

SHARING ECONOMY AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract. The sharing economy model and the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR) represent important phenomena in the world of business today. The aim of this article is to characterise the current state of knowledge of the context of the sharing economy and CSR, to identify research gaps and to suggest possible directions for future research in this area. Using a standalone literature review, an analysis was performed of studies published on this topic in publications indexed in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. In view of the fact that this topic is not yet part of mainstream research, only 20 publications published between 2017 and 2021 were analysed. The analysis performed shows that the context of the sharing economy and the concept of CSR are being investigated by researchers both in a general context and from the perspective of sharing economy platforms. However, significant research gaps exist in the investigation of the context of these two phenomena, which could be filled by investigation in the areas specified in the article.

Keywords: sharing economy, collaborative economy, collaborative consumption, corporate social responsibility, CSR, systematic review.

JEL Classification: D16, M14.

Introduction

The sharing economy, also known as the collaborative economy or collaborative consumption represents “an umbrella term for business and consumption practices which are based on sharing underutilised resources (e.g. goods, services and space) for free or for a fee, typically enabled by online platforms and peer communities” (Guyader & Piscicelli, 2019). This is a phenomenon which emerged in early 2000 in response to the growing salience of natural resource constraints (Cheng, 2016). Since then, it has registered unprecedented growth with high potential for the future (Hamari et al., 2016). According to estimates by PwC, the sharing economy has the potential to increase revenues in Europe alone from EUR 4 billion in 2015 to EUR 83 billion in 2025, and globally it has the potential to increase revenues from USD 15 billion in 2015 to USD 335 billion in 2025 (PwC, 2017). In the context of the sharing economy, attention is devoted mainly to P2P (peer-to-peer) and B2C (business-to-customer) sharing (Cheng, 2016). Topics which are not yet of

interest to researchers are newly emerging concepts of sharing such as B2B (business-to-business), B2U (business-to-university), or B2G (business-to-government) sharing (Antikainen et al., 2018; Tetrevova & Vlckova, 2018). The involvement of companies in the sharing economy model does, however, offer significant financial and nonfinancial effects (Antikainen et al., 2018; Tetrevova & Kolmasova, 2021b).

Therefore, it would seem expedient to focus on examination of the context of the sharing economy and business activities. In view of the fact that the original motive of sharing was to contribute towards sustainability (Geissinger et al., 2019), the practical reflection of which (Rodrigues & Mendes, 2018), the means of its achievement (Činčalová & Hedija, 2020), is the concept of corporate social responsibility (CSR), it seems logical to examine the context of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR. Although there is no unified approach to the concept of CSR, based on the common features of alternative definitions of CSR, Činčalová and Prokop (2019) have formulated a comprehensive definition of CSR. In their opinion, the concept of CSR “is an

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optional concept of socially responsible conduct beyond the legitimate commitments of the company that integrates the social, environmental and economic part and therefore it satisfies the objectives of all the interested parties” (Činčalová & Prokop, 2019). The basic concept of CSR encompasses economic, social and environmental responsibility (Elkington, 1994). However, we can also encounter alternative concepts (e.g. Carroll, 1991; Jankalová & Jankal, 2017). In its broadest sense, CSR encompasses five areas, namely economic, environmental, ethical, social and philanthropic responsibility (Tetrevova & Patak, 2019). The key driver of sharing, which includes “traditional sharing, bartering, lending, trading, renting, gifting, and swapping” (Botsman & Rogers, 2011) is the fulfillment of the CSR idea based on “the responsibility of enterprises for their impacts on society” (European Commission, 2011). Alternative forms of sharing are applicable in the fulfilment of all above mentioned types of responsibility. From the point of view of economic responsibility, sharing can be seen as a tool for creating innovation and ensuring the sustainability of products, e.g. by sharing materials (Jelinkova et al., 2021). Sharing can also be used to strengthen supplier-customer relations, e.g., in the form of sharing storage space or cooperative advertising (Tetrevova & Kolmasova, 2021a). It can also be used to strengthen relations with customers by sharing expertise (Jelinkova et al., 2021). Sharing means of transport or production capacities can contribute towards fulfilment of environmental responsibility in the form of reducing consumption of resources, emissions and waste (Tetrevova & Kolmasova, 2021a). In the field of ethical responsibility, sharing of knowledge and information can, for example, be used. In the field of social responsibility, the creation of shared workplaces or shared work catering can contribute to its fulfilment (Jelinkova et al., 2021). Sharing, e.g. in the form of sharing company cars or other forms of tangible assets with non-profit organisations, can also be used to fulfil corporate philanthropic responsibility.

A systematic literature review in the form of a standalone literature review (Okoli, 2015) is a research tool which allows us to fulfil the objective of the study – to characterise the current state of knowledge of the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility, to reveal key directions of research to date, to identify research gaps and to propose possible directions for future research in this area. Following this introduction, the methodology, results, discussion and conclusions are presented.

IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results and Discussion) structure was used for writing this research paper (Gastel & Day, 2016).

1. Methodology

Research was conducted using the “systematic literature review” method, this being in the form of a “standalone literature review” (Okoli, 2015). The essence of a “standalone literature review” is creation of “a journal-length paper which reviews the literature in a field without the authors collecting or analysing any primary data (i.e. new or original data)” (Okoli, 2015). The standalone literature review is “a systematic, explicit, and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing the existing body of completed and recorded work produced by researchers, scholars, and practitioners” (Fink, 2020). The aspect of systematicity is also emphasised by Rousseau et al. (2008), who state that this concerns “the systematic accumulation, analysis and reflective interpretation of the full body of relevant empirical evidence related to a question”.

A systematic literature review allows us to identify the current state of knowledge, effective research projects and techniques, as well as experts in the given field (Okoli, 2015). At the same time, it allows us to identify research gaps and formulate directions for future research (Okoli, 2015). It is therefore beneficial for the academic community, as this type of research has in many cases become a “paradigm shifter” in the past (Petticrew & Roberts, 2006). It is also beneficial for practitioners who can make better informed decisions thanks to it (Tranfield et al., 2003).

The systematic literature review we conducted was implemented in accordance with the procedure recommended by Okoli (2015). He recommends that a systematic literature review be performed in eight steps, these being (Okoli, 2015): 1) Identify the purpose; 2) Draft protocol and train the team; 3) Apply practical screen; 4) Search for literature; 5) Extract data; 6) Assess quality; 7) Synthesize studies; 8) Write the review (Figure 1).

Therefore, the purpose and the intended objectives were first defined. The purpose is to characterise the current state of knowledge of the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility, to identify research gaps and to propose possible directions for future research. Partial objectives were determined in relation to the specified purposes, these being:

- Analyze and evaluate the range of publications devoted to the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility.

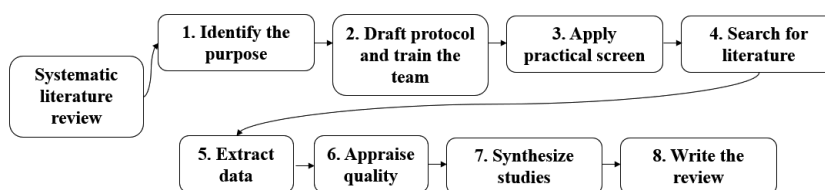


Figure 1. Systematic literature review process

- Analyze and evaluate the content of publications devoted to the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility.
- Identify research gaps and propose possible directions for future research in the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility.

In the second step, the team leader drafted a written record which defined procedure for conducting the research. The team leader subsequently trained the two team members who participated in the research. The uniform rules for conducting the research we clarified for them so as to ensure the consistency of the data obtained.

In the third step, the publications which would be the subject of the research were determined, as were those which would be excluded from the research process and the reason for this. It was determined that the publications listed in the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases would be the subject of the research. The main reason for choosing these two databases was that they are two of the most widely used databases for bibliometric analyses (Singh et al., 2021). In addition to this, both of these databases offer good or adequate search tools and options (Jacso, 2005). These are databases which contain peer reviewed academic articles and other peer reviewed documents, the majority of them are in English, contain original research (Agudelo et al., 2020) and cover the topic of this research. At the same time, it was determined that publications that are not articles, proceedings papers, books or book chapters will be excluded from the analysis, as will publications that are not in English. It was also determined that publications that do not have full text available will be excluded from content analysis. The subject of the research will be the time period 2017–2021.

A search for relevant publications was conducted in the fourth step. The terms “corporate social responsibility” OR “CSR”, i.e. the acronym for this term, were searched for. The terms “sharing economy” OR “collaborative economy” OR “collaborative consumption” were also searched for. In the case of the WoS database, the terms were searched for in the “Topic” tab. In the case of the Scopus database, they were searched for in the “Article title, Abstract, Keywords” tab. A total of 50 publications were found. 33 publications were found in the WoS database. It was subsequently necessary to exclude 6 of them (2 editorial materials, 2 articles in Spanish, 1 article and 1 proceedings paper for which it was not possible to find full text). 17 publications were found in the Scopus database. It was necessary to exclude 12 of them (11 publications which were simultaneously found in the WoS database and 1 proceedings paper for which it was not possible to find full text). Full texts, if not available directly in the respective database, were retrieved using Google Scholar or Research Gate.

In the fifth step, relevant information was obtained about each of the studies under investigation. Relevant quantitative and qualitative data were obtained. Given the selection of reputable databases for the performance of the search, it was not necessary to exclude

any publications in step six due to their lack of quality. However, 12 publications were excluded as despite the fact that their title, keywords or abstract contained the specified terms, they did not address the given issue. Therefore, 20 publications were subject to systematic literature review (18 articles, 1 proceedings paper, and 1 book chapter) (Table 1).

Table 1. Overview of the systematic review process

Description	No of publications
Search query	50
<i>WoS database search query</i>	33
<i>Scopus database search query</i>	17
Data cleaning (WoS database). Adjustment to exclude non-scientific publications and publications without full text	4
Data cleaning (Scopus database). Adjustment to exclude publications which were simultaneously found in the WoS database and publications without full text	12
Data cleaning (WoS database). Adjustment to exclude non-English articles	2
Records for full-text read and quality assessment	32
Exclusion based on full-text review	12
Final number of records	20

In the seventh step, the extracted data was processed using the appropriate quantitative and qualitative techniques. Use was made of content analysis, within the framework of which quantitative and qualitative aspects are mixed to assess structural (descriptive) as well as content criteria (Sileyew, 2019). The performance of this analysis was inspired by the work of Rodrigues and Mendes (2018). In-depth content analysis was performed for the purpose of reporting the state of the art of research on the field, analysing key research streams, identifying research gaps and proposing possible directions for future research. In the last step, a study was elaborated, the results of which are presented below.

2. Results

2.1. General overview

The first article devoted to the given issue was the article “Sustainability: New Strategic Thinking for Business” by Kopriva. This was published online in 2015 and subsequently in print in February 2017 in the journal “Environment Development and Sustainability”. This is a journal registered in the WoS database with an impact factor of 1.379 (in 2017). The last article to date on this topic was the article “Gamification for Brand Value Co-Creation: A Systematic Literature Review” published in September 2021 by Merhabi. It was published in the journal *Information*, indexed in the Scopus database. The SJR of this journal is 0.349.

The development of the number of publications dedicated to the context of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR in the period 2017–2021 is shown in Figure 2. It is clear from Figure 2 that a total of 20 publications have been published on this topic. The greatest number of publications devoted to the given issue was published in 2019, this being six publications.

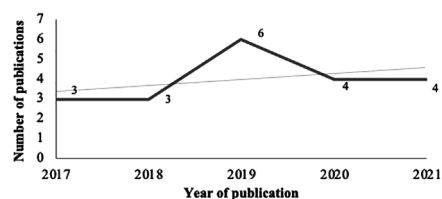


Figure 2. Development of the number of publications in 2017–2021

2.2. In-depth content analysis

Based on the in-depth content analysis which was performed, the analysed publications can be divided into the following five clusters:

- The sharing economy as a tool of the CSR concept (9 of 20 publications, i.e. 45%).
- The joint contribution of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR towards reduction of overconsumption and wastage (4 of 20 publications, i.e. 20%).
- The importance of CSR communication for sharing economy platforms (2 of 20 publications, i.e. 10%).
- The antagonistic relationship between the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR (3 of 20 publications, i.e. 15%).
- Others (2 of 20 publications, i.e. 10%).

The greatest number of publications belongs to the first cluster called “The sharing economy as a tool of the CSR concept”, see Table 2. The authors of these studies agree that the principles and forms of the sharing economy are based on the concept of CSR, or that they support the concept of CSR. They emphasise the fact that the principles and forms of the sharing economy are, just like the concept of CSR, based on the triple bottom line (Bhappu & Schultze, 2019) and sustainability (Kopnina,

Table 2. Cluster “The sharing economy as a tool of the CSR concept”

Authors	Main Topic	Citations	Type	Country/Segment	Most significant contribution to the context of sharing economy is a CSR
Wu and Zhu (2021)	Engagement in CSR engagement in the social media of shared brands	0	E	China Car sharing	The new sharing-based business model, motivated by sustainability (social responsibility), is experiencing remarkable growth on the global market, even threatening the existence of traditional industries and creating a new path to sustainability.
Fatma et al. (2020)	The influence of perceived corporate social responsibility on brand commitment	0	E	India Ride sharing	The sharing economy is a manifestation of social responsibility as it uses CSR activities.
Schiavo et al. (2020)	Collaborative childcare in organizations	0	E	Italy NA	One of the CSR activities is sharing, in particular sharing of office space and equipment, social resources, knowledge or ideas.
Bhappu and Schultze (2019)	Sharing platform as a CSR program	3	E	USA Ride sharing	The sharing economy is based on the same principles as CSR, i.e. the so-called triple bottom line.
Herciu (2018)	Coexistence of sustainability and profitability	0	E	Global NA	The sharing economy model creates many opportunities for businesses on the path to greater social responsibility and sustainable development.
Görög (2019)	The sharing economy from the point of view of stakeholder theory	0	T	NA NA	The sharing economy shares the principles of CSR. If the sharing economy model is embraced responsibly, it could lead to better sustainability.
Rai et al. (2017)	Crowd logistics	98	T-E	Belgium Transport sharing	Crowd logistics as a form of sharing contributes towards fulfilment of the CSR strategies of companies.
Wang and Ho (2017)	Corporate social responsibility concept	15	E	Taiwan Accommodation sharing	Involvement of companies in the sharing economy is a manifestation of their social responsibility, as the sharing economy uses CSR activities. At the same time, it reduces costs and improves performance.
Kopnina (2017)	Sustainable growth	27	T	NA NA	Sustainability in business is achieved through CSR. One of the most promising approaches to sustainable production and consumption is the sharing economy.

Notes: E – Empirical, T – Theoretical, T-E – Theoretical-empirical, NA – not available.

The selection of the most significant contribution is based on the judgment of the authors of this literature review.

2017). Fatma et al. (2020) add that in many cases the sharing economy model is based on specific CSR activities. Schiavo et al. (2020) or Rai et al. (2017) then specify certain forms of sharing which can be considered to be socially responsible activities. The authors also emphasise the novelty of this business model (Wu & Zhu, 2021) and, in particular, its potential on the path to sustainability (Görög, 2019; Herciu, 2018). Wu and Zhu (2021) state that the sharing economy model even threatens the existence of traditional industries and creates a new and better path to sustainability. Wang and Ho (2017) add that the principle of the sharing economy also brings with it other benefits in the form of reduction of costs or improvement of performance.

The authors, whose studies we include in the cluster called “The joint contribution of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR towards reduction of overconsumption and wastage”, see Table 3, state that the principles of the sharing economy have great potential in the field of social responsibility precisely because of this sharing. This is to say that sharing makes it possible to significantly reduce excessive consumption (Jablonski,

2018) and waste (Mazzucchelli et al., 2021), which is one of the basic ideas behind the concept of CSR. The two concepts are therefore intertwined. In this context, Hu et al. (2019) add that the principle of the sharing economy is in particular to make better use of capital, accompanied by a reduction in waste and consequently leading to environmental protection (Rong et al., 2021).

A positive relationship between the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR is also seen by Guo, J. and Guo, Y. (2021) and Jeon et al. (2020), see Table 4, whose studies can be included in the third cluster “The importance of CSR communication for sharing economy platforms”. Here, they look at the context of these two topics from the point of view of sharing economy platforms. In their opinion, sharing economy platforms must practice socially responsible behaviour. In this way, they will promote the interest of current and potential customers and possibly other stakeholders. Here a special role is played by effective CSR communication, which ensures that the relevant stakeholders are informed about the CSR activities which are performed (Guo, J. & Guo, Y., 2021).

Table 3. Cluster “The joint contribution of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR towards reduction of overconsumption and wastage”

Authors	Main Topic	Citations	Type	Country/ Segment	Most significant contribution to the context of sharing economy a CSR
Rong et al. (2021)	Sharing economy platforms creating shared values	0	E	China Ride sharing and bike sharing	The sharing economy has great potential in the field of CSR, as one of their common goals is to reduce environmental impact (e.g. through reuse or recycling).
Mazzucchelli et al. (2021)	Fighting against food waste through sharing platforms	5	E	Global Food sharing	Sharing economy helps reduce waste. The concept of CSR includes these activities.
Hu et al. (2019)	Attracting customers through CSR	34	E	Global NA	The sharing economy aims to make better use of unused capital, reduce waste and protect the environment. These objectives are also pursued during application of the concept of CSR.
Jablonski (2018)	Migration to the sustainable business models	15	E	NA NA	The principles of the sharing economy can be regarded as being a CSR tool leading towards reduction of excessive consumption.

Notes: E – Empirical, NA – not available.

The selection of the most significant contribution is based on the judgment of the authors of this literature review.

Table 4. Cluster “The importance of CSR communication for sharing economy platforms”

Authors	Main Topic	Citations	Type	Country/ Segment	Most significant contribution to the context of sharing economy is a CSR
Guo, J. and Guo, Y. (2021)	Negative effects of sharing platforms	0	T	NA Takeout delivery	Performance of socially responsible activities by sharing economy platforms significantly influences the intention of customers to use the services/products offered by them. CSR communication of sharing economy platforms plays a crucial role here.
Jeon et al. (2020)	Perceiving of CSR	29	E	USA Ride sharing	CSR communication plays a crucial role from the point of view of companies based on the principles of the sharing economy.

Notes: E – Empirical, T – Theoretical, NA – not available.

The selection of the most significant contribution is based on the judgment of the authors of this literature review.

Although a positive perception of the relationship between the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR prevails in the analysed publications, the authors of three analysed publications do not share this majority view. Therefore, their publications are included in the fourth group, labelled “The antagonistic relationship between the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR”, see Table 5. According to Etter et al. (2019), the original understanding of sharing as an act of socially responsible behaviour is overwhelmed by the negative aspects associated with it. In this context, Olaizola et al. (2020) draw attention to the fact that the entities involved in the sharing economy focus only on economic interests and ignore the social interests pursued by the concept of CSR. Some sharing economy platforms even pretend to undertake certain CSR activities and deliberately misinform the public about it; in reality, they are guilty of a practice known as “washing” (Hawlicsek et al., 2018).

The content analysis conducted also shows that the publication by Merhabi et al. (2021) and Humphreys (2019) cannot be ranked in any of the above-mentioned clusters. Therefore, they were included in a separate fifth cluster labelled “Others”, see Table 6.

3. Discussion

The analysis that was performed shows that a very limited number of studies have been conducted to date on

the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility. Twenty studies were identified on the basis of the criteria we defined. The first publication on this topic was published in 2017. The largest number of studies on the context of the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR was published in 2019; this specifically referred to six studies.

Within the framework of discussion of the context of the sharing economy and the concept of CSR, the authors addressed the given issue either from the point of view of sharing in general or from the perspective of sharing economy platforms. As regards those studies which address the issue of the context of the sharing economy and the concept of CSR in general, the authors take two diametrically opposed positions. One group of authors sees sharing as a tool supporting application of the concept of CSR (e.g. Bhappu & Schultze, 2019; Fatma et al., 2020), contributing towards the reduction of overconsumption and wastage (e.g. Mazzucchelli et al., 2021; Rong et al., 2021). The second group of authors emphasises the negative impacts of the sharing economy, which can be considered to be a manifestation of socially irresponsible behaviour (Etter et al., 2019; Olaizola et al., 2020). One widely discussed example is sharing of electric scooters, operation of which is associated with significant negative environmental impacts (Hollingsworth et al., 2019) and at the same time significant safety risks which are perceived negatively by society as a whole (Ma et al., 2021;

Table 5. Cluster “The antagonistic relationship between the sharing economy model and the concept of CSR”

Authors	Main Topic	Citations	Type	Country/ Segment	Most significant contribution to the context of sharing economy is a CSR
Olaizola et al. (2020)	Corporate social responsibility concept	3	T	NA NA	The sharing economy focuses only on economic relationships between stakeholders and ignores the principles of CSR/sustainability.
Hawlicsek et al. (2018)	Sharewashing	7	E	Germany Ride sharing	A number of sharing economy platforms are guilty of so-called washing. They claim to apply CSR principles even though they do not actually apply them at all or only to a limited extent.
Etter et al. (2019)	CSR in the digital age	16	T	NA NA	The sharing economy was originally portrayed as a more socially responsible way of doing business. Today, however, the concept is increasingly perceived in a negative light, as the sum of all that is wrong with contemporary capitalism.

Notes: E – Empirical, T – Theoretical, NA – not available.

The selection of the most significant contribution is based on the judgment of the authors of this literature review.

Table 6. Cluster “Others”

Authors	Main Topic	Citations	Type	Country/ Segment	Most significant contribution to the context of sharing economy is a CSR
Merhabi et al. (2021)	Gamification – the use of game elements in a non-game context	1	T-E	NA NA	Gamification has the potential to contribute to CSR activities; it is also frequently implemented in the sharing economy.
Humphreys (2019)	Travel patterns	0	T	NA NA	The expansion of tourism is driven by the sharing economy platforms and the principles of CSR.

Notes: T – Theoretical, T-E – Theoretical-empirical, NA – not available.

The selection of the most significant contribution is based on the judgment of the authors of this literature review.

Puzio et al., 2020). As regards the studies which address the socially responsible behaviour of sharing economy platforms (Guo, J. & Guo, Y., 2021; Jeon et al., 2020), they emphasise the synergetic effect of their interaction. However, these are again very limited in number and focus only on the field of transport.

As regards the current state of knowledge, it can be stated that the study of the context of the sharing economy and the concept of CSR still lies outside the mainstream of scientific research. This limitation is due to several aspects. The first is the number of studies, whereas a very limited number of studies which address the given issue have been conducted to date. As a consequence of this, the range of topics which authors have so far paid attention to is also limited. The second is the focus of the studies almost exclusively on the transport segment. The third is the limited geographical focus, with minimal attention paid to the study of this problem from the point of view of emerging countries. For example, no study has been conducted on this topic from the point of view of post-communist countries.

Based on the above, we can therefore identify possible directions for future research which would contribute towards expanding knowledge in this area. The attention of authors should in future focus on several areas. In terms of the thematic focus of the publications, there is a lack of studies which address the incorporation of alternative forms of B2B sharing into the concept of CSR, these specifically having been conceived as socially responsible activities, be this in the field of economic, environmental, ethical, social or philanthropic responsibility. It would also seem expedient to further discuss the benefits, on the one hand, and the risks and limitations, on the other hand, of application of possible forms of sharing, be this B2B or B2C sharing, in the context of corporate activities, this being from the point of view of the concept of these activities as socially responsible. Application of the concept of CSR by individual sharing economy platforms, including CSR communication, also deserves more in-depth examination. In view of other limits of the current state of knowledge in the field, attention should be focused on examination of the issue from the point of view of other segments of sharing. The focus should be not only on the traditional segments of the sharing economy, but also on the emerging ones (Tetreanova et al., 2021). The benefits of studying the issue from the point of view of other countries should also not be overlooked, especially in view of the need for international comparison which could provide valuable examples of good practice.

Conclusions

The study presented here specifies the current state of knowledge in the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility, identifies research gaps, and proposes possible directions for future research in this area.

The article presented here provides an overview of the level of knowledge in the study of the context of the sharing economy and corporate social responsibility. It represents a source of knowledge especially for scholars who can use this study as a starting point for further follow-up studies in this area. The originality of this article stems mainly from the fact that it is the first study on this very topical subject, a subject which deserves attention for several reasons. The first is the positive society-wide effect resulting from the socially responsible behaviour of companies. The second is the growing importance and potential of sharing, where it can be assumed that the sharing economy model will become increasingly important in the future, to the detriment of traditional business models. Exploring the synergies between these two phenomena is, therefore, extremely desirable.

The study presented here is associated with certain limiting factors. One of these is the limited number of studies on which it is based. This is determined by the limited number of studies conducted so far in the context of the sharing economy and the concept of CSR. The second limiting factor is the focus on publications indexed only in the Web of Science and Scopus databases. However, the Web of Science and Scopus databases are databases that index high-quality scientific journals and therefore contain high-quality scientific articles in their respective fields of research. These are reputable databases on which most standalone literature reviews are based.

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Disclosure statement

Authors declare that they do not have any competing financial, professional, or personal interests from other parties.

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