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Research in International Business and Finance (Vol.76)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/research-in-international-business-and-finance/vol/76/suppl/C>

01. The dynamic impact of cryptocurrency implied exchange rates on stock market returns: An empirical study of G7 countries

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of cryptocurrency implied exchange rate in G7 countries on stock market returns using Bitcoin price data. It reveals heterogeneity in causality and weakening effects over time, with similarities observed during major events.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102803>

02. Exit decisions of women entrepreneurs in resource-constrained environments

Abstract: The study reveals that high legal barriers to women's economic participation and low institutional quality negatively impact female entrepreneurs' exit decisions. Policymakers should focus on revising laws, improving institutional frameworks, and challenging informal institutions to create a fair entrepreneurial ecosystem.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102798>

03. Differential impact of adopting Islamic banking: A quasi-experimental approach

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of Islamic banking adoption on Pakistan's economic growth from 1990-2022, finding that it contributed significantly to economic growth, with a counterfactual effect estimated between 23-32%.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102793>

04. How do exchange rate and oil price volatility shape Pakistan's stock market?

Abstract: This study explores the impact of oil price and currency fluctuations on Pakistan's stock market volatility, emphasizing the need for investors and policymakers to consider these factors. This study explores the impact of oil price and currency fluctuations on Pakistan's stock market volatility using the Tobit regression model. It highlights the need for investors and policymakers to consider these factors when assessing investment risks and opportunities in the stock market, providing valuable insights for informed decision-making.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102796>

05. Research on the impact of financial technology on risk-taking of commercial banks

Abstract: This study examines the impact of fintech on commercial banks' risk-taking behavior, revealing that it significantly increases risk-taking levels, with a more pronounced effect on smaller banks and regions with lower marketization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102804>

06. Leading or facilitating? - The appropriate role of governmental venture capital in China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of syndicated investments by GVC and PVC on the success of innovative companies in China's third-tier equity market, highlighting their significant impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102807>

07. Big data in tax enforcement and trade credit: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that big data in tax enforcement significantly enhances trade credit acquisition and supply, particularly among low supplier concentration, low quality enterprises, and state-owned enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102812>

08. Does short selling affect corporate green transformation? - Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals short selling significantly hinders corporate green transformation by promoting managerial short-sightedness, reducing innovation quality, misallocating resources, and reducing investment, particularly in firms with high pressures and poor information quality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102801>

09. Heterogeneous effects of public listing on the usage of trade credit: Evidence from Korean *chaebol* versus non-*chaebol* firms

Abstract: Public listing affects trade credit usage in Korean firms differently between *chaebol* and non-*chaebol* firms. Non-*chaebol* firms have a negative relationship, while *chaebol* firms have no significant impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102799>

10. Unveiling how efficiently sustainability transforms into intangible assets of financial institutions

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between ESG factors and the financial value of intangible assets in financial institutions, finding effective transformation of ESG scores into P/E ratios in 7 out of 53 institutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102835>

11. The effects of portfolio rebalancing strategies on the performance of global mutual funds

Abstract: The study suggests that US mutual funds using industrial rotation strategies enhance their performance, particularly in familiar markets, indicating the benefits of active management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102836>

12. How robust are financial connectedness networks? A network attack assessment

Abstract: Robustness in financial connectedness networks is influenced by market capitalization and risk spillover information exchanges, with resilience decreasing during financial distress but remaining resilient under intentional attacks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102808>

13. Investor-company interactions and stock price crash risk: Evidence from China

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of investor-company interactions on stock price crash risk in Chinese A-share listed companies. Results show that these interactions reduce risk, particularly for firms with high response quality, weak internal control, and low media attention.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102830>

14. Demographic structure and SME credit availability: Rethinking SME finance amid unprecedented demographic transformations

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of demographic structural dynamics on SME finance, revealing a causal relationship between demographic structure and credit availability. Results show reduced access to bank finance, stable impact of working-age male population, and greater challenges for small firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102813>

15. Reversal of divergent decisions: Wise or hasty decisions?

Abstract: Stock performance influences reversals of buying decisions by fund managers, while divergence in peer managers' trading decisions negatively affects them. Rapid reversals in divergent decisions lead to good results.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102802>

16. ESG leaders and crypto currency market: Asymmetric TVP-VAR connectedness and investment approaches

Abstract: The study examines return spillovers between ESG leaders index and cryptocurrencies, finding negative connectedness dominates. Results suggest risk-averse investors and profit-maximizing agents are more influenced by negative news.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102833>

17. Bridging social responsibility and grassroots finance: Evaluating the impact of firms' targeted pairing assistance on county digital financial inclusion

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Chinese firms' targeted pairing assistance on digital financial inclusion, revealing that firms' financial expertise and CSR experience can significantly improve DFI coverage, enhancing the social benefits of CSR.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102839>

18. Corporate governance, fraud learning cycles, and financial fraud detection: Evidence from Chinese listed firms

Abstract: Corporate governance indicators significantly improve financial fraud detection accuracy, with early and short learning cycles being optimal. An ant colony optimization algorithm optimizes the XGBoost model, enhancing its effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102832>

19. The impact of debt: International versus local debt in microfinance organizations

Abstract: The study reveals that microfinance organizations with debt tend to be more cost-efficient, especially international debt, compared to those without debt, highlighting the benefits of debt.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102848>

20. Greening IPOs: An investigation of the impact of environmental verification on pollution reduction

Abstract: The study reveals that firms with multiple pre-IPO environmental verification failures leave a lasting environmental legitimacy, reducing sulfur dioxide emissions through increased investments, green patents, and productivity, especially in areas with stricter regulations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102838>

21. Navigating the intersection of competition and performance in the banking sector: A hybrid review

Abstract: This paper critically reviews literature on competition in the banking industry, revealing four main streams: firm-level dynamics, risk-taking behavior, financial stability, efficiency, and economic growth, presenting agenda for future research.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102840>

22. ESG performance and corporate innovation

Abstract: This study explores the impact of ESG performance on corporate innovation in Chinese listed companies, revealing that factors such as innovation willingness, financing constraints, and human capital significantly influence this process.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102817>

23. Mitigating financing constraints under economic uncertainty: The role of implicit government guarantees in China

Abstract: The study reveals that economic policy uncertainty (EPU) negatively impacts firm credit financing activities, but implicit government guarantees (IGG) mitigate these effects, particularly in regions with lower marketisation and higher fiscal strength.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102819>

24. Quantile connectedness among climate policy uncertainty, news sentiment, oil and renewables in China

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between climate policy uncertainty, news sentiment, the oil market, and renewable energy in China, revealing that total connectedness is time-varying and intensifies under extreme market conditions, with news sentiment acting as a shock transmitter in both scenarios.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102814>

25. Can ESG enhance the efficacy of emissions trading systems on enterprise productivity: Evidence from China

Abstract: Emissions Trading System (ETS) and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) disclosures enhance Total Factor Productivity (TFP) for state-owned and larger firms, particularly in power generation and iron/steel sectors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102845>

26. The effect of climate policy uncertainty and induced risks on US aggregate and sectoral stock returns

Abstract: The study explores the impact of climate policy uncertainty (CPU) on U.S. stock returns, finding that CPU positively impacts the energy sector, but negatively affects aggregate and sectoral returns due to investors discounting future income streams and carbon costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102797>

27. Empowering green households: How does digital finance influence household carbon footprints?

Abstract: Digital finance is causing a significant increase in household carbon footprints, particularly in rural and low-income households. This study, using data from the China Household Finance Survey, suggests that local governments can mitigate this by implementing carbon-inclusive policies and improving human capital levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102849>

28. Green innovation under financial and policy uncertainty: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of idiosyncratic risk on green innovation in China's A-share listed companies, finding that it is negatively influenced by economic policy uncertainty, leading to deferred investments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102856>

29. Board digital expertise and digital innovation: Evidence from commercial banks in China

Abstract: The study reveals that board digital expertise positively impacts digital innovation in Chinese commercial banks, particularly in banks with greater resource provision needs. Digital innovation improves in quantity, quality, scope, openness, iteration, and human agency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102854>

30. China futures market and world container shipping economy: An exploratory analysis based on deep learning

Abstract: This study uses a deep learning integrated model to analyze the impact of China's commodity futures market on the global container shipping market. The model accurately identifies nonlinear features and captures long-term dependence. The results provide a powerful decisional support tool for financial institutions, shipping companies, and investors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102870>

31. Predicting ESG disclosure quality through board secretaries' characteristics: A machine learning approach

Abstract: The study uses machine learning to analyze the relationship between board secretaries' competencies and ESG disclosure quality in enterprises. Results show salary, experience, age, and tenure are key predictors, with middle-aged board secretaries having a stronger impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102865>

32. Media coverage and managerial investment learning from stock markets: International evidence

Abstract: The study reveals a positive correlation between media coverage and investment-to-price sensitivity, influenced by information asymmetry, corporate governance, retail investor attention, internationally renowned sources, positive sentiment, and stock-related coverage.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102862>

33. How do women directors ensure corporate ethics? The role of board tenure

Abstract: Long tenure on boards helps women directors reduce corporate misconduct, despite their small numbers and often unheard voices. Other factors like critical mass, prestige, and ownership power do not significantly impact this effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102867>

34. Climate risk and renewable energy market volatility: Machine learning approach

Abstract: The study explores the impact of climate change on China's new-energy market using China's climate policy uncertainty and climate uncertainty indices. It found that incorporating climate risk indices improved predictive accuracy, with the CU index performing best.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102871>

35. Exposure of stock sector returns to petroleum price shocks: The case of petroleum exporters and importers

Abstract: This study explores the impact of daily demand, supply, and risk shocks on petroleum exporters and importers' sector indices, finding that stock returns are primarily driven by demand shocks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102869>

36. Exploring nonlinear tail dependencies: Cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and commodity markets amid monetary shifts

Abstract: This study examines nonlinear tail dependence and tail risk in major cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and commodity markets during COVID-19. Results show persistent upper and lower tail dependence, challenging the view of stablecoins as safe-haven assets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102874>

37. Exploring nonlinear tail dependencies: Cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and commodity markets amid monetary shifts

Abstract: This study examines nonlinear tail dependence and tail risk in major cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and commodity markets during COVID-19. Results show persistent upper and lower tail dependence, challenging the view of stablecoins as safe-haven assets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102874>

38. The impact of the digital economy on rural industrial revitalization

Abstract: The digital economy positively impacts rural industrial revitalization in China, with scientific and technological innovation acting as a mediator. This sustainable development impacts local industries but negatively affects neighboring regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102878>

39. Does the financial reporting quality of private targets matter for deal timing? Evidence from European M&A

Abstract: The study examines how financial reporting quality (FRQ) of privately-held targets influences deal timing in 1286 European M&A operations. Results show deals are completed faster when targets have better FRQ, suggesting acquirers rely on deep analysis for due diligence.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102794>

40. ESG reactions to fintech: The role of cross-border capital flows

Abstract: This study explores the impact of FinTech on ESG performance of Chinese A-share listed firms, revealing that R&D innovation, research attention, and fund ownership significantly enhance ESG performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102834>

41. The effects of disruptive technologies on accountability in fintech industry: Using bibliometric analysis to develop a research agenda

Abstract: This research explores the integration of fintech and accountability technologies, focusing on sustainability, governance, and innovative accounting approaches. It emphasizes the importance of aligning these technologies with global sustainability goals and addressing regulatory challenges.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102816>

42. Can cryptocurrencies improve portfolio diversification? Evidence from the prospect risk perspective

Abstract: This paper presents a quantitative method to measure security risk based on investors' prospect behaviors. It suggests that prospect risk management is more effective in token markets, where investors seek significant returns despite extreme tail risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102828>

43. The impact of economic policy uncertainty and digital integration on ESG practices in European companies

Abstract: The study explores the impact of economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and digital integration on corporate ESG practices, highlighting the importance of digital transformation for long-term sustainability and resilience.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102826>

44. ESG relevance in credit risk of development banks

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) risks on banks' credit risk, revealing distinct differences between national and multilateral development banks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102831>

45. Sustainable portfolio optimization: A multi-class framework for eco-friendly stocks

Abstract: The study explores green stocks' impact on portfolio performance, revealing they yield lower returns but show superior efficiency in short-term, long-term, and dual-class stocks, with market dynamics influencing returns.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102841>

46. Investigating volatility spillovers: Connectedness between green bonds, conventional bonds, and energy markets

Abstract: The study analyzes green bonds' volatility compared to conventional and energy markets using a dataset from 2013-2023. It reveals significant spillovers, emphasizing their integration into the financial system.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102850>

47. The impact of green public finance and green taxes on environmental and non-environmental innovation

Abstract: The article explores the impact of green public finance and taxes on innovation in developed economies from 1994-2019, finding that while short-term, these factors enhance environmental and non-environmental innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102868>

48. Energy transition and CO₂ emissions: Fresh insight from low, middle and high-income countries

Abstract: This study analyzes the impact of transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources across low, middle, and high-income countries. Findings show advancements in green technologies, stringent legislative frameworks, trade openness, and urbanization influence emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102880>

49. Sustainable financial inclusion through social progress and regularity quality interaction – Implication for least developed countries

Abstract: This study examines the impact of social progress on financial inclusion in least-developed countries. Results show moderate progress can enhance access, but excessive focus without economic growth hinders service expansion. Regularity quality, productive capacity, and technology are crucial for sustainable progress.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102811>

50. The green circuit: Tracing digital inclusive finance's role in sustainable urban development

Abstract: This study explores the impact of digital inclusive finance (DIF) on urban prosperity, green development, and social equity, highlighting its potential to promote inclusive green growth and high-quality development objectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102809>

51. The impact of digital inclusive finance on green economic efficiency: Pathways to inclusive sustainability

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital inclusive finance on green economic efficiency in China, using panel data from 2014-2022. Results show that digital inclusive finance positively influences growth, with regional differences varying.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102857>

52. Dividend payouts and biodiversity risk — Chinese evidence

Abstract: The study investigates how Chinese firms exposed to biodiversity risk adjust corporate dividend payouts, finding that exposure significantly lowers payouts due to financing difficulties and resource reallocation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102792>

53. The critical role of financial inclusion in green growth: Evidence from BRICS countries

Abstract: The study uses advanced econometric techniques to investigate financial inclusion's impact on green growth in BRICS countries, suggesting that financial institutions should focus on green finance principles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102847>

54. Extreme weather and the green transition of energy firms: The moderating effect of digital technology and digital inclusive finance

Abstract: This study examines the impact of extreme weather on Chinese energy firms' green transition, revealing a negative relationship. State-owned firms are less susceptible, while metropolitan firms are more vulnerable. Digital technology and digital inclusive finance can mitigate these effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102858>

55. The Impact of commercial banks' ESG performance: Difference between provocative and passive risk-taking – Evidence from China

Abstract: The study analyzes ESG performance in 42 Chinese commercial banks from 2009Q1 to 2023Q3, finding that strong ESG performance promotes proactive risk-taking while suppressing passive risk-taking, improving asset quality and financing functions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102859>

56. Climate risks and corporate supply chain configuration: Evidence from China

Abstract: Climate risks impact corporate supply chain configurations, reducing upstream supplier concentration and promoting diversification. This effect is accentuated in cities with climate vulnerability, capital-intensive industries, and specialized investments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102852>

57. Unveiling the impact of the digital economy on the interplay of energy transition, environmental transformation, and renewable energy adoption

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between energy transition (ET) and renewable energy innovation in Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) countries from 2002-2019, finding that innovation in all energy technologies significantly impacts ET.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102837>

58. Economic policy uncertainty and foreign direct investment inflow: The role of institutional quality in South Asia region

Abstract: The article explores the relationship between economic policy uncertainty (EPU) and institutional quality (INQ) in South Asia, finding a negative correlation between FDI inflows and EPU, suggesting that prioritizing institutional improvement and stability can foster sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102860>

59. How do climate risks affect corporate ESG performance? Micro evidence from China

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between climate risk concerns and corporate ESG performance, revealing that increased concerns improve ESG performance, particularly in state-owned enterprises, polluting industries, and Midwest regions, with financial constraints moderating this effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102855>

60. Enhancing corporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance in China: The role of returnee chairmen vs. CEOs with foreign experience

Abstract: The study explores the impact of foreign experience (FE) on Chinese firms' environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, focusing on Chairmen and CEOs' roles. Results show FE significantly improves ESG performance, with Chairmen's FE from common law countries enhancing ESG performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102810>

61. Does a founder's cultural imprint affect corporate ESG performance?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of a founder's cultural background on their firm's Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance, revealing that founders from flood-prone areas show improved ESG performance and superior internal controls.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102800>

62. Impact of market regulations on firm-specific esg performance: evidence from asian economies

Abstract: The study explores the impact of business, credit, and labor market regulations on firms' Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance in Asian countries. Results show reduced regulatory constraints enhance ESG performance, while governance practices remain unaffected.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102864>

63. Relative ESG positions among OECD countries in the presence of international competition for FDI inflow: A gravity model perspective

Abstract: This study explores a country's FDI attractiveness based on its ESG distance from competitors, revealing that the Porter Hypothesis (PH) dominates, with competition intensity decreasing with distance, driven by environmental and social dimensions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102851>

64. How does macroeconomic uncertainty influence energy futures?: Evidence from extraordinary events

Abstract: The study explores the impact of macroeconomic uncertainty on the Chinese energy futures market, revealing that it negatively affects price dynamics, while market-specific mechanisms vary depending on the source of uncertainty.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102815>

65. ESG uncertainties and valuation implications: Evidence from the EU banking sector

Abstract: The study examines the impact of financed emissions and ESG controversies on the valuation of European Union banking firms, finding that banks with lower ESG controversies achieve higher valuations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102872>

66. Prediction of Chinese stock volatility: Harnessing higher-order moments information of stock and futures markets

Abstract: The paper explores the predictive capacity of higher-order moments in Chinese stock index and futures markets, recommending data-driven combination forecasting over LSTM, SVR, and OLS methods.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102863>

67. Banking system stress: Unravelling its influence on U.S. industry risk

Abstract: The study explores the impact of the Banking System Stress (BSS) Index on US industries' risk. Results show that increased BSS impacts risk across industries, but shocks don't persist. The study also highlights the correlation between risk and systemic risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102806>

Resources Policy (Vol.103)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/resources-policy/vol/103/suppl/C>

01. Economic vulnerability and resilience analyses for China's iron and steel industry: Insights from COVID-19

Abstract: The paper analyzes China's iron and steel industry's economic vulnerability and resilience under COVID-19. It reveals that the iron smelting sector is most vulnerable, with a significant decline in production. The steel processing sector shows the highest resilience, with a minimum growth rate of 17.9%.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105524>

02. Evaluating battery minerals future supply through production predicting in the context of the green energy transition

Abstract: The transition to a green economy requires large-scale electrification, increasing demand for lithium-ion batteries. This research study focuses on high supply risks in lithium, nickel, graphite, and cobalt. Forecasting future production trends is crucial for addressing uncertainties and supply risks, aiding decision-making at all stages of the battery value chain.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105526>

03. Unveiling the nexus: Impact of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) on foreign direct investment (FDI)

Abstract: The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) significantly increases FDI in resource-rich developing economies by 50%, with membership serving as an effective policy mechanism during global economic downturns.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105521>

04. Bolstering critical minerals trade between India and other MSP countries: A gravity model evaluation

Abstract: The study examines the international trade of critical minerals between India and 13 MSP members, revealing potential for environmental protection but decreased economic and social impacts. It emphasizes the need for policymakers to create harmonious pathways for sustainable trade.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105542>

05. The sustainability challenge and social benefits of industrialisation in NICs

Abstract: The study explores the impact of industrialisation, innovation, foreign capital, and financial development on resource management and social well-being in newly industrialised countries from 1999-2022, offering insights for policymakers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105541>

06. Green and traditional productivity growth with natural capital: The role of resource depletion, environmental damages and sectoral composition

Abstract: The study compares traditional and green productivity growth using an alternative output measure, considering depreciation of capital, depletion of natural resources, and environmental damages. It finds a decline in green productivity growth, emphasizing the need for sectoral composition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105544>

07. Quantile time-frequency connectedness and spillovers among financial stress, cryptocurrencies and commodities

Abstract: This study examines volatility and time-frequency connectedness among financial stress index (FSI), cryptocurrencies, and commodities from June 2020 to December 2023. Results show spillover effects vary across volatility conditions, with cryptocurrencies and commodities being net receivers and transmitters respectively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105527>

08. Bridging the EPC and IPAT in the presence of natural resources in China: Considering asymmetries in environmental-related technologies and unemployment

Abstract: This research analyzes the impact of unemployment, innovation in environmental technology, GDP, and energy consumption on carbon emissions in China's top emitters. Findings suggest that lowering unemployment levels through climate change mitigation technology adaptation can enhance environmental quality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105523>

09. Hoping to mine: The nascent critical materials industry in the United States

Abstract: The Database of EV Critical Material Projects (DEV-CaMP) provides a comprehensive resource for scholars and practitioners to analyze the U.S. mining sector for EV-related critical materials. The database reveals that the sector is emergent yet vulnerable, with most projects in the exploration or development stages.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105528>

10. Green finance and privatization of green projects in the fossil fuels industry

Abstract: The study highlights the impact of green finance and private sector investment on the sustainability of the oil industry, suggesting that expanding green finance, incentivizing sustainable investments, and advancing digitization can improve sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105547>

11. Quarrying CSR index: Social, economic and environmental factors in the analysis of the quarrying industry

Abstract: A CSR index is introduced to evaluate quarrying activities using fifteen environmental, social, and economic dimensions. It promotes transparency, stakeholder engagement, and policy implementation in the quarrying industry.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105560>

12. Do disaggregated natural resources foster financial development? Evidence from linear and non-linear approaches

Abstract: The study explores the impact of natural resources on financial development in India from 1970 to 2020, revealing a long-term relationship with resources, energy consumption, and physical capital, and suggests policy formulation for efficient resource management and sustainable energy consumption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105562>

13. The effects of global uncertainty and risks on metal prices: Evidence from frequency and time domain causality tests

Abstract: The study analyzes the relationship between global uncertainties and risks and metal prices using news-based GEPU and GPR indices. Results show varying causality relationships, with unidirectional and bidirectional relationships in the short, medium, and long run. The study emphasizes strategic planning for economic sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105555>

14. Does third-party monitoring reduce environmental violations in mining firms?

Abstract: This study reveals that third-party monitoring can significantly reduce corporate environmental violations in Chinese mining firms, particularly open-pit mining firms. This is due to government enforcement, public participation, and firm disclosure quality, and can be effective even in weak enforcement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105565>

15. Price contagion and risk spillover in the global commodities market: COVID-19 pandemic vs. global financial crisis

Abstract: The study analyzes price contagion and risk transmission in global commodity futures markets during the Global Financial Crisis and COVID-19, finding divergent network structures and non-identical direction, with gold and silver playing risk transmitters.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105553>

16. Globality in the metal markets: Leveraging cross-learning to forecast aluminum and copper prices

Abstract: The study investigates the performance of global forecasting or cross-learning in predicting aluminum and copper prices over the last 25 years. It suggests that incorporating stock prices of mining companies into global forecasting models can enhance prediction accuracy, with models achieving the lowest out-of-sample error.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105558>

17. Reducing density uncertainty in iron ore deposits: Taking advantage of the density and Fe grades correlation aiming to more accurate models

Abstract: The study explores the role of density in mineral deposits' economic evaluation and the uncertainty associated with density models. It suggests incorporating iron grades as an auxiliary variable in density models, reducing uncertainty and providing accurate, reliable models for effective mining planning and resource management in iron deposits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105561>

18. Corruption, terrorism and illicit financial flows related to extractive commodity trade in Africa

Abstract: This study examines the impact of illicit financial flows (IFFs) on terrorism in Africa, focusing on corruption-control. Data from 38 counties shows corruption-control moderates IFFs, particularly inflows, resulting in a negative terrorism outcome. Policy implications discussed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105569>

19. Assessing the dual impact of gold mining on local communities: Socio-economic benefits and environmental challenges

Abstract: The study examines the environmental and socio-economic impacts of gold mining in Baiyun'ebo, China, revealing significant environmental degradation and social issues. It suggests sustainable techniques, regulatory frameworks, and improved community involvement to balance economic growth with environmental and social sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105559>

20. Greening the mines: Managing efficiency, environmental impact, and ecology in Chinese mining regions

Abstract: The research evaluates green development in the Chinese mining industry using a dynamic network structure and Malmquist index. Results show productivity decreases initially but improves over time. Eastern regions show promising trends, while Northeast and Xinjiang face challenges.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105564>

World Development (Vol.188)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/world-development/vol/188/suppl/C>

01. Green with envy? The effects of inequality and equity within and across social groups on greenhouse gas emissions, 1990–2020

Abstract: This study reveals that inequality and inequitable access to political resources correlate with lower emissions per capita and greater adoption of green energy technologies. However, overall wealth drives climate change, not distribution. Reducing inequality and poverty may worsen the climate crisis.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106885>

02. The winds of inequalities: How hurricanes affect inequalities at the macro level

Abstract: The study explores the macroeconomic impact of natural disasters on inequality, focusing on 114 countries from 1995 to 2014. Findings show that hurricanes reduce disposable inequality, particularly in poorer countries, and suggest potential channels for redistribution through ODA, remittances, and subsidies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106827>

03. Boosting the adoption of sustainable land-use systems for achieving Colombian land-based climate action and peacebuilding goals

Abstract: Sustainable land-use systems (SLUS) like agroforestry cocoa can increase farm productivity, reduce deforestation, and provide income for rural households. However, adoption rates remain low. A study in Colombia found a mismatch between farm-level adoption factors and policies promoting SLUS. To achieve widespread adoption, policies should focus on capacity building, strengthening farmers' associations, and land-use conversion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106888>

04. Adapting the Women's empowerment in nutrition index: Lessons from Kenya

Abstract: This paper explores the Women's Empowerment in Nutrition Index (WENI), a context-sensitive and universal measure of women's empowerment, and its relationship with dietary diversity, body mass index, and household food insecurity in agropastoral and pastoral Kenya.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106887>

05. What explains the uneven uptake of forest certification at the global level? New evidence from a panel-data analysis

Abstract: Over 10% of global forest area is certified, but uptake is uneven. A study reveals that FSC and PEFC certification density is positively correlated with governance, GDP per capita, and export orientation. Environmental NGOs play a crucial role in certification.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106890>

06. Weather shocks and resilience to food insecurity: Exploring the role of gender and kinship norms

Abstract: The study explores the impact of gender-differentiated land management, kinship norms, and drought on agricultural households' resilience to food insecurity in rural Malawi, emphasizing the need for intersectional policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106847>

07. Outward and upward construction: A 3D analysis of the global building stock

Abstract: The study explores global 3D building patterns, revealing that income only explains two-thirds of international volume differences. Low-rise buildings dominate, and urbanization reduces space consumption per capita. This information can help assess construction needs in developing countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106857>

08. Fostering collective subjectivities: Technologies of the self and resistance in Colombian community forest initiatives

Abstract: This article examines collective subjectivities in Colombian forest conservation projects, focusing on resistance to state activities and communitarian desires for political recognition. It highlights how these subjects are shaped by shared identities and technologies of the self, allowing communities to adapt and resist state interventions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106884>

09. Inequality and its strain on local Governments: Do external interventions Help?

Abstract: Socioeconomic inequalities hinder local governance, causing a vicious cycle. Policy interventions can reduce inequality strain by recognizing local officials' leadership roles, reducing citizen satisfaction with government performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106855>

10. Subnational democracy, protest, and welfare

Abstract: The study reveals that democratic subnational units in Argentina have better welfare outcomes, driven by permissive gubernatorial term limits and positive effects of protest on healthcare service delivery.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106784>

11. Relaxation of fertility policy and firm's short-term hiring of female employees: Evidence from China

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of China's fertility policy relaxation on hiring decisions in Chinese firms, revealing a short-term employment trend for female employees eligible for a second child, particularly among low-skilled women and labor-intensive firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106904>

12. Exploring the determinants of household water treatment in Kabul: A COM-B model perspective in a low-income context

Abstract: A study in peri-urban Kabul reveals that household water treatment is influenced by sensory quality indicators, gender roles, economics, technology availability, efficacy

perceptions, and competing priorities. The study suggests that interventions should be tailored to the realities of underserved communities, addressing contextual barriers like infrastructure limitations and increasing community involvement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106902>

13. Inclusion and social contracts in Tunisia: Navigating the complexities of political and socio-economic transformation

Abstract: The Tunisia case highlights the growing global demand for more inclusive social contracts, highlighting the need for structural, transformative measures and addressing core grievances. The study highlights the importance of inclusive outcomes and the need for addressing core grievances in order to achieve sustainable and transformative social contract stability and legitimacy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106848>

14. The cousin marriage tradition and performance of businesses during the economic crises in Nigeria

Abstract: Strong kinship structures in developing economies provide social insurance to businesses, enhancing resilience during economic crises. Cousin marriage traditions enhance social sanctions and local resources, attenuating financial performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106910>

15. Global Distributions of Capital and Labor Incomes: Capitalization of the Global Middle Class

Abstract: The article examines global capitalization and labor income distributions between 2000 and 2016, finding a rise in positive capital income and increased middle class benefits, driven by China.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106849>

16. The labour market effects of cash transfers to the unemployed: Evidence from South Africa

Abstract: The study examines the labour market effects of an unconditional cash transfer to the unemployed in South Africa, revealing positive effects on job search, business start-up, and employment. However, these effects are non-linear and do not necessarily improve long-term employment prospects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106889>

17. The employment profile of cities around the world: Consumption vs. production cities and economic development

Abstract: Census data shows that cities' employment composition, particularly in developing countries, varies significantly. Cities are classified into production cities with high urban tradables, consumption cities with high urban non-tradables, and neutral cities with a balanced mix.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106883>

18. Asymmetric sovereign risk: Implications for climate change preparation

Abstract: The study explores how sovereign spreads react to climate change risks across countries, revealing asymmetric reactions across credit spreads. High-risk countries are disproportionately affected, and investing in climate change preparedness helps mitigate vulnerability. Additional measures are needed for high-risk countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106908>

19. On the distributional effects of principal-agent problems: Evidence from China's shell farmer cooperatives

Abstract: The paper explores the distributional consequences of the principal-agent problem in China, revealing that rural households exposed to severe shell cooperatives experience reduced income per capita, increased income gap, and reduced poverty alleviation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106915>

20. Subway and entrepreneurship

Abstract: The study reveals that subway systems significantly reduce new firm creation and employment, especially for small businesses and marginal entrepreneurs, especially in low-density areas with limited alternative transportation options.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106917>

21. The effects of resource-backed loans on deforestation: Evidence from developing countries

Abstract: This study examines the impact of resource-backed loans on deforestation in 64 developing countries from 2004-2018. Results show mineral, tobacco, and cocoa-backed loans increase deforestation, while oil-backed loans have no significant impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106905>

22. Immigration and labour productivity: A comparative effect

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of immigration on labor productivity in Africa, focusing on intra-African immigration, revealing a positive, significant, and robust effect on total factor productivity and capital efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106920>

23. Unraveling financial exclusion during the COVID-19 pandemic: A gender perspective in Latin American countries

Abstract: This research examines financial inclusion in Latin American countries during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on digital financing. It reveals a positive post-COVID evolution for both genders, but men have a stronger influence. The study suggests policymakers should reinforce financial education and inclusion for women.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106924>

24. Political competition, fiscal policy, and economic performance in techno-creative places

Abstract: This paper explores political competition in high-tech places, analyzing how it affects fiscal policy and economic outcomes. It examines two institutional scenarios, focusing on techno-creative entrepreneurs' net income.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106881>

25. Gender and development in the agrarian south

Abstract: The global south faces challenges in reproducing agrarian development models, with large-scale corporate capital dominating agriculture. This leads to loss of arable land, labor exploitation, and commodification of nature. The chapter examines capitalist development structures and gendered outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106876>

26. Decolonizing development economics: A critique of the late neoclassical reason

Abstract: This paper examines contemporary development economics, highlighting colonial impulses and silencing of economic differences. It discusses neoclassical economics, its antecedents, and the current state of mainstream development economics, focusing on new institutional economics and poor economics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106875>

27. The impact of infrastructure investment on resilience to environmental shocks: Evidence from Ecuador

Abstract: Climate variability impacts health, especially vector-borne diseases. Improved sanitation infrastructure reduces hospitalizations, especially in densely populated areas, highlighting the importance of resilience to climate change.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106903>