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# Isolating the Effect of Social Risk on MNEs' CSR Reporting: A New Approach Based on China's Belt & Road Initiative

Jing Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Limin Zhu<sup>2</sup>, Wenlong He<sup>1</sup>, and Tony W. Tong<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Renmin Business School, Renmin University of China, Beijing, China, <sup>2</sup>School of Management, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China, and <sup>3</sup>Leeds School of Business, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, USA

**Corresponding author:** Limin Zhu ([zhulimin@muc.edu.cn](mailto:zhulimin@muc.edu.cn))

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## Abstract

This article highlights CSR disclosure as a strategic response of Chinese multinational enterprises (MNEs) to the social risk they face in host countries. Deviating from prior research that aims to directly measure social risk, we offer a new approach to isolate the effect of social risk by leveraging China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) as the research context, under which Chinese MNEs are largely protected from political risk in membership countries but are exposed to substantial social risk from local nongovernment stakeholders. Results from difference-in-differences analyses show that after the enactment of the BRI, Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries significantly increases their likelihood of CSR disclosure than that of their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries. Further, such effects are more pronounced for state-owned MNEs and MNEs in natural resource industries. This research enriches the international business literature on the relationship between political risk and social risk, and that between corporate political actions and corporate social responsibility.

## 摘要

本文认为，企业社会责任披露是中国跨国公司一种应对东道国社会风险的战略手段。与以往直接衡量社会风险的研究不同，本文以中国‘一带一路’倡议为研究背景，提出了鉴别社会风险影响的新方法。虽然中国跨国公司在‘一带一路’沿线国家的投资使它们免受来自东道国政府的政治风险，但却仍面临着来自当地非政府利益相关者的社会风险。这一背景有助于我们鉴别社会风险，并研究其对跨国公司企业社会责任披露的影响。通过双重差分法分析，本研究发现：在‘一带一路’沿线国家投资的中国跨国公司比那些不在‘一带一路’沿线国家投资的中国跨国公司，更可能提高企业社会责任的披露；而且这种影响对国有跨国公司和自然资源行业的跨国公司更为明显。本文丰富了国际商务文献中关于政治风险与社会风险、企业政治行为与企业社会责任关系的研究

**Keywords:** Belt & Road Initiative (BRI); corporate social responsibility (CSR); foreign direct investment (FDI); multinational enterprise (MNE); social risk

**关键词:** 社会风险; 对外直接投资; 跨国公司; 企业社会责任; 一带一路

## Introduction

Multinational enterprises (MNEs) are usually exposed to two types of nonmarket risk in their host countries, namely political risk which is imposed by the host-country government, and social risk which stems from local nongovernment stakeholders (Franks, Davis, Bebbington, Ali, Kemp, & Scurrah, 2014; Simon, 1984). The existence of such nonmarket risk in host countries reflects the general legitimacy challenges confronted by MNEs (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975), or the unacceptance by the local government and nongovernment stakeholders. To overcome nonmarket risk, MNEs can undertake corporate political activities (CPA) and corporate socially responsible (CSR) activities to obtain

legitimacy in host-country markets (den Hond, Rehbein, de Bakker, & Lankveld, 2014; Rodriguez, Siegel, Hillman, & Eden, 2006; Sun, Doh, Rajwani, & Siegel, 2021). While a large body of international business (IB) research has been devoted to understanding how MNEs respond to and cope with political risk, such as building relationships with the host-country government, connecting with local officials, or developing political capabilities (Li, Meyer, Zhang, & Ding, 2018; Luo, 2006; Rodriguez et al., 2006), the impact of social risk and MNEs' responses has received limited scholarly attention. The insufficient concern about social risk in the existing IB literature is largely because socio-political risk has often been taken as a whole. Extant studies assume that political risk and social risk are highly correlated (see for instance, Ho, Oh, & Shapiro, 2023) and can be handled by MNEs' similar nonmarket strategies, meaning that gaining legitimacy can reduce both political and social risks. Nevertheless, the two types of nonmarket risk may actually not go hand in hand, and gaining political legitimacy can sometimes come at the expense of social legitimacy. Therefore, it requires more attention from IB scholars to differentiate political and social risk and to examine the effect of social risk as well as MNEs' reactions.

The few pioneering works on social risk in the IB field have analyzed the antecedents of social risk in host countries, as well as its influences on MNEs' performance (Dorobantu, Henisz, & Nartey, 2017). For example, it has been shown that certain nongovernment stakeholders can launch significant activities against MNEs (Nartey, Henisz, & Dorobantu, 2018), and that such activities have a substantial adverse impact on MNEs' valuation (Henisz, Dorobantu, & Nartey, 2014). Nevertheless, more research is needed to better understand how MNEs cope with and respond to social risk in host countries (Franks et al., 2014), especially for MNEs from emerging economies (EMNEs) like China because they usually lack internationalization experience (Lu, Liu, Wright, & Filatotchev, 2014) and are often considered to be irresponsible (Cuervo-Cazurra & Ramamurti, 2014). In this study, we aim to examine the effect of social risk in host countries on Chinese MNEs' CSR disclosure. We argue that Chinese MNEs tend to use CSR disclosure as a strategic tool in response to social risk in host countries, because it is a global legitimate practice which conveys to host countries' stakeholders about the focal firm's commitment to environmental and social responsibilities and sends signals that the firm's investment will align with global norms (Cormier, Magnan, & Van Velthoven, 2005; Ho et al., 2023; Marano, Tashman, & Kostova, 2017).

In order to empirically test our predictions, we leverage China's Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) as a unique research context. China's BRI has presented its significance in IB research and received growing attention from IB scholars, since it has both economic and political implications and exerts influence not only on Chinese MNEs but also on membership host countries (Lewin & Witt, 2022; Li, Van Assche, Li, & Qian, 2022; Witt, 2019). The BRI was officially enacted by the Chinese central government in 2015, aiming to facilitate international trade and investments and to advance economic, diplomatic, and political objectives (Blanchard & Flint, 2017; Lewin & Witt, 2022). With BRI cooperation agreements, the governments of membership countries (BRI countries) are obligated to create larger markets for Chinese MNEs and protect their investments in local markets. Therefore, political risk for Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries gets alleviated, whereas social risk from local nongovernment stakeholders remains substantial (Buckley, 2020; Zhang, Alon, & Lattemann, 2018). Accordingly, the BRI context is ideal to explore the impact of social risk on Chinese MNEs' nonmarket strategy.

To isolate the effect of social risk, we adopt a difference-in-differences (DD) research design and use foreign direct investment (FDI) data of Chinese listed firms from the CSMAR database between 2011 and 2018. We classify Chinese MNEs investing *only* in BRI membership countries throughout the observation window as the treated group, and those investing *only* in non-BRI countries throughout the window as the control group. Our final sample is composed of 215 Chinese MNEs, among which 84 are treated firms while the other 131 are control firms. We show that after the enactment of the BRI, Chinese MNEs that only invested in BRI membership countries significantly increased the likelihood of CSR reporting and the contents disclosed in CSR reports as a response to the salient social risk in those countries when compared to Chinese MNEs investing only in non-BRI countries. Further, such effects are more pronounced for state-owned MNEs and MNEs in natural resource

industries, as these firms usually confront greater social risk than their non-state-owned counterparts or those in other industries.

The current study aims to contribute to various streams of literature in the following ways. First, this study adds to the research on social risk in the IB context. Prior works often took socio-political risk as a whole (e.g., Ho et al., 2023), instead of distinguishing social risk from political risk. Moreover, extant studies have mainly examined the consequences of local nongovernment stakeholders' actions on MNEs' performance (see for instance, Dorobantu et al., 2017; Henisz et al., 2014), while neglecting how MNEs can cope with such risk (e.g., Hofman, Li, Sun, & Sun, 2019; Shapiro, Vecino, & Li, 2018). The current study therefore contributes to prior works first by differentiating social risk in host-country markets from political risk. Leveraging the unique research setting of China's BRI, we highlight that although FDI can be shielded against political risk through bilateral agreements between the home and host countries, it can still face substantial social risk imposed by local nongovernment stakeholders in the host country (Shapiro, Vecino et al., 2018). Besides, the current study also develops the existing literature on social risk by revealing that MNEs can take actions, such as CSR disclosure, to mitigate social risk in host countries, thus improving the existing understanding about how MNEs respond to social risk in host-country markets (Campbell, Eden, & Miller, 2012; Marano et al., 2017; Scherer & Palazzo, 2007).

Second, prior research on EMNEs' CSR usually attributes their legitimacy challenge to the institutional void in their home countries (e.g., Marano et al., 2017). The current study, however, sheds new light on the driving forces of EMNEs' CSR engagement. We reveal that EMNEs' political legitimacy resulting from official bilateral cooperation agreements may lead to increasing challenges of social legitimacy imposed by local nongovernment stakeholders. Such social risk in the host-country market thus provides a strong impetus for EMNEs' CSR engagement to obtain social legitimacy.

Third, our study also advances the understanding of the relationship between political risk and social risk, and that between CPA and CSR. Extant studies have largely examined the effects of CPA or CSR on mitigating nonmarket risks in host countries separately (e.g., Albino-Pimentel, Dussauge, & Shaver, 2018; Marano et al., 2017). Some recent research has shifted scholarly attention to the relationship between CPA and CSR (see for instance, Li, Shapiro, Peng, & Ufimtseva, 2022; Sun et al., 2021). As to the role of CPA in managing political risk, prior studies have identified typical actions, like building connections with local governmental officials (Albino-Pimentel et al., 2018) or investing in host countries that have a high degree of political affinity with the home country (Li et al., 2018; Sun et al., 2021). The current research reveals that Chinese MNEs' compliance with the Chinese government by investing in BRI membership countries, which can be seen as a way to leverage CPA to manage political risk, reduces their political risk in those countries, but the social risk resulted from local nongovernment stakeholders becomes more prominent or even increases. The findings therefore suggest that MNEs are supposed to distinguish the two types of nonmarket risk (i.e., political risk and social risk), and create different strategies, thus contributing to the ongoing discussion in recent IB literature about the complementarity between CPA and CSR (Li, Shapiro et al., 2022; Mellahi, Frynas, Sun, & Siegel, 2016; Sun et al., 2021).

### Theoretical Background and Hypotheses Development

MNEs' international investments are exposed to two types of nonmarket risk in the host country, namely, political risk and social risk (Simon, 1984). The two types of risk give rise to legitimacy challenges for MNEs (Kostova & Zaheer, 1999), which refer to the unacceptance and disapproval by the host-country government and nongovernment stakeholders, respectively (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975; Rodriguez et al., 2006). Scholars have maintained that to succeed in the international market, MNEs need to acquire not only political or legal licenses from the host-country government, but also 'social licenses' from local nongovernment stakeholders, especially when they target natural resource or infrastructural industries (Demuijnck & Fasterling, 2016; Ho et al., 2023; Prno & Slocombe, 2012; Shapiro, Hobdari, & Oh, 2018).

MNEs' responses to nonmarket risks in host-country markets have received substantive scholarly attention. Nevertheless, existing research on political and social risks is unparalleled. Prior research has largely focused on the effects of political risk in host-country markets (e.g., Brewer, 1993; Kobrin, 1979) and MNEs' responsive strategies (Luo, 2006). It has been well recognized that MNEs can engage in CPA and develop political capabilities to alleviate political risk (García-Canal & Guillén, 2008; Rodriguez et al., 2006). Some recent works have shifted scholarly attention in the literature to social risk in host countries (e.g., Franks et al., 2014), and documented various forms of social risk, such as violence against foreign investors by the public (Oh & Oetzel, 2017), protests of community members or nongovernment organizations (Rodriguez et al., 2006), boycotts and sanctions by local customers and suppliers (Klein, Smith, & John, 2004), and social stereotyping and discrimination by different stakeholders (Cui & Jiang, 2012). It has been revealed that social risk in host-country markets can have a substantial detrimental effect on MNEs' performance (Henisz et al., 2014; Oh, Shapiro, Ho, & Shin, 2020). Nevertheless, the question of how MNEs can proactively respond to and cope with social risk in the host-country market has remained underexplored in the literature. Social risk and political risk may not be highly correlated, and the two types of nonmarket risk cannot be handled by similar nonmarket strategies. Gaining legitimacy politically does not necessarily enhance legitimacy socially. On some occasions, CPA which help to overcome political risk may even increase social risk (Sun, Mellahi, & Wright, 2012). Therefore, it requires more scholarly attention in the IB field on the impact of social risk in host-country market and MNEs' strategic responses. To address the gap in the literature, the current study investigates the effect of social risk in host countries on Chinese MNEs' CSR disclosure. We propose that Chinese MNEs tend to use CSR disclosure as a strategic tool in response to host-country social risk, so as to obtain social legitimacy there.

### *Social Risk and MNEs' CSR Reporting*

In recent decades, some countries have initiated political agreements with each other to promote and attract foreign direct investments (Albino-Pimentel et al., 2018). Such agreements are usually characterized by political motivation (Shapiro, Vecino et al., 2018). The signatory government is obligated to protect foreign investors from political risks, such as potential intervention and expropriation of assets or profits (Kerner, 2009; Stevens, Xie, & Peng, 2016). Nevertheless, signing such agreements can also be seen by local nongovernment stakeholders as giving away investment opportunities to foreign investors that are otherwise available to local investors, thus being perceived as interference with the host country's sovereignty (Neumayer & Spess, 2005). Such perceived threat may therefore lead to actions against MNEs by local nongovernment stakeholders. In other words, when investing in host countries that have signed political agreements with the home country, MNEs can be largely protected from political risk but still exposed to social risk due to the resistant actions of the local nongovernment stakeholders. In some scenarios, MNEs may even face heightened social risk, as local nongovernment stakeholders tend to suspect that these foreign investments have political aims and even some hidden agenda (Li, Newenham-Kahindi, Shapiro, & Chen, 2013; Shapiro, Vecino et al., 2018).

In the current research, Chinese MNEs investing in BRI membership countries are likely to confront particularly high social risk in the local market for several reasons. First, the BRI, which represents a mix of aid, loans, trade, investment, and investment incentives (Buckley, 2020), is deemed as a tool through which China can wield its economic power to advance its economic, diplomatic, geopolitical, and other strategic objectives (Blanchard & Flint, 2017; Lewin & Witt, 2022). Thus, Chinese FDIs in BRI membership countries are likely to be seen as politically motivated, which may raise local stakeholders' concerns. Such political ambition and intricacies of the initiative may lead Chinese MNEs to encounter increasing difficulties in obtaining social legitimacy from the local nongovernment stakeholders (Li, Liu, & Qian, 2019).

Second, a number of Chinese firms have been found to underinvest in CSR (Du & Vieira, 2012), and some have even been reported to operate irresponsibly in foreign markets, raising local concerns about environmental pollution, human rights issues, and other misconduct (Armony & Strauss, 2012). Partially because of these reports, the BRI has received skepticism among local nongovernment

stakeholders that Chinese investors aim to extract resources and cause debt traps in host countries (Arduino & Gong, 2018). These concerns and questions tend to raise hostile attitudes and resistant actions of local nongovernment stakeholders toward Chinese MNEs.

When confronting salient social risk, Chinese MNEs are motivated to pursue ‘social license’ in the host-country market. It is generally assumed in the literature that effective CSR actions will lead to social license (Ho et al., 2023). Accordingly, we propose that CSR disclosure can act as a strategic legitimating tool that enables Chinese MNEs to obtain local stakeholders’ acceptance and trust, thus coping with social risk in host-country markets. This is because CSR reports provide useful information to local nongovernment stakeholders, such as product quality and workplace safety, therefore reducing information asymmetries (Young & Marais, 2012) and creating a less-biased image of Chinese MNEs beyond their stereotype. In addition, CSR reports can signal Chinese MNEs’ alignment with global norms and help them obtain positive evaluations from host-country stakeholders. For instance, disclosure of their efforts to protect the local environment and to create public benefits can produce a socially responsible image in the local stakeholders’ minds. Based on the above arguments, we propose our main hypothesis below:

*Hypothesis 1 (H1): The likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries increases more than the likelihood of CSR disclosure among their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of the Belt & Road Initiative.*

### **Boundary Conditions**

The increase in Chinese MNEs’ CSR disclosure after the BRI is likely to vary with the ownership type and business focus of Chinese MNEs, since different ownership or industry characteristics can lead to different levels of social risk confronting MNEs. Therefore, in what follows, we further examine the boundary conditions of Chinese MNEs’ ownership type and business focus for the main hypothesis above.

#### *Moderating effect of state ownership*

SOEs are owned by the government or its agencies, and thus have a strong political imprint (Buckley, Yu, Liu, Munjal, & Tao, 2016). Accordingly, we further propose that when state-owned MNEs invest in BRI membership countries, they may confront greater social risk in the local market (Li, Xia, & Lin, 2017; Meyer, Ding, Li, & Zhang, 2014; Shapiro, Vecino et al., 2018), and thus are more inclined to disclose their CSR activities than their non-state-owned counterparts.

First, SOEs have greater access to resources from the home government, but also assume more political obligations than their non-state-owned counterparts in foreign investment (Li et al., 2017). Because of that, Chinese state-owned MNEs may be considered to be extracting resources from BRI countries and even threatening the national security of host countries. Social groups in BRI membership countries tend to be highly concerned about any political motives behind these firms’ investment activities. As a result, these firms are more likely to receive objection or repulsion from local nongovernment stakeholders. Moreover, Chinese state-owned MNEs may also be criticized for the lack of transparency (Zhang et al., 2018), thus increasing their social risk in BRI membership countries. Second, because of the political imprint (Buckley et al., 2016), Chinese state-owned MNEs can be easily labeled with their stereotypes by local nongovernment stakeholders, which give rise to legitimacy challenges in the host country (Kostova & Zaheer, 1999). In particular, some Chinese MNEs have been accused of irresponsible conduct in their past investment (Gong, 2018). Therefore, to cope with such heightened social risk, Chinese state-owned MNEs can be more eager to pursue social legitimacy in the host countries.

Based on the above arguments, we posit that Chinese state-owned MNEs will face greater social risk in BRI countries, and thus they are more likely to use CSR disclosure as a strategy to obtain social legitimacy in host-country markets. We hereby propose the following moderating hypothesis:

*Hypothesis 2 (H2): The increasing of the likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries relative to that of their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of the Belt & Road Initiative will be more pronounced for state-owned MNEs than non-state-owned MNEs.*

### *Moderating effect of natural resources industry focus*

Prior research suggests that natural resource industries tend to attract a lot of international investments undertaken under bilateral economic agreements (Broadman, 2007; Colen, Persyn, & Guariso, 2016; Wapmuk, 2012) and that Chinese MNEs' outward investments often target natural resources in host countries (Li et al., 2013; Shapiro, Vecino et al., 2018). Accordingly, we further investigate the contingent effect of Chinese MNEs' business focus and predict that Chinese MNEs with a natural resource focus in their investment in BRI membership countries will confront greater social risk in host countries.

First, natural resource industries are of great importance to host countries' economic development and national security (Colen et al., 2016; Hilson, 2012). Any political motivation behind foreign investment in those sectors will likely raise great concerns among local nongovernment stakeholders (Shapiro, Hobdari et al., 2018). Since BRI is considered as a tool for China to achieve its strategic goals (Blanchard & Flint, 2017) and thus often questioned by local nongovernment stakeholders for its motives (Arduino & Gong, 2018), Chinese MNEs that invest in the natural resource sectors in BRI countries are more likely to be perceived as politically driven and have some hidden agenda. Thus, they may face greater social resistance from local nongovernment stakeholders and have greater difficulty in obtaining 'social licenses' there. Second, business activities in natural resource industries (such as oil exploitation and coal mining) usually have a larger environmental footprint and social influence (Hilson, 2012) and are usually in close proximity to local communities (Shapiro, Hobdari et al., 2018), thus raising greater concerns among local civilians in host countries (Ho et al., 2023). Thus, MNEs in natural resource sectors are more likely to evoke social conflicts (Shapiro, Hobdari et al., 2018). This is especially true for Chinese MNEs, some of which have been reported to downplay environmental and social responsibilities in their previous international investment (Gonzalez-Vicente, 2012).

For the abovementioned reasons, we predict that Chinese MNEs with a natural resource focus that invest in BRI membership countries tend to have a stronger motivation to disclose their CSR activities so as to cope with the heightened social risk from local nongovernment stakeholders. Some recent studies in the mining industry have shown that MNEs' commitment to CSR brings them with social license in the host-country market (Ho et al., 2023), which is consistent with our prediction.

*Hypothesis 3 (H3): The increasing of the likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries relative to that of their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of the Belt & Road Initiative will be more pronounced for MNEs in the natural resource industries than MNEs in other industries.*

## **Methods**

### *Research Design and Sample*

Our study aims to offer a new approach to capture the effect of social risk on MNEs' response strategies, which complements prior attempts to measure social risk and calibrate its impact on firm performance. Specifically, we exploit China's BRI, which was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping and underpinned by a desire to better integrate China into the world economy (Liu & Dunford, 2016) and thus can be considered exogenous to individual Chinese MNEs' CSR disclosure behavior. Under the BRI cooperation agreements, investments of Chinese MNEs are largely protected from political risk by the local government in BRI membership countries, but they are still exposed to substantial social risk among local nongovernment stakeholders (Buckley, 2020; Zhang et al., 2018). Accordingly, by comparing Chinese MNEs that invest in the BRI countries with their counterparts that invest in non-BRI countries, we can *isolate* the effect of social risk in a relatively clean way that is not possible in other contexts.

Our primary data comes from the Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) Database in the China Stock Market and Accounting Research Database (CSMAR), which compiles Chinese listed firms' international investments across all sectors and countries. We identify firms that invested *only* in BRI countries as our 'treatment group', and firms that invested *only* in non-BRI countries as our 'control group'.

Besides, to tease apart the host-country-specific social risk from the social risk incurred by the treatment of our interest (i.e., the BRI), we further limit the sample to firms operating in the *same host country before and after the treatment*. That is, the ‘treatment group’ firms always operate in a BRI country whereas the ‘control group’ firms always operate in a non-BRI country before and after the treatment. Since the first official document on the BRI was published in March 2015 by the Chinese government<sup>1</sup>, we set 2015 as the kickoff year of the treatment. The observation window is from 2011 to 2018. We ended in 2018 because the US-China trade war started in 2019, which may affect Chinese MNEs’ international strategies. We hereby have a 4-year window before the treatment (i.e., 2011–2014), and a 4-year window after the treatment (i.e., 2015–2018). Our final sample is composed of 215 Chinese MNEs, among which 84 are ‘BRI firms’ and the rest 131 are ‘non-BRI firms’, with 1,269 observations in total.

## Variables and Measurements

### Dependent variables

Following prior related studies, we create two dependent variables. First, we adopt the variable *CSR reporting* (Marquis & Qian, 2014), which is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the focal MNE has issued the CSR report in year  $t + 1$ , and 0 otherwise. Second, we also create the variable, *Number of CSR items* (Luo, Wang, & Zhang, 2017), which is measured as the number of CSR items disclosed in the focal firm’s CSR report (see Table 1 for a list of these items); the variable is coded as 0 when the focal firm did not issue the CSR report in year  $t + 1$ .

### Independent variables

Following prior research using the DD approach (e.g., Meyer, 1995), we create two dummy variables.<sup>2</sup> The first variable *BRI firm* equals 1 for Chinese MNEs that invested *only* in BRI countries throughout the observation window, and 0 for Chinese MNEs that invested *only* in non-BRI countries during the observation window. The second variable *Post* equals 0 for the before-treatment period (i.e., 2011–2014), and 1 for the after-treatment period (i.e., 2015–2018). The DD interaction term, *BRI firm* × *Post*, identifies the treatment effect of the BRI.

### Moderating variables

We create two moderating variables. The first variable, *SOE*, is a dummy variable that equals 1 if the MNE is majority-owned or ultimately controlled by the government (at the central or local level), and 0 otherwise. The second variable, *Resource sector*, is a dummy variable that equals 1 if the MNE is in a natural resource industry, and 0 otherwise. To define natural resource industries, we refer to the official document ‘*Guidelines on Promoting International Cooperation in Production Capacity and Equipment Manufacturing*’, which is issued by the State Council of China.<sup>3</sup> To capture the moderating effects, we generate three-way interaction terms by multiplying the two moderating variables with the DD interaction term, respectively.

### Control variables

In our DD regression analyses, we control for a wide range of factors that may influence MNEs’ CSR disclosure, including factors at both the firm level and external environment level. Specifically, at the firm level, we first control for *Firm size*, which is measured as the logarithm of firm assets in year  $t$ , since larger firms are more likely to face greater public scrutiny over their social and environmental practices (Christmann & Taylor, 2001). We also control for *Firm age*, which is measured as the number of years since founding, in that younger firms more likely adopt new practices (Marquis & Qian, 2014). Besides, following prior work, we control for the variable *Listed on Shenzhen*, which is coded as 1 for firms listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange, and 0 for firms listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, because the stock exchange guidelines for firms to disclose CSR activities might be different (Luo et al., 2017). Next, we control for sample firms’ financial conditions. We include *Firm profitability*, which is measured as return on assets (ROA) in year  $t$ , and *Firm leverage*, which is measured as the ratio of

**Table 1.** Variables and measurements

Variables	Measurements
<b>Dependent variables</b>	
CSR reporting	A dummy variable, which equals one if the focal firm has issued a CSR report in year $t + 1$ , and zero otherwise.
Number of CSR items	Measured as the number of CSR items covered in a CSR report, and zero when the firm did not issue a CSR report. These items relate to the disclosure of shareholders' rights and responsibilities; creditors' rights and responsibilities; employees' rights and responsibilities; suppliers' rights and responsibilities; customers' rights and responsibilities; environmental protection; philanthropic activity; development of social responsibility institutions; workplace safety; firm deficiencies in sustainability practices. Each item is a binary variable.
<b>Independent variables</b>	
BRI firm	A dummy variable, which equals one if the firm invested in Belt & Road countries after the year 2015, and zero otherwise.
Post	A dummy variable, which equals one if the firm has foreign investment after 2015, and zero otherwise.
<b>Moderators</b>	
SOE	A dummy variable, which equals one if the firm is a state-owned enterprise, and zero otherwise.
Resource sector	A dummy variable, which equals one if the main business of the firm is in the resource sector, and zero otherwise.
<b>Control variables</b>	
Firm size	Measured as the log of firm asset in year $t$ .
Firm age	Measured as the age from the year the firm listed.
Listed on Shenzhen	A dummy variable, which equals to one for firms listed on the Shenzhen Stock Market, and zero for firms listed on the Shanghai Stock Market.
Firm profitability	Measured as return on assets (ROA).
Firm leverage	Measured as debt/sales.
R&D intensity	Measured as the ratio of R&D expenditures to sales.
Government subsidy	Measured as the log of government subsidy the firm got.
Export intensity	Measured as foreign sales to total sales.
Foreign shareholding	Measured as the ratio of foreign shareholding.
Industry concentration	Measured as the Herfindahl–Hirschman index.
Key province	A dummy variable, which equals one if the firm is located in one of the 14 key provinces, as designated by the Belt & Road Initiative, and zero otherwise. The key provinces are Tibet, Xinjiang, Shannxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, and Chongqing.
Institutional distance	We adopt the six components of governance quality from the WGI—political stability and absence of violence, control of corruption, voice and accountability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and rule of law to calculate institutional distance, using a Mahalanobis approach.
Geographic distance	Measured as the distance between the capital of the potential host country $j$ and Beijing (in 10,000 km), using data from the CEPII database.
Political affinity	Measured the correlation of the votes of home country $i$ and host country $j$ at the United Nations General Assembly during the year prior to that of the focal investment, data from Bailey et al. (2017).
Institutions supporting collective actions	Measured as the sum of two standardized indices, including Reporters Without Borders' WPII, which is reversely coded because the original value of WPII denotes 0 as the freest and 100 as the least free, and GCI's Judicial Independence.



debts to total assets in year  $t$ . We also control for *R&D intensity*, which is measured as the ratio of R&D expenditures to annual sales revenue, because prior works have revealed that innovative firms are more likely to develop and adopt CSR-related initiatives (Marano et al., 2017). Further, we control for *Government subsidy*, which is measured as the logarithm of government subsidy the focal firm receives in year  $t$ . In addition, we include variables related to firms' internationalization, in that firms of higher levels of internationalization may be exposed to greater diffusion of new practices or other pressures (Marano et al., 2017; Marquis & Qian, 2014). Accordingly, we control for *Export intensity*, which is measured as the ratio of foreign sales to total sales revenue in year  $t$ , and *Foreign shareholding*, which is measured as the ratio of shares held by foreign owners to total shares in year  $t$ .

Following prior literature, we also control for some important external factors. At the industry level, we include *Industry concentration*, which is measured by the Herfindahl–Hirschman index, because competition may affect firms' CSR activities (Campbell, 2007). Herfindahl–Hirschman index of an industry in year  $t$  is calculated per the following equation:  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{it}/x_t)^2$ , where  $x_{it}$  refers to the sales revenue of firm  $i$  in the focal industry in year  $t$ , and  $x_t$  refers to the sum of the sales revenue of all listed firms in the focal industry in year  $t$ . At the province or subnational region level, we include *Key province*, an indicator of whether the firm is located in one of the 14 key provinces (subnational regions) of the BRI, as designated by the Chinese government.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, we follow prior literature and add a series of control variables for host-country-specific characteristics. Specifically, we control for *Institutional distance* between China and the potential host country  $j$ , which is measured by the six indices of governance quality from the World Governance Index (WGI) of the World Bank and calculated using a Mahalanobis approach (van Hoorn & Maseland, 2016). We also control for *Geographic distance*, which is measured as the distance between the capital of the host country  $j$  and China's capital Beijing (in 10,000 km), using data from the CEPPII database (Li et al., 2018).<sup>5</sup> Besides, we create the variable *Political affinity* to control for the influence of diplomatic relations between host country  $j$  and China, which is measured as the correlation of the votes of China and country  $j$  at the United Nations General Assembly in year  $t$ , using data from Bailey, Strezhnev, and Voeten (2017). As well, we create the variable *Institutions supporting collective actions* to control for the influence of the objective nonmarket risk of the host country (Oh et al., 2020). It is measured as the sum of two standardized indices<sup>6</sup>, namely Reporters Without Borders' World Press Freedom Index (WPFI)<sup>7</sup>, and World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index (GCI's) Judicial Independence (Oh et al., 2020). Finally, we include a full set of industry dummies to account for any fixed, unobservable industry heterogeneity, as well as year dummies to control for any macroeconomic conditions that may influence firms' CSR disclosure. Table 1 provides a list of the variables and their measurement.

## Results

### Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 presents the summary statistics and correlations of all variables. As can be seen, the dependent variable *CSR reporting* has a significantly positive correlation with the two moderating variables *SOE* and *Resource sector* ( $r = 0.284$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ;  $r = 0.160$ ,  $p = 0.000$ , respectively). Likewise, the other dependent variable *Number of CSR items* is also positively correlated with the two moderating variables *SOE* and *Resource sector* ( $r = 0.286$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ;  $r = 0.168$ ,  $p = 0.000$ , respectively). Table 2 also presents the variance inflation factor (VIF) values of all variables. As can be seen, all the VIF values are smaller than 5.00, far below the recommended threshold of 10.00, suggesting that multicollinearity is not a serious concern in our analysis (Ryan, 1997).

### Hypotheses Testing

Table 3 presents the DD regression results for the first dependent variable *CSR reporting*. Model 1 reports the main effect of *BRI firm*  $\times$  *Post*. The positive and significant coefficient on *BRI firm*  $\times$  *Post* ( $p = 0.007$ ) supports Hypothesis 1 that the likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries increases more than that among their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the

Table 2. Descriptive statistics and correlations

Variables	Mean	S.D.	Min	Max	VIF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. CSR reporting	0.277	0.447	0.000	1.000	–								
2. Number of CSR items	2.046	3.389	0.000	10.000	–	<b>0.977</b>							
3. BRI firm	0.333	0.471	0.000	1.000	4.96	<b>–0.070</b>	–0.054						
4. Post	0.617	0.486	0.000	1.000	1.70	0.002	0.004	<b>0.126</b>					
5. SOE	0.386	0.487	0.000	1.000	1.77	<b>0.284</b>	<b>0.286</b>	–0.007	–0.041				
6. Resource industry	0.139	0.347	0.000	1.000	1.18	<b>0.160</b>	<b>0.168</b>	0.012	–0.017	<b>0.234</b>			
7. Firm size	22.360	1.389	19.820	27.440	1.97	<b>0.442</b>	<b>0.464</b>	0.020	<b>0.141</b>	<b>0.436</b>	<b>0.263</b>		
8. Firm age	10.240	6.674	0.000	25.000	1.67	<b>0.318</b>	<b>0.299</b>	<b>0.067</b>	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.487</b>	<b>0.162</b>	<b>0.326</b>	
9. Listed on Shenzhen	0.348	0.477	0.000	1.000	1.75	<b>0.358</b>	<b>0.320</b>	–0.003	–0.016	<b>0.358</b>	<b>0.147</b>	<b>0.364</b>	<b>0.344</b>
10. Firm profitability	0.030	0.070	–0.322	0.216	1.31	0.027	0.007	–0.016	<b>–0.125</b>	–0.051	<b>–0.094</b>	0.022	<b>–0.145</b>
11. Firm leverage	0.439	0.210	0.062	0.915	2.02	<b>0.277</b>	<b>0.289</b>	<b>0.109</b>	0.037	<b>0.381</b>	<b>0.202</b>	<b>0.525</b>	<b>0.426</b>
12. R&D intensity	0.008	0.024	0.000	0.169	1.45	<b>0.073</b>	0.044	–0.036	<b>0.067</b>	0.035	–0.002	0.002	<b>0.100</b>
13. Government subsidy	0.013	0.020	0.000	0.128	1.12	<b>–0.111</b>	<b>–0.112</b>	<b>–0.075</b>	–0.041	–0.014	0.028	<b>–0.184</b>	–0.040
14. Export intensity	0.143	0.207	0.000	0.869	1.18	<b>–0.084</b>	<b>–0.073</b>	0.005	–0.032	<b>–0.162</b>	0.031	<b>–0.257</b>	<b>–0.115</b>
15. Foreign shareholding	0.012	0.062	0.000	0.500	1.15	<b>0.108</b>	<b>0.101</b>	<b>0.070</b>	<b>–0.087</b>	<b>–0.099</b>	–0.045	–0.033	<b>–0.077</b>
16. Industry concentration	0.058	0.092	0.008	0.423	1.09	<b>0.098</b>	<b>0.094</b>	<b>–0.097</b>	<b>–0.111</b>	0.046	<b>–0.07</b>	<b>0.070</b>	–0.029
17. Key province	0.520	0.500	0.000	1.000	1.13	0.040	<b>0.067</b>	<b>–0.075</b>	–0.036	<b>–0.174</b>	<b>–0.139</b>	–0.047	0.040
18. Institutional distance	3.432	0.622	1.455	4.493	2.12	0.046	0.041	<b>–0.477</b>	0.042	0.048	–0.004	<b>0.125</b>	0.005
19. Geographic distance	0.787	0.374	0.096	1.353	2.89	0.016	0.003	<b>–0.643</b>	<b>–0.061</b>	<b>–0.079</b>	0.012	0.026	0.003
20. GDP growth of the host country	3.040	2.049	–1.057	11.650	1.71	0.027	0.039	<b>0.515</b>	–0.017	–0.003	–0.001	–0.025	0.001
21. Political affinity	0.500	0.233	0.125	0.885	3.64	0.034	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.720</b>	–0.017	<b>0.098</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>0.078</b>	<b>0.087</b>
22. Institutions supporting collective actions	–0.199	1.800	–4.801	2.264	3.74	<b>0.059</b>	0.038	<b>–0.696</b>	<b>–0.101</b>	0.032	–0.011	<b>0.060</b>	–0.025
Variables	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

(Continued)

**Table 2.** (Continued.)

Variables	Mean	S.D.	Min	Max	VIF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Firm profitability	0.016												
11. Firm leverage	<b>0.280</b>	<b>-0.346</b>											
12. R&D intensity	<b>0.453</b>	-0.046	-0.003										
13. Government subsidy	<b>-0.087</b>	<b>-0.063</b>	<b>-0.168</b>	<b>0.134</b>									
14. Export intensity	<b>-0.129</b>	<b>-0.100</b>	<b>-0.101</b>	0.028	0.023								
15. Foreign shareholding	<b>-0.006</b>	<b>0.060</b>	-0.043	<b>0.090</b>	<b>0.015</b>	<b>0.204</b>							
16. Industry concentration	<b>0.125</b>	0.021	0.003	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.069</b>	<b>-0.097</b>	<b>-0.065</b>						
17. Key province	-0.010	<b>-0.095</b>	0.043	0.005	0.019	<b>0.093</b>	0.045	<b>0.077</b>					
18. Institutional distance	0.007	-0.009	0.023	-0.045	-0.012	<b>-0.085</b>	<b>-0.208</b>	0.047	0.003				
19. Geographic distance	-0.010	0.022	<b>-0.102</b>	-0.037	0.031	-0.047	<b>-0.092</b>	<b>0.057</b>	<b>0.106</b>	<b>0.448</b>			
20. GDP growth of the host country	-0.008	0.000	<b>0.108</b>	<b>-0.067</b>	<b>-0.059</b>	0.018	<b>0.099</b>	<b>-0.077</b>	-0.043	<b>-0.292</b>	<b>-0.499</b>		
21. Political affinity	0.045	-0.053	<b>0.238</b>	-0.036	-0.050	-0.032	<b>0.091</b>	<b>-0.063</b>	-0.042	<b>-0.340</b>	<b>-0.747</b>	<b>0.552</b>	
22. Institutions supporting collective actions	0.031	0.019	<b>-0.085</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.063</b>	<b>-0.068</b>	<b>-0.109</b>	<b>0.132</b>	<b>0.076</b>	<b>0.657</b>	<b>0.667</b>	<b>-0.572</b>	<b>-0.653</b>

Notes: N = 1,269. All bold values are significant at the  $p < 0.05$  level, two-tailed test.

**Table 3.** Main results: DD regression results for dependent variable *CSR reporting*

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-0.894 (0.190)	0.000	-0.119 (0.185)	0.519	-0.611 (0.211)	0.004	-0.063 (0.202)	0.755
Post-BRI	-0.362 (0.645)	0.575	0.363 (0.647)	0.575	-0.090 (0.643)	0.889	0.438 (0.649)	0.500
BRI firm $\times$ Post	0.456 (0.170)	0.007	0.091 (0.196)	0.642	0.285 (0.209)	0.171	0.031 (0.225)	0.892
SOE $\times$ BRI firm			-1.314 (0.133)	0.000			-1.035 (0.098)	0.000
SOE $\times$ Post			-0.401 (0.090)	0.000			-0.376 (0.087)	0.000
SOE $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			0.560 (0.212)	0.008			0.383 (0.148)	0.010
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm					-1.304 (0.168)	0.000	-1.004 (0.131)	0.000
Resource industry $\times$ Post					-0.479 (0.114)	0.000	-0.456 (0.115)	0.000
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post					0.708 (0.284)	0.013	0.730 (0.236)	0.002
SOE	-0.021 (0.059)	0.720	0.544 (0.127)	0.000	0.038 (0.053)	0.470	0.519 (0.127)	0.000
Resource industry	0.297 (0.064)	0.000	0.439 (0.058)	0.000	0.890 (0.085)	0.000	0.883 (0.083)	0.000
Firm size	0.388 (0.027)	0.000	0.354 (0.026)	0.000	0.391 (0.029)	0.000	0.360 (0.027)	0.000
Firm age	0.049 (0.004)	0.000	0.047 (0.003)	0.000	0.047 (0.003)	0.000	0.046 (0.003)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.328 (0.069)	0.000	0.349 (0.074)	0.000	0.315 (0.069)	0.000	0.337 (0.072)	0.000
Firm profitability	0.859 (0.689)	0.212	1.038 (0.655)	0.113	1.224 (0.645)	0.058	1.213 (0.625)	0.052
Firm leverage	0.140 (0.218)	0.520	0.322 (0.229)	0.159	0.288 (0.223)	0.197	0.379 (0.236)	0.109
R&D intensity	1.715 (1.545)	0.267	1.947 (1.488)	0.191	2.167 (1.508)	0.151	2.143 (1.449)	0.139
Government subsidy	-3.859 (1.386)	0.005	-4.106 (1.506)	0.006	-3.620 (1.404)	0.010	-3.963 (1.516)	0.009
Export intensity	0.230 (0.093)	0.013	0.133 (0.075)	0.076	0.264 (0.111)	0.017	0.173 (0.088)	0.050
Foreign shareholding	3.197 (0.795)	0.000	3.153 (0.861)	0.000	3.096 (0.812)	0.000	3.150 (0.861)	0.000
Industry concentration	1.104 (0.771)	0.152	1.072 (0.772)	0.165	1.544 (0.794)	0.052	1.401 (0.792)	0.077
Key province	0.238 (0.084)	0.005	0.342 (0.064)	0.000	0.274 (0.075)	0.000	0.346 (0.064)	0.000
Institutional distance	-0.097 (0.053)	0.068	-0.103 (0.048)	0.031	-0.135 (0.039)	0.001	-0.123 (0.041)	0.002

(Continued)

**Table 3.** (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Geographic distance	-0.324 (0.051)	0.000	-0.260 (0.047)	0.000	-0.345 (0.057)	0.000	-0.282 (0.049)	0.000
GDP growth of host country	0.076 (0.024)	0.002	0.073 (0.023)	0.002	0.076 (0.022)	0.000	0.074 (0.022)	0.001
Political affinity	-0.147 (0.183)	0.421	-0.289 (0.170)	0.089	-0.058 (0.203)	0.776	-0.204 (0.193)	0.291
Institutions supporting collective actions	0.017 (0.028)	0.539	0.030 (0.030)	0.326	0.042 (0.036)	0.251	0.043 (0.035)	0.215
Constant	-13.582 (0.590)	0.000	-13.188 (0.513)	0.000	-13.745 (0.595)	0.000	-13.361 (0.528)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	1,269		1,269		1,269		1,269	
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.285		0.301		0.295		0.306	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the Probit model since CSR reporting is a dummy variable.

enactment of the BRI. To assess the economic significance, we follow Hoetker (2007) to calculate the marginal effect for each observation and take the average of the values. Our calculation of the marginal effect of *BRI firm × Post* indicates that investing in BRI countries increases the probability of Chinese MNEs' CSR reporting by 12.91%. Moving on to Model 2, results show that the coefficient on the triple-DD term *SOE × BRI firm × Post* is positive and significant ( $p = 0.008$ ), thus supporting H2 that the increasing likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries relative to that among their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of the BRI will be more pronounced for state-owned MNEs than non-state-owned MNEs. In Model 3, the coefficient on the triple-DD term *Resource sector × BRI firm × Post* is also positive and significant ( $p = 0.013$ ), thus supporting H3's prediction that the increasing likelihood of CSR disclosure among Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries relative to that among their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of the BRI will be more pronounced for MNEs in the natural resource industries than MNEs in other industries. We notice that after including the triple-DD term, the variables related to the two-way DD term *BRI firm × Post* become insignificant, which leads to a small incremental *R*-squared between Model 1 and Models 2–3. It suggests that the triple-DD term of Model 2 and Model 3 explained the models instead of the two-way DD term *BRI firm × Post*, indicating that the main effect is more pronounced for state-owned MNEs and for MNEs in the natural resource industries. Finally, Model 4 reports the results of the full model, again providing support for the two moderating hypotheses.

Table 4 reports the DD regression results with *Number of CSR items* as the other dependent variable. The results are highly consistent with those in Table 3. Model 1 shows that the coefficient on the DD term *BRI firm × Post* is positive and significant ( $p = 0.002$ ). Our calculation of the marginal effect of *BRI firm × Post* indicated that investing in BRI countries increases the number of CSR items disclosed by 0.423. In Models 2 and 3, the coefficients on the respective triple-DD term are both positive and significant ( $p = 0.000$  and  $p = 0.002$ , respectively). Finally, Model 4, the full model, shows that *SOE* and *Resource sector* both have a positive and significant moderating effect. Taken together, the results in Table 4 provide further support to all the three hypotheses.

Figures 1–3 depict the effects by illustrating the differences in the number of firms that issue CSR reports. From Figure 1, we can see that the number of non-BRI firms issuing CSR reports in the post-BRI period increased by 10%, while the number of BRI firms issuing CSR reports in the post-BRI period increased by a higher proportion (i.e., 84.6%). And as Figures 2 and 3 show, the effect is more pronounced for state-owned MNEs and MNEs in natural resource industries.

### Robustness Tests and Supplementary Analyses

#### *Analysis of firms' CSR ratings as an alternative dependent variable (DV)*

Prior research has shown that firms' CSR disclosure can be consistent with their CSR performance (Marquis & Qian, 2014). Accordingly, we use firms' CSR ratings as another dependent variable for a robustness test, because a high CSR rating signals the high quality of a firm's CSR practices and its conformity to societal norms and expectations. Following prior research, we use the data on Chinese listed firms' CSR ratings from *Hexun* (e.g., Xiong, Lu, Skitmore, Chau, & Ye, 2016), an independent data vendor that evaluates Chinese listed firms' CSR activities along five dimensions (i.e., environment, employees, suppliers-customers, shareholders, and society), based on their CSR reports and annual reports.

Table 5 reports the DD regression results with *CSR rating* as the dependent variable. Model 1 shows that the coefficient on the DD term *BRI Firm × Post* is positive and significant ( $p = 0.084$ ), indicating that the increase of social risk in BRI host countries indeed motivates Chinese MNEs to improve their CSR performance, as evidenced by improved *CSR ratings*. Models 2 and 3 also show that *SOE* and *Resource sector* play a positive and significant moderating role ( $p = 0.023$  and  $p = 0.016$ , respectively). Model 4 reports the results of the full model, which again provides strong support for our hypotheses.

#### *Alternative samples to identify the effect of BRI*

The core assumption of our research design is that Chinese MNEs investing in the BRI membership countries mainly confront social risk instead of political risk. Accordingly, we limit the sample to

**Table 4.** Main results: DD regression results for dependent variable *Number of CSR items*

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-1.006 (0.215)	0.000	-0.223 (0.190)	0.242	-0.720 (0.235)	0.002	-0.182 (0.197)	0.357
Post	-0.590 (0.771)	0.444	0.139 (0.785)	0.860	-0.311 (0.756)	0.681	0.187 (0.781)	0.811
BRI firm $\times$ Post	0.522 (0.170)	0.002	0.147 (0.127)	0.248	0.392 (0.193)	0.042	0.122 (0.141)	0.388
SOE $\times$ BRI firm			-1.188 (0.070)	0.000			-0.899 (0.107)	0.000
SOE $\times$ Post			-0.380 (0.113)	0.001			-0.351 (0.102)	0.001
SOE $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			0.491 (0.138)	0.000			0.270 (0.158)	0.087
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm					-1.051 (0.140)	0.000	-0.855 (0.151)	0.000
Resource industry $\times$ Post					-0.236 (0.119)	0.047	-0.175 (0.100)	0.080
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post					0.574 (0.185)	0.002	0.648 (0.217)	0.003
SOE	0.079 (0.061)	0.197	0.612 (0.135)	0.000	0.132 (0.056)	0.018	0.584 (0.123)	0.000
Resource industry	0.322 (0.078)	0.000	0.443 (0.074)	0.000	0.647 (0.130)	0.000	0.638 (0.109)	0.000
Firm size	0.292 (0.020)	0.000	0.246 (0.023)	0.000	0.280 (0.022)	0.000	0.249 (0.022)	0.000
Firm age	0.047 (0.004)	0.000	0.043 (0.004)	0.000	0.043 (0.004)	0.000	0.042 (0.004)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.341 (0.105)	0.001	0.368 (0.108)	0.001	0.331 (0.118)	0.005	0.378 (0.111)	0.001
Firm profitability	0.607 (0.810)	0.454	0.733 (0.808)	0.364	0.739 (0.764)	0.333	0.847 (0.767)	0.270
Firm leverage	0.068 (0.239)	0.775	0.198 (0.260)	0.446	0.210 (0.219)	0.337	0.240 (0.259)	0.355
R&D intensity	1.649 (1.124)	0.142	1.652 (1.191)	0.165	2.017 (1.207)	0.095	1.644 (1.139)	0.149
Government subsidy	-7.398 (2.179)	0.001	-7.686 (2.185)	0.000	-6.584 (2.220)	0.003	-7.418 (2.139)	0.001
Export intensity	-0.017 (0.117)	0.885	-0.250 (0.120)	0.037	0.041 (0.126)	0.743	-0.190 (0.122)	0.120
Foreign shareholding	2.203 (0.333)	0.000	2.132 (0.385)	0.000	2.089 (0.343)	0.000	2.058 (0.379)	0.000
Industry concentration	0.364 (0.565)	0.520	0.452 (0.577)	0.434	0.820 (0.561)	0.144	0.506 (0.562)	0.368
Key province	0.299 (0.109)	0.006	0.375 (0.094)	0.000	0.329 (0.101)	0.001	0.382 (0.093)	0.000

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Institutional distance	-0.115 (0.063)	0.066	-0.114 (0.060)	0.057	-0.130 (0.054)	0.016	-0.129 (0.055)	0.019
Geographic distance	-0.311 (0.061)	0.000	-0.219 (0.070)	0.002	-0.315 (0.069)	0.000	-0.243 (0.073)	0.001
GDP growth of host country	0.072 (0.023)	0.002	0.070 (0.020)	0.000	0.071 (0.020)	0.000	0.069 (0.018)	0.000
Political affinity	0.087 (0.149)	0.560	0.033 (0.149)	0.824	0.148 (0.196)	0.450	0.068 (0.174)	0.694
Institutions supporting collective actions	-0.022 (0.029)	0.447	-0.013 (0.029)	0.663	0.006 (0.034)	0.859	0.000 (0.034)	0.997
Constant	-22.414 (0.743)	0.000	-19.756 (0.524)	0.000	-22.417 (0.671)	0.000	-21.611 (0.623)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
N	1,269		1,269		1,269		1,269	
Pseudo R-squared	0.262		0.273		0.271		0.275	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the Poisson model since number of CSR items is a count measure.



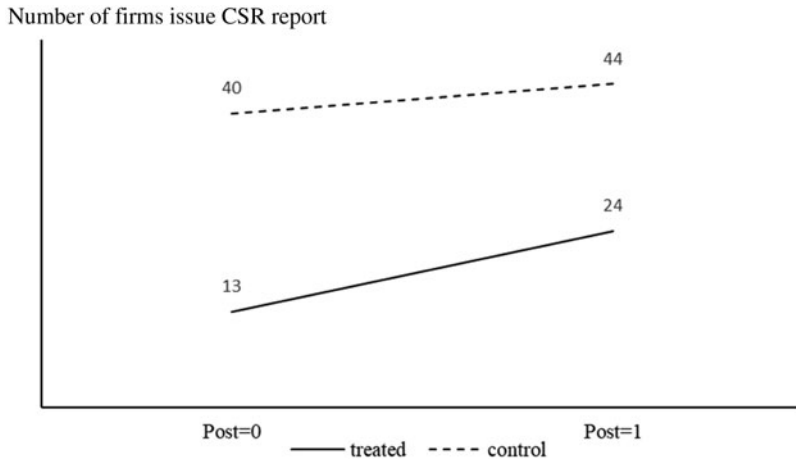


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of the main average effect

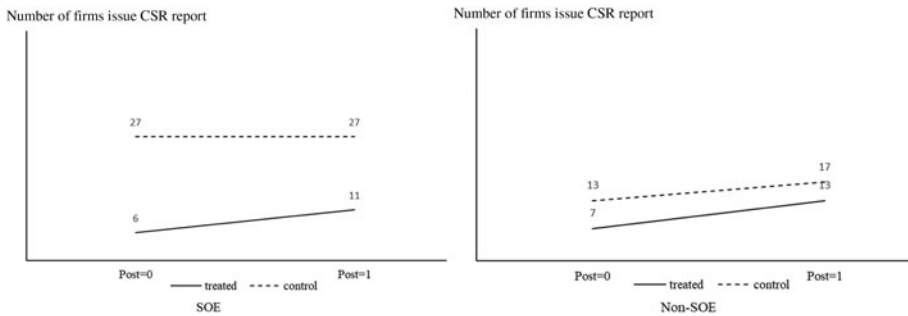


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the moderating effect of State ownership

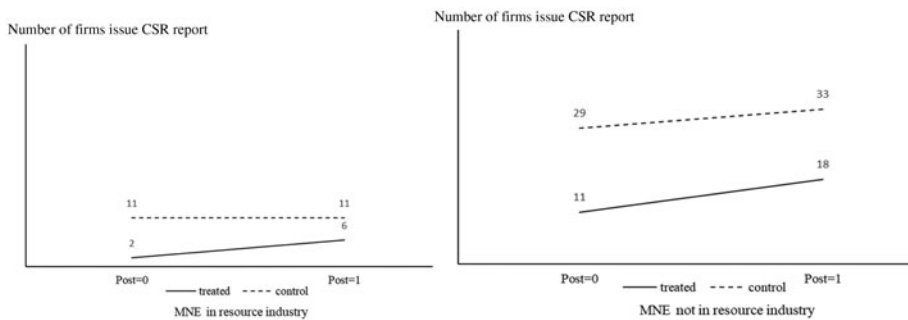


Figure 3. Graphical presentation of the moderating effect of Natural resource industry

Chinese MNEs operating *only* in the same single host country before and after the treatment in the main analysis, which enable us to separate the host-country-specific social risk from the effect of the BRI by controlling for a series of host-country-specific variables in the regressions. As a robustness test, we expanded our sample by including Chinese MNEs that invest in multiple countries. Likewise, we classify Chinese MNEs that invested *only* in BRI membership countries as our ‘treatment group’, and Chinese MNEs that invested *only* in non-BRI countries as our ‘control group’. In so doing, we collected 1,368 Chinese listed firms. Out of the 1,368 listed firms, 597 are in the treated group, and

**Table 5.** Robustness results: DD regression results for dependent variable *CSR rating*

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-5.766 (1.557)	0.008	0.267 (1.148)	0.823	-4.282 (3.518)	0.245	0.639 (1.108)	0.582
Post	-0.773 (2.998)	0.804	5.946 (3.422)	0.126	0.866 (3.289)	0.796	6.535 (3.388)	0.095
BRI firm $\times$ Post	3.168 (1.572)	0.084	-1.727 (1.150)	0.177	2.293 (1.436)	0.134	-2.182 (1.329)	0.145
SOE $\times$ BRI firm			-13.143 (2.840)	0.002			-12.385 (2.939)	0.004
SOE $\times$ Post			-8.639 (4.501)	0.096			-8.122 (4.153)	0.091
SOE $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			10.983 (3.782)	0.023			11.348 (4.047)	0.026
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm					-10.083 (3.473)	0.012	-5.542 (4.459)	0.254
Resource industry $\times$ Post					-7.057 (2.006)	0.004	-5.576 (4.390)	0.245
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post					5.876	0.016	2.667	0.589
SOE	-0.951 (0.986)	0.366	6.258 (2.640)	0.050	-0.544 (1.720)	0.757	5.838 (2.409)	0.046
Resource industry	0.172 (1.249)	0.895	1.085 (1.562)	0.510	6.429 (1.382)	0.000	5.526 (3.499)	0.158
Firm size	2.786 (0.634)	0.003	2.515 (0.587)	0.004	2.735 (0.392)	0.000	2.511 (0.594)	0.004
Firm age	0.356 (0.071)	0.002	0.366 (0.068)	0.001	0.347 (0.081)	0.001	0.362 (0.063)	0.001
Listed on Shenzhen	0.649 (1.786)	0.727	0.767 (1.764)	0.677	0.653 (2.279)	0.779	0.750 (1.759)	0.683
Firm profitability	91.962 (12.601)	0.000	92.575 (12.142)	0.000	93.688 (5.421)	0.000	93.547 (12.578)	0.000
Firm leverage	-2.857 (1.982)	0.193	-2.478 (2.102)	0.277	-2.134 (3.598)	0.563	-2.108 (2.189)	0.368
R&D intensity	4.622 (15.143)	0.769	5.259 (13.497)	0.708	5.731 (17.990)	0.755	6.157 (13.615)	0.665
Government subsidy	-24.937 (10.160)	0.044	-26.508 (13.480)	0.090	-22.305 (16.160)	0.191	-25.531 (15.284)	0.139
Export intensity	0.887 (1.146)	0.464	-0.128 (1.098)	0.910	0.999 (4.680)	0.834	0.059 (1.178)	0.962
Foreign shareholding	31.498 (10.248)	0.018	31.180 (10.002)	0.017	31.260 (2.037)	0.000	31.172 (9.667)	0.015
Industry concentration	-2.654 (5.072)	0.617	-1.185 (3.953)	0.773	0.285 (8.961)	0.975	0.828 (3.173)	0.802
Key province	-0.122 (0.988)	0.905	0.596 (1.117)	0.610	0.179 (1.416)	0.901	0.679 (1.131)	0.567
Institutional distance	0.444 (0.481)	0.387	0.428 (0.516)	0.434	0.264 (0.612)	0.673	0.328 (0.544)	0.566

(Continued)

**Table 5.** (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Geographic distance	-0.505 (1.426)	0.734	-0.167 (1.195)	0.893	-0.602 (3.600)	0.870	-0.274 (1.226)	0.830
GDP growth of host country	0.511 (0.205)	0.042	0.493 (0.183)	0.031	0.493 (0.404)	0.244	0.480 (0.177)	0.030
Political affinity	1.292 (2.241)	0.582	0.863 (2.258)	0.714	1.850 (3.483)	0.604	1.338 (2.165)	0.556
Institutions supporting collective actions	-0.074 (0.259)	0.785	-0.049 (0.247)	0.848	0.055 (0.497)	0.914	0.018 (0.246)	0.944
Constant	-41.379 (13.235)	0.017	-38.570 (12.250)	0.016	-41.556 (10.255)	0.001	-39.178 (12.757)	0.018
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	1,269		1,269		1,269		1,269	
<i>R</i> -squared	0.377		0.395		0.385		0.399	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the ordinary least squares (OLS) model since CSR rating is a continuous variable.

the rest 771 are in the control group. Tables 6 and 7 report the regression results for dependent variables *CSR reporting* and *Number of CSR items*, respectively. The results are highly consistent with those in Tables 3 and 4, thus providing further support to all three hypotheses.

#### *Robustness test with propensity score matching approach*

We also leverage the Propensity Score Matching (PSM) approach as a robustness test. Specifically, in the first step, we estimated the likelihood of a certain Chinese MNE investing in a BRI country, using *BRI firm* as the dependent variable and including the full set of control variables. In the second step, we reran the DD regressions based on the matched sample. Due to limited space, we reported the results with the PSM approach in the Appendix. Table A1 presents the matching process, while Table A2 presents the regression results based on the matched sample. As can be seen, the results are highly consistent with our main analyses, thus providing additional support to our theoretical predictions.

#### *Parallel trend assumption tests*

For the validity of the DD research design, the parallel trend assumption must hold. We therefore examined the parallel trend assumption in two ways. First, we used a regression approach. We created a linear time-trend variable  $t$ , which is coded as 1 to 4 for the years of 2011–2014, and then regress the dependent variables, *CSR reporting* and *Number of CSR items*, respectively, on *BRI firm*,  $t$ , and their interaction term  $BRI\ firm \times t$ , as well as the full set of control variables. The results are reported in Table A3 in the Appendix. As can be seen, prior to the treatment, there were no significant differences in the likelihood of CSR reporting or the number of CSR items between the treated and control groups. Second, we also plot the parallel trend between the treated and control groups in CSR reporting before the treatment of our interest, which is presented in Figure A1 in the Appendix. As it shows, the treated and control groups followed a similar trend in terms of the likelihood of CSR reporting in the pretreatment period. Taken together, the parallel trend assumption holds in the current research, thus validating our DD research design.

#### *Analysis in Logit models*

We also ran Logit regressions for the dependent variable *CSR reporting* for robustness. The results are reported in Table A4 in the Appendix. As can be seen, the results are highly consistent with our main analyses, thus providing additional support to our theoretical predictions. Moreover, the odds ratio analyses for the Logit model show that the odds ratio of DID term  $BRI\ firm \times Post$  is 2.4, which means investing in BRI countries multiply the odds of issuing CSR reporting by 2.4, or other words, the probability of BRI firms issuing CSR reports after investing in BRI countries is 70.59% (Hoetker, 2007).

#### *Supplementary analyses*

We further conducted separate tests on the disclosure of each CSR dimension to gain deeper insights. First, we created a series of dummy variables for each of the ten dimensions available in CSR reports. Each dummy variable equals 1 if the focal firm has released relevant content in the dimension in the CSR report in year  $t + 1$ , and 0 otherwise. We then ran Probit regressions. The results are reported in Table A5 in the Appendix. As can be seen, Chinese MNEs investing in the BRI membership countries are more likely to disclose their socially responsible activities in terms of protection of shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, and the environment, as well as activities related to philanthropy, development of CSR institutions, and workplace safety, compared to their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries after the enactment of BRI.

## **Discussion**

Leveraging China's BRI as a novel research setting (Buckley, 2020; Li, Van Assche, et al., 2022) and the DD research design, the current research shows that, after the enactment of China's BRI, Chinese MNEs investing in BRI countries significantly increase their likelihood of CSR disclosure, compared to that of their counterparts investing in non-BRI countries. Given that the BRI protects Chinese MNEs from

**Table 6.** Robustness results: Expanding the sample to firms investing in more than one country (DV: CSR reporting)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	0.003 (0.023)	0.896	0.020 (0.079)	0.796	-0.013 (0.078)	0.863	0.010 (0.056)	0.866
Post	-0.084 (0.052)	0.106	0.191 (0.062)	0.002	0.012 (0.103)	0.910	0.221 (0.102)	0.030
BRI firm × Post	0.102 (0.059)	0.058	-0.175 (0.111)	0.113	-0.001 (0.096)	0.992	-0.218 (0.119)	0.067
SOE × BRI firm			-0.071 (0.130)	0.584			-0.071 (0.083)	0.393
SOE × Post			-1.053 (0.309)	0.001			-0.919 (0.199)	0.000
SOE × BRI firm × Post			1.062 (0.355)	0.003			0.935 (0.221)	0.000
Resource industry × BRI firm					0.081 (0.220)	0.713	0.065 (0.106)	0.540
Resource industry × Post					-1.174 (0.602)	0.051	-0.754 (0.323)	0.020
Resource industry × BRI firm × Post					1.272 (0.567)	0.025	0.849 (0.347)	0.015
SOE	0.348 (0.027)	0.000	0.419 (0.080)	0.000	0.352 (0.059)	0.000	0.414 (0.057)	0.000
Resource industry	0.121 (0.028)	0.000	0.138 (0.047)	0.003	0.081 (0.113)	0.473	0.098 (0.075)	0.191
Firm size	0.572 (0.016)	0.000	0.577 (0.025)	0.000	0.573 (0.023)	0.000	0.577 (0.018)	0.000
Firm age	0.013 (0.002)	0.000	0.013 (0.005)	0.009	0.013 (0.005)	0.008	0.013 (0.003)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.158 (0.029)	0.000	0.157 (0.062)	0.011	0.153 (0.065)	0.018	0.154 (0.045)	0.001
Firm profitability	1.008 (0.228)	0.000	0.998 (0.305)	0.001	1.026 (0.312)	0.001	1.010 (0.318)	0.001
Firm leverage	-0.566 (0.052)	0.000	-0.586 (0.100)	0.000	-0.583 (0.094)	0.000	-0.595 (0.114)	0.000
R&D intensity	4.727 (0.728)	0.000	4.873 (1.086)	0.000	4.914 (1.106)	0.000	4.996 (1.079)	0.000
Government subsidy	0.593 (0.398)	0.136	0.516 (1.915)	0.788	0.603 (1.964)	0.759	0.542 (0.933)	0.562
Export intensity	0.058 (0.033)	0.078	0.062 (0.076)	0.420	0.069 (0.081)	0.396	0.069 (0.069)	0.321
Foreign shareholding	-0.246 (0.209)	0.241	-0.216 (0.137)	0.115	-0.253 (0.132)	0.055	-0.227 (0.280)	0.418
Industry concentration	0.343 (0.195)	0.078	0.433 (0.520)	0.405	0.347 (0.549)	0.527	0.416 (0.420)	0.321
Key province	0.161 (0.017)	0.000	0.165 (0.049)	0.001	0.157 (0.049)	0.001	0.162 (0.033)	0.000
Constant	-13.375 (0.313)	0.000	-13.489 (0.431)	0.000	-13.386 (0.404)	0.000	-13.465 (0.414)	0.000

(Continued)

Table 6. (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	9,436		9,436		9,436		9,436	
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.308		0.310		0.309		0.311	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the Probit model since CSR reporting is a dummy variable.

**Table 7.** Robustness results: Expanding the sample to firms investing in more than one country (DV: *Number of CSR items*)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	0.019 (0.020)	0.327	0.060 (0.112)	0.596	0.019 (0.021)	0.347	0.057 (0.029)	0.047
Post	-0.060 (0.038)	0.116	0.314 (0.061)	0.000	0.013 (0.038)	0.738	0.349 (0.047)	0.000
BRI firm $\times$ Post	0.113 (0.042)	0.007	-0.274 (0.089)	0.002	-0.010 (0.043)	0.808	-0.303 (0.056)	0.000
SOE $\times$ BRI firm			-0.069 (0.124)	0.577			-0.078 (0.035)	0.027
SOE $\times$ Post			-0.846 (0.169)	0.000			-0.785 (0.075)	0.000
SOE $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			0.757 (0.191)	0.000			0.703 (0.085)	0.000
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm					0.054 (0.045)	0.230	0.013 (0.046)	0.778
Resource industry $\times$ Post					-0.983 (0.168)	0.000	-0.828 (0.169)	0.000
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post					0.948 (0.174)	0.000	0.800 (0.175)	0.000
SOE	0.215 (0.019)	0.000	0.342 (0.088)	0.000	0.252 (0.018)	0.000	0.346 (0.024)	0.000
Resource industry	-0.066 (0.030)	0.029	0.161 (0.028)	0.000	0.135 (0.035)	0.000	0.174 (0.036)	0.000
Firm size	0.451 (0.007)	0.000	0.405 (0.031)	0.000	0.402 (0.006)	0.000	0.404 (0.006)	0.000
Firm age	0.022 (0.001)	0.000	0.021 (0.004)	0.000	0.022 (0.001)	0.000	0.022 (0.001)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	-0.015 (0.019)	0.448	0.031 (0.062)	0.619	0.026 (0.019)	0.173	0.029 (0.019)	0.125
Firm profitability	1.780 (0.160)	0.000	1.696 (0.458)	0.000	1.723 (0.156)	0.000	1.704 (0.156)	0.000
Firm leverage	0.039 (0.054)	0.471	-0.110 (0.134)	0.411	-0.094 (0.052)	0.070	-0.115 (0.052)	0.026
R&D intensity	7.573 (0.465)	0.000	6.323 (0.678)	0.000	6.358 (0.449)	0.000	6.398 (0.449)	0.000
Government subsidy	1.591 (0.450)	0.000	1.341 (2.081)	0.519	1.316 (0.429)	0.002	1.301 (0.429)	0.002
Export intensity	0.088 (0.035)	0.011	0.045 (0.078)	0.569	0.061 (0.033)	0.063	0.052 (0.033)	0.115
Foreign shareholding	-0.423 (0.152)	0.006	-0.398 (0.215)	0.065	-0.447 (0.152)	0.003	-0.401 (0.152)	0.008
Industry concentration	-0.086 (0.180)	0.632	0.368 (0.474)	0.438	0.259 (0.170)	0.128	0.357 (0.171)	0.037
Key province	0.161 (0.015)	0.000	0.177 (0.038)	0.000	0.170 (0.014)	0.000	0.176 (0.014)	0.000
Constant	-9.452 (0.203)	0.000	-8.680 (0.769)	0.000	-8.610 (0.153)	0.000	-8.662 (0.153)	0.000

(Continued)

Table 7. (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	9,436		9,436		9,436		9,436	
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.263		0.232		0.231		0.233	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the Poisson model since number of CSR items is a count measure.



political risk in membership countries to a large extent, but the social risk they face in those countries remains, we interpret our results as that Chinese MNEs adopt CSR disclosure as a strategic response to social risk in the host-country market. Further analyses show that state-owned MNEs and MNEs in natural resource sectors are more likely to disclose their CSR activities than their non-state-owned counterparts or those in other industries, consistent with the arguments that these firms usually confront higher social risk in the host countries. While we have identified the social risk MNEs face after investing in BRI countries as a significant force driving MNEs' CSR disclosure, the impacts are relatively limited as manifested by the size of the Pseudo *R*-square in the regression models. The reason might be because we used corporate-level CSR information as the dependent variable, but some unobservable domestic factors might latently influence corporate-level CSR disclosure. Moreover, besides social risk, sometimes political risks might also explain part of the variance in MNEs' CSR disclosure.

### Theoretical Contributions

Our study makes some important contributions to various streams of literature. First, our study contributes to the research on social risk in the IB field. Prior works have largely looked into the adverse effects of nonmarket risk on MNEs' financial outcomes (Dorobantu et al., 2017; Hennisz et al., 2014), while lacking in-depth discussion about MNEs' responses or reactions. Besides, extant studies often took socio-political risk as a whole (e.g., Ho et al., 2023), instead of distinguishing social risk from political risk. Our study maintains that political and social risks may not go hand in hand and reveals that Chinese MNEs can take CSR actions, such as CSR disclosure, as a nonmarket strategy to mitigate the social risk in host-country market, thus developing the existing literature on social risk. Furthermore, this study makes an empirical contribution by offering a new approach to identify the effect of social risk. Instead of tempting to directly measure social risk, our study manages to isolate the effect of social risk from that of political risk by leveraging China's BRI as the research context. Due to the BRI cooperation agreement, Chinese MNEs are largely protected from political risk by the local government but are still exposed to social risk from local nongovernment stakeholders who may accuse Chinese MNEs' FDI of lacking transparency or having some hidden agenda (den Hond et al., 2014). In so doing, we can compare Chinese MNEs investing *only* in BRI membership countries throughout the observation window with those investing *only* in non-BRI countries, thereby isolating the effect of social risk, which is independent of political risk, on Chinese MNEs' strategic response. This approach departs from but complements prior related studies that aim to directly measure social risk (e.g., Röell et al., 2022).

Second, our study contributes to CSR research by offering a new explanation of the driving forces of EMNEs' CSR. Prior research on EMNEs' CSR usually considers the influence of the institutional void in their home countries (e.g., Marano et al., 2017) or the role of institutional distance (Marano & Kostova, 2016), as the antecedents of EMNEs' CSR engagement. Our study, instead, is concerned with the social risk and legitimacy challenges imposed by local nongovernment stakeholders, and it shows that such social risk can be a strong impetus for MNEs' CSR activities, thus developing the existing literature on EMNEs' CSR.

Third, the current research also contributes to the exciting discussion in recent IB literature about the relationship between political risk and social risk, and that between CPA and CSR. Most studies separately examine the effect of CPA and CSR on alleviating nonmarket risks in host countries (Albino-Pimentel et al., 2018; Marano et al., 2017), although some recent research started to discuss the relationship between CPA and CSR (Li, Shapiro, et al., 2022; Sun et al., 2021). The current research enriches this discussion by showing that Chinese MNEs' compliance with the Chinese government by investing in BRI membership countries, which can be seen as one type of CPA, reduces their political risk in those countries, but the social risk resulted from local nongovernment stakeholders becomes prominent or even increases. Besides, existing research has considered that political risk and social risk can be handled by similar nonmarket strategies, and that gaining legitimacy can reduce both political and social risks (Campbell et al., 2012; Marano et al., 2017; Scherer & Palazzo, 2007). Our study, instead, conveys an important message that gaining legitimacy politically might come at the expense of social legitimacy. Although CPA helps MNEs gain political legitimacy, it might unexpectedly arouse social risk in host-country markets. In such scenarios, CSR can play a strategic role in obtaining social legitimacy (Sun et al., 2012). In so

doing, our study reveals the complementarity between CPA and CSR and thus contributes to the broad literature on the relationship between CPA and CSR (Li, Shapiro, et al., 2022; Sun et al., 2021).

### *Practical Implications*

Our findings also have practical implications for firms undertaking FDI in host countries. Although political cooperation agreements between the home and host countries can shield MNEs against political risk to a large extent, they do *not* protect MNEs from social risk incurred by local nongovernment stakeholders; in fact, social risk in such a scenario is even likely to be heightened, due to local nongovernment stakeholders' concerns about any hidden political agenda. Our findings suggest that as a strategic response, MNEs can enhance their CSR practices, such as releasing CSR reports and disclosing more contents in reports, to make their social commitment public to the society and various stakeholders. In so doing, Chinese MNEs can avoid falling into a 'bully trap' while still leveraging the power of the home and host governments (Witt, 2019). In addition, inspired by the recent literature on political CSR (Maier, 2021; Scherer & Palazzo, 2011; Scherer, Rasche, Palazzo, & Spicer, 2016), our current research may also imply that MNEs can co-create or reshape the institutional environment in host-country markets where there exist institutional voids by developing political CSR strategies (Scherer et al., 2016), such as contributing to global regulation and providing public goods (Scherer & Palazzo, 2011). In this way, the nonmarket risks in host-country markets can be alleviated as the local institutional environment gets improved. For policymakers in the home country, our findings suggest that when designing and implementing an initiative to promote FDI, it is also important to have concrete policy instruments and measures in place to encourage their firms to engage in CSR activities more actively, in order to succeed in their international investment.

### *Limitations and Future Research Directions*

The current research also comes along with several limitations, which may point out some fruitful directions for future research. First, the current research did not take into account possible interactions between political risk and social risk. In particular, the relationship and degree of trust between nongovernment stakeholders and the local government might affect the magnitude of social risk. Future studies can therefore examine how the relationship between the government and nongovernment stakeholders in the host country affects the social risk that MNEs may encounter. Second, data availability has limited our ability to examine MNEs' CSR activities in more depth. Due to the lack of foreign subsidiary-level CSR information, the current research compromises to use corporate-level CSR information. Such aggregated data also lead to a relatively small size of the Pseudo *R*-square in our regression models, because social risk in discrete host countries may only explain part of the variance in MNEs' corporate-level CSR activities and disclosure decisions. We encourage future research to collect finer-grained data about Chinese MNEs' host-country-specific CSR activities and use novel methods (e.g., textual analysis of local newspapers) to study how Chinese MNEs may tailor specific CSR activities to different host countries and various types of nonmarket risk. As China's BRI receives increasing attention among IB scholars (e.g., Lewin & Witt, 2022; Li, Van Assche, et al., 2022), we hope that this article can be a catalyst to encourage future studies to examine more carefully the success of CSR efforts of Chinese MNEs in BRI membership countries.

**Data availability statement.** The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in the Open Science Framework at <https://doi.org/10.1017/mor.2024.5>

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### **Notes**

1 For details, please see the following link: <https://www.globaltimes.cn/content/914373.shtml>

2 We examined the parallel trend assumption for the treated and control groups in the pre-treatment period. Regression analysis as well as data visualization both suggested that the two groups do *not* follow a different trend in their CSR disclosure behavior.

3 This official document is available at: [http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2015-05/16/content\\_9771.htm](http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2015-05/16/content_9771.htm)

4 The key provinces are: Tibet, Xinjiang, Shannxi, Ningxia, Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Chongqing.

5 Please refer to the website for the data source: <http://www.cepii.fr/CEPII/en/welcome.asp>

6 The measurement of *Institutions supporting collective actions* in prior research (e.g., Oh et al., 2020) includes three indices. In the current research, since one of the three indices, i.e., WGI’s Voice and Accountability, has already been included in the measurement of *Institutional distance*, we exclude this index here due to the concern of multicollinearity.

7 In the current research, this variable is reversely coded because the raw value of WPMI denotes 0 as the freest and 100 as the least free.

## Appendix I.

### Robustness Tests and Supplementary Analyses Results

**Table A1.** Propensity score matching (PSM) and tests of covariant balance

Variables	Model 1 (PSM)		Model 2 (Test of covariate balance)			
	DV: BRI firm		PSM-matched sample (t-test)			
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	Treated group	Control group	Difference (T-C)	<i>p</i> value
SOE	-0.591 (0.573)	0.303	0.483	0.422	0.061	0.518
Resource industry	-1.542 (0.393)	0.000	0.172	0.166	0.006	0.928
Firm size	0.480 (0.343)	0.161	22.084	22.183	-0.099	0.622
Firm age	0.052 (0.054)	0.332	9.069	9.533	-0.464	0.692
Listed on Shenzhen	0.747 (0.434)	0.085	0.397	0.311	0.086	0.341
Firm profitability	-2.281 (2.827)	0.420	0.031	0.021	0.010	0.220
Firm leverage	-2.613 (1.528)	0.087	0.502	0.574	-0.072	0.121
R&D intensity	-11.013 (7.032)	0.117	0.006	0.007	-0.001	0.320
Government subsidy	-14.119 (5.187)	0.006	0.015	0.012	0.003	0.452
Export intensity	1.372 (1.715)	0.424	0.163	0.140	0.023	0.537
Foreign shareholding	-1.868 (0.897)	0.037	0.009	0.005	0.004	0.751
Industry concentration	7.450 (3.831)	0.052	0.068	0.058	0.01	0.603
Key province	-0.282 (0.563)	0.616	0.586	0.553	0.033	0.720
Institutional distance	-1.220 (0.618)	0.048	3.407	3.474	-0.067	0.574
Geographic distance	-0.688 (1.014)	0.498	0.523	0.599	-0.076	0.242
GDP growth of host country	0.134 (0.120)	0.265	4.808	5.222	-0.414	0.501
Political affinity	12.720 (3.172)	0.000	0.714	0.732	-0.018	0.557
Institutions supporting collective actions	-0.069 (0.118)	0.558	-0.800	-0.865	0.065	0.838
Constant	-27.483 (6.178)	0.000				
Industry fixed effect	Yes					
Year fixed effect	Yes					
<i>N</i>	1,269					
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.657					

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test.

Table A2. Regression results based on the new matched sample

Variables	CSR reporting				Number of CSR items			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value
BRI firm	-1.099 (0.304)	0.000	1.303 (0.384)	0.001	-1.527 (0.376)	0.000	1.343 (0.346)	0.000
Post BRI	-0.914 (0.735)	0.214	1.023 (0.684)	0.134	-1.373 (0.752)	0.068	0.952 (0.663)	0.151
BRI firm $\times$ Post	0.576 (0.252)	0.022	-0.336 (0.353)	0.341	0.645 (0.242)	0.008	-0.771 (0.384)	0.045
SOE $\times$ BRI firm			-5.818 (0.967)	0.000			-4.345 (0.434)	0.000
SOE $\times$ Post			-0.500 (0.243)	0.040			-0.325 (0.241)	0.176
SOE $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			1.253 (0.490)	0.011			1.018 (0.419)	0.015
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm			1.259 (0.454)	0.006			0.969 (0.511)	0.058
Resource industry $\times$ Post			-1.139 (0.486)	0.019			-0.094 (0.120)	0.435
Resource industry $\times$ BRI firm $\times$ Post			1.501 (0.541)	0.006			0.925 (0.492)	0.060
SOE	0.445 (0.077)	0.000	2.123 (0.241)	0.000	0.660 (0.046)	0.000	2.006 (0.183)	0.000
Resource industry	0.645 (0.273)	0.018	1.175 (0.400)	0.003	0.290 (0.149)	0.051	0.143 (0.166)	0.389
Firm size	0.467 (0.088)	0.000	0.344 (0.084)	0.000	0.248 (0.034)	0.000	0.116 (0.049)	0.018
Firm age	0.072 (0.006)	0.000	0.111 (0.015)	0.000	0.055 (0.004)	0.000	0.074 (0.007)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	-0.491 (0.138)	0.000	-0.863 (0.220)	0.000	-0.184 (0.158)	0.245	-0.553 (0.189)	0.003
Firm profitability	-0.102 (1.717)	0.953	-0.449 (1.923)	0.815	0.344 (1.841)	0.852	0.033 (1.927)	0.986
Firm leverage	0.304 (0.492)	0.537	1.042 (0.492)	0.034	0.263 (0.468)	0.575	0.647	0.166
R&D intensity	1.356 (4.429)	0.759	-6.922 (6.367)	0.277	2.356 (3.224)	0.465	-3.232 (3.578)	0.366
Government subsidy	-10.100 (3.770)	0.007	-18.942 (5.645)	0.001	-5.956 (4.479)	0.184	-6.721 (4.280)	0.116
Export intensity	-2.638 (0.535)	0.000	-5.087 (0.723)	0.000	-2.590 (0.469)	0.000	-4.628 (0.624)	0.000
Foreign shareholding	-0.800 (1.407)	0.570	-0.655 (1.451)	0.652	-0.555 (1.587)	0.726	0.340 (1.733)	0.844
Industry concentration	0.674 (1.061)	0.525	2.196 (1.504)	0.144	0.140 (0.818)	0.864	0.029 (1.171)	0.980
Key province	0.528 (0.130)	0.000	1.238 (0.240)	0.000	0.537 (0.158)	0.001	1.092 (0.174)	

(Continued)

**Table A2.** (Continued.)

Variables	CSR reporting				Number of CSR items			
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Institutional distance	-0.213 (0.176)	0.225	-0.745 (0.296)	0.012	-0.276 (0.192)	0.150	-0.471 (0.176)	0.008
Geographic distance	-0.817 (0.242)	0.001	-0.712 (0.295)	0.016	-0.334 (0.184)	0.070	-0.087 (0.234)	0.711
GDP growth of host country	0.120 (0.043)	0.005	0.160 (0.059)	0.007	0.108 (0.032)	0.001	0.124 (0.044)	0.005
Political affinity	-0.411 (0.982)	0.676	-0.994 (1.165)	0.393	0.525 (0.774)	0.498	-0.079 (0.723)	0.913
Institutions supporting collective actions	0.061 (0.088)	0.486	-0.027 (0.110)	0.805	0.030 (0.070)	0.669	-0.021 (0.089)	0.813
Constant	-8.047 (1.793)	0.000	-3.949 (2.128)	0.063	-3.658 (0.694)	0.000	-0.249 (1.108)	0.822
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	494		494		494		494	
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.417		0.523		0.343		0.416	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. Model 1 and Model 2 use the Probit model since *CSR reporting* is a dummy variable; Model 3 and Model 4 use the Poisson model since *Number of CSR items* is a count measure.

**Table A3.** Parallel trend assumption test for the pre-treatment period

Variables	CSR reporting		Number of CSR items	
	Model 1	<i>p</i> value	Model 1	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	−1.041 (0.335)	0.002	−0.036 (0.364)	0.922
<i>t</i>	−0.037 (0.066)	0.569	−0.045 (0.059)	0.447
BRI firm × <i>t</i>	−0.032 (0.069)	0.639	−0.140 (0.109)	0.199
SOE	−0.120 (0.170)	0.481	0.071 (0.243)	0.771
Resource industry	0.428 (0.137)	0.002	0.223 (0.186)	0.231
Firm size	0.451 (0.065)	0.000	0.304 (0.022)	0.000
Firm age	0.064 (0.006)	0.000	0.051 (0.007)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.473 (0.074)	0.000	0.569 (0.054)	0.000
Firm profitability	1.723 (1.723)	0.317	0.161 (2.016)	0.936
Firm leverage	0.554 (0.755)	0.463	0.340 (0.862)	0.694
R&D intensity	−1.379 (2.662)	0.604	0.739 (2.307)	0.749
Government subsidy	−5.692 (6.736)	0.398	−12.539 (8.635)	0.146
Export intensity	0.393 (0.123)	0.001	−0.008 (0.086)	0.927
Foreign shareholding	2.820 (0.540)	0.000	2.596 (0.532)	0.000
Industry concentration	−3.237 (4.279)	0.449	−3.220 (2.957)	0.276
Key province	0.043 (0.148)	0.769	−0.106 (0.192)	0.580
Institutional distance	0.140 (0.126)	0.264	0.053 (0.117)	0.653
Geographic distance	−0.562 (0.237)	0.018	−0.129 (0.247)	0.602
GDP growth of host country	0.096 (0.056)	0.089	0.042 (0.038)	0.269
Political affinity	−0.152 (0.318)	0.634	0.179 (0.218)	0.412
Institutions supporting collective actions	−0.052 (0.058)	0.375	0.018 (0.044)	0.681
Constant	−15.131 (0.566)	0.000	−21.816 (1.096)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	486		486	
(Pseudo) <i>R</i> -squared	0.349		0.312	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. Insignificant coefficient on the interaction term *BRI firm* × *t* indicates the equal trend between the treated and control group in the before period.

**Table A4.** Logit regression results for dependent variable CSR reporting

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-1.654 (0.329)	0.000	-0.244 (0.283)	0.388	-1.092 (0.328)	0.001	-0.118 (0.320)	0.713
Post BRI	-0.867 (1.045)	0.406	0.437 (1.048)	0.677	-0.322 (1.055)	0.760	0.598 (1.058)	0.572
BRI firm × Post	0.877 (0.293)	0.003	0.236 (0.303)	0.437	0.525 (0.320)	0.101	0.109 (0.367)	0.767
SOE × BRI firm			-2.285 (0.225)	0.000			-1.695 (0.170)	0.000
SOE × Post			-0.651 (0.147)	0.000			-0.632 (0.152)	0.000
SOE × BRI firm × Post			0.939 (0.351)	0.008			0.547 (0.247)	0.026
Resource industry × BRI firm					-2.597 (0.293)	0.000	-2.210 (0.228)	0.000
Resource industry × Post					-0.743 (0.187)	0.000	-0.741 (0.201)	0.000
Resource industry × BRI firm × Post					1.416 (0.478)	0.003	1.579 (0.408)	0.000
SOE	-0.012 (0.101)	0.905	0.937 (0.226)	0.000	0.070 (0.094)	0.454	0.895 (0.238)	0.000
Resource industry	0.541 (0.122)	0.000	0.766 (0.111)	0.000	1.513 (0.140)	0.000	1.542 (0.147)	0.000
Firm size	0.660 (0.050)	0.000	0.599 (0.047)	0.000	0.680 (0.059)	0.000	0.625 (0.053)	0.000
Firm age	0.086 (0.008)	0.000	0.083 (0.006)	0.000	0.085 (0.008)	0.000	0.084 (0.007)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.594 (0.122)	0.000	0.617 (0.129)	0.000	0.550 (0.116)	0.000	0.575 (0.117)	0.000
Firm profitability	1.539 (1.152)	0.181	1.925 (1.061)	0.070	2.248 (1.106)	0.042	2.304 (1.041)	0.027
Firm leverage	0.100 (0.385)	0.796	0.412 (0.422)	0.329	0.342 (0.392)	0.382	0.505 (0.427)	0.236
R&D intensity	1.940 (2.679)	0.469	2.498 (2.582)	0.333	2.762 (2.657)	0.299	2.925 (2.538)	0.249
Government subsidy	-5.959 (2.473)	0.016	-6.451 (2.532)	0.011	-5.287 (2.456)	0.031	-5.962 (2.558)	0.020
Export intensity	0.356 (0.165)	0.031	0.098 (0.139)	0.483	0.397 (0.211)	0.060	0.176 (0.170)	0.299
Foreign shareholding	5.525 (1.418)	0.000	5.395 (1.444)	0.000	5.339 (1.426)	0.000	5.437 (1.449)	0.000
Industry concentration	1.694 (1.350)	0.210	1.754 (1.377)	0.203	2.544 (1.398)	0.069	2.441 (1.408)	0.083
Key province	0.364 (0.153)	0.017	0.534 (0.121)	0.000	0.406 (0.146)	0.005	0.527 (0.127)	0.000
Institutional distance	-0.226 (0.092)	0.014	-0.222 (0.077)	0.004	-0.282 (0.068)	0.000	-0.258 (0.064)	0.000

(Continued)

Table A4. (Continued.)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Geographic distance	-0.542 (0.081)	0.000	-0.397 (0.083)	0.000	-0.597 (0.098)	0.000	-0.466 (0.085)	0.000
GDP growth of host country	0.142 (0.045)	0.001	0.142 (0.043)	0.001	0.145 (0.039)	0.000	0.145 (0.040)	0.000
Political affinity	-0.248 (0.329)	0.452	-0.462 (0.306)	0.131	-0.081 (0.370)	0.826	-0.321 (0.347)	0.355
Institutions supporting collective actions	0.048 (0.055)	0.388	0.068 (0.057)	0.234	0.095 (0.073)	0.193	0.098 (0.069)	0.156
Constant	-30.000 (1.092)	0.000	-28.541 (0.972)	0.000	-31.622 (1.251)	0.000	-29.248 (1.058)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	1,269		1,269		1,269		1,269	
Pseudo <i>R</i> -squared	0.283		0.299		0.295		0.305	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test. This table uses the Logit model since CSR reporting is a dummy variable.



Table A4. (Continued.)

Variables	Supplier protection		Customer protection		Environment protection	
	Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value
BRI firm	-0.783 (0.191)	0.000	-0.917 (0.205)	0.000	-0.886 (0.199)	0.000
Post BRI	3.783 (0.240)	0.000	-0.569 (0.679)	0.402	-0.270 (0.647)	0.676
BRI firm $\times$ Post BRI	0.340 (0.160)	0.034	0.489 (0.178)	0.006	0.430 (0.177)	0.015
SOE	0.081 (0.061)	0.184	0.007 (0.062)	0.906	-0.110 (0.064)	0.086
Resource industry	0.428 (0.127)	0.001	0.298 (0.081)	0.000	0.289 (0.080)	0.000
Firm size	0.347 (0.031)	0.000	0.396 (0.032)	0.000	0.392 (0.028)	0.000
Firm age	0.031 (0.004)	0.000	0.044 (0.004)	0.000	0.046 (0.004)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	-0.107 (0.117)	0.361	0.244 (0.123)	0.048	0.449 (0.089)	0.000
Firm profitability	0.323 (0.911)	0.723	0.903 (0.557)	0.105	0.646 (0.680)	0.342
Firm leverage	0.207 (0.255)	0.417	0.098 (0.275)	0.721	0.247 (0.226)	0.273
R&D intensity	4.598 (1.511)	0.002	2.264 (1.875)	0.227	-2.131 (1.517)	0.160
Government subsidy	-4.720 (1.884)	0.012	-3.528 (1.309)	0.007	-5.275 (1.670)	0.002
Export intensity	0.369 (0.099)	0.000	0.125 (0.074)	0.093	0.143 (0.160)	0.371
Foreign shareholding	2.130 (0.712)	0.003	2.076 (0.835)	0.013	3.164 (0.745)	0.000
Industry concentration	2.067 (0.652)	0.002	0.811 (0.701)	0.247	0.737 (0.681)	0.279
Key province	0.324 (0.086)	0.000	0.287 (0.098)	0.004	0.253 (0.102)	0.013
Institutional distance	-0.037 (0.072)	0.610	-0.051 (0.061)	0.402	-0.084 (0.052)	0.108
Geographic distance	-0.331 (0.082)	0.000	-0.348 (0.097)	0.000	-0.323 (0.071)	0.000
GDP growth of host country	0.050 (0.023)	0.031	0.080 (0.021)	0.000	0.082 (0.025)	0.001
Political affinity	-0.041 (0.134)	0.757	-0.187 (0.199)	0.347	-0.050 (0.196)	0.797
Institutions supporting collective actions	-0.033 (0.033)	0.321	-0.006 (0.030)	0.844	0.008 (0.022)	0.713
Constant	-13.083 (0.649)	0.000	-13.620 (0.524)	0.000	-13.628 (0.685)	0.000

(Continued)

Table A4. (Continued.)

Variables	Supplier protection		Customer protection		Environment protection	
	Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value	$\beta$ (SE)	$p$ value
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes	
$N$	1,269		1,269		1,269	
(Pseudo) $R$ -squared	0.223		0.281		0.282	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact  $p$  values in the table. Two-tailed test.

**Table A4.** (Continued.)

Variables	Philanthropy		Development of CSR institutions		Workplace safety		Deficiencies	
	Model 7		Model 8		Model 9		Model 10	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-1.048 (0.195)	0.000	-0.826 (0.475)	0.082	-0.697 (0.210)	0.001	-0.341 (0.527)	0.518
Post BRI	-0.468 (0.598)	0.434	2.923 (0.456)	0.000	-0.520 (0.723)	0.472	3.428 (0.427)	0.000
BRI firm × Post BRI	0.615 (0.150)	0.000	1.557 (0.448)	0.001	0.467 (0.191)	0.015	1.636 (0.475)	0.001
SOE	-0.043 (0.066)	0.510	0.371 (0.087)	0.000	0.034 (0.065)	0.601	0.087 (0.110)	0.432
Resource industry	0.340 (0.070)	0.000	0.263 (0.186)	0.157	0.351 (0.073)	0.000	0.734 (0.146)	0.000
Firm size	0.384 (0.030)	0.000	0.246 (0.019)	0.000	0.366 (0.024)	0.000	0.193 (0.052)	0.000
Firm age	0.053 (0.003)	0.000	0.014 (0.007)	0.046	0.042 (0.003)	0.000	0.009 (0.009)	0.304
Listed on Shenzhen	0.364 (0.067)	0.000	-0.104 (0.147)	0.481	0.235 (0.096)	0.015	0.171 (0.142)	0.228
Firm profitability	0.833 (0.660)	0.207	-0.587 (1.104)	0.595	0.339 (0.742)	0.648	0.029 (1.681)	0.986
Firm leverage	0.148 (0.230)	0.519	-0.330 (0.191)	0.085	0.161 (0.207)	0.435	-0.525 (0.262)	0.045
R&D intensity	-3.050 (2.008)	0.129	3.725 (1.593)	0.019	5.212 (1.479)	0.000	-8.075 (2.647)	0.002
Government subsidy	-5.293 (1.509)	0.000	-3.834 (3.944)	0.331	-4.715 (2.260)	0.037	3.653 (3.900)	0.349
Export intensity	0.078 (0.142)	0.583	-0.225 (0.261)	0.388	0.401 (0.134)	0.003	-0.135 (0.215)	0.530
Foreign shareholding	3.115 (0.634)	0.000	1.907 (1.021)	0.062	2.901 (0.705)	0.000	2.199 (0.982)	0.025
Industry concentration	0.400 (0.791)	0.613	2.224 (1.448)	0.125	-0.104 (1.614)	0.949	-5.653 (2.661)	0.034
Key province	0.297 (0.094)	0.002	0.638 (0.074)	0.000	0.322 (0.080)	0.000	0.981 (0.103)	0.000
Institutional distance	-0.143 (0.067)	0.032	-0.103 (0.077)	0.180	-0.179 (0.088)	0.042	0.063 (0.090)	0.482
Geographic distance	-0.329 (0.061)	0.000	0.308 (0.204)	0.131	-0.376 (0.069)	0.000	0.250 (0.413)	0.545
GDP growth of host country	0.078 (0.025)	0.002	0.038 (0.021)	0.062	0.092 (0.029)	0.002	0.083 (0.016)	0.000
Political affinity	0.024 (0.124)	0.847	1.275 (0.316)	0.000	-0.309 (0.171)	0.071	0.926 (0.400)	0.020
Institutions supporting collective actions	0.036 (0.024)	0.126	-0.047 (0.026)	0.075	0.038 (0.052)	0.462	-0.117 (0.057)	0.040

(Continued)

Table A4. (Continued.)

Variables	Philanthropy		Development of CSR institutions		Workplace safety		Deficiencies	
	Model 7		Model 8		Model 9		Model 10	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
Constant	-13.238 (0.640)	0.000	-11.207 (0.601)	0.000	-12.751 (0.761)	0.000	-15.506 (1.156)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	1,269		1,269		1,269		1,269	
(Pseudo) <i>R</i> -squared	0.287		0.303		0.288		0.422	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test.

Table A5. Regression results for the disclosure of each CSR item

Variables	Shareholders protection		Creditor protection		Employee protection	
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value	$\beta$ (SE)	<i>p</i> value
BRI firm	-0.750 (0.221)	0.001	-0.735 (0.194)	0.000	-0.894 (0.190)	0.000
Post BRI	-0.361 (0.632)	0.568	-0.759 (0.709)	0.284	-0.362 (0.645)	0.575
BRI firm $\times$ Post BRI	0.404 (0.191)	0.034	0.317 (0.160)	0.048	0.456 (0.170)	0.007
SOE	0.026 (0.062)	0.674	-0.070 (0.075)	0.353	-0.021 (0.059)	0.720
Resource industry	0.220 (0.067)	0.001	0.304 (0.135)	0.024	0.297 (0.064)	0.000
Firm size	0.408 (0.023)	0.000	0.253 (0.056)	0.000	0.388 (0.027)	0.000
Firm age	0.044 (0.004)	0.000	0.048 (0.008)	0.000	0.049 (0.004)	0.000
Listed on Shenzhen	0.296 (0.077)	0.000	0.095 (0.104)	0.362	0.328 (0.069)	0.000
Firm profitability	1.531 (0.642)	0.017	0.908 (0.994)	0.361	0.859 (0.689)	0.212
Firm leverage	0.086 (0.269)	0.750	-0.018 (0.343)	0.959	0.140 (0.218)	0.520
R&D intensity	2.016 (1.377)	0.143	-10.449 (4.174)	0.012	1.715 (1.545)	0.267
Government subsidy	-3.555 (1.235)	0.004	-7.612 (2.404)	0.002	-3.859 (1.386)	0.005
Export intensity	0.357 (0.107)	0.001	0.345 (0.195)	0.077	0.230 (0.093)	0.013
Foreign shareholding	3.107 (0.762)	0.000	2.270 (0.589)	0.000	3.197 (0.795)	0.000
Industry concentration	1.102 (0.824)	0.181	0.320 (0.765)	0.676	1.104 (0.771)	0.152
Key province	0.289 (0.087)	0.001	0.155 (0.155)	0.318	0.238 (0.084)	0.005
Institutional distance	-0.067 (0.054)	0.212	0.080 (0.080)	0.316	-0.097 (0.053)	0.068
Geographic distance	-0.275 (0.106)	0.009	-0.311 (0.129)	0.016	-0.324 (0.051)	0.000
GDP growth of host country	0.076 (0.025)	0.003	0.038 (0.027)	0.160	0.076 (0.024)	0.002
Political affinity	-0.200 (0.190)	0.292	0.728 (0.139)	0.000	-0.147 (0.183)	0.421
Institutions supporting collective actions	0.002 (0.028)	0.931	-0.025 (0.018)	0.174	0.017 (0.028)	0.539
Constant	-14.175 (0.504)	0.000	-11.195 (1.055)	0.000	-13.582 (0.590)	0.000
Industry fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Year fixed effect	Yes		Yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>	1,269		1,269		1,269	
(Pseudo) <i>R</i> -squared	0.275		0.212		0.285	

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Exact *p* values in the table. Two-tailed test.

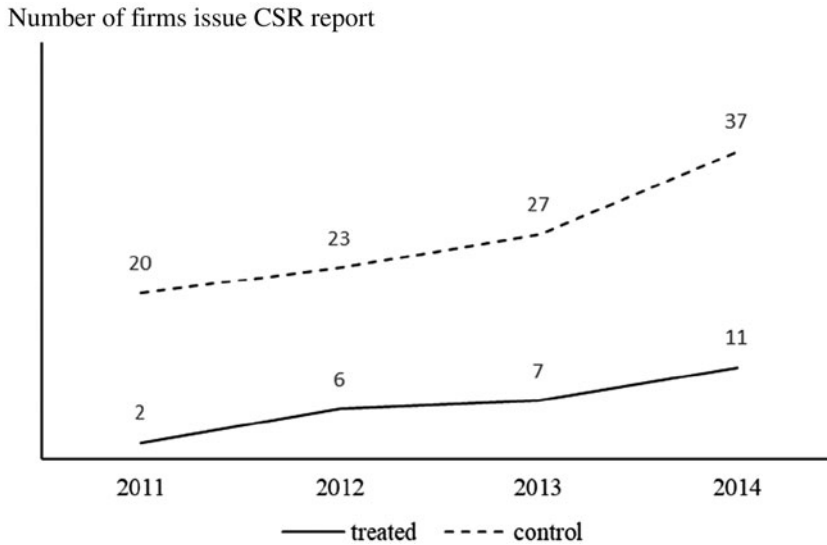


Figure A1. Graph of parallel trend

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**Jing Zhao** ([zhaojing@rbs.org.cn](mailto:zhaojing@rbs.org.cn)) is a professor and the Associate Dean of the School of Business, Renmin University of China. Her research focuses on firm innovation, corporate governance, family business, and corporate social responsibility. She has published over 60 articles in English and Chinese journals. She currently serves as an Associate Editor for the *Journal of Renmin University of China*.

**Limin Zhu** ([zhulimin@muc.edu.cn](mailto:zhulimin@muc.edu.cn)) is an assistant professor at the School of Management, Minzu University of China. Her research focuses on corporate social responsibility, corporate governance, family business, and firm innovation. She has published several articles in English and Chinese journals and served as a reviewer for multiple journals.

**Wenlong He** ([hewenlong@rmb.ruc.edu.cn](mailto:hewenlong@rmb.ruc.edu.cn)) is the associate professor of Management in School of Business, Renmin University of China. His research focuses on Chinese firms’ innovation and patenting, internationalization under geopolitical uncertainty,



and corporate nonmarket strategies, and has published over 20 articles in both English and Chinese leading journals. He develops several databases for Chinese innovation research with his colleagues, such as Chinese inventor disambiguation, etc.

**Tony W. Tong** ([tony.tong@colorado.edu](mailto:tony.tong@colorado.edu)) is a professor of strategy and entrepreneurship at the Leeds School of Business, University of Colorado. He studies firm strategy, innovation management, and international business. Recent research draws from resource- and knowledge-based theory, real options, and organizational economics to study corporate strategy decisions, multinational firms, intellectual property rights, and digital platforms and communities.

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