Economic Modelling (Vol. 149)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/economic-modelling/vol/149/suppl/C

01. Time or money? Induced altruism and provision of old-age care

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between parental education decisions, bequests, and adult child's old-age care. It reveals that parents may under-educate children to elicit greater care, while financially wealthy individuals invest in altruism-inducing activities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107081

02. Does a firm's intelligent technological transformation matter for its access to financial resources?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of intelligent technological transformation on firms' access to financial resources, revealing that firms with advanced technology have better reputation and competitive capabilities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107100

03. Joint spousal ownership and corporate green innovation: Empirical evidence from family businesses listed on China's A-shares market

Abstract: This study examines the impact of joint spousal ownership on green innovation in Chinese family businesses, revealing increased female executive representation and improved environmental, social, and governance performance.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107107

04. Microfinance duration and development: The case of three cities in India

Abstract: The study explores the impact of microcredit duration on welfare and social capital among microfinance clients in India, finding that longer duration improves income and savings, but weakens social capital formation.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107105

05. Spatial interactions and micro-enterprises' uptake of COVID-19 financial aid: Evidence from a spatial hurdle probit model

Abstract: The study explores spatial interactions influencing micro-enterprises' uptake of local government financial aid during the COVID-19 pandemic, revealing that similar pre-pandemic economic performance influences each other's decisions.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107087

06. Shill Advertising
Abstract: A two-period model reveals that high-quality sellers have less incentive to engage in shill advertising, as it undermines the credibility of word-of-mouth communication from first-period influencers.

07. Assessment of the output floor in an agent-based credit network model
Abstract: The paper assesses the output floor's effectiveness in enhancing banking regulation efficiency, highlighting its role in reducing risk-weighted asset density and aligning banks' RWA densities, but suggests careful policy coordination for stability.

08. The power of the business group: Differences in firm hiring decisions under labor protection shock
Abstract: Labor protection shocks impact firms' employment decisions, with group-affiliated firms experiencing less severe effects. Reallocation of liquid assets among affiliated firms leads to better performance in total factor productivity and profitability.

09. The momentum life cycle re-examined: Using incongruent value-growth to identify the momentum stage of stocks
Abstract: This study re-examines the momentum life cycle (MLC) hypothesis using the incongruent value/growth (IVG) characteristic, revealing that it significantly enhances the identification of early- and late-stage momentum stocks, outperforming trading volume-based strategies.

10. Does redistribution hurt growth? An empirical assessment of the redistribution–growth relationship in the European Union
Abstract: The study explores the impact of inequality and redistribution on EU economic growth, finding that market inequality boosts short-term growth, while targeted redistribution enhances it.

11. A dynamic model of real-financial markets interaction
Abstract: The paper proposes a macrodynamic model to understand the relationship between business cycles and financial conditions, focusing on the interaction between the stock market and the economy's real sector.

12. Non-cognitive skills and earnings of informal workers in China
Abstract: The study explores the link between non-cognitive skills and wage earnings among informal workers in China, finding that openness, emotional stability, internal locus of control, and challenge preference positively influence earnings.

13. Does war increase ethnic discrimination in the labor market? Evidence from a field experiment
Abstract: The study reveals employer bias against Russian migrants in Kazakhstan's labor market during the Russia-Ukraine War, highlighting the need for targeted anti-discrimination policies to promote equity in hiring practices.

14. Monetary policy analysis using natural language processing: Evaluating the People's Bank of China's minutes and report summary with the Taylor Rule

Abstract: The study explores the predictive power of meeting minutes and monetary policy report summaries in forecasting monetary policy decisions, highlighting the importance of balanced economic and inflation communication.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107121

15. How do social insurance premiums influence corporate underinvestment? Evidence from an emerging market

Abstract: This study reveals that Social Insurance Premiums (SIPs) increase labor costs in labor-intensive firms, exacerbated by operating and financing costs, underscoring the need for government support during transformation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107097

16. Government expenditure composition and long-run economic growth in the aging democracy

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of population aging on government expenditure, economic growth, and social welfare in democratic societies. It suggests that while elderly citizens may favor higher taxes, younger generations may prefer greater public investment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107119

17. Temporary migration, indeterminacy and growth

Abstract: The study examines the impact of temporary migration on host country macroeconomic stability and growth, revealing a unique saddle-path equilibrium with no endogenous growth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107112

18. Green pathways: The role of international air connections in corporate green innovation

Abstract: This study explores how air connectivity with environmentally friendly countries influences green innovation in emerging economies, revealing that increased connections enhance corporate green innovation and knowledge diffusion.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107135

19. Elderly labor supply, endogenous grandparental childcare, and fertility in an OLG model

Abstract: Grandparental childcare influences fertility decisions, elderly labor supply, and economic desv velopment, with wage dynamics influencing decision-making in old age.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2025.107102

China Economic Review (Vol.92)
https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/china-economic-review/vol/92/suppl/C

01. Effects of export growth on the location choices of migrant workers: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of export growth in China on interregional migration, revealing that increased wage rates and job opportunities significantly increase the probability of migrant workers choosing a prefecture.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102409

02. China's new agricultural subsidy and land rental market development: The dual perspective of efficiency and equity

Abstract: The study examines China's agricultural subsidies' impact on farmers' land rental decisions, revealing that increases in subsidies boost efficiency but also benefit village elites, reducing market equity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102420

03. Efficiency and equity of electricity pricing: Evidence from family-size-based IBP in Shanghai, China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of family size on residential electricity pricing in Shanghai, China, revealing that it enhances social equity and efficiency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102407

04. Carbon regulatory risk exposure in the bond market: A quasi-natural experiment in China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of carbon regulatory risk on corporate bond yield spreads in emerging markets, revealing that firms with stricter regulatory enforcement, financing constraints, competitive industries, and high marketization processes experience increased bond yield spreads.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102423

05. Export destinations and pollution reduction: Theory and evidence from Chinese enterprise

Abstract: The study explores the environmental impact of exports on Chinese enterprises, finding that exporting to high-tech and low-tech nations reduces emission intensity. However, overall emissions show little variation, providing policy insights for China's open economy development amid global crises.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102424

06. The cross-border spillover effect of U.S. government subsidies on firms' innovation: Evidence from the Sino-US supply chain

Abstract: The study found that U.S. government subsidies positively impacted Chinese firms' innovation, negatively impacted Chinese suppliers, and indirectly promoted the reestablishment of the U.S. industrial chain.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102425

07. Transforming consumption: How *E*-commerce reshape online shopping behavior and household spending

Abstract: The study examines how the REDC program in China impacts rural households' consumption patterns. It finds that the program increases online shopping participation, expands consumption options without reducing offline consumption, and benefits households with limited resources.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102444

08. Peace or menace? Robots and social conflict

Abstract: The study explores the link between robot exposure and social stability in China, finding that robot use significantly reduces social conflict through reduced work stress and improved sentiments.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102439

09. Place-based policies and gendered human capital formation: Evidence and mechanisms

Abstract: Place-based policies promote local human capital investment, but gender disparities exist. Special Economic Zones upgrade female labor market outcomes, reducing higher education access. Effects are more pronounced in rural, technology-oriented regions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102446

10. Large language models at work in China's labor market

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of large language models (LLMs) on the Chinese labor market, finding a positive correlation between occupational exposure and wage levels and experience premiums, deviating from the routinization hypothesis.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102413

11. Board structure and corporate strategic aggressiveness - an examination based on the double machine learning method

Abstract: The study uses double machine learning to examine the impact of board structure on corporate strategy aggressiveness in Shanghai and Shenzhen A-share listed companies. Results show CEO duality, large board size, and independent directors positively affect aggressiveness.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102422

12. Wealth-based common prosperity and household CO2: Evidence from China

Abstract: China's pursuit of common prosperity can reduce household carbon emissions through enhanced environmental consciousness, accelerated clean energy adoption, and reduced consumption, particularly among middle-income households and regions with greater government expenditure.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102421

13. Income inequality and shadow education in China: From the perspective of social stratification

Abstract: Income inequality significantly constrains shadow education expenditure, particularly among lower social classes. Government policies should optimize distribution to reduce inequality and encourage low-income families to value education.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102426

14. The ladder of prosperity: An analysis of housing wealth accumulation across income groups in urban China

Abstract: The paper explores disparities in housing wealth accumulation, revealing that lower-income households do not experience proportionate increases in wealth compared to higher-income households. This inequality is widened by multiple property ownership, trading-up strategies, and mortgage loans, and is particularly pronounced in higher-tier cities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102428

15. Examining the wage gap between public and non-public sector in China: Insights from a robust quantile selection model

Abstract: The study analyzes China's wage gap between public and non-public sectors, revealing a significant public sector wage premium. Conventional models fail to address endogeneity issues. Factors like human capital, demographic changes, and risk preferences explain over 80% of the gap.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102427

16. Assessing economic resilience in a manufacturing-based region through industrial restructuring with environmental thresholds: An updating framework

Abstract: This study investigates the role of industrial restructuring in regional economic recovery from the 2008 global financial crisis, revealing that technology- and innovation-based strategies are more effective in developed regions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102441

17. The power of wings: How air connections fuel cross-regional collaboration in China?

Abstract: Physical connectedness in China boosts knowledge cocreation by reducing costs of face-to-face interactions and promoting collaborative innovation, particularly between large and small cities and cost-sensitive enterprise participants.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102442

18. Profiling Chinese entrepreneurs

Abstract: This study profiles Chinese entrepreneurs, focusing on self-employed and incorporated private business owners. Findings show self-employed entrepreneurs share personality traits with incorporated entrepreneurs, but align more closely with salaried workers. Equalizing opportunities in education could help transition self-employed entrepreneurs into incorporated entrepreneurship.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102443

19. Long-term consequences of fertility on elderly labor supply

Abstract: The study explores the long-term impact of fertility on China's elderly labor supply, revealing that having more children reduces labor supply, particularly for disadvantaged elderly, rural residents, and low-educated individuals.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102430

20. China's low-carbon technology trade: Facts and implications

Abstract: China's transition from a net importer to a net exporter of low-carbon technology (LCT) significantly reduces partner-country CO_2 emissions, with policy recommendations including sustained R&D investment, stable export prices, and trade liberalization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2025.102445

Energy Economics (Vol.147)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/energy-economics/vol/147/suppl/C

01. Price formation without fuel costs: The interaction of demand elasticity with storage bidding

Abstract: The energy-only electricity market, often criticized for its breakdown due to inelastic demand, can be improved by implementing short-term elasticity to reflect flexible demand. This reduces problems like zero-price hours and ensures stable pricing. The long-term optimisation model reproduces prices accurately, allowing for simple bidding strategies for storage.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108483

02. Understanding the dynamics of public debt on renewable energy investment in developing countries

Abstract: This study examines the impact of public debt (PD) on renewable energy (RE) investment in 71 developing countries from 2000 to 2020. It reveals an inverse U-shaped relationship, with higher levels hindering further investment. The results highlight the need for balanced PD management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108500

03. How harmful are fossil fuel subsidies to the diffusion of low-carbon energy technologies?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of fossil fuel subsidies on international trade and the diffusion of low-carbon energy technologies. Results show that explicit subsidies reduce import demand and discourage exports, while implicit subsidies increase conventional energy exports and imports.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108547

04. Economic and geopolitical drivers of renewable energy in Sub-Saharan Africa: A panel data analysis

Abstract: This study examines the impact of geopolitical and economic variables on renewable energy development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Findings show higher democracy, improved electricity access, and government financial management positively influence renewable energy production, while lower stability and inadequate access hinder progress.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108479

05. Does supply chain digitalization improve corporate energy performance? A quasi-natural experiment from Chinese supply chain innovation and application pilot policy

Abstract: The study examines the impact of supply chain digitalization (SCD) on energy resilience in China's A-share listed companies. Results show SCD enhances corporate energy performance through supply chain transparency and green innovation, with significant effects varying by firm size and industry.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108567

06. Energy poverty and financial development: Evidence from developing countries

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the financial system on energy poverty in 134 low, lower, and upper middle-income economies from 2000 to 2021. Findings show financial institutions contribute to poverty reduction, with quantile regressions revealing varying effects across income levels.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108563

07. The two-way street: How AI and clean energy affect each other

Abstract: This study explores the symbiotic relationship between AI and clean energy in China, revealing AI's dual influence on CE, potentially increasing energy consumption, and AI's expansion in China's energy focus.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108566

08. Limiting Prices or Transferring Money? An ex ante assessment of alternative measures to cope with the hike in energy prices

Abstract: The paper assesses the distributional impact of 2023's energy price surge in Europe, revealing that it will disproportionately affect households at the bottom of income distribution, while price cap measures will partially offset this.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108506

09. Not in my backyard? The local impact of wind and solar parks in Brazil

Abstract: The study examines the impact of utility-scale wind and solar parks on employment, GDP, and public finances in Brazilian municipalities. Results show positive employment impacts, but no significant local employment effects.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108481

10. Emissions trading scheme's effect on enterprises' sustainable development in China: A differential game and a quasi-natural experiment

Abstract: A differential game model investigates China's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) impact on carbon emission reduction. Results show ETS incentivizes green technology innovation, but effectiveness depends on costs, marketization, and firms.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108554

11. Artificial intelligence-driven energy technology innovation: Dynamic impact and mechanism exploration

Abstract: This study explores the impact of Artificial Intelligence on Energy Technology Innovation (ETI), revealing that AI positively influences renewable ETI, particularly in heavily polluted industries and regions with greater openness, promoting cleaner energy sources.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108541

12. Will alleviating energy poverty enhance social trust in China? An approach based on dual machine learning modeling

Abstract: This paper analyzes the impact of energy poverty on social trust using China Family Panel Studies data. Results show reduction in energy poverty improves social trust, particularly among males and rural dwellers.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108560

13. The "pink tax" for solar panels: Financial returns on solar investments by gender in Los Angeles, California

Abstract: This study explores gender-based disparities in the financial returns of residential solar PV systems, revealing that women often experience lower returns due to higher costs and larger systems.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108559

14. The digital path to carbon neutrality: Examining the carbon abatement effect of digital place-based policy in China

Abstract: This paper examines China's DEIDPZ policy, a digital place-based policy, and its carbon abatement effect on per capita CO_2 emissions. Results show allocation, technical, and agglomeration effects, digital finance, and public environmental attention play key roles.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108537

15. Optimal energy-saving investments and Jevons Paradox in duopoly markets

Abstract: The study explores energy-saving investment incentives in duopolies, focusing on private incentives and continuous investment levels. Results suggest policy formation combining low emission tax and subsidies may harm welfare, with subsidizing drastic innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108544

16. Advancing renewable energy innovation through digital technology and supply chain digitization

Abstract: The study explores the impact of climate change and digitization on global supply chains, highlighting the role of digital technology and foreign direct investment in enhancing renewable energy innovation and promoting sustainable development strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108557

17. A multi-scale analysis of spillover effects between the Chinese carbon market and related markets: The impact of the geopolitical risk

Abstract: The study explores China's carbon market spillover effects, revealing significant risks from the oil market and foreign exchange market, with long-term fundamental factors driving risk spillovers, and geopolitical risks impacting these spillovers.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108543

18. Where to build renewables in Europe? The benefits of locational auction design

Abstract: The European Commission's 2040 carbon emissions reduction target relies on decarbonizing the power sector through variable renewables. Locational auctions maximize renewable integration, minimize consumer costs, and lead to lower redispatch volumes, conflicting with maximizing system benefit in zonal markets.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108579

19. The asymmetric impact of fuel and oil prices on inflation and inflation expectations in emerging economies

Abstract: The study examines the asymmetric impact of oil prices and supply chain pressure on inflation and consumer expectations in Czechia, Hungary, and Poland, spanning COVID-19 to 2022.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108519

20. The impact of economic sanctions on traditional and renewable energy interests of target countries: Insights from a global outlook 2002–2022

Abstract: Economic sanctions on countries like Russia have disproportionately impacted traditional energy sources, highlighting the need for economic freedom, technological advancement, and governance capacity to offset these negative effects. This study aims to promote energy equity and protect energy interests among affected nations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108590

21. Time-saving appliances and educational pitfalls: Evidence from Pakistan

Abstract: The study reveals a causal link between time-saving appliances (TSA) ownership and improved school retention in rural Pakistan, particularly for girls, and suggests policymakers should address gender disparities in education.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108599

22. Indirect import and enterprise pollution emissions: A perspective from industrial linkage

Abstract: The study reveals an inverse correlation between indirect imports and downstream enterprises' SO_2 emissions, with energy efficiency enhancement and technological spillovers playing intermediary factors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108587

23. Market segmentation and urban energy consumption: An analysis of threshold effects from an agglomeration perspective

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between market segmentation and energy consumption in 265 Chinese cities, focusing on urban agglomeration. Results show market segmentation positively impacts urban energy consumption, with moderating effects. Policy recommendations for conservation are suggested.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108517

24. The economic burden of a carbon tax on Chinese residents: A gender and income perspective

Abstract: This study examines consumption-based carbon accounting in China, focusing on the impact of income and gender on emissions. Results show low-income females have the largest carbon tax burden ratio, with 64.9% related to housing consumption. Targeted policies can reduce carbon tax costs.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108601

25. Is artificial intelligence an impediment or an impetus to renewable energy investment? Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and renewable energy investment, revealing that AI enhances renewable energy forecasting and management, but faces challenges like high capital costs and regulatory uncertainty.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108550

26. The path to sustainable Bitcoin mining: Challenges and barrier

Abstract: The paper explores the challenges of transitioning to sustainable Bitcoin mining, highlighting negative externalities from carbon-intensive operations and the need for policy interventions to promote environmentally friendly practices.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108503

27. ESG ratings and ESG mutual fund management compensation

Abstract: The study explores the impact of ESG ratings on the compensation of ESG mutual fund managers, finding that managers with low skills earn higher compensation due to high ESG ratings, despite lower returns in China.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108511

28. Can financial agglomeration narrow the urban-rural electricity consumption gap in China?

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of financial agglomeration on the urban-rural electricity consumption gap in China, finding a significant inverse relationship between FA and UECG, particularly in developed regions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108600

29. Comparison between inclusive finance and green finance in alleviating energy poverty and the mediating role of energy structure

Abstract: The study examines the impact of inclusive and green finance on energy poverty in 30 Chinese provinces, finding that both alleviate poverty through income and consumption effects, with inclusive finance fostering green finance development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108597

30. Analysing a frequency and quantile connectedness spillover dynamics nexus: Metals, grains, and energy markets under economic signals

Abstract: The study explores the influence of global economic indicators on connectedness spillovers in energy, metal, and grain commodity markets. It finds that economic uncertainty, particularly copper, affects these markets, while economic policy uncertainty attenuates these spillovers. However, global aggregate demand drives market interconnectedness.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108580

31. Regional equity in the energy transition: Assessing the role of productivity gaps and technology selection

Abstract: The study suggests that productivity gaps can accelerate energy transitions in lagging regions, reducing regional imbalances. It suggests that lagging cities can adopt advanced technologies based on their production factor characteristics, promoting a just energy transition.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108531

32. The impact of environmental policy stringency and economic complexity on nations' energy transitions: The mediating role of fintech financing

Abstract: The study investigates the role of environmental policy stringency, economic complexity, and FinTech financing in countries' energy transitions. Results show that economic complexity and stringency foster green energy use, while FinTech financing positively influences transitions and mediates the relationship between these factors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108540

33. Directed technical change and economic growth effects of environmental policy

Abstract: A Schumpeterian growth model explores environmental policy's impact on economic growth, showing that tighter policies reduce research towards pollution abatement technologies, but have non-linear effects, consistent with empirical observations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108512

34. Economic growth, energy consumption and CO2 emissions: A replication

Abstract: This article replicates Acheampong's (2018) study on economic growth, energy use, and CO2 emissions, addressing limitations and highlighting a positive relationship between economic growth and energy use and CO2 emissions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108538

35. Talk or walk? Evidence from 59 countries on the impact of the net-zero target on low-carbon technology innovation

Abstract: The net-zero target has significantly promoted low-carbon technology innovation, particularly in countries with higher public awareness and carbon emissions. However, it does not significantly affect negative-carbon technology or efficiency-enhancing technologies. Governments should leverage net-zero targets to incentivize these technologies and raise public awareness.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108561

36. The survival of global energy imports and the impact of geopolitical risks

Abstract: This study assesses global energy imports' resilience using survival analysis and geopolitical risks in exporting countries. It finds Japan has superior resilience, while global petroleum imports show greater resilience. Elevated geopolitical risks increase the hazard rate of global energy imports.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108595

Ecological Economics (Vol. 234)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ecological-economics/vol/234/suppl/C

01. Public policy for management of forest pests within an ownership mosaic

Abstract: Urban forests offer public goods with local to global benefits, but incentives for private tree owners may not match public forest managers' goals. A game theoretic model determines optimal pest treatment subsidies, highlighting the importance of public goods benefits in sustainable land management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2025.108602

02. Global inequalities in countries' demand for raw materials: Twenty years of expansion and insufficient convergence

Abstract: The study examines global inequality in per-capita material footprint over the past 20 years, revealing that inequalities decreased until 2010, then remained stable. However, the last decade saw a steep increase in global resource use, and improvements in resource efficiency were insufficient.

03. Corporate governance and ecological investments. The case of French industry

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between corporate governance and ecological investment decisions, focusing on democratizing decision-making through employee integration, ecological competency development, and sustainability criteria. It suggests that structural reforms should align ecological and labor interests.

04. Relative environmental impacts and monetary cost of food categories: Functional unit matters

Abstract: The study examines how functional units (FU) impact food category rankings. Results show legumes, potatoes, and whole grains are less expensive, meats are more expensive, and dairy and eggs have intermediate cost and environmental impacts.

05. Allocating conservation resources between uncertain future states of nature

Abstract: This paper proposes a state-contingent approach for conservation decision-making, focusing on the relationship between actions and potential future states of nature. It contrasts standard decision-making frameworks and introduces three classes of conservation technology: state general, state allocable, and state specific technologies. The approach improves the justification of precautionary conservation actions.

06. Improving biodiversity resilience requires both public and private finance: A life-cycle analysis of biodiversity finance

Abstract: The biodiversity financing gap is significant, with only one sixth of funding coming from public sources. Private financing could fill this gap by analyzing biodiversity projects' life cycles, identifying financing options, and proposing a framework.

Sustainable Futures (Vol. 09)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/sustainable-futures/vol/9/suppl/C?page=3

01. Climate-smart agronomic practices and their appraisal among smallholder sorghum farmers in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo wetlands

Abstract: Climate change threatens food security in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in South-Kivu. A study identifies 22 Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices among sorghum farmers in South-Kivu. However, only 8 practices improved sorghum yields. Socioeconomic constraints hinder sorghum farmers' ability to improve livelihoods. Strengthening extension services can improve CSA effectiveness.

02. Identifying circular economy strategies for decarbonization in built environment: A comparative analysis of key stakeholders in Vietnam

Abstract: The study reveals significant disparities in stakeholder perceptions of 15 key circular economy strategies for decarbonization in the built environment, emphasizing waste management, digital design tools, sustainable materials, and innovative design solutions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100611

03. Empirical research on green jobs: A review and reflection with practitioners

Abstract: This paper reviews empirical research on green jobs, focusing on job creation, net job creation, and barriers to green jobs, recommending future research for sustainable economic transitions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100527

04. Structural modelling and categorization of barriers critical to adopting sustainable manufacturing practices in medium-sized garment manufacturing enterprises

Abstract: This study identifies 14 barriers to sustainable manufacturing practices in medium-sized garment enterprises, categorized into autonomous, dependent, linkage, and driver factors. These barriers include high costs of technology, lack of collaboration, and inefficient logistics. Addressing these requires targeted interventions, financial incentives, and technological advancements.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100609

05. Hub-and-spoke network design to optimize government subsidy costs for maritime transportation in Indonesia

Abstract: The study proposes a hub-and-spoke model for Indonesia's maritime freight transportation system, integrating Milk Run Time Windows to improve cost efficiency and reduce government subsidy expenditures. The model reduces operational costs and increases fiscal flexibility, enhancing maritime transport operations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100602

06. Education for future? Investigating the role of education in explaining active green engagement – A multilevel moderated mediation analysis

Abstract: International research reveals that education promotes environmental engagement, with individuals' willingness to pay for protection mediating the relationship. Corruption modifies this, highlighting the importance of education in shaping environmental attitudes and behaviors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100608

07. Performance improvement of PEMFC by employing bionic flow channel

Abstract: This study presents a localized tapered channel structure and biomimetic wall design for improved water flow behavior in proton exchange membrane fuel cells, enhancing cell efficiency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100613

08. Technical efficiency and technology gaps among smallholder maize farmers in Ethiopia

Abstract: This study explores the impact of adopting improved maize varieties on technical efficiency and technology gap in maize production in Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the need for increased food security.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100620

09. "Do you believe in an afterlife?": Fabricating sustainability-oriented entrepreneurs with curvilinear effects of religious beliefs

Abstract: The study examines how religious beliefs, specifically afterlife, karmic, and beliefs in a just world, influence sustainability-oriented entrepreneurial intentions. Results show that alignment between these beliefs enhances mindfulness, while discrepancies weaken it. The research highlights the importance of balanced belief systems in fostering sustainable entrepreneurship.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100622

10. Policy implications and recommendations for sustainable bioenergy development in Ethiopia

Abstract: Ethiopia's bioenergy sector has potential but faces challenges like inefficient resource utilization and lack of technological innovation. This study evaluates Ethiopia's policies and recommends improvements, aligning them with sustainability goals and adopting a more integrated approach.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100612

11. Unveiling the nonlinear impact: Green finance, carbon emission intensity, and digital economy integration

Abstract: This study examines the effects of green finance on carbon emission intensity in 30 Chinese provinces. Results show that while green finance initially reduces emissions, it loses effectiveness beyond a certain threshold. Future research should consider the digital economy's role.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100610

12. Unveiling the mindset: measuring consumer perception towards the dimensions of sustainability

Abstract: This study introduces a multidimensional framework for understanding consumer perceptions of sustainability, distinguishing health as a separate dimension from social. It highlights the need to educate specific consumer groups about less prioritised dimensions and focus on more valued dimensions for effective sustainability strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100616

13. Nexus of GDP, FDI, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Renewable Energy, Trade Openness, and Open Innovation in Singapore: New evidence from the ARDL method

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between GDP, inflation, exchange rate, renewable energy, FDI, trade openness, and open innovation in Singapore using the ARDL method. Findings show REN and TO positively influence GDP growth, while INF and EXC volatility negatively impact them.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100628

14. Investigating the Influence of the Push and Pull Factors in Eco-Resort Selection to Promote Sustainable Tourism in Bangladesh

Abstract: This study explores the push and pull factors influencing eco-resort selection in Bangladesh, focusing on sustainable tourism services. The research uses a second-order hierarchical component model and partial least square-based structural equation modeling to analyze data from stakeholders. The findings suggest that both factors positively influence eco-resort selection, promoting sustainable tourism practices.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100619

15. Climate change and public health: Governance approaches and challenges in Lithuania

Abstract: This article presents a case study on climate change governance in Lithuania, revealing fragmented governance of risks from extreme heat events to infectious diseases. It highlights the need for integrated health policies, stronger international engagement, enhanced cooperation, and improved monitoring to ensure better preparedness and resilience.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100627

16. Responsible business: Analyzing the impact of corporate ESG on employee pay inequality

Abstract: This study examines the impact of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance on the internal pay gap in China's A-share listed companies from 2009-2022. Findings suggest a positive correlation between ESG performance and income distribution, particularly in high-market-value, non-high-tech, and capital-intensive enterprises.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100623

17. Conceptual framework: Green leadership enhances green customer citizenship behaviour

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between green leadership and customer citizenship behavior in green marketing. It suggests that green leadership significantly impacts supplier selection, marketing communication, organizational practices, production processes, and customer citizenship behavior, promoting innovation and sustainable manufacturing.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100614

18. Do as I say, not as I do: Effects of national institutions on corporate greenwashing

Abstract: This study examines the impact of national institutions on corporate greenwashing in Latin America. Results show that countries with better regulatory quality, greater innovation capacity, and greater market pressure decrease greenwashing. Firms with larger financial performance and R&D investment are more likely to engage.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100624

19. Environmental sustainability in the gulf cooperation council (GCC) countries: The role of digitalization and planetary adjusted human development

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of digitalization, planetary pressures-adjusted human development, productive capacity, and institutional quality on environmental sustainability in Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Results show digitalization and PHDI improve environmental sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100630

20. Circular economy in the tourism sector from a family business perspective: the case of Iberostar

Abstract: The study examines the impact of family ownership on tourism companies' adoption of sustainable measures, highlighting the importance of a circular economy framework in reversing environmental negatives.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100617

21. Women's economic empowerment and poverty: Specification empirics examining global data

Abstract: This study examines the impact of women's economic empowerment on global poverty using the number of female business owners and female sole proprietors. Findings suggest that increasing female business ownership significantly reduces poverty, highlighting the need for policy measures.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100625

22. A comprehensive review of artificial intelligence applications in wind energy power generation

Abstract: The paper reviews studies on wind energy efficiency, focusing on RAMS (reliability, availability, maintainability, and safety) and machine learning-based methods, highlighting their potential for predictive power prediction and fault detection.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100638

23. Deriving green competitive advantage in the SMEs: A sustainable firm performance perspective

Abstract: This research explores the impact of green resource capabilities like Green Intellectual Capital, Green Entrepreneurial Orientation, and Green Innovation on Pakistani SMEs, revealing a positive association between these variables, suggesting SMEs adopt these capabilities for sustainable economic, social, and environmental performance.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100618

24. Drivers of sustainability: Economic vs. Environmental priorities in SDG performance

Abstract: The article uses SYNERGISE+, a value-based framework, to assess sustainable development strategies in 167 countries and 45 EU cities. Results show that 87% prioritize economic growth over environmental outcomes, while 71% prioritize technical feasibility. Economic factors are the strongest predictors of SDG success.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100639

25. Urbanization, growth, and carbon footprints: A GCC perspective on sustainable development

Abstract: This study examines the impact of GDP and urbanization on CO2 emissions in Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Results show that GDP and energy consumption are major drivers, with EC having a stronger influence. The study suggests transitioning to greener energy sources and promoting sustainable urban planning.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100631

26. The evolution of CCS-EOR technology diffusion involving multi-agent participation under dual carbon targets: A system dynamics and prospect theory approach

Abstract: This study explores the diffusion of Carbon Capture and Storage with enhanced oil recovery (CCS-EOR) through multi-agent collaboration mechanisms. It suggests that enhancing clean electricity subsidies can boost investment probability for CFPPs, while increasing CO2 utilization subsidies can boost investment probability for oil enterprises.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100642

27. Examining sustainable performance using SEM-FsQCA: The role of TQM, green SCM, and competitive advantage in small and medium enterprises (SMEs

Abstract: The study explores the impact of total quality management and green supply chain practices on sustainability performance in Indonesian small and medium-sized enterprises. Results show that these practices contribute to sustainability performance, with competitive advantage acting as a mediator.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100635

28. Losing the carbon game? Changing face of a tropical smart metro city and its repercussions on carbon sequestration, heat and flood mitigation capacity

Abstract: Pune city, a tropical metro city in India, has experienced rapid urbanization and climate change, affecting its biodiversity and carbon sequestration capacity. The study uses GIS and RS tools to analyze land use and vegetation dynamics, revealing a loss of 34% and 13% of carbon sequestration and flood mitigation capacity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100634

29. Tracing the evolution of ecosystems in social entrepreneurship: Perspectives on innovation and sustainability

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between social entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial ecosystems, revealing an exponential increase in academic contributions. It identifies six thematic clusters, a shift in research focus, and key challenges in scaling social enterprises, including resource optimization and stakeholder engagement.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100645

30. Advancing the 2030 agenda with community importance-performance perspective and public relations strategies for community-based sanitation

Abstract: The study explores the importance of community engagement and public relations strategies in achieving sustainable sanitation practices in the Komodo subdistrict. It highlights the need for improved septic system adoption, desludging service quality, and efficient fecal sludge management to achieve sustainability goals.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100633

31. Urban food security perspective towards sustainable development Goal 2: A bibliometric analysis

Abstract: The study examines the evolution of urban food security research from 1988 to 2022, revealing a trend towards zero hunger and a need for inclusive strategies, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100654

32. Transport of dangerous goods in urban area: planning for sustainable future

Abstract: This paper proposes a methodology combining Transport Risk Analysis and Web Geographic Information Systems to support risk reduction in urban areas. The method helps urban planners estimate aggregate risk, aligning with Agenda 2030 indicators and promoting sustainable development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100649

33. Decarbonisation pathways for industrial clusters through multi-energy systems

Abstract: This study develops a dynamic simulation tool for planning and evaluating net-zero decarbonisation routes in industrial clusters. It analyzes a multi-energy cluster case study, revealing that electrified heating significantly impacts performance indicators, reducing costs and emissions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100656

34. Transportation carbon emission efficiency network formation mechanism and spatial structural complexity analysis: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study examines the carbon emission networks in China's transportation network structure, revealing a "N-shaped" trend and regional imbalances. It suggests optimizing the network structure and carbon emission rights market trading to improve efficiency and reduce the complexity of microstructures, focusing on coordination networks and internal node differences.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100651

35. Inclusionary zoning as a tool for social sustainability: A systematic review of urban housing policy outcomes

Abstract: This systematic review explores the impact of Inclusionary Zoning (IZ) policies on social sustainability in urban environments, revealing that affordable units with robust institutional frameworks and thoughtful physical design lead to optimal social integration outcomes.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100648

36. Corporate ESG performance, digital transformation and climate risk disclosure

Abstract: The study uses data from China's A-share market to validate the relationship between ESG ratings and climate risk uncertainty. It reveals that higher ESG ratings promote climate risk disclosure through environmental disclosure, reduced agency costs, and improved commercial credit, with digital transformation moderating this.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100661

37. Exploring the nexus between environmental corporate social responsibility (ECSR) and green dynamic capabilities: Implications for green technological innovation

Abstract: The study explores the link between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and green dynamic capability, revealing that CSR positively impacts resource integration, reconfiguration, and environment insight, thereby promoting green technological innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100647

38. Exploring coordinated pathways for sustainable ecosystem and socioeconomic development: A case study of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

Abstract: This study evaluates the coupling coordination relationship between socioeconomic and ecological systems in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. Findings suggest an urgent need for coordinated development, with improvements in coupling coordination degrees and comprehensive coordination index. Key factors include enhancing regulatory and cultural services and addressing rapid population urbanization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100691

39. Unlocking sustainable savings through digital financial services: A cooperative lens from Kenya

Abstract: The study explores the impact of digital financial services (DFS) on sustainable saving decisions among Kenyan cooperative members. Results show DFS benefits like speed and transparency influence deposits, but share-related savings are less influential.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100677

40. Female entrepreneurship and sustainability: Behavioral insights and sustainable development goals

Abstract: The study analyzes 733 publications on sustainable female entrepreneurship over 15 years, revealing exponential growth and diverse thematic groups. It offers insights for future research and policy formulation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100695

41. Unlocking sustainable growth: How ESG and innovation reshape China's energy-intensive manufacturing—An extended CDM model approach

Abstract: The study uses the CDM model to examine the impact of ESG practices on corporate total factor productivity, revealing that ESG practices stimulate R&D investment, enhance innovation, and improve corporate TFP.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100666

42. Optimizing land use for carbon neutrality: A scenario analysis in the Jakarta metropolitan area

Abstract: The study developed a model for optimizing land use for carbon neutrality in Jakarta, incorporating CO_2 emission constraints and spatial allocation models. It validated its accuracy through numerical simulations, highlighting the importance of sustainable land use strategies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100702

43. Exploratory analysis of grey behavior of multidimensional subjects of environmental governance under the carbon peak mechanism

Abstract: This study analyzes environmental cases from 2012 to 2022, revealing that polluting enterprises experience increased pressure from government supervision and public complaints, but this also increases grey behaviors. This escalation negatively impacts regional economic development. The research provides operational solutions to mitigate grey behaviors and proposes policy recommendations for institutional safeguards, legal framework enhancements, and balanced coordination between grey behaviors and carbon peak objectives.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100701

44. Are cities navigating towards low carbon? A comparative view of China and globe

Abstract: A study assessing low carbon transitions in 104 global cities reveals production as the most influential dimension. Despite GDP growth, carbon emissions and power consumption have increased. Service-oriented cities perform better, while industrial and agricultural cities face challenges. These findings help cities navigate their low-carbon development trajectory.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100697

45. Does firms' economic performance affect social and environmental performance with the mediation of the green image?

Abstract: The study explores how economic performance (EP) influences social and environmental performance in Pakistan's manufacturing sector, focusing on the mediating role of green image (GI). It suggests that EP fosters sustainability practices, particularly in developing economies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100721

46. Customer concentration and corporate social responsibility: The impact of government and foreign customers on CSR reporting

Abstract: The study explores how customer concentration influences corporate social responsibility reporting, focusing on government and foreign customers. Results show a negative association between customer concentration and CSR, with concentrated buyers undermining sustainability initiatives. Government intervention can regulate CSR in high-emission industries, while geopolitical fragmentation weakens transnational CSR pressures.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100681

47. Digital transformation in the management of higher education institutions

Abstract: This study examines digital transformation in higher education institutions (HEIs) using the Literature Grounded Theory method. It identifies 20 technologies, challenges, success factors, and analytical dimensions, laying the groundwork for new research directions in this complex process aimed at improving operational efficiency and customer experience.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100692

48. Toward a green economy: Low carbon transition and income inequality among high-income countries

Abstract: The study explores the link between income inequality and green energy transition in high-income countries, suggesting that lower income societies prioritize renewable energy investments and sustainable practices.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100700

49. Circular economy in the building sector: a systematic review of environmental, economic, and social dimensions

Abstract: The paper reviews research on circular economy (CE) practices in the building sector, focusing on environmental, economic, and social dimensions. It identifies research gaps and recommends future studies. The analysis reveals a predominant focus on environmental dimensions, emphasizing the need for comprehensive studies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100690

50. Spatial carbon emission and fiscal incentive: Considering spatial spillover boundaries and industrial linkages

Abstract: The study uses the ESERF policy as a quasi-natural experiment to explore its impact on carbon emissions reduction. Results show that the policy promotes reduction in demonstration cities and neighboring cities, with initial increases in cities with strong industrial linkages.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100738

Journal of Environmental Management (Vol. 388)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/388/suppl/C

01. Improving the microenvironment of tracking photovoltaic systems promotes soil organic carbon accumulation by mediating plant carbon inputs and microbial necromass retention

Abstract: Photovoltaic systems can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing soil organic carbon (SOC) in semi-arid grassland. This is due to plant inputs and microbial necromass responding to microenvironmental changes. However, fixed systems reduce SOC stock due to water limitations. This suggests synergies between CO2 emission reduction and soil carbon sequestration.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125937

02. Geospatial and socioeconomic factors of PFAS contamination in private drinking water wells: Insights for monitoring and managemen

Abstract: A study in Pennsylvania found that 65% of private wells had detectable levels of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), with PFOS and PFOA most frequently detected. The study highlights the importance of temporal and spatial sampling to understand PFAS drivers and prioritizes outreach to socioeconomically marginalized communities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125863

03. Linking informal social interaction to residents' pro-environmental behaviors: Evidence and implications for environmental policy making

Abstract: Informal social interaction significantly promotes pro-environmental behaviors in both public and private domains, with women and higher socioeconomic status being more likely to engage. However, its impact varies by gender, political affiliation, socioeconomic status, and religious belief. This research contributes to understanding factors influencing pro-environmental behaviors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125923

04. Numerical modelling of the impact of drainage system clogging on urban flood processes

Abstract: This study proposes a 1D/2D hydrodynamic model to analyze urban flooding response mechanisms. It combines SWMM and 2D surface runoff modules. The model was validated through laboratory experiments and simulations in Qingshan district. Results show increased inundation area and depth due to drainage system clogging, with flood severity rising proportionally.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125969

05. Enhanced deep denitrification for high-salinity wastewater treatment by constructing biofilm-based technology

Abstract: This study investigates the performance of sequencing biofilm batch reactors (SBBR) in treating high-salinity wastewater. Results show that fibrous carrier group (R2) and suspended carrier group (R1) outperform conventional activated sludge (R3) for COD and TIN removal under increasing salinity conditions. The fibrous carrier showed superior performance due to efficient partial nitrification and lower energy consumption costs.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125980

06. Embedded carbon emissions in the inter-industrial sectors of China: A new analysis of total factor productivity and capacity utilization

Abstract: This paper introduces a theoretical innovation incorporating energy and carbon emissions into the Cobb-Douglas production function, allowing for more accurate measurement of total factor productivity (TFP) in China's industrial sectors. The study found a 7.97% growth in TFP from the embodied perspective and a 63.4% capacity utilization rate.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125970

07. Quantitative assessment of vegetation carbon sequestration in typical natural secondary forests of the Loess Plateau: Incorporating the influences of human activities and climate variations

Abstract: This study proposes an improved CASA model-based framework for estimating vegetation carbon sequestration capacity in the Ziwuling region, China's largest surviving natural secondary forest. Results show a significant increase in vegetation carbon sequestration from 2001 to 2021, with human activities having a greater influence.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126000

08. Navigating climate threats in forestry across five European regions: Stakeholder's adaptive management and policy strategies to resilience

Abstract: The study reveals diverse perspectives and strategies among forest stakeholders in five European regions regarding climate change challenges in forestry, emphasizing the need for region-specific approaches and active management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125903

09. A novel SWAT-based framework to integrate climate and LULC scenarios for predicting hydrology and sediment dynamics in the watersheds of Mediterranean ecosystems

Abstract: This study introduces a novel framework integrating climate and land use/land cover (LULC) projections to predict hydrology and sediment dynamics in the 9th April watershed in northern Morocco. The framework identifies key drivers of erosion and water yield, providing insights for adaptive water management and erosion control strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125446

10. Does promoting new urbanization help mitigate environmental pollution: Evidence from China's pilot policies for new urbanization

Abstract: The study evaluates the impact of new urbanization in China, revealing significant reductions in environmental pollution levels through optimizing energy structures and fostering green technology innovation. The findings provide empirical support for China's ecological sustainability strategy.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125925

11. Genome-centric metagenomics reveals the effect of organic carbon source on one-stage partial denitrification-anammox in biofilm reactors

Abstract: Partial denitrification-anammox (PDA) is a promising process for municipal wastewater treatment, as it saves energy and resources. Two biofilm reactors were fed with acetate or propionate, and the microbiome composition was similar. Genetic makeup of denitrifiers significantly influences nitrogen turnover, highlighting the importance of metabolic versatility.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125972

12. Synergistic effects of air pollutants and CO2 at Chinese thermal power plants based on real-monitored data

Abstract: The study evaluates emission reduction potential in China's thermal power industry, revealing a decrease in PM, SO_2, NO_x, and CO_2 concentrations during 2021-2023. However, increased fuel consumption led to increased emissions. Clean energy substitution was identified as the most effective measure for emission reduction.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125900

13. Integrating voluntary carbon offsets into the carbon border adjustment mechanism through multi-objective optimization of REDD+ funds

Abstract: The study suggests that integrating REDD+ projects into the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism could generate $26.1 billion annually for the EU, with high-quality projects delivering ecological gains and carbon sequestration benefits.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126019

14. Exploring the potential of biologically synthesized nano-adsorbents in removal of hexavalent chromium (Cr (VI)): Mechanistic studies and circular economy integration

Abstract: Heavy metals, especially chromium, pose environmental and health risks. Adsorption is a promising method, but conventional adsorbents struggle. Nanotechnology offers a cost-effective, eco-friendly alternative. Biologically synthesized nanoparticles show high adsorption efficiency and can be managed for sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126012

15. Institutions empowerment for sustainability: ESG performance and enterprise green innovation—Evidence from China

Abstract: Institutions drive macroeconomic growth and microenterprise development. ESG performance significantly promotes green innovation, alleviating financing constraints and enhancing executives' awareness. ESG performance enhances independent green innovation ability, especially in state-owned, academic, and heavily polluting enterprises.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125947

16. Impact pathways of wind farms on grassland carbon and water cycles

Abstract: The study analyzed the ecological impacts of wind farms in Inner Mongolia, revealing significant effects on gross primary productivity and evapotranspiration. It proposed a method using ridge regression and hypothesis testing to identify mediating variables and offer new research directions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126036

17. The role of clipping and burning in modulating soil organic carbon stability in karst ecosystems of southwest China: A stoichiometric analysis

Abstract: This study examines the impact of five different clipping and burning management practices on soil organic carbon (SOC) stability in southwest China's karst landscapes. Results show that HIF reduces SOC and MAOC, while CF enhances SOC stabilization. Soil nutrients and microbial activity directly influence SOC fractions, offering insights for managing carbon storage in these fragile ecosystems.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126057

18. Modeling and prediction of climate change impacts on water resources vulnerability: A multi-model approach

Abstract: This study uses machine learning and SWAT models to model climate change impacts on water resource vulnerability. It develops a Hydrologic Vulnerability Index (HVI) framework to quantify watershed vulnerability dynamics. The results emphasize the importance of integrating data-driven hydrological analysis with climate responsiveness for effective watershed and environmental sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126025

19. Environmental strategies increase the resilience of extensive livestock systems to adverse climate conditions

Abstract: The study presents an agent-based model assessing the resilience and sustainability of three livestock system archetypes: subsistence, commercial, and environmental. Results show no single strategy performs best under extreme climate conditions, with strategies to reduce tradeoffs essential for climate-resilient pastoral systems.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126004

20. Blockchain-enabled carbon emission trading data quality regulation: A tripartite evolutionary game analysis

Abstract: This paper proposes a tripartite evolutionary game model integrating prospect theory for government, enterprises, and the public to address data quality issues in the carbon trading market, highlighting the importance of blockchain application.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126069

21. Investigating a new energy justice index on carbon emissions: A global study of 95 economies during 1996–2021

Abstract: The study develops a new energy justice index (EJI) aligned with Sustainable Development Goals, analyzing CO2 emissions in 95 income groups. Results show EJI and TI significantly reduce emissions, while TNR positively affects emissions in UMICs and LMICs.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125920

22. Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and the Belt and Road Initiative: Complexities in innovation, biodiversity, and foreign direct investment

Abstract: The UN's 2023 Sustainable Development Goals assessment reveals progress in 16 Belt and Road Initiative Region countries. Technological innovation, biodiversity protection, and FDI influx contribute to SDGs, while FDI influx has less positive effects. Governments should focus on green growth and carbon sequestration.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125921