



*An Autonomous Institution of Government of Kerala*

## GIFT Library Journal Content Alert Vol. 4 Part 2 April 2025

### **Ecological Economics (Vol.230)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ecological-economics/vol/230/suppl/C>

#### **01. Stakeholder perceptions of the Norwegian salmon farming industry and its future challenges**

**Abstract:** This study explores the diverse perspectives of stakeholders on the environmental, socio-economic, operational, and regulatory aspects of Norway's salmon farming industry, aiming to provide insights into industry management and sustainability amidst growth pressures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108477>

#### **02. Dialectics and evolutionary materialism: Expanding methodological pluralism in ecological economics**

**Abstract:** Ecological economics focuses on understanding human-earth relationships, fostering methodological pluralism but avoiding dialectics and evolutionary materialism. It emphasizes material connections and human agency, limiting broader views.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108487>

#### **03. Equal exposure, unequal effects of climate change: Gendered impacts on food consumption and nutrition in rural Bangladesh**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of droughts on food consumption and nutrition in rural Bangladesh, revealing a significant reduction in food expenditure and intake, particularly among women, and highlights the need for targeted interventions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108486>

#### **04. The risk-based environmental footprints and sustainability deficits of nations**

**Abstract:** The Risk-Footprint ESA framework measures a country's environmental sustainability based on local biophysical capacity. Global environmental footprints increased between 1990 and 2015, with land being the most effectively managed resource. Low income reduces poverty and sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108501>

#### **05. Economic valuation of groundwater over-exploitation in the Maghreb**

**Abstract:** This paper assesses the economic costs of groundwater over-exploitation in the Maghreb using bio-economic modeling in three case studies. Results show that over-exploitation levels determine future changes, with higher restoration costs and structural and social changes leading to high economic losses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108499>

## **06. Conservation auctions for landscape-scale environmental management: Does spatial configuration matter for economic and ecological outcomes?**

**Abstract:** This paper investigates the impact of landscape configuration and landholder-to-landholder communication on reverse auction performance in landscape-scale environmental improvements. Results show bidding behavior, spatial coordination, and cost-effectiveness vary across different configurations, with positive correlations promoting coordination.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108509>

## **07. Sharing CO2 abatement costs in the iron and steel sector: A shared responsibility input-output approach**

**Abstract:** The study proposes a cost allocation strategy for the Japanese iron and steel sector, based on shared responsibility, to reduce CO2 emissions, highlighting the importance of quantifying each sector's responsibility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108504>

## **08. China's current carbon inequality is predominantly determined by capital disparity**

**Abstract:** This study investigates carbon inequality in China, revealing that the top 20% of urban residents contribute 33% of capital formation-related emissions, while the lowest 20% contribute only 2%. The findings suggest addressing inequality by focusing on high-income capital investments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108515>

## **09. The environmental benefits of grassroots cooperatives in agriculture**

**Abstract:** The paper explores the environmental benefits of grassroots cooperation in agriculture, particularly in the French context, focusing on the role of farm machinery sharing cooperatives (CUMAs) in influencing farmers' agroecological practices and reducing pesticide use through increased peer-to-peer interactions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108513>

## **10. Macroeconomic, sectoral and financial dynamics in energy transitions: A stock-flow consistent, input-output approach**

**Abstract:** The paper presents a stock-flow consistent, input-output model that simulates risks and opportunities in transitions to net zero, focusing on green investment, energy return on investment, and financial transition risks. It incorporates multiple sectors, dynamic input-output, and endogenous markups.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108507>

## **11. The effect of the beef zero deforestation commitment in the Brazilian Amazon: A spatial panel data analysis**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of the Beef Zero Deforestation Commitment on deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazon. Results show that higher intensity leads to reduced deforestation, with direct and indirect effects influenced by spatial dependence and local governance contexts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108503>

## **12. Is resource endowment a trigger for conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa? Unveiling the moderating role of income inequality**

**Abstract:** This study provides empirical evidence on the moderating role of income inequality in natural resources and conflicts in South Asia. Results show natural resources do not directly affect conflicts, but income inequality increases them.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108516>

### **13. Are national climate change mitigation pledges shaped by citizens' mitigation preferences? Evidence from globally representative data**

**Abstract:** The Paris Agreement on Climate Change requires countries to set voluntary emission reduction targets by 2021. A study using Global Climate Change Survey data found that nations' pledges are not significantly related to citizens' climate action preferences. The findings suggest that ambitious targets may backfire due to political-economy conflicts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108520>

### **14. Exploring the multifaceted relationship between environmental attitudes and political voting**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between individual attitudes towards the environment and support for environmental political parties, finding a decoupling between personal and political dimensions, emphasizing the need for comprehensive strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108518>

### **15. Decoupling economic growth from energy use: The role of energy intensity in an endogenous growth model**

**Abstract:** The theory of endogenous economic growth considers energy in production, highlighting that long-run growth is driven by expanding product varieties. Aggregate decoupling is possible with bounded energy use, but energy intensity is crucial for future growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108519>

### **16. Carbon rotation ages and the offset measurement conundrum: An extended review**

**Abstract:** The Faustmann-Hartman rotation age literature examines timber commercial and amenity values, considering warming levels, cumulative emissions, and post-harvest wood product storage. It highlights the tension between social rate of time preference and carbon pricing, suggesting forest deforestation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108530>

### **17. Reducing red-soil runoff from farmland provides heterogeneous economic benefits through coastal ecosystems**

**Abstract:** The study quantifies the economic value of countermeasures on farmland for coastal ecosystem conservation using a choice experiment. Results show that a 1% reduction in red-soil runoff benefits coastal biodiversity more than fishery resources.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108527>

### **18. The environment-economic growth trade-off: does support for environmental protection depend on its economic consequences?**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the belief in a trade-off between economic growth and environmental protection in environmental policy. It finds that those strongly in this belief express moderate views, but increasing it through experimental manipulation yields null effects on policy positions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108522>

### **19. Divergent outcomes of large-scale land transactions in Ethiopia: A quantitative comparative analysis**

**Abstract:** Large-scale land transactions (LSLTs) in Ethiopia impact socio-ecological systems, affecting livelihoods and ecosystem provision. Despite extensive research, there is a gap in understanding the joint economic, social, and environmental outcomes. Comparative analysis is needed to understand these diverse pathways.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108531>

## **20. Age structure impacts on household carbon emissions: Based on a social interaction perspective**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of household age structure and social interactions on carbon emissions, finding a non-linear relationship. It also reveals that social interaction promotes higher emissions, with rural households more susceptible.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108534>

## **21. Cultural ecosystem services and opportunities for inclusive and effective nature-based solutions**

**Abstract:** The article examines the application of Cultural Ecosystem Services (CES) in sustainable land use policy and the UK's central government's policy on Nature-based Solutions. It suggests further research to understand the benefits and opportunities of CES approaches.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108525>

## **22. Consensus and contestation: Reflections on the development of an indicator framework for a just transition to a circular economy**

**Abstract:** This study aims to create indicators for a just transition to a circular economy at the supply chain level, using a literature review and Delphi approach. However, disagreements during consensus building raise questions about the suitability of the approach and indicator frameworks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108476>

## **23. Post-growth economics as a guide for systemic change: Theoretical and methodological foundations**

**Abstract:** This article develops a 21st-century framework for Post-Growth Economics (PGE) to address social-ecological crises. It synthesizes insights from Marxist Political Economy and suggests a deeper transformation of social relations, focusing on sustainability and wellbeing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108521>

## **24. Changing the understanding of crop production: Integrating ecosystem services into the production function**

**Abstract:** The study develops a structural production economic model that integrates economic and ecological analyses to better understand crop production, highlighting the importance of ecosystem services in sustainable agriculture and the need for alternative management practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108526>

## **25. Development and test of a dual-pathway model of personal and community factors driving new energy technology adoption - The case of V2G in three European countries**

**Abstract:** The study proposes a new theoretical model to explain adoption interest of innovative energy technologies, focusing on both personal and community motivations. Results show that initiative membership and community factors can drive adoption interest, affecting national contexts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108514>

## **26. Prosocial and financial incentives for biodiversity conservation: A field experiment using a smartphone app**

**Abstract:** This study proposes a prosocial incentive to encourage citizen sharing of species information, comparing it to a financial incentive. The study found that while the prosocial incentive increased rare species posts, the financial incentive increased less rare and invasive species posts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108506>

## **27. Citizen engagement in the energy transition: Assessing the impact of regional energy initiatives on energy behaviors in German households**

**Abstract:** The study assesses the effectiveness of regional government initiatives in promoting energy transition by influencing citizens' energy behavior. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel and the "Project 100% Erneuerbare-Energie-Regionen," it found that these programs have not effectively engaged citizens, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108537>

## **Economic Analysis and Policy (Vol.85)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/economic-analysis-and-policy/vol/85/suppl/C>

### **01. Issuance of urban investment bonds and high-quality urban economic development**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of urban investment bond issuance on high-quality economic development in China, using panel data from cities. Results show that issuance promotes economic growth by alleviating fiscal pressure, enhancing research and development expenditure, and increasing educational spending.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.025>

### **02. Reformation of government officials' performance evaluation and corporate environmental investment: The moderating effect of corporate bargaining power**

**Abstract:** The study uses China's natural resource accountability audit (NRAA) pilot scheme to test its impact on corporate environmental investment (CEI). Results show higher CEI in pilot cities, but stronger bargaining power diminishes its effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.019>

### **03. Behavioral responses to inheritance taxation – A review of the empirical literature**

**Abstract:** The taxation of inheritances is a topic of interest due to increasing wealth inequality and aging societies. However, empirical evidence on behavioral responses to inheritance taxation is limited, with moderate responses from the wealthy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.026>

### **04. The relationship between board characteristics and corporate credit ratings—Evidence based on the Chinese market**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of board characteristics on corporate credit ratings, focusing on composition, quality, motivation, and governance in Chinese A-share listed companies. Results show significant influence under socialist economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.023>

### **05. Constraining effects of local government debt on bank loan growth**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that as local government debt increases, loan growth slows down, with city commercial banks responding more strongly and political connections mitigating this negative relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.007>

### **06. How does AI affect urban carbon emissions? Quasi-experimental evidence from China's AI innovation and development pilot zones**

**Abstract:** China's AI innovation pilot zones (AIPZ) have been found to effectively reduce urban carbon emissions (UCE) by 3.4%, promoting carbon reduction through government spending, online lifestyles, and technological innovation, thus supporting green and low-carbon urban development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.013>

### **07. Impact of short-term labor contracts on financial health: Evidence from migrant worker households in China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that short-term labor contracts significantly impact the financial health of migrant worker households in China, particularly young, female-headed, small households, and those with high-risk preferences. Financial literacy can mitigate these negative effects, suggesting the need for targeted strategies to improve their financial well-being.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.016>

### **08. Can money help to achieve the Paris agreement goal? the missing piece of the puzzle: How green monetary policy can bridge the emissions gap**

**Abstract:** This study explores the effectiveness of Green Monetary Policy (GMP) in limiting emissions in G20 economies. It found that GMP significantly reduces emissions, with negative impacts on other variables. The study also provides a theoretical base for the monetary resilience approach, offering policy recommendations for achieving climate action goals without compromising economic growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.004>

### **09. Regulatory enforcement and firm sustainability: Evidence from China's environmental public interest litigation reform**

**Abstract:** The Environmental Public Interest Litigation (EPIL) reform in China significantly improves ESG performance of listed manufacturing firms, primarily driven by strengthened regulations. This study highlights the importance of regulatory enforcement efficiency in driving firm sustainability in emerging economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.017>

### **10. Does the government digital attention improve China's digital economy output efficiency: Accelerator or inhibitor**

**Abstract:** This paper investigates the impact of government digital attention on digital economy output efficiency in Chinese provincial-level administrative regions. Results show that increased digital attention significantly enhances efficiency, especially in central and western regions, areas with strong intellectual property protection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.020>

### **11. The impact of China's 2014 Hukou reform on economic growth**

**Abstract:** The 2014 Hukou reform in China significantly promoted economic growth, particularly in cities with large populations and eastern regions, with labor pooling, local market effects, and knowledge spillover effects contributing positively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.031>

### **12. The impact of environmental policy stringency and oil prices on innovation: Evidence from the new energy vehicle industry in China**

**Abstract:** This study explores China's New Energy Vehicles (NEVs) innovation, focusing on environmental policy stringency (EPS) and oil prices. Results show that EPS and market conditions drive innovation in the short term, while oil price fluctuations are transient. This highlights the importance of stringent environmental policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.003>

### **13. Impact of business environment uncertainty on ESG performance from the perspective of resource supply and demand based on ESG performance**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of business environment uncertainty on ESG performance in Shanghai and Shenzhen from 2009-2022. Results show that objective environmental uncertainty significantly inhibits ESG performance, with financial intermediary

uncertainty being the main path. Government subsidies, operating efficiency improvements, tax incentives, financial flexibility, and strategic risk-bearing ability can alleviate these effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.010>

#### **14. Does China's national carbon market play a role? Evidence from corporate ESG performance**

**Abstract:** The China's national carbon market significantly improves corporate ESG performance, particularly for state-owned enterprises and low-marketized enterprises. This effect is primarily reflected in environmental and social dimensions, and is expected to strengthen with carbon trading activity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.037>

#### **15. The effect of tax enforcement digitalization on corporate digital transformation: Evidence from China's listed companies**

**Abstract:** The CTAIS-3 project in China introduces tax enforcement digitalization, which inhibits corporate digital transformation by increasing tax burden on firms and reducing risk preference. This study highlights potential economic consequences of micro-firm-level tax reforms in developing countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.008>

#### **16. Do different decentralization reforms prohibit or inhibit Chinese corporate carbon emission intensities?**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of decentralization reforms on Chinese industrial enterprises' carbon emission intensity. Results show fiscal decentralization can inhibit emissions, while administrative decentralization can promote them. Differences in ownership type, emission intensity, and environmental regulation contribute to the findings.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.024>

#### **17. Innovation incentives and corporate tax avoidance: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of China's R&D expenditure super deduction policy reform on corporate tax avoidance, finding that such policies increase book-tax gaps, increase investment, and impeded cash flow.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.019>

#### **18. How does the changing financing landscape towards debt from international private creditors affect economic growth in developing countries?**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the impact of public and PPG external debt on economic growth in developing countries, finding an inverted U-shaped relationship. It suggests a threshold of 46% for negative effects, highlighting the need for action.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.020>

#### **19. Impact of public investment on agricultural productivity growth: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The Hundred Billion Program in China significantly boosts agricultural productivity, particularly in Central and Central regions. Public investment improves irrigation infrastructure, increases machinery, and encourages scaled operations, making China's practices a model for other developing countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.005>

#### **20. Corporate bond defaults and cross-regional investment: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study explores China's 2014 no-bailout reform, which stimulates national economic integration by reducing financial protectionism and local protectionism. It finds that this reform increases non-local firms' subsidiaries and improves productivity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.011>

### **21. Does rural Households' financial literacy affect the household portfolio choices in poverty alleviation areas?**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of financial literacy on rural households' portfolio decisions in poverty alleviation regions, revealing that increased financial literacy leads to more conservative investment approaches.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.013>

### **22. Innovative incentive effects of domestic market integration: Evidence from the Yangtze River Delta region of China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that market integration in China's Yangtze River Delta region positively impacts corporate innovation, particularly advanced technological innovations, promoting efficient market mechanisms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.006>

### **23. Green manufacturing pioneers: Unveiling the carbon dioxide reduction effect of China's green factories**

**Abstract:** This study explores the environmental impact of green manufacturing (GM) through voluntary policies, revealing that GM reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 10.07% and 8.84% per unit of revenue and per capita, respectively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.016>

### **24. Interest rate liberalization and labor cost stickiness: A quasi-natural experiment from China**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the relationship between interest rate liberalization and labor cost stickiness in China, finding it significantly increases in regions with high bank monopoly, labor-intensive industries, and distant bank-enterprise relationships.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.025>

### **25. Trade liberalization and energy efficiency: Quasi-natural experiment evidence from the pilot free trade zones in China**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of free trade zones on energy efficiency in 265 Chinese cities, revealing that trade liberalization positively impacts pilot cities, with a slight spillover effect in non-pilot cities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.019>

### **26. The Impact of China's Digital Aid on Income Inequality: Evidence from 127 Developing Economies**

**Abstract:** The study investigates China's foreign digital aid's impact on income inequality in 127 developing economies. Results show that OOF-like aid reduces inequality, while ODA-like aid increases it. The effectiveness of aid is influenced by recipient economies' income levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.020>

### **27. Impact of countercyclical fiscal policy on total factor productivity in state-owned enterprises: A corporate governance perspective**

**Abstract:** Countercyclical fiscal policy negatively impacts total factor productivity (TFP) in state-owned enterprises (SOEs), leading to slower technological progress, increased resource

misallocation, and social burdens. Strengthening corporate governance is crucial for long-term growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.032>

### **28. How does carbon transition risk drive corporate diversification? Evidence from heavy emitter firms in China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of carbon transition risks on revenue diversification of Chinese listed firms, finding a significant increase in heavy-emitting firms' diversification post-Paris Agreement, but no increase in environmental investments or green technology adoption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.033>

### **29. The effect of low-carbon city pilot policy on public health: An empirical analysis of adult health in China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that the Low-Carbon City Pilot (LCCP) policy has significantly improved adult health in developing countries by reducing illness, high blood pressure, and overnutrition, particularly in urban areas and higher-income households.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.039>

### **30. Greening through economic complexity: New evidence from Chinese cities**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of urban economic complexity on green development in Chinese cities. It finds that increased complexity promotes green development, optimizes urban industries, and strengthens the innovation ecosystem. However, external constraints and factors like talent accumulation and location influence the green impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.034>

### **31. National river conservation plan and water pollutants in India**

**Abstract:** The National River Conservation Plan effectively reduces water pollution in major Indian rivers, with rising income reducing chemical pollutants but worsening untreated sewage and biodegradable waste in developing economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.031>

### **32. The impact of increasing labour market rigidity on employment growth in OECD countries**

**Abstract:** The paper explores the impact of labour market counter-reforms on employment growth in 25 OECD countries, revealing that temporary worker protection counter-reforms boost employment growth when the economy is above trend.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.03.010>

### **33. Water resources tax and corporate R&D strategies: Policy effects on innovation investment and collaboration preference**

**Abstract:** The study examines China's Water Resource Tax reform's impact on corporate R&D investment and mode choice, finding that institutional pressure boosts cooperative R&D in water-sensitive enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.03.009>

### **34. Unveiling the shadows: The effects of financial conditions on the tail risks of China's macroeconomic activities**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of financial conditions on Chinese macroeconomic activities using a Chinese financial conditions index. Results show that financial conditions increase future tail risks, with downside risks being more prevalent.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.018>

### **35. Artificial Intelligence-driven regional energy transition: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that AI technology significantly reduces energy consumption per unit of GDP in China, particularly in urbanized regions like the Yangtze River Economic Belt, by upgrading industrial structures and promoting digital economy growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.10.004>

### **36. Strong financial regulation and the intelligent transformation of enterprises**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the impact of China's 2018 asset management regulations on enterprise AI, focusing on the role of financial regulation in fostering intelligent transformation. It identifies that these regulations, particularly in state-owned, high-tech, and developed regions, have a positive effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.017>

### **37. Optimal portfolio selection of China's green bond and stock markets: Evidence from the multi-frequency extreme risk connectedness**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the optimal portfolio of industry stocks with China's green bond (CBGB) at different time scales, comparing minimum connectedness portfolios (MCoP1) and modified MCoP2 under extreme risk connectedness and minimum VaR portfolio conditions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.11.015>

### **38. Financial market responses to the policy language of forward guidance: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of forward guidance on financial markets and cross-market correlations. Results show that changes in tone increase volatility but decrease treasury bond and stock market volatilities. Implications include coordination and communication efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.003>

### **39. Inflation expectations and house prices in the euro area**

**Abstract:** This study explores the determinants of households' inflation expectations and perceptions, revealing that house price fluctuations significantly influence public expectations and should be considered in monetary policy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.010>

### **40. The effectiveness of China's fiscal subsidy policies in supporting the development of rural inclusive finance**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the effectiveness of fiscal subsidies in China for rural financial inclusion, finding that stabilizing strategies emerge when subsidies cover initial operating costs, and suggests policy recommendations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.012>

### **41. Institutional openness and city cross-border e-commerce: Evidence from China's pilot free trade zones**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of institutional openness on cross-border e-commerce development in China's Pilot Free Trade Zones, revealing that it significantly fosters growth in cities with weaker informal institutions and underdeveloped digital economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.026>

### **42. Unfavorable weather, favorable insights: Exploring the impact of extreme climate on green total factor productivity**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of extreme climate (EC) on Green Total Factor Productivity (GTFP) in 30 Chinese provinces from 2005-2022. Results show EC significantly reduces GTFP, particularly in regions with high climate policy uncertainty and low human capital.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.027>

#### **43. An integrated analysis of AI-driven green financing, subsidies, and knowledge to enhance CO2 reduction efficiency**

**Abstract:** This research explores the impact of AI-driven green financing and targeted subsidies on carbon neutrality in industrial sectors. It reveals that knowledge about green awareness and emission impact awareness significantly enhances EER.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.021>

#### **44. Impact of regional finance reform and innovation policies on green innovation in pilot cities: A quasi-natural experiment**

**Abstract:** This study analyzes the relationship between regional financial reform and innovation (RFRI) policies and green innovation (GI) in 281 Chinese cities. Results show that open and innovative RFRI policies significantly promote GI, with stronger effects in certain regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.005>

#### **45. Evolving impacts of fiscal policy on macroeconomic fluctuations in Peru**

**Abstract:** The study examines fiscal policy's impact on Peru's economic activity from 1995Q1-2018Q2, finding that government consumption and public investment growth significantly influence GDP growth, while tax revenue shocks remain weak.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2024.12.019>

#### **46. Does Fintech improve the carbon reduction effect of green credit policy? Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study examines how Fintech enhances the carbon reduction impact of green credit policies in Chinese-listed companies, revealing that factors like political connections, economic development, and marketization optimize its effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.016>

#### **47. Entrepreneurial miracles in the low-carbon transition: Causal inference from China's low carbon city pilot**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of China's Low Carbon City Pilot (LCCP) policy on entrepreneurial activities, finding that it stimulates growth in regulated cities, particularly in regions with economic prosperity, human capital, and foreign investment. Government interventions also play a positive role.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.022>

#### **48. Improving economic complexity index: Insights from value added**

**Abstract:** This study decomposes export value into foreign, domestic, and other sectors, evaluating 43 countries' economic complexity. Results show a smaller deviation between new measure and GDP per capita rankings, making it more effective for explaining economic development levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.01.029>

#### **49. The impact of ESG performance on the perception of economic policy uncertainty: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study explores how firms' ESG performance impacts their perception of economic policy uncertainty in China, finding that enhancing ESG performance can mitigate uncertainty, especially among less marketized firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.008>

#### **50. How does digital trade development affect carbon emissions? Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** Digital trade development significantly impacts carbon emissions in China's provinces, promoting green economic growth and coping with climate change. It expands digital human capital, fosters green innovation, and upgrades industrial structures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.004>

### **51. Increasing the share of renewable energy sources (RESs) in the specific portfolio by using the taxation mechanism: Study at the level of EU states**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of energy taxation on renewable energy sources (RESs) development in 28 EU countries from 2004-2021. Results show higher taxes lead to increased RESs share, emphasizing the need for policymakers to incentivize energy efficiency through tax policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.007>

### **52. The dynamic influence of green technology and environmental taxes on consumption-based carbon emissions in Brazil**

**Abstract:** Research shows that environmental tax policies, ETE, and RE reduce Brazil's carbon dioxide emissions, but increased GDP raises emissions. Governments adopting renewable energy and electric transport contribute to environmental sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.014>

### **53. Does institutional investors' environmental attention influence corporate environmental investment?**

**Abstract:** Institutional investors' environmental attention during site visits positively influences firms' environmental investment, particularly in non-state-owned enterprises and low-financing firms, primarily through monitoring and media coverage.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2025.02.015>

## **Ecological Economics (Vol.143)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/energy-economics/vol/143/suppl/C>

### **01. Economic uncertainty and 'short-term debt for long-term investment' in energy firms: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** Chinese enterprises face financing and investment mismatches, leading to "short-term debt for long-term investment" (SDFLI) and financial risk accumulation. Economic uncertainty increases SDFLI, particularly in regions with lower financial development, weaker legal institutions, and intense competition. This study aims to alert authorities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108228>

### **02. From carbon policy to consumer prices: The economic impact of carbon caps in the Euro Area**

**Abstract:** The study reveals EU ETS's stricter climate policies significantly impact industrial production, unemployment, and inflation in the Euro Area, underscoring the need for a flexible climate policy approach.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108175>

### **03. Examining the nexus between exporting status and CO2 productivity in Indonesian agri-based manufacturing**

**Abstract:** This study examines the environmental impact of exporting in Indonesian agri-based manufacturing, finding increased CO2 productivity. It suggests policy implications for facilitating plant entry, reconsidering incentives for smaller plants, and evaluating foreign-owned plant advantages.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108215>

### **04. Does international coordinated industrial policy stimulate regional low-carbon aviation development? Evidence from CORSIA and the APEC developing economies**

**Abstract:** The Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) framework failed to reduce aviation carbon emissions in APEC developing economies, with pilot activities being more effective. Mechanisms include insufficient green innovation, fossil fuel subsidies, and changes in airline circumstances. Balancing aviation innovation and industry development is crucial for long-term effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108220>

#### **05. Can the digitization of supply chains promote the low-carbon transformation of enterprises? A case study of listed companies in China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of supply chain digitization on low-carbon transformation in China's A-share enterprises. It finds that digitization enhances absorptive, innovative, and adaptive capacities, particularly in larger firms with lower institutional attention. The research suggests increased investment in digitalization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108212>

#### **06. Exploring the trade-offs between carbon emissions, income inequality, and poverty: A theoretical and empirical framework**

**Abstract:** The study explores the link between income inequality, poverty, and carbon emissions in 83 countries from 1990 to 2020. Findings challenge the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis, suggesting that income inequality reduces consumption-based emissions but may increase production-based emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108223>

#### **07. Inflation, inequality and financial vulnerability: Monetary vs. fiscal policy in the face of an energy shock**

**Abstract:** The conflict in Ukraine's energy shock has exacerbated inflation, leading to increased nominal spending and financial vulnerability. Monetary policy reduces inflation but exacerbates inequality, while fiscal measures improve financial stability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108222>

#### **08. Better green financial instrument: Government green fund and corporate new energy technology innovation**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of the government green fund (GGF) on corporate new energy technology innovation (NETI) in Chinese A-share listed companies, finding that GGF significantly increases patent applications and promotes NETI in renewable energy fields.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108234>

#### **09. Macroeconomic and sectoral effects of natural gas price: Policy insights from a macroeconometric model**

**Abstract:** Saudi Arabia is implementing domestic energy price reforms to improve energy efficiency and rationalize consumption. A unique framework estimates the impacts of own price, substitute fuel price, income, and utilization capacity on industrial natural gas demand. The study shows that increases in natural gas prices without mitigations negatively affect oil refinery value-added, government revenues, and spending.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108233>

#### **10. Socioeconomic inequality in low-carbon technology adoption**

**Abstract:** The study explores socioeconomic inequality in low-carbon technology adoption in the UK, finding that while inequalities have decreased over the past decade, they remain prevalent. The findings suggest targeting disadvantaged groups is crucial for a more rapid low-carbon transition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108244>

### **11. How do green supply chain management and renewable energy consumption influence carbon emissions in China and India? A comparative analysis**

**Abstract:** This study compares green supply chain management and renewable energy in China and India, finding that while green supply chain management reduces emissions, financial development increases them, suggesting strict ecological standards.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108186>

### **12. Energy value chain and economic impact: Assessing the role of energy end uses-efficient design in reducing energy consumption**

**Abstract:** This study evaluates the role of retrofit programs and energy-efficient design in reducing energy consumption in Asian developing countries from 1998 to 2022, highlighting the impact of financial instruments in promoting energy investment and promoting sustainable energy sources.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108247>

### **13. The impact of the Energy Conservation Law on enterprise energy efficiency: Quasi-experimental evidence from Chinese firms**

**Abstract:** The study uses RDD to examine China's Energy Conservation Law's impact on Chinese firms' energy efficiency, finding that regulation positively influences efficiency across industries and varies across firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108252>

### **14. From pro-environmental behavior to ESG fund investing: Evidence from account-level data in China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that investors' pro-environmental behavior positively impacts mutual fund ESG scores. Altruistic PEBs have a greater influence, while egoistic PEBs reduce risk and pay higher costs. Egoism can also influence sustainable investment motives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108271>

### **15. Exploring the output effects on price-induced interfuel substitution and carbon dioxide emission**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of output effects on price-induced interfuel substitution in the Korean industrial sector, revealing substitutable relationships among coal, oil, and electricity, and suggesting that rising oil and gas prices can reduce net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108277>

### **16. The impact of financing structures on the cost of carbon dioxide transport**

**Abstract:** The economic viability of carbon capture and storage facilities depends on the availability of CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure, with financing structure affecting transport cost. Public finance is the most cost-effective option, outweighing operational efficiency disadvantages.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108253>

### **17. Geopolitical risk and uncertainty in energy markets: Evidence from wavelet-based method**

**Abstract:** Geopolitical studies have gained interest due to the pandemic and warfare tensions. This paper investigates the relationship between risks and energy markets, focusing on natural gas, coal, and oil. Results show different effects of risk and uncertainty indexes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108281>

### **18. Household benefits from energy efficiency retrofits: Implications for net zero housing policy**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that Canada's national energy efficiency retrofit program can reduce natural gas consumption by 20% and 35% in single-family houses, but only half of predicted savings, and some recommended retrofits save zero energy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108245>

### **19. Dynamic risk spillover in green financial markets: A wavelet frequency analysis from China**

**Abstract:** The study examines risk spillover effects in China's green financial markets using 2018-2024 return data. Results show cyclical risk transmission, strong risk contagion in the green stock market, and significant short-term and long-term effects of market sentiment and fear sentiment, highlighting potential for regulatory innovation and risk mitigation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108301>

### **20. Does public climate attention affect the net return spillover from energy to non-energy commodities?**

**Abstract:** The study uses the Diebold-Yilmaz framework and a Public Climate Attention Index to analyze the impact of public climate attention on energy to non-energy commodity spillovers. It finds that transition climate attention drives positive spillovers, particularly during major events.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108192>

### **21. Environmental litigation risk premium in corporate equity financing costs**

**Abstract:** This paper investigates the impact of environmental public interest litigation on firm financing in China, finding that litigation increases equity capital costs for polluting firms. It suggests that improved legal systems reduce litigation risk premiums.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108229>

### **22. The dynamic connectedness in the “carbon-energy-green finance” system: The role of climate policy uncertainty and artificial intelligence**

**Abstract:** The Carbon-Energy-Green Finance system, aimed at mitigating carbon emissions, shows limited connectedness, primarily in the high-frequency range. Natural gas market sensitivity and climate policy uncertainty impact the network, requiring adaptability and policymakers' risk mitigation strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108241>

### **23. Timing corporate social responsibility investments: A dynamic investment model and empirical evidence**

**Abstract:** The study explores the optimal timing of corporate social responsibility (CSR) investments, analyzing factors such as productivity, geographical diversification, market risks, investment costs, ownership concentration, and technological risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108196>

### **24. Pricing climate transition risk: Evidence from European corporate CDS**

**Abstract:** The study examines European firms' climate-related transition indicators and their impact on credit risk, revealing market pricing of transition risk, particularly in carbon-intensive sectors, and potential undervaluation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108248>

### **25. Fundamentals of carbon emissions scaling: Implications for sector peer comparisons and carbon efficient indexing**

**Abstract:** Carbon intensity metrics vary significantly based on financial metric selection, affecting firms' carbon intensity rankings. This highlights the tradeoff between carbon savings and transaction costs for emissions-focused investors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108300>

## **26. The welfare impact of climate action: A distributional analysis for Italy**

**Abstract:** This paper assesses the distributional impacts of a policy mix aligned with EU climate targets on Italian households, revealing a welfare loss but progressive uses and sources-side impacts. Reinvesting revenues in clean energy technologies improves the progressivity of climate policies in Italy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108181>

## **27. Does geopolitical risk increase carbon emissions and public health risk?**

**Abstract:** Geopolitical risk increases carbon emissions and public health risks in 17 countries, affecting economic development and population growth, according to a study examining data from 1990-2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108235>

## **28. Renewable energy transition and sustainable development: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of China's Plan on Clean Energy Accommodation (PCEA) on sustainable development, revealing that while the transition to renewable energy can contribute to cleaner energy structures and reduce carbon intensity, it may hinder technological progress and hinder research and innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108232>

## **29. Impact and transmission mechanism of China's climate policy uncertainty on bank risk-taking**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of China's climate policy uncertainty (CCPU) on the risk-taking behaviors of 42 Chinese commercial banks from 2010-2022. Results show that CCPU positively influences both active and passive risk-taking, with non-state-owned banks experiencing increased risk-taking, while systemically important banks experience greater passive risk-taking.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108214>

## **30. The CO2 emission effects of global supply chain geographic restructuring on emerging economies**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that global supply chain (GSC) geographic restructuring significantly increases emissions in emerging economies, particularly in China, Southeast Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. However, shifting away from these regions leads to emission reductions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108255>

## **31. The impact of geopolitical risks on the renewable energy transition**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the impact of geopolitical risk (GPR) on renewable energy transition (RET) across 41 countries. Results show that GPR accelerates RET, with lower oil rents, openness, and technological innovation affecting solar, biomass, and hydropower.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108278>

## **32. Does urban agglomeration reduce carbon emissions in Chinese cities? New perspective on factor mobility**

**Abstract:** Urban agglomeration in Chinese cities reduces carbon emissions by enhancing energy efficiency and fostering technological innovation. This study suggests a new pathway to

sustainable development goals, emphasizing the importance of factor mobility in forming high-quality urban agglomeration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108297>

### **33. Dissecting the financial impact of climate risk**

**Abstract:** This study analyzes climate financial risk's impact on stock, bond, real estate, investment behavior, and stability using 1389 estimates from 70 studies. It finds that climate transition risk has a greater influence on financial markets and investment behavior.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108295>

### **34. Climate transition spillovers and sovereign risk: Evidence from Indonesia**

**Abstract:** Indonesia's climate transition spillover risk, influenced by energy decarbonization policies by trading partners like China, weakens the balance of payment, increasing public finance and debt by up to 23% of GDP by 2050.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108211>

## **Environmental Challenges (Vol.18)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/environmental-challenges/vol/18/suppl/C>

### **01. Towards climate neutrality: Comparison of mitigation strategies for agricultural emissions using GWP100 and GWP\* metrics**

**Abstract:** The GWP100 metric assesses the climate impact of a pulse of greenhouse gases over 100 years, while GWP\* considers current and historical emissions. GWP\* reduces emissions by 25% due to reduced short-lived methane emissions from livestock, with 3-NOP showing high mitigation potential.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101060>

### **02. Spatiotemporal climate change projection and trend analysis using selected downscaled CMIP6 models for water action over awash River Basin, Ethiopia**

**Abstract:** This study uses advanced climate models to analyze climate projections for the Awash River Basin, revealing significant regional variations and consistent rises in temperature and precipitation. The findings highlight the need for adaptive water resource management and agricultural strategies to adapt to climate change's impacts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101059>

### **03. Tracking forest recovery: Early biomass and carbon stock monitoring in the Rohingya Refugee camps, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh**

**Abstract:** The Rohingya influx in Bangladesh destroyed 3200 ha of reserved forest. Restoration initiatives in 2019 restored 292 ha, enhancing biomass and carbon sequestration. The study found that reforestation improved biomass and carbon sequestration, but continued protection is crucial for sustainable forest management and climate mitigation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101063>

### **04. Toward sustainable farming: Assessing and validating green skills for agricultural professionals in China**

**Abstract:** The study develops a comprehensive scale for assessing green skills in agriculture, focusing on Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. It identifies seven key dimensions of green skills, providing insights for policy development and educational programs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101067>

### **05. Comparative study of multiple algorithms classification for land use and land cover change detection and its impact on local climate of Mardan District, Pakistan**

**Abstract:** This study evaluates machine learning classifiers for detecting Land Use and Land Cover changes in Mardan District, Pakistan, from 2015-2023. Results show SVM and RFA classifiers outperform KNN and MLH, highlighting the importance of accurate detection for sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101069>

#### **06. Enhancing project performance through sustainable supply chain management: A comprehensive analysis of residential construction practices**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the impact of sustainable supply chain management (SCM) on residential construction project performance. Results show that environmental sustainability and supply chain lifecycle management positively influence project success, highlighting the need for policy reforms and industry-wide adoption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101075>

#### **07. Pollution profiling and quality assessment of Bonsa River, Tarkwa Nsuaem, Ghana; toxic element, ecotoxicology, health risk assessment, and multivariate analysis**

**Abstract:** The study assesses the acidic water quality in Ghana's Bonsa River, revealing high levels of toxic elements and pollution. Factors like illegal mining, geological influences, and waste dumps contribute to the water's unsuitability for domestic, irrigation, and industrial use.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101078>

#### **08. Design strategies and willingness to pay for circular economy service policies in sustainable tourism**

**Abstract:** The study explores the relationship between design strategies, tourists' willingness to pay (WTP), and circular economy participation in the tourism industry, revealing that longevity, serviceability, and material recovery enhance WTP.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101081>

#### **09. Investigation of inorganic nutrients and pollutants in private gardens in central Germany using citizen science**

**Abstract:** A study in central Germany found elevated chromium, nickel, lead, copper, and zinc concentrations in private gardens. The data provides a basis for understanding the uptake of inorganic pollutants through home-grown fruit and vegetables consumption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101096>

#### **10. Projected climate change impacts on streamflow in the Upper Oum Er Rbia Basin, Upstream of the Ahmed El Hansali Dam, Morocco**

**Abstract:** Climate change is affecting water resource availability in Morocco's Upper Oum Er Rbia Basin, particularly the Ahmed El Hansali Dam. The study predicts significant changes in precipitation and temperature, reducing river flows and affecting the dam's annual water supply, particularly in winter.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101101>

#### **11. Decarbonizing Japan: The role of nuclear energy and environmental taxation in mitigating CO2 emissions**

**Abstract:** This research examines the long-term link between nuclear energy (NE), environmental tax (ET), and CO2 emissions in Japan, using the NARDL method. Results show NE decreases environmental decline, ET positively affects pollution, and GDP positively impacts environmental deterioration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101097>

## **12. Occurrence of emerging and persistent organic pollutants in dumpsite environments: A review**

**Abstract:** A literature review reveals a lack of standardization in waste management terminologies, with most studies reporting on industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The review also highlights significant variations in concentrations and measurement units, particularly for microplastics. The lack of focus on dumpsite-food chain issues limits global understanding. The review aims to identify knowledge gaps for standardizing assessment protocols, pollutant pathways, and risk assessment in dumpsite ecosystems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101094>

## **13. Environmental factors related to biophysical suitability and agronomic effects of biodegradable mulch applications: Benchmarking key variables using machine learning**

**Abstract:** The agricultural sector faces challenges due to population growth and environmental changes. Biodegradable mulch can help address these issues and reduce microplastic pollution. Machine learning models show that precipitation, temperature, soil attributes, and pH levels influence mulch effects. Further product development is needed for diverse environmental contexts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101105>

## **14. The role of technological innovation in sustainable growth: Exploring the economic impact of green innovation and renewable energy**

**Abstract:** The study explores the link between green innovation, technological development, renewable energy, and sustainable economic growth using econometric techniques. Results show that green innovation, technological development, and foreign direct investment boost economic growth, despite adverse long-term effects of renewable energy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101109>

## **European Economic Review (Vol.173)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-economic-review/vol/173/suppl/C>

### **01. Strategic parental investments in a competitive marriage market**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of a male-biased local sex ratio on parental investments in China, finding that first-born boys increase labor supply and migration, reducing educational investment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104958>

### **02. Recourse and (strategic) mortgage defaults: Evidence from changes in housing market laws**

**Abstract:** Romania's retroactive mortgage recourse policy changes increased default probability among borrowers, particularly high-income individuals and less liquidity-constrained groups, highlighting the unintended consequences of such changes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104953>

### **03. Status classification by lottery contest**

**Abstract:** The study explores the optimal design of status classifications in organizational structures, assuming agents care about their relative position. It reveals that higher status categories may not contain more agents.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104961>

### **04. Make-up strategies with incomplete markets and bounded rationality**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of market incompleteness and bounded rationality on the effectiveness of make-up strategies, highlighting the importance of rational expectations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2024.104941>

## **05. Rehabilitating futures: Assessing the effects of correctional employment-focused programs on recidivism and employment**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of employment-focused programs during incarceration on post-release employment and crime outcomes, finding that these programs increase employment and reduce crime, even in correctional settings.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104954>

## **06. Explaining institutional technology**

**Abstract:** This paper reviews and extends Koppl et al.'s 2023 theory of technology evolution, suggesting tinkering, institutional technologies, and a generalization to explain knowledge using constructor theory, assembly theory, and Bayesian mechanics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104968>

## **07. The dynamics of automation adoption: Firm-level heterogeneity and aggregate employment effects**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of automation investments on Italian firms from 2011-2019. Findings show a positive average adoption effect on employment, with small firms experiencing a 3% increase post-spike, while medium and large firms experience a negative displacement effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2024.104943>

## **08. Preying on the young: Intergenerational conflict, rent seeking and growth**

**Abstract:** The paper explores how political power distribution across generations impacts rent seeking and growth in democracies, arguing that older individuals benefit from rent seeking, increasing government spending and reducing growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104959>

## **09. The wealth of working nations**

**Abstract:** Aging populations widen gap between GDP growth per capita and working-age adult in advanced economies, with countries like Japan showing balanced growth paths despite differences in GDP per working-age adult.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104962>

## **10. Deposit market concentration and monetary transmission: Evidence from the euro area**

**Abstract:** The study examines the transmission of monetary policy to deposit rates in the euro area, revealing that banking sector concentration affects the rate of easing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2024.104933>

## **11. Growth and adaptation to climate change in the long run**

**Abstract:** This paper presents a method for estimating global climate adaptation, focusing on historical adaptation, cost, and reduction of direct impacts. Agriculture is key, but adaptation slows resource reallocation. The model also estimates future carbon taxation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104982>

## **12. Exporters, multinationals and residual wage inequality: Evidence and theory**

**Abstract:** This paper explores wage inequality among workers in Germany, focusing on multinational enterprises (MNEs) that engage in both trade and FDI. It identifies sorting between workers and establishments as a key driver.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104980>

## **13. Coasian equilibria in sequential auctions**

**Abstract:** Study stationary equilibria in sequential auctions, proving existence and establishing uniform Coase conjecture. Convert seller's profit to efficient uniformly across all time points and symmetric stationary equilibria.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104960>

#### **14. Delegation of learning from multiple sources of information**

**Abstract:** A principal delegates decision-making to biased expert, who can learn from two sources. Principal retains right to terminate learning, beneficial when misaligned but potentially detrimental when closely aligned.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104981>

#### **15. Reallocation, productivity, and monetary policy in an energy crisis**

**Abstract:** The paper presents a New Keynesian model examining the impact of fossil fuel price increases on sectoral size, labor productivity, and inflation, suggesting a trade-off between stabilizing aggregate activity and business dynamism.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104963>

#### **16. Resolving puzzles of monetary policy transmission in emerging markets**

**Abstract:** The paper demonstrates that incorporating forward-looking expectations into standard open economy structural vector autoregressive models can resolve the price puzzle by eliminating the foreign exchange puzzle.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104957>

#### **17. Monetary–fiscal interaction and the liquidity of government debt**

**Abstract:** The study explores how monetary and fiscal policy mix affects households' saving incentives, revealing a self-insurance demand channel that influences the liquidity premium. The strength of this channel is linked to policy mix and business cycle shocks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eurocorev.2025.104979>

### **International Journal of Production Economics (Vol. 282)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-production-economics/vol/282/suppl/C>

#### **01. Design of supply chain resilience strategies from the product life cycle perspective**

**Abstract:** This paper presents mathematical models for optimizing supply chain resilience strategies, considering the product life cycle (PLC) phase. Simulation-based analyses and sensitivity analysis help identify critical relationships between disruption severity and PLC-based strategies, providing valuable insights for SC managers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109532>

#### **02. Reselling or hosting? Examining platform's co-opetition strategy with third-party sellers**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the cooperation and competition strategy between e-commerce retailers and third-party sellers (3PSs), focusing on co-opetition cases and exogenous and endogenous wholesale prices. It suggests a nuanced relationship between the two structures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109520>

#### **03. AI quality control in competitive recycling facing material contamination**

**Abstract:** A game-theoretic model analyzes the incentive of dMRFs to adopt AI quality control systems to eliminate contamination. Findings suggest that AI adoption can lead to reduced supply quantity and reduced purchasing prices, suggesting managers consider win-win situations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109541>

#### **04. Green fourth-party logistics network design under carbon cap-and-trade policy**

**Abstract:** A mixed-integer non-linear programming model is proposed for designing a green 4PL network under service time constraints, considering carbon cap-and-trade policies. Experimental results show 4PL offers advantages in cost, carbon emissions, and customer service, with credit price influencing emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109540>

#### **05. Manufacturers' performance with industrial symbiosis under cap-and-trade policy considering waste supply-demand mismatch**

**Abstract:** This paper explores industrial symbiosis in a circular economy, examining its effects on firm performance under cap-and-trade policies. It finds that symbiosis can improve abatement levels and increase emissions reduction under different regulations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109523>

#### **06. Environmental process design and performance: Understanding the key role of learning by doing and employee empowerment**

**Abstract:** Learning by doing positively impacts environmental process design and firm performance, with employee empowerment moderated by experience and experimentation. This study has implications for human resource management research.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109563>

#### **07. Unveiling the interaction among circular economy, industry 4.0, and lean production: A multiple case study analysis and an empirically based framework**

**Abstract:** This study explores the synergistic interaction among Industry 4.0 (I40), Lean Production (LP), and Circular Economy (CE) approaches in six manufacturing companies. Results show that I40 technologies and LP practices foster each other, enabling CE strategies. The study provides an empirical framework for optimizing transition pathways towards a sustainable industrial environment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109537>

#### **08. Digital transformation in the blockchain era: Balancing efficiency and resilience in operations management**

**Abstract:** Blockchain and other disruptive digital technologies drive corporate digital transformation (DT) and enhance innovation outcomes. Artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, and digital applications positively affect DT. Digitalization stimulates innovation by balancing efficiency and resilience, reducing resource misallocation and waste, and improving visibility and stability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109525>

#### **09. Tokenized assets in a decentralized economy: Balancing efficiency, value, and risks**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of blockchain-enabled asset tokenization on transaction efficiency, value creation, and risk distribution across different sectors. It suggests a balanced approach to leverage tokenization's benefits while safeguarding market trust and sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109554>

### **International Review of Economics & Finance (Vol.99)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-review-of-economics-and-finance/vol/99/suppl/C>

#### **01. How does green finance improve food security? From the perspective of rural human capital**

**Abstract:** The study explores the relationship between green finance (GF) and food security in China, focusing on rural human capital and spatial non-linear effects. Results show GF significantly enhances FS, with rural human capital positively influencing the relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103981>

## **02. How does green finance affect carbon emission intensity? The role of green technology innovation and internet development**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green finance (GF) on carbon emission intensity (CEI) in 251 Chinese cities from 2011 to 2020. Results show a disparity in GF and a decrease in CEI, emphasizing the efficacy of green policies and industrial transformation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103995>

## **03. The Paris Agreement and firms' carbon information disclosure: Honesty or catering?**

**Abstract:** The Paris Agreement significantly enhances carbon disclosure among carbon-intensive firms in China, enhancing investor confidence and corporate value, particularly for firms with high financial constraints and investor attention.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103988>

## **04. Research on the impact of new quality productivity on enterprise ESG performance**

**Abstract:** New quality productivity significantly impacts corporate ESG performance, with digital transformation and green technology innovation efficiency being key pathways. The positive effect is more pronounced in state-owned enterprises and eastern regions, with the greatest improvement in environmental performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104009>

## **05. How do entrepreneurial directors shape financial reporting quality in non-profit organizations?**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that entrepreneur directors significantly improve financial reporting quality in non-profit organizations, with their influence heightened by female entrepreneurs, higher transparency, and the presence of government officials.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103993>

## **06. Navigating ESG challenges in ICT: Risks and rewards across the pandemic landscape**

**Abstract:** The study examines ESG risks' impact on financial and investment performance of 115 Fortune Global ICT firms from 2017-2021. Results show larger firms have lower environmental risks but higher governance risks, highlighting the importance of effective ESG management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103994>

## **07. Carbon risk and the cost of equity capital: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the link between carbon risk and equity capital cost, revealing that emissions increase equity capital costs through asymmetric information, cash flow volatility, and agency conflicts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103975>

## **08. Climate change and listed agricultural companies' risk-taking**

**Abstract:** The study examines climate change's impact on Chinese A-share listed agricultural companies' risk-taking, finding it reduces risk-taking and positively correlates with asset-to-liability ratio, total compensation, and operating revenue growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103961>

## **09. Digital economy enterprise investment value evaluation model and empirical analysis**

**Abstract:** This paper introduces a comprehensive evaluation model for digital economy, integrating traditional metrics, market performance, data assets, R&D investment, and user community, to enhance enterprise value.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104005>

## **10. The green innovation effect of the digital economy**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of the digital economy on green innovation in Chinese listed companies, revealing that reduced costs and improved financial leverage promote green innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103970>

## **11. Differentiated digital transformation strategies in manufacturing: The impact of firm ownership on productivity**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of digital transformation on Chinese manufacturing enterprises' production efficiency from 2011-2021, finding a path-dependent relationship. It highlights the need for alignment of digital transformation strategies with ownership characteristics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104002>

## **12. The effects of internet infrastructure on carbon neutrality**

**Abstract:** The research evaluates China's Broadband China Policy (BCP) and its impact on carbon emissions and carbon sinks. It finds that the policy increases total carbon sinks by 3.34% and reduces carbon emission intensity by 5.3%. Cities with greater technological absorptive capacity experience more reductions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103964>

## **13. Leveraging traditional financial asset protection methods for digital asset security**

**Abstract:** This study compares option-based and constant-proportion portfolio insurance (CPPI) in managing digital asset volatility, finding CPPI outperforms in bull markets and superior downside protection in bear markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104010>

## **14. Impacts of financial technology on resource allocation efficiency: A perspective based on the distribution differences of Inter-enterprise total factor productivity**

**Abstract:** The article examines the impact of financial technology on resource allocation efficiency among listed companies, revealing that it significantly enhances efficiency through digital application, with varying effects across different types of enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104006>

## **15. Digital economy, green innovation and high-quality economic development**

**Abstract:** This study explores the role of digitalization in fostering high-quality economic development in 279 Chinese prefecture-level cities. Findings show that digital transformation enhances economic growth through green innovation, with substantial innovations having a stronger mediating effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104029>

## **16. Research on the dynamic interaction effects of litigation events, financing constraints, and the risk of corporate stock price crashes**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a positive correlation between litigation events and stock price crash risk in Chinese listed companies, with financing constraints moderating this relationship, highlighting the importance of transparency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104008>

### **17. How learning about behavioural biases can improve financial literacy?**

**Abstract:** This paper tests a behavioural-mediated mechanism of financial education, revealing that it indirectly improves financial literacy by increasing awareness of cognitive biases, such as myopia. The study found that such interventions significantly improve financial literacy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103989>

### **18. Commodity financialization and firm investment: Implications for market efficiency and economic stability in emerging markets**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of commodity financialization on firm investment in Chinese listed firms. Findings show a decline in firm investment, with partial mediating effects from derivatives and financial activities. Customer concentration and industry competition moderate the effect, especially in dynamic environments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103957>

### **19. Institutional shareholding, corporate financialization, and regulatory penalties for listed companies**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of institutional shareholding and corporate financialization on penalties for violations in publicly listed companies from 2009-2022, finding heterogeneity and varying threshold effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103998>

### **20. The Macroeconomics of Strategic Petroleum Reserve**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the impact of Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) policies on economic stability in stochastic environments, revealing that optimal policies stimulate domestic oil demand and are influenced by government information and crisis objectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103997>

### **21. Environmental Regulation, regional finance development and enterprises' cross-regional capital flow**

**Abstract:** The New Environmental Protection Law, introduced from 2011 to 2022, can inhibit cross-regional capital flows for enterprises, with state-owned enterprises being more sensitive and non-state-owned enterprises less.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103984>

### **22. Digital economy and high-quality agricultural development**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between digital economy and high-quality agricultural development in China, using provincial panel data. It reveals three distinct pathways: technological innovation, human capital development, and industrial structure optimization. The findings provide policy guidance for China's diverse economic landscape.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104028>

### **23. The valuation of economic recovery: The case for investment-led fiscal spending policies in open economies**

**Abstract:** Expansionary fiscal policy, considering future debt, stabilizes open economies during shocks. It boosts private spending and stimulates consumption, outperforming monetary policy in welfare. This faster recovery is preferable to inflation and debt targets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104013>

#### **24. Does CEO competence affect enterprises' financial performance?**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of CEO competence on enterprise financial performance using panel data from China's A-share market. Results show enterprising competence significantly influences performance, while honing competence doesn't.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104001>

#### **25. Risk spillovers between the financial market and macroeconomic sectors under mixed-frequency information: A frequency domain perspective**

**Abstract:** The MF-VAR-FDD model investigates risk spillovers between financial markets and macroeconomic sectors. It reveals that during crises, frequency domain spillover intensifies, with low-frequency spillover being more sensitive. This highlights financial risk exportation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103976>

#### **26. Financial stability strategies: Bankruptcy courts and corporate capital structure adjustment**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of bankruptcy courts on the adjustment of corporate capital structures among A-share listed companies, revealing that these courts facilitate these adjustments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104026>

#### **27. Banking and monetary policy in a monetary union**

**Abstract:** The study models the banking systems of a two-country monetary area, examining interdependencies, policy choices, and the effects of alternative central bank instruments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.103987>

#### **28. Cross-border capital inflows and systemic financial risks**

**Abstract:** The study evaluates the impact of cross-border capital inflows on systemic financial risks in 33 countries, revealing that equity and debt capital inflows increase risks, particularly in low-developed economies. Domestic credit expansion and abnormal capital flows exacerbate these risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104049>

#### **29. How does digital finance affect imports, exports and trade balance: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that digital inclusive finance positively impacts China's trade performance, with technological innovation acting as a mediator and marketization, industrial structure transformation, and economic development as moderators.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104054>

#### **30. How economic stability shapes social relationship expenditures: Moderating effects of health and education**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a strong positive relationship between economic stability and social relationship expenditures (SRE) in China, with higher financial security leading to increased social engagement. Health and education play moderating roles, suggesting targeted interventions can enhance SRE.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104041>

#### **31. Capitalizing on risk: How corporate financial flexibility, investment efficiency, and institutional ownership shape risk-taking dynamics**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of financial flexibility (FF) on corporate risk-taking (RT) in 3571 Chinese listed firms, revealing a positive correlation and moderating roles of investment efficiency (INE) and institutional ownership (INO).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104068>

### **32. How does the innovation of digital and green technology integration promote corporate environmental performance**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that digital green technology innovation significantly impacts corporate environmental performance (CEP) in Chinese A-share listed firms, particularly for firms with high stakeholder engagement, female, political, and research-development backgrounds, and with exploratory innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104035>

### **33. The impact of ESG performance on R&D investment stability: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** ESG performance significantly impacts corporate R&D stability, particularly in firms with higher corporate governance and lower external financing availability, reducing reliance on internal financing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104046>

### **34. Taxation on cross-border capital flows, foreign exchange reserves rescue and risk prevention**

**Abstract:** This study explores the role of cross-border capital flow taxes and foreign exchange reserves rescue in risk prevention. Results show higher outflow taxes lead to stronger response to shocks, while foreign exchange reserves have weaker effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104060>

### **35. How does climate change affect regional sustainable development? Empirical evidence from 186 countries around the world**

**Abstract:** The study, analyzing data from 186 countries, reveals significant differences in climate adaptation capacities between developed and developing countries. Moderate warming benefits cold regions, while high temperatures have negative effects. Socio-economic factors and climate zone differences exacerbate extreme weather impacts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104047>

### **36. Climate risk and firms' R&D investment: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** Regional climate risk significantly impacts firms' R&D investment in China, inhibiting innovation and exacerbating financing constraints, particularly in firms with lower cash holdings and manager shareholdings.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104066>

### **37. Unveiling time-frequency linkages among diverse cryptocurrency classes and climate change concerns**

**Abstract:** The study explores the relationship between various cryptocurrency classes and media climate change concerns, revealing that while some cryptocurrencies experience decreased returns, others increase, emphasizing the importance of considering climate change information in investment decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104064>

### **38. Unleashing the power of data element markets: Driving urban green growth through marketization, innovation, and digital finance**

**Abstract:** The study explores how data element markets in China enhance urban sustainability through marketization, green technological innovation, and digital inclusive finance, highlighting the positive impact of stronger green initiatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104070>

### **39. The impact of ESG factors on credit ratings: An empirical study of European banks**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that environmental, social, governance, and controversial factors significantly influence credit ratings of European listed banks, highlighting the need for standardized frameworks and transparency in ESG reporting.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104056>

### **40. The influence of government health investment on economic resilience: A perspective from health human capital**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between government health investment and economic resilience in China, using panel data from 31 provinces. Results show increased investment enhances economic resilience, particularly in eastern regions, areas with human capital, and lower fiscal pressure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104050>

### **41. Positive and negative shocks of financial markets on sustainable finance in europe: Evidence from vector auto regression and granger causality**

**Abstract:** The study examines the relationship between sustainable finance and European financial markets, finding positive impacts on stocks, bonds, currencies, futures, and crypto, while negative impacts on commodity markets and sustainable finance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104042>

### **42. The impact of transportation infrastructure on the regional economic integration in China:A CGE analysis**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that highway expansion in Gansu Province significantly enhances trade and industry development, emphasizing the need for coordinated investment strategies and smart transportation technologies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104045>

### **43. The influence of government health investment on economic resilience: A perspective from health human capital**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between government health investment and economic resilience in China, using panel data from 31 provinces. Results show increased investment enhances economic resilience, particularly in eastern regions, areas with human capital, and lower fiscal pressure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104050>

### **44. Positive and negative shocks of financial markets on sustainable finance in europe: Evidence from vector auto regression and granger causality**

**Abstract:** The study examines the relationship between sustainable finance and European financial markets, finding positive impacts on stocks, bonds, currencies, futures, and crypto, while negative impacts on commodity markets and sustainable finance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104042>

### **45. The impact of transportation infrastructure on the regional economic integration in China:A CGE analysis**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that highway expansion in Gansu Province significantly enhances trade and industry development, emphasizing the need for coordinated investment strategies and smart transportation technologies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104045>

#### **46. Has the integration of fiscal agricultural funds promoted rural entrepreneurship?**

**Abstract:** The fiscal agricultural fund integration policy since 2016 significantly promotes rural entrepreneurship by enhancing infrastructure construction and providing credit support, with more significant effects in regions with higher internet usage and lower agricultural modernization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104044>

#### **47. The green side of digital trade: Evaluating the impact of National E-commerce Demonstration Cities policy**

**Abstract:** E-commerce has significantly reduced air pollution in China through the establishment of National E-commerce Demonstration Cities. This policy, aimed at promoting sustainable development, has been particularly effective in regions with moderate air pollution levels. The study provides policy recommendations for future air quality improvement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104071>

#### **48. When is environmental performance most valued? International evidence from the CDS market**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that companies with higher environmental performance, particularly in emissions reduction and product innovation, reduce credit risk, supporting risk mitigation. However, firms in countries with lower environmental scores, credit ratings, and GDP growth face overinvestment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104057>

#### **49. Effect of firm social status on ESG performance: Theoretical mechanism and heterogeneity analysis**

**Abstract:** Firm social status significantly impacts ESG performance, with media coverage and high-speed rail lines moderating the relationship. Firms with high social status improve ESG performance by reducing financing constraints and increasing information transparency, with ESG performance mediating this relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104062>

#### **50. Analysis of recycling and emission reduction models under carbon taxes and government subsidies**

**Abstract:** The study compares three scenarios of recycling and emission reduction, finding government subsidies more effective than carbon taxes in promoting recycling and reducing emissions, enhancing corporate profits and government efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2025.104052>

### **International Review of Financial Analysis (Vol.100)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-review-of-financial-analysis/vol/100/suppl/C>

#### **01. Optimal conversion ratio of contingent capital under issuance constraints**

**Abstract:** A model of banking reveals contingent convertible bonds (CoCos) impact banks' financing and investment policies, with dilutive terms optimally delaying investment and mandatory conversion to equity CoCos preferred for weak issuance constraints.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103963>

## **02. Impact of economic policy uncertainty on China's urban construction investment bond financing costs**

**Abstract:** Economic policy uncertainty (EPU) impacts China's urban construction investment (UCI) bond financing costs, with higher marketization regions experiencing lower costs. Local government debt levels and land prices also impact costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103979>

## **03. Assessing Firm ESG Performance Through Corporate Survival: The Moderating Role of Firm Size**

**Abstract:** The study examines the relationship between Corporate Survival (CS) and ESG performance using accounting-based and market-based models. Results show a negative relationship between Z-Score and ESG performance, but incorporating firm size significantly improved the relationship. The study suggests that accounting-based and market-based models can be combined for better understanding ESG performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103973>

## **04. In the shadows of opacity: Firm information quality and latent factor model performance**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that conditional latent factor models, like IPCA, outperform unconditional models in explaining trading-based firm characteristics, but are affected by opaque information environments in emerging markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103970>

## **05. The daughter effect and green innovation: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that chairpersons raising daughters are more likely to foster green innovation within their firms, particularly in environmentally-sensitive industries, firms with greater financial flexibility, and those led by less-patriarchal regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103968>

## **06. An asymmetric volatility analysis of the negative oil price during the first COVID-19 wave**

**Abstract:** Oil futures experienced a negative price dip on April 20, 2020, due to storage uncertainty and non-cash settlement noise. Regulations could consider cash settlement or abolition of hedging contracts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103959>

## **07. Geographic expansion of banks and enterprise investment efficiency: Structural evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of bank expansion on enterprise investment efficiency in China, revealing that credit easing and geographic expansion increase efficiency, while total lending negatively affects efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103967>

## **08. Wage risk and portfolio choice: The role of correlated returns**

**Abstract:** Wage risk affects German investors' financial portfolio shares, with higher variance reducing portfolio shares. Correlation between wage risk and financial market risk doesn't significantly impact portfolio choice, with higher-educated and risk-averse individuals reacting stronger.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103985>

## **09. Multivariate range-based EGARCH models**

**Abstract:** The DCC-REGARCH and CRREGARCH models, incorporating range-based volatility, outperform existing models in out-of-sample forecasting and generate the lowest variance and turnover for global minimum-variance portfolios.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103983>

#### **10. Impact of green taxes and fees on corporate ESG performance**

**Abstract:** Green taxes and fees significantly enhance corporate ESG performance, promoting economic green transformation. However, heavy pollution-burden enterprises show less enhancement. Enterprises with lower institutional investor shareholding ratios show stronger enhancement. Expanding tax scope and mandatory disclosure policies are recommended.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103957>

#### **11. Financial technology, population aging, and corporate innovation**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of financial technology (fintech) and population aging on corporate innovation, finding that fintech promotes innovation by alleviating financing constraints, while population aging increases labor costs. Investment in education mitigates these effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103956>

#### **12. Geopolitical risk and clean energy investments: Exploring the role of rare earths**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between clean energy markets and geopolitical risk, focusing on rare earth elements in clean technologies like wind turbines and electric vehicles. Results show increased geopolitical tensions negatively impact these markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103965>

#### **13. Greening the future: How green manufacturing shapes corporate environmental and ESG success**

**Abstract:** Green manufacturing policy significantly improves corporate environmental performance by fostering green innovation, reducing financing constraints, and promoting environmental information disclosure, particularly in non-state-owned, heavily polluting, and large-scale companies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103994>

#### **14. Capital regulation, regulatory avoidance, and bank systemic risk**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of capital regulation on bank systemic risk, revealing a 'U-shaped' relationship between regulatory avoidance behavior and regulation. Results show that higher standards lead to greater regulatory evasion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104002v>

#### **15. The role of digital financial inclusion in promoting common prosperity: Evidence from Inner Mongolia**

**Abstract:** This study analyzes the impact of digital financial inclusion on common prosperity in Inner Mongolia, China, using data from 12 cities from 2013-2022, providing insights for strategy recommendations and policy recommendations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103996>

#### **16. Common factors behind companies' Environmental ratings**

**Abstract:** This paper explores common ESG factors among data providers, focusing on managing natural resources, through correlation analysis, principal component analysis, and panel data regressions. It provides insights for companies, financial institutions, practitioners, scholars, and policymakers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103961>

### **17. The informational role of forex option volume**

**Abstract:** The paper explores the impact of foreign exchange option trading volume on the EUR/USD futures market, revealing that greater put-call volume ratios predict future exchange rate changes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103978>

### **18. The impact of customer risk on Enterprises' strategic change: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study investigates customer risk's impact on Chinese A-share listed companies' strategic adaptation, finding that it promotes change by increasing business risk and financing constraints. Environmental variables and strategic change implementation enhance firm value.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103981>

### **19. Managerial myopia and biodiversity alignment- evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of managerial myopia on corporate biodiversity performance, finding that a reduction in myopia leads to a 0.83 % improvement in biodiversity outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103974>

### **20. Climate policy uncertainty and analyst earnings forecasts: Evidence from the Chinese energy sector**

**Abstract:** Climate policy uncertainty affects analysts' earnings forecasts in China's energy sector, resulting in lower predictions and a "correction effect" for firms with worse ESG performance and higher pollution levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103960>

## **International Tax and Public Finance (Vol.32.2)**

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10797/volumes-and-issues/32-2>

### **01. Tax planning and investment responses to dividend taxation**

**Abstract:** The study examines Finnish business owners' responses to dividend taxes, revealing clear income shifting between wage and dividends, with experienced and lower-income owners showing higher tax base elasticities.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09837-w>

### **02. How a French corporate tax reform raised wages: evidence from an innovative method**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the impact of a French economic reform, a corporate tax credit, on wages, revealing that a significant portion of the credit actually increased wages, despite the reform's initial target. The study proposes a novel policy evaluation methodology.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09846-9>

### **03. Labor market consequences of antitax avoidance policies**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the impact of multinational firms reallocating employees across affiliates in response to antitax avoidance policies, revealing that this reallocation reduces employment in regions exposed to the reform.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09838-9>

### **04. The relation between corporate social responsibility and profit shifting of multinational enterprises**

**Abstract:** Research shows CSR negatively impacts profit shifting in European and US multinational firms, with less profit shifting in high-performing firms. Corporate culture complements CSR and tax payments.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09850-z>

### **05. The determinants of political selection: a citizen-candidate model with valence signaling and incumbency advantage**

**Abstract:** The study expands the theory of politician quality in electoral democracies, revealing that high valence incumbents' reelection chances and self-selection mechanisms may lead to multiple equilibria, with different political jobs affecting politicians' quality.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09831-2>

### **06. Integrating national accounting and macroeconomic approaches to estimate the underground, informal, and illegal economy in European countries**

**Abstract:** The article proposes a hybrid national accounts-macroeconometric approach to estimate underground, informal, and illegal economies in 22 European countries from 2000-2020, addressing the shortage of official statistics.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09835-y>

### **07. Effects of electronic cash registers on reported revenue**

**Abstract:** Swedish regulatory change increased reported revenue by 2.7-4.3%, but temporary effects diminished, suggesting firms underreported due to innovative methods.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09844-x>

### **08. Investing in the roots of your political ancestors**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a disproportionate allocation of public investment funds in Greece between 1975-1989 to prefectures with stronger party support, influenced by electoral strength, political support, and appointment of deputy ministers.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09840-1>

### **09. Evidence-based policy or beauty contest? An LLM-based meta-analysis of EU cohesion policy evaluations**

**Abstract:** The study examines EU Cohesion Policy evaluations, finding inconsistent findings with academic literature. The market is oligopolistic, fragmented, and often involved in managing authorities' work. Reform options are discussed to make evaluations more unbiased and effective.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09875-4>