers. Each article's locus of inquiry (macro, meso or micro) is noted within the cell shaded for its primary purpose. The following sub-sections synthesize the key insights produced by the body of literature we have classified as relevant to each phase in the IR idea journey (idea generation, idea elaboration, idea championing, idea production and idea impact).

Table 2 - Integrated Reporting accounting research published between 2012 and 2017, classified by phase

Journal Articles	Phases of the idea journey framework				
	generation	elaboration	championing	production	impact
Gonzalbez and Rodriguez (2012)	macro				
Cheng <i>et al.</i> (2014)	macro				
Flower (2015)	macro				
Thomson (2015)	macro				
Adams (2015)	macro				
Reuter and Messner (2015)	macro				
Vinnari and Dillard (2016)	macro				
Rowbottom and Locke (2016)	macro				
Beattie and Smith (2013)		macro			
de Villiers <i>et al.</i> (2014)		macro			
Brown and Dillard (2014)		macro			
Atkins <i>et al.</i> (2015a)		macro			
Atkins <i>et al.</i> (2015b)		macro			

Journal Articles	Phases of the idea journey framework				
	generation	elaboration	championing	production	impact
Simnett and Huggins (2015)		macro			
Tweedie and Martinov-Bennie (2015)		macro			
Haller and van Staden (2014)		meso			
Coulson <i>et al.</i> (2015)		meso			
Rambaud and Richard (2015)		meso			
Dumay <i>et al.</i> (2017)		meso			
Chaidali and Jones (2017)		meso			
Maroun (2017)		meso			
Ballou <i>et al.</i> (2012)			macro		
Owen (2013)			macro		
van Bommel (2014)			macro		
Steyn (2014)			macro		
Bernardi and Stark (2018) ²			macro		
de Villiers and Sharma (2016)			macro		
Baboukardos and Rimmel (2016)			macro		
Ahmed Haji and Anifowose (2016)			macro		
Dumay <i>et al.</i> (2016)			macro		
Humphrey <i>et al.</i> (2017)			macro		
Stubbs and Higgins (2014)				macro	
Cohen <i>et al.</i> (2015)				macro	
Setia <i>et al.</i> (2015)				macro	
Haji and Anifowose (2016)				macro	
Gunarathne and Senaratne (2017)				macro	
Venter <i>et al.</i> (2017)				macro	
Roslender and Nielsen (2017)				macro	
Reimsbach <i>et al.</i> (2017)				macro	
Melloni <i>et al.</i> (2017)				macro	
García-Sánchez and Noguera-Gámez (2017)				macro	
du Toit (2017)				macro	
de Villiers <i>et al.</i> (2017a)				macro	
Higgins <i>et al.</i> (2014)				meso	
Stent and Dowler (2015)				meso	
Adams <i>et al.</i> (2016)				meso	
Haji and Hossain (2016)				meso	
Oliver <i>et al.</i> (2016)				meso	
Adams (2017)				meso	
Lodhia and Stone (2017)				meso	

² This paper was published in 2016 as article "In Press, Corrected Proof" (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2016.10.001>) yet included in a regular issue only in 2018.

Journal Articles	Phases of the idea journey framework				
	generation	elaboration	championing	production	impact
Del Baldo (2017)				meso	
du Toit <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Dumay and Dai (2017)				meso	
Guthrie <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Lai <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Macias and Farfan-Lievano (2017)				meso	
McNally <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Segal <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Silvestri <i>et al.</i> (2017)				meso	
Haji (2015)				meso	
Atkins and Maroun (2015)					macro
Zhou <i>et al.</i> (2017)					macro
Barth <i>et al.</i> (2017)					macro
Lee and Yeo (2016)					macro
Robertson and Samy (2015)					meso

	Phase most closely covered by an article
	Phases more peripherally covered by an article

5.1 Idea generation phase

This phase covers the processes of generating the IR idea. It includes eight articles that provided insights into the politics of standard-setting, focusing on both the processes and the various bodies that contributed to shaping the emergence of the IR framework. This literature highlighted that for the IIRC's IR Framework to implement radical changes in business models, the standard-setting process needed to stimulate pluralistic engagement around the nature and role of accounting measures and how they might better serve the needs of a broad range of members of society. A number of these studies set out and discussed the history of the IIRC, claiming that the approach to IR had been 'captured' by preparers and the accountancy profession, resulting in movement away from its original objectives (Flower, 2015; Thomson, 2015; Adams, 2015). These studies revealed important tensions in the network of bodies engaged in developing and promoting IR (Rowbottom and Locke, 2016), and analyzed active lobbying behaviour toward the IIRC – with preparers engaging more heavily than users and emphasising investor needs and shareholder value creation (Reuter and Messner, 2015). This literature also provided insights on key issues that were debated in relation to the IIRC's consultation processes that sought views from stakeholders (Cheng *et al.*, 2014; Gonzalbez and Rodriguez, 2012), arguing that a more democratic form of governance in the process for developing the IR framework would better serve progressive social programmes (Vinnari and Dillard, 2016).

5.2 Idea elaboration phase

This phase is concerned with the process of assessing and further developing the potential of the IR idea, and comprises 13 articles. This literature highlighted the numerous theoretical and empirical challenges associated with understanding and developing IR ideas. Drawing upon academic analysis and insights provided in the early stages of IR academic literature, De Villiers *et al.* (2014) raised awareness of the field's potential in a systematic fashion. The key insights produced by accounting research relevant to this phase emerged from two avenues of investigation: the effectiveness of IR and the potential for IR to bring about organizational change.

To increase the effectiveness of IR, some studies suggested the development of new approaches. Simnett and Huggins (2015), for instance, argued that the market-based benefits of adopting the framework must be demonstrated for IR to develop traction and international acceptance, and noted that the development of a sophisticated business case informed by research would be critical to the uptake of the framework. Coulson *et al.* (2015), instead, illuminated the potential tensions between multiple capitals and provided normative insights into the need for engagement on the philosophies of integrated thinking and symbolism of capital. Trust (or the lack of it) can also play an important role in the promotion of IR ideas. Chaidali and Jones (2017) conceived IR as a "trust-building process" and considered the stages in which the IIRC disseminated its proposals to build trust in the IR initiative. Other studies advanced examples of alternative reporting models, such as the value-added statement (Haller and van Staden, 2014), the 'Triple Depreciation Line' model (Rambaud and Richard, 2015), and an assurance framework for integrated reporting (Maroun, 2017). A significant aspect of these accounting studies is the general proposition that, to increase its effectiveness, IR should include information of the monetary effects of different types of capital in an ecological accounting context.

Research within this phase also provided insights into the potential of IR to bring about organizational change. Tweedie and Martinov-Bennie (2015), for example, showed that the IR idea has moved away from the key tenets of prior social and environmental reporting frameworks. Even though their article may appear to cover similar ground to Flower (2015), Thomson (2015) and Adams (2015) (and there are, indeed, overlaps), these other papers mostly commented on the process whereby the IIRC finalised the IR framework, whereas Tweedie and Martinov-Bennie (2015) mostly dealt with the IR framework moving forward and thus contributed more to elaborating the IR idea rather than to critiquing the generation of the IR idea. Consequently, Tweedie and Martinov-Bennie (2015) argued that for IR to make a difference in organizations and broader society, it should contribute to a broader social transformation in corporations and financial markets, rather than becoming another reporting framework. Brown and Dillard (2014) similarly elaborated rather than critiqued the generation of IR, when they critically assessed the value of IR as a sustainability change initiative going forward. They argued that the IIRC's proposals ignored and obscured other possible pathways that would be based on stakeholder accountability and critical framings in closing down around business case framings of social and environmental reporting and sustainability.

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3 Other researchers examined both the enablers and barriers to implementing IR (Dumay *et al.*, 2017) and maintained that the IR Framework's business model concept offers a
4 powerful overarching idea within which to refocus the accounting for non-financial capital
5 debate (Beattie and Smith, 2013). For example, Atkins *et al.* (2015a) suggested that IR is
6 unlikely to change how large companies do business in order to address major societal and
7 environmental problems in the short-term. However, rendering visible the costs of these
8 problems through forms of monetization could encourage integrated thinking and
9 sustainable business models. Other research focused on how IR practices could become
10 institutionalized through practices of integrated private reporting (Atkins *et al.*, 2015b)

14 5.3 Idea championing phase

16 This phase involves promoting the IR idea through obtaining support to push the idea
17 forward. Research in this phase includes 10 articles that provided theoretical and empirical
18 insights into the various ways in which the IR idea sought to gain authority and traction.

21 Accounting scholars have highlighted that for IR ideas to progress successfully, the
22 multiplicity of views on this form of disclosure need to be reconciled to make it acceptable
23 to, and legitimate for, a broad audience. Otherwise, IR ideas risk becoming captured by
24 investors and accountants, leading to local private arrangements rather than ideas
25 acknowledged and accepted by the entire field (van Bommel, 2014). The IIRC's attempts to
26 institutionalize IR as a practice is a good example. The study by Humphrey *et al.*, (2017)
27 demonstrated how much the IIRC's prospects for success in reconfiguring the corporate
28 reporting field depended on its ability to reconfigure the mainstream investment field. By
29 examining emergent IR practice (Dumay *et al.*, 2016), the literature showed that it was
30 unlikely that IR would be able to provide all the information currently reported in GRI-type
31 reports (de Villiers and Sharma, 2016). This strand of research critically analyzed the case
32 that the adoption of an integrated approach improves the usefulness of financial reporting
33 for investors (Bernardi and Stark, 2016; Baboukardos and Rimmel, 2016).

37 While the intended audience of the report in the framework are the providers of financial
38 capital, managers are more motivated by its legitimizing potential in compiling an integrated
39 report than in satisfying investor needs (Ahmed Haji and Anifowose, 2016; Steyn, 2014).
40 Lastly, some empirical research investigated the relationships between the accounting
41 profession and IR ideas examining the influence IR could have on the education and training
42 of accountants (Owen, 2013), finding that when accounting professionals are involved, they
43 have an important role in integrating non-financial reporting with traditional financial
44 reporting (Ballou *et al.*, 2012).

48 5.4 Idea production phase

50 This phase is the process of turning an idea into something discernible, such as a product or
51 a service. We identified 29 articles that explored how IR ideas are understood and
52 ultimately operationalized. There are several insights that emerged from this body of
53 literature. What is particularly significant is its focus on the dynamics of adoption and
54 implementation of IR. We have grouped these into 3 areas: the role of IR in shaping
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3 organizations' internal processes; the areas and directions of IR development; and the
4 influence of IR on stakeholders' information processing.
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6 A key insight is that IR's development strongly depends on its (yet to be demonstrated)
7 capacity to affect organizations' internal processes. One stream of research examined the
8 roles of motivation and incentives systems in the production of IR. McNally *et al.* (2017), for
9 example, found that preparers were unconvinced that integrated reports were taken
10 seriously by investors. As a result, IR ideas were felt to be imposed on existing internal
11 processes with the reporting guidelines used as mere disclosure checklists. García-Sánchez
12 and Noguera-Gómez (2017) showed that firms' incentives were the main determinants of
13 voluntary adoption of IR. Adopting a different perspective, Stubbs and Higgins (2014)
14 studied the potential of IR to foster transitions to more sustainable business practices. They
15 found that while organizations that produced some form of integrated report were
16 changing their processes and structures, the nature of this change was incremental rather
17 than radical and transformative. Finally, Adams (2017) examined the complex
18 interrelationships which influenced the ability of organizations to create value for their
19 providers of finance and other stakeholders, finding that the IR framework influenced
20 cognitive frames, resulting in awareness of the importance of environmental, social and
21 governance issues together with a broader view of value creation.
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26 Empirical research investigating specific aspects of IR practice provided insights into how
27 integrated thinking is considered and applied within organizations (Oliver *et al.*, 2016;
28 Venter *et al.*, 2017). Accounting scholars have highlighted how specific principles of IR are
29 implemented by preparers (du Toit, 2017; Lai *et al.*, 2017; Silvestri *et al.*, 2017). Setia *et al.*
30 (2015) analyzed the effect of the introduction of IR regulation while other studies
31 investigated the role and the effectiveness of internal auditing in the context of integrated
32 reports (Haji, 2015; Haji and Anifowose, 2016). As more studies undertook empirical
33 research, de Villiers *et al.* (2017a) found that not much of this literature investigated the
34 economic effects associated with IR. By providing a review of the capital markets studies,
35 their article provides an empirical understanding of measurement issues in IR research.
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39 Another stream of literature within this phase provided insights into how IR was developing.
40 Adams *et al.* (2016) explored the evolution of business reporting toward more integrated
41 approaches in four large multinational organizations. Their results indicated that
42 organizations were starting to think about their social investment activities in terms of value
43 creation in different ways, and were linking these activities to strategy. Higgins *et al.* (2014),
44 by contrast, provided in-depth insights into the processes of institutionalization of IR by
45 examining the early adopters of IR practice. In terms of accountability and stewardship for
46 the broad base of capitals, Haji and Hossain (2016) analyzed how companies reported and
47 integrated multiple capitals in various organizational reporting channels. Drawing on the
48 intellectual capital reporting experience in Denmark, Roslender and Nielsen (2017) reflected
49 on the major obstacles that confront the advocates of narrative disclosure practice. Finally,
50 Lodhia and Stone (2017) explored the role of Internet-based communication technologies as
51 enabler of the IR process.
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54 Recent empirical studies examined the key issues in the development of IR in various
55 organizational settings. Del Baldo (2017), for instance, discussed the critical aspects relative
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3 to the usability of IR for small and medium-sized enterprises. Guthrie *et al.* (2017)
4 investigated the internal mechanisms of change that can lead organizations adopting IR to
5 pursue integrated thinking in the context of public service organizations. Finally,
6 Gunarathne and Senaratne (2017) explored how and why IR is spreading in emerging
7 markets, focusing on Sri Lanka.
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10 There have also been articles providing insights into how IR influences investors'
11 information processing (Cohen *et al.*, 2015; du Toit *et al.*, 2017; Macias and Farfan-Lievano,
12 2017; Reimsbach *et al.*, 2017) and the role of IR for control, risk and impression
13 management policies (Melloni *et al.*, 2017; Segal *et al.*, 2017).
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15 16 **5.5 Idea impact phase**

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18 The final phase concerns discussion of whether, or to what extent, IR is acknowledged and
19 accepted in the field. This phase is covered by five articles that empirically investigate the
20 benefits of IR for both financial markets and society at large. The literature relevant to the
21 impact phase provided insights into the attitude of reporting organizations and the role of
22 senior managers in acknowledging the IR idea. This literature also offered empirical insights
23 into relationships between the quality of IRs, the financial consequences of IR, and its effect
24 on analyst forecast accuracy.
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27 Atkins and Maroun (2015), for example, investigated the reactions of the South African
28 institutional investment community to the first sets of IRs being prepared by companies
29 listed on the Johannesburg Securities Exchange. While revealing several ways in which IR
30 could be improved, the findings indicated the beginning of a broader reporting attitude by
31 organizations and an integrated approach to conceiving business activities. Robertson and
32 Samy (2015) analyzed factors that either helped or hindered diffusion of the IR idea. Their
33 study suggested that senior managers were supportive of IR and organizations were
34 integrating their reporting along the lines suggested by the IIRC framework. Barth *et al.*
35 (2017) focused on investors and markets. Their article empirically evaluated the extent to
36 which the IR idea fulfilled its aims to improve the quality of information available to
37 investors and create value over time by promoting integrated thinking. By studying the
38 association between IR quality and firm value, the article found that better quality IR was
39 associated with better financial outcomes for firms, measured in several different ways. In a
40 similar vein, Lee and Yeo (2016) found a positive association between IR disclosures and
41 firm valuation. Finally, Zhou *et al.* (2017) provided evidence that IRs with a higher level of
42 alignment with the IIRC's IR Framework improved the quality of information for reporting
43 companies, as evidenced by better analyst forecast accuracy.
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48 In summary, research insights into the five phases of the IR journey taken together provide
49 evidence that, at its core, the IR literature is co-evolving with the challenges and
50 opportunities posed by the increasingly established practice of IR at various levels of
51 analysis. A key finding that emerges from the theoretically informed analysis of the IR
52 academic literature is that research has not yet covered the entire IR journey. The highest
53 proportion of articles provided insights in the generation and production phases, while
54 there is relatively little research into the final phase of the impact of the IR idea. Without
55 considering the journey in its entirety, it is difficult to understand the effects of IR and the
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3 extent to which practices and tactics at different stages of the IR journey may have
4 contributed to changing the field (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017). Another important
5 finding of the above analysis is that the locus of research covered by the current IR
6 literature is situated at macro- and meso-levels. This reveals an important gap for future
7 research to explore, at a more detailed level, interactions between single individuals or
8 small groups in implementing and/or understanding the IR idea. The findings of the papers
9 published in this *AAAJ* special issue go some way to filling these gaps through a range of in-
10 depth case studies that are summarized in the next section.
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14 **6 Insights from contemporary idea impact phase IR research**

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16 The papers in this *AAAJ* special issue provide a range of micro-level analysis of IR practices
17 based on the IIRC framework at the idea impact phase of IR's journey. This research
18 comprises five case studies of organizations from a variety of jurisdictions, with case insights
19 analyzed within the sociological, critical and interpretative traditions. Collectively, the cases
20 underline the challenges and opportunities faced by individuals and organizations in the
21 processes of understanding and employing IR ideas, and the extent to which new ideas are
22 acknowledged and embraced.
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25 Maroun and McNally's (2018) stated aim is to examine the potential of accounting and
26 accountability practices to bring about transformational change. To achieve this aim, the
27 paper employs a case study of a medium-sized organization in South Africa focusing on the
28 internal mechanisms of change at individual and organizational levels triggered by the
29 decision to adopt the IIRC's framework. Drawing on an organizational change theory and
30 logics of resistance, the study shows how variations in individual preparers' understanding
31 and application of IR principles influence changes to reporting systems. While the paper
32 finds that financial considerations are still paramount, the study challenges the introduction
33 of new accounting systems as a mere response to hegemonic pressures.
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37 The paper draws on a series of in-depth interviews with employees involved both in the
38 preparation of the IR and the reporting infrastructure, along with documents provided by
39 the case study organization. Maroun and McNally (2018) point to different levels of
40 resistance to the introduction of IR and integrated thinking that can undermine its change
41 potential (i.e. lack of understanding of the potential of IR; different interpretations and
42 application of the new reporting framework by individuals within the organization; over-
43 reliance on rules or guidelines; compliance-based approach to reporting). The adoption of IR
44 expands the scope of the conventional accounting system, thus promoting broader
45 management control and a more integrated conception of value. Maroun and McNally
46 (2018) found that while resistance may not facilitate change, the new accounting system is
47 driving higher levels of proactivity among individual employees. Its functioning has urged
48 them to work collaboratively toward common objectives, thus promoting a shared and
49 therefore more impactful vision of the IR idea (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017).
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53 Gibassier *et al.* (2018) investigate the processes whereby organizations comprehend and
54 assimilate the management innovation associated with IR. More specifically, Gibassier *et al.*
55 (2018) provide insights into how the adoption of the IR innovation unfolded by studying
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3 organizational actors in their real-life environment. Drawing on a seven-year longitudinal
4 ethnographic study based on semi-structured interviews, observations, and documentary
5 evidence, Gibassier *et al.* (2018) analyze a multinational consumer goods organization's IR
6 adoption process from its decision to become an IIRC pilot organization through to the
7 publication of its first integrated report. Their findings reveal that individuals inside the
8 company embraced the "mythical" dimension of IR, residing in the aspirational and
9 imaginary features. As a result, organizational actors reflected on the nature of IR and
10 developed collective conceptualizations and re-conceptualizations of the IR process.
11 Throughout the IR journey, individuals connected these conceptions to the foundational
12 socio-economic vision of the company, and the mythical dimension of IR facilitated
13 understanding of the new idea by promoting the creation and recognition of a common
14 language, thus the development of heuristics and shared meaning (Perry-Smith and
15 Mannucci, 2017). The paper highlights how inconsistencies between the IR concept and its
16 translation by the IIRC, along with managers' faith in the project, allowed the organization
17 to challenge and debate elements of the IIRC's approach and ultimately to (re)conceptualize
18 and implement its own version of an IR. In doing so, it contributes to further exploring the
19 imaginary function of management innovations. A significant implication of Gibassier *et al.*'s
20 (2018) findings is the importance for an organization's foundational myth to be aligned with
21 the mythical dimension of the management innovation. In summary, if organizations wish to
22 realize the full potential of IR they need to make sure its aspirational features are aligned
23 with the company's foundational (or current) socio-economic vision.
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28 Lai *et al.* (2018) investigate how the adoption of IR could broaden the scope of stakeholder
29 engagement and lead to new models and methodologies that meet broader demands of
30 accountability. More specifically, their paper explores the extent to which the narrative turn
31 solicited by the adoption of IR enhances accountability by facilitating dialogue with various
32 stakeholders. Framed through research on narrative accountability, Lai *et al.* (2018)
33 investigate the function that the narrative mode of cognition serves, in helping social actors
34 make sense of their lives, particularly by shaping chaotic, unexpected, or anomalous events
35 into a coherent story. The paper finds that such a narrative mode of cognition influences the
36 patterns of accountability associated with IR and facilitates dialogue between preparers and
37 users.
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41 The paper empirically analyzes the experience of IR preparers during the process of IR
42 construction, within a large organization in Italy. Drawing on several in-depth interviews
43 with staff involved in the implementation and review of IR, Lai *et al.* (2018) find that the
44 implementation of IR has offered directors, managers, and employees an opportunity to
45 discuss how to communicate with stakeholders, and reflect on how to align their disclosure
46 with stakeholders' increasing information needs. Such reasoning processes drove preparers
47 to craft their IR in a way that renders contingent events comprehensible. This implied
48 forging of a value creation story, making sure the information provided covers multiple
49 areas and cultures of the company and is comprehensible beyond the boundaries of the
50 organization, thus gathering recognition and support from stakeholders in the field (Perry-
51 Smith and Mannucci, 2017). Despite findings showing that IR can produce socializing effects
52 for a range of stakeholders (i.e., employees, consumers, strategic partners, academics and
53 students), the study also reveals that investors and the other financial stakeholders remain
54 key and continue to represent the primary recipients of IR. As a result, the paper raises
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concerns regarding how IR can be the driving force towards more holistic forms of accountability.

Vesty *et al.* (2018) examine a multiplicity of views on IR and show how legitimacy struggles are resolved in practice around complex accounting technologies in heterogeneous environments. The empirical analysis draws on a personal narrative expressed by the Chairman of an IR pilot organization in Australia. This unique access offers insights into how an individual actor who is at the heart of decision-making reconciles organizational experimentation with the IIRC's IR Framework. In doing so, the paper provides a micro-level analysis of the impact of IR practice, offering a critical discussion into how IR plays out in practical, everyday modes of organizing.

To illuminate the multiple logics of valuation at work around IR, and the difficulties involved in bringing them together in a state of legitimacy, the paper adopts Boltanski and Thévenot's (1999; 2006) 'sociology of worth' framework. This theoretical underpinning allowed Vesty *et al.* (2018) to frame IR as a new test and compromise for corporate reporting and to examine how the IR process helped the case study organizations bring to the forefront discussions on the best way to express their value proposition. As new ideas are characterized by high uncertainty and questionable legitimacy, the paper shows how the characteristics and the structural position of the Chairman can act as indications to others in the organisation about whether to support implementation of the IR idea (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017). The research also adds key insights to the IR accounting literature more broadly. For example, it offers more nuanced views of the micro-level justifications at play when individual actors attempt to align themselves with multiple states of worth to legitimately join the IR debate. Additionally, it provides an account of the lived experience of being an IR pilot organization and the compromises made to achieve a 'common good'. It also shows how the reporting decisions justified by the Chairman were very much driven by senior management, who were keen to ensure that their strategies were reflected in operational decisions.

Finally, von Alberti-Alhtaybat and Al-Htaybat (2018) investigate the link between integrated thinking and IR in a large organization. Framed through the lenses of Bourdieu's (1977, 2010) 'theory of practice', the paper illustrates the underlying mechanisms whereby the case study organization came to be an 'integrated thinker'. The study highlights key roles of individuals (i.e. senior management) and organizational dispositions and associations with the field (i.e. the need to deal with uncertainty and disruption) in the emergence of an integrated thinking approach. The paper finds this developed three decades prior to the concept being formally introduced in the IIRC's IR framework. The paper highlights how the tie between key individuals and distinctive organizational characters provides the structural opportunity for successful impact of IR, in that it helps keep the organization "in line" with the principles of the new idea (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017). Alberti-Alhtaybat and Al-Htaybat (2018) also find that in their case study organization integrated thinking and IR are strongly linked, with the former being an originator of the latter. These findings support Gibassier *et al.*'s (2018) conclusions suggesting that for IR to be an effective mechanism of enhanced accountability, all organizational members need to embrace an integrated thinking approach and structures.

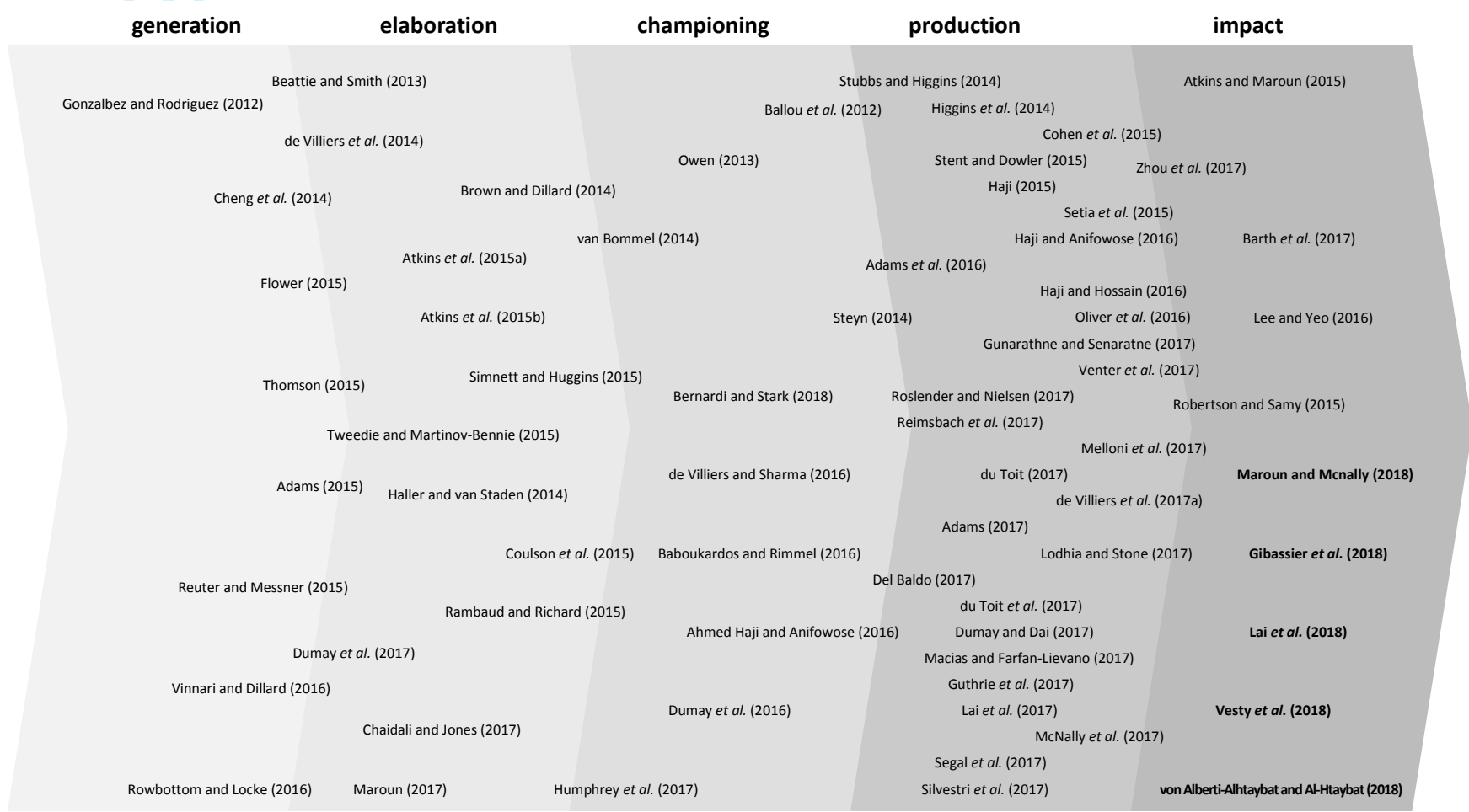
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3 The summaries of the papers included in this AAAJ special issue provide an indication of the
4 insights these academic studies can offer to the understanding of several key themes
5 surrounding the impact of the IR idea. Three papers investigate the IR idea impact by
6 examining the adoption process. Maroun and McNally (2018) focus on individual preparers
7 and elucidate how changes to reporting systems link to the impact of a new idea by
8 promoting collaboration and shared understanding. Framed though the lenses of 'rational
9 myth', Gibassier *et al.* (2018) demonstrate the key role of motivating rituals in facilitating
10 the impact of a new idea. Whereas Lai *et al.* (2018) find that the structure of cognition
11 employed by IR preparers promotes acceptance and recognition of the new idea in the field
12 by facilitating dialogue within IR preparers and between IR preparers and IR users. The
13 remaining two papers explore the IR idea impact by investigating links between IR and
14 senior management thinking and decision-making. These studies offer insights into cues
15 used by decision makers to determine whether they will support implementation of the IR
16 idea. The papers highlight the roles and structural position of senior management in
17 implementation of IR (von Alberti-Alhtaybat and Al-Htaybat, 2018; Vesty *et al.*, 2018).
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21 Apart from being located in the idea impact phase of the IR idea journey, the five papers in
22 this special issue also contribute to the IR literature by providing insights at the micro-level
23 locus of research. Maroun and McNally (2018), for example, examine the behaviour of
24 preparers within an organization, providing evidence on how the requirement or
25 recommendation to produce an integrated report is being interpreted and applied by single
26 individuals. Gibassier *et al.* (2018) examine how individuals inside a large organization
27 developed collective conceptualizations and re-conceptualizations of IR. In a similar vein, Lai
28 *et al.* (2018) analyze how modes of cognition of the staff involved in IR implementation and
29 reviews can influence patterns of accountability enabled by IR. From a different perspective,
30 Vesty *et al.* (2018) investigate how the Chairman of an IR pilot organization engages with IR
31 to better understand senior management perceptions of IR, and how IR was put to the test
32 within the organization. Lastly, von Alberti-Alhtaybat and Al-Htaybat (2018) examine how a
33 senior manager of a large organization commits to integrated thinking and manages it from
34 the top.
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38 Adding to these significant contributions, future research might develop further in-depth
39 theoretical and empirical knowledge of the IR idea. Figure 1 provides a broad summary of
40 the IR journey and locates the prior and contemporary IR literature within the appropriate
41 idea journey phases. Note that where the reference to some papers is placed across the
42 boundary between two phases, this is intentional and illustrates that the paper contributes
43 in more than one phase of the idea journey. The positioning of the references on
44 boundaries also indicates their relative contribution to the idea journey phases on either
45 side of the boundary. The new papers published in this AAAJ special issue are highlighted in
46 bold. Their position in Figure 1 demonstrates that these papers are at the forefront of
47 contemporary IR research.
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51 The next section, draws conclusions from this the paper and suggests several research areas
52 and opportunities that still warrant academic investigation.
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Figure 1 – The dynamics of the Integrated Reporting idea journey: locating the IR literature



Note: Papers in bold are those included in this AAAJ special issue; Papers that cross borders are those that provide insights spanning more than one phase.

7 Conclusions and research agenda

The aim of this paper has been to analyze the overall IR journey of the IIRC's version of IR, as revealed through insights within the academic literature, to highlight challenges, successes, strengths and weaknesses of IR and identify gaps. To fulfil this aim, the paper used the idea journey theoretical framework (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017) to classify and structure insights from the literature. The framework set out five main phases to structure analysis of the development and implementation of the IR idea: idea generation; idea elaboration; idea championing; idea production; and idea impact.

As can be seen from the analysis in this paper, there are a rich variety of insights across most phases of the IR journey. We found that the main focus of the literature was placed on the production of IR (mainly within large organizations operating in developed English-speaking countries) with limited, but growing attention devoted to the impact phase of the IR journey. Given that IR is at an early stage of implementation, a limited number of studies at the impact phase could have been anticipated. However, if we want to understand the extent to which IR has contributed to changing the field, advances in IR practices offer an opportunity to research complex micro dynamics and interdependencies underlying accounting in the impact phase of the journey.

This study contributes to the IR research in two ways. First, this paper extends IR accounting research by reconciling insights from an understandably fragmented emerging literature, by locating the prior literature in the five phases through which IR has moved. This built on the work of innovation and creativity scholars (Perry-Smith and Mannucci, 2017) who highlighted the importance of an explicit distinction among phases for considering the entire journey of a new idea. By following the IR idea from its formation to its dissemination and impact, this paper provides a multi-dimensional perspective on IR – highlighting the dynamics and interrelationships in the literature. Second, this study identified gaps regarding the stages of the IR idea journey that have not been covered by the extant academic literature. Given the increasing range of IR practices and policies, there is considerable scope for novel approaches that provide a deeper empirical and theoretical understanding of IR ideas 'in action'. As a result, our paper demonstrates how the idea journey framework can be used to shape and add coherence to the overall body of IR research.

In conclusion, the idea journey framework has provided an overarching logic for creating a new understanding of the IR literature, and has helped identify gaps. Some of these gaps have been filled by the papers published in this AAAJ special issue, but there are several avenues for future research that can be further explored to investigate the impact of IR ideas. Among these are following four areas:

First, as stakeholder groups are increasingly intended to become involved in the construction and use of IR (IIRC, 2016; 2017), future research could critically examine the role of IR ideas in mediating the relationships between organizations and stakeholders. One way to investigate the impact of IR could be developing new models and methodologies for

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3 understanding and/or implementing forms of integrated engagement. This would represent
4 an area of research aimed at answering questions such as the following:

- 5 • How do organizations seek to provide integrated accounts of their performance and
6 how do their stakeholder-user base engage with this accounting?
- 7 • How do distinctive stakeholder groups use IR ideas to construct their own accounts, and
8 with what effect?
- 9 • What has led organizations and associated key stakeholders to embrace, exclude or
10 ignore different forms of IR?
- 11 • How are NGOs, trade unions, social movements, and other stakeholder groups using
12 organizations' IR?
- 13 • What strategies and framings are mobilized by stakeholders to enhance the impact of
14 IR?
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20 Second, a direction for further research would be to study the historical contingency of
21 contemporary IR practices (Carnegie and Napier, 1996). Such research could provide an
22 important contribution to understanding IR functionality, causality and evolution in a
23 context where best practices have not yet consolidated into a norm. Comparative studies,
24 for instance, may offer valuable opportunities to increase the understanding of the framings
25 and structures that generate temporal and spatial differences among IR practices (or allow
26 such differences). Comparative research is well-suited to addressing questions such as the
27 following:

- 28 • What are the contingencies shaping different integrated thinking and reporting
29 practices across firms, localities, industries and time periods?
- 30 • How do various institutional environments influence IR practices?
- 31 • What are the differences in attitudes and approaches towards integrated thinking
32 between organizations and industries?
- 33 • What are the relationships between the guiding principles of IR (for example
34 'connectivity of information') and improved decision-making in different organizational
35 contexts?
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41 Third, Humphrey *et al.* (2017, p. 57) argued that the impact of IR "may ultimately depend
42 upon which professional groupings and specialisms serve to influence the construction of
43 any such 'integrated' reports". Consequently, for those researchers interested in addressing
44 aspects of the accounting profession, future studies may examine the role of accountants in
45 the adoption of IR ideas to answer questions such as the following:

- 46 • What decision processes have led organizations, stakeholders and professional groups
47 to embrace, exclude or ignore different forms of IR?
- 48 • How and to what extent will IR ideas shape the professional space?
- 49 • Which professional groupings and specialisms will assist the development of integrated
50 ideas and how?
- 51 • How and to what extent will the emergence of new integrated accounting processes,
52 practices and expertise affect the accounting profession?
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3 Finally, academic investigations could contribute to developing a deeper understanding of
4 how and why IR becomes associated with different arenas. This leads to questions about the
5 agents that affected the nature and outcomes of contemporary IR practices such as the
6 following:

- 7 • What factors explain the extent to which IR becomes accepted practice in certain
8 contexts and at particular moments?
- 9 • How have integrated thinking and reporting come to be mobilized? What are their
10 rationales and rationalizations?
- 11 • What strategies have been adopted to expand IR practices and how do they influence
12 different institutional settings?
- 13 • How do integrated thinking and reporting begin?
- 14 • How does integrated thinking and reporting “in action” look and what are the internal
15 rationales for adopting it that can potentially contradict public justifications?
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21 The extent of the above questions requires the use of theories that enhance the robustness
22 of the insights and understandings these enquiries will provide. This represents another
23 stimulating research area aiming, for example, at:

- 24 • theorizing the conditions under which organizations engage in IR ideas;
- 25 • theorizing the process(es) through which IR and integrated thinking become established
26 in organizational practices;
- 27 • developing decision-making frameworks aimed at assisting IR producers and users;
- 28 • critiquing current IR ideas aimed at promoting the development of newer and sounder
29 practices; and
- 30 • developing new theoretical models seeking to provide novel understandings of the
31 stakeholder engagement processes in the emerging field of IR.
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36 While not exhausting the extent of the empirical and theoretical challenges that surround
37 the impact of IR, the scope of the above research avenues and research questions show that
38 academic IR research still has much potential. More focused examinations of the impact of
39 IR ideas are likely to greatly add to our understanding of the development of IR practice.
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