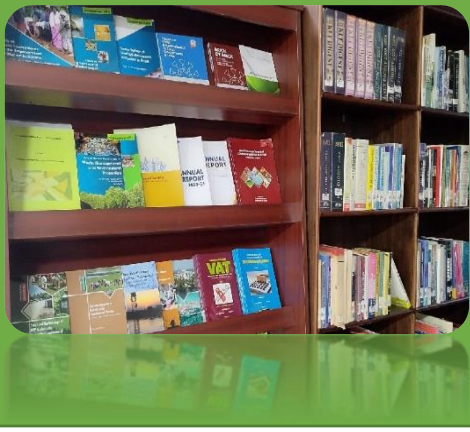

GULATI INSTITUTE OF FINANCE AND TAXATION

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Vol. 08 Part 02 August 2025

International Journal of Production Economics (Vol. 286)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-production-economics/vol/286/suppl/C

01. Integrating 3D printing and inventory to manage multi-product demand uncertainties

Abstract: 3D printing technology is increasingly used by firms to align supplies with demands, enhance profitability, and reduce costs. Its value increases with product diversity and supply disruption risks, making it a cost-saving and flexible solution.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109650

02. Stochastic modeling and analysis of two-phase operations in container terminal with automated lifting vehicles: A novel queuing approach

Abstract: This paper proposes a novel queuing model for container terminal performance analysis using automated lifting vehicles. It uses a two-phase server to capture complex operations. Validated through simulation, it accurately estimates throughput time, aiding designers in resource planning and providing design insights.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109646

03. Integrated training course planning and hierarchical multi-skilled employee scheduling in the workforce skill transformation context

Abstract: Technological advancements increase workforce skill requirements, necessitating skill training. Companies face complex constraints in training and task scheduling. This paper develops an integer programming model, CGBH algorithm, and simulations for home services, providing managerial insights and maximizing profits.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109642

04. Reselling or agency selling? The implication of non-deceptive counterfeits in the luxury industry

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of non-deceptive counterfeit on selling format choice for authentic products in a platform supply chain. It finds that commission rate and imitation level jointly affect choices, with both parties opting for agency selling in equilibrium.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109649

05. Vertically probabilistic selling mechanism under asymmetric quality-tier competition: An analytical exploration

Abstract: This study explores vertically PS in travel and marketing industries, focusing on a duopoly model with a leader firm producing differentiated quality PS products and a follower firm selling transparent products. The model reveals that PS is not always profitable and can weaken asymmetric quality-tier competition.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109633

06. Will supplier's quality improvement discourage competing buyers' joint procurement? Impact of product differentiation and manufacturing cooperation

Abstract: A brand competes with a contract manufacturer, balancing cost savings and quality investment. A co-opetitive supply chain model suggests that when design capability disadvantages are limited, quality investment is encouraged, while joint procurement is discouraged.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109666

07. Box rates unveiled: Predictive analytics for ocean freight rates with system dynamics and text mining under supply chain disruptions

Abstract: This study presents a parameterized system dynamics model to predict the Shanghai Containerized Freight Index (SCFI), incorporating transport supply, demand, market sentiment, and freight rates. Results show that freight rates are sensitive to the balance between supply, demand, and market sentiment, impacting strategic, tactical, and operational decision-making.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109669

08. A sustainable supply chain finance ecosystem: A review and conceptual framework

Abstract: This study explores the role of sustainability in supply chain finance (SCF) and proposes an SSCF ecosystem. It analyzes 70 interdisciplinary journal papers and identifies key influencing factors across four sustainability dimensions. The study links stakeholders to buyer-centric and supplier-centric SSCF solutions.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109676

09. Comparative analysis of crowdfunding and bank financing: The effect of market uncertainty

Abstract: This study explores the optimal financing strategy for capital-constrained firms under market uncertainty, comparing crowdfunding and bank financing. Results show that there is no one-size-fits-all solution, and firms must consider dynamic factors like platform commission, interest rate, and setup costs when selecting a financing strategy.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109657

10. win–win contract farming in dual-channel agribusiness supply chains under yield, quality, and price uncertainty

Abstract: This study explores a win-win contract farming model for a dual-channel blueberry supply chain, focusing on incentive-based contracts. Results show incentive-based farming leads to higher supply chain profits and benefits all parties involved.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109635

11. Implications of platform ecosystems on manufacturers' selling model selection

Abstract: Major manufacturers like Apple and Xiaomi have developed platform ecosystems to connect hardware users and developers. This study examines how establishing a platform ecosystem impacts hardware product pricing, profitability, and supply chain efficiency. Results show that a platform ecosystem reduces prices, expands preference for agency selling, and improves supply chain efficiency.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109638

12. Agency selling or reselling? Differentiated medication pricing in a healthcare platform with consultation
Abstract: The study explores how online healthcare platforms influence patient choices through consultation fees and price differences. It reveals that small quality differentiations vary across agreements, and high commission rates and costs can increase patient surplus.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109639

13. Supply chain network design with the presence of the bullwhip effect
Abstract: The paper presents a model framework that incorporates bullwhip effect in facility location-allocation and inventory control decisions, assessing its impact on optimal network design and resilience.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109668

14. Managerial practices shaping the transformation towards artificial intelligence-enabled product–service systems
Abstract: The study examines the integration of AI into product-service systems, focusing on a leading manufacturer's transition towards autonomous solutions, identifying managerial practices and a research agenda for future AI-enabled PSS.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109658

15. Balancing stability and flexibility: The effects of blockchain adoption on supply chain resilience
Abstract: The study explores the impact of blockchain adoption on a focal firm's financial stability and operational flexibility in the supply chain. Results show that while it increases customer financial stability, it also boosts supplier and customer flexibility.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109671

16. Why do manufacturers launch virtual NFT products? The role of aspirational inventory levels
Abstract: The study explores why manufacturers choose to launch virtual non-fungible tokens (NFTs) based on their inventory levels. It suggests that firms with excess inventories may use NFTs as marketing tools, while those with low inventories may adopt slack search strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109673

17. Strategic peril of sustainable logistics innovations under channel co-opetition
Abstract: This paper examines the impact of sustainable logistics on logistics service providers (LSPs) and logistics service integrators (LSIs). It suggests that sustainable logistics can enhance competitiveness but may not reduce environmental impact, even under endogenous service pricing. However, conditions can be found for coordinating economic and environmental sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109643

18. Designing profit-maximizing omnichannel distribution networks for high responsiveness
Abstract: The study proposes a responsive omnichannel distribution network design problem, focusing on urban fulfillment centers and omnistores. The model optimizes delivery service offers, capturing customer preferences and determining the number and location of UFCs and omnistores.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109636

19. The power of Robotic Mobile Fulfilment Systems — A sensitivity analysis
Abstract: This study explores the optimization of the Robotic Mobile Fulfilment System (RMFS) in retail logistics, focusing on the interaction of parameters like stock keeping units (SKUs), average order size, and incoming orders. It reveals that SKU dispersion significantly impacts performance and resource utilization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109641

International Review of Financial Analysis (Vol. 104.1)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-review-of-financial-analysis/vol/104/part/PA

01. Digital finance and sustainable development of commercial banks; insights from listed commercial banks
Abstract: Digital finance significantly enhances sustainable growth of listed commercial banks in Shanghai and Shenzhen, China, through improved business performance and risk management, particularly in regions with higher marketization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104209

02. Dynamic relationship between tax reputation, digital transformation, and corporate tax compliance in financial markets
Abstract: This study analyzes the relationship between tax reputation and digital transformation in shaping corporate tax compliance behavior in China's non-financial A-share listed companies, finding that enhanced tax reputation and digital transformation positively influence compliance.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104258

03. Sustainability arbitrage pricing of ESG derivatives
Abstract: The study introduces a new ESG derivative pricing model, focusing on sustainability arbitrage from ESG components. It examines its usefulness in practice, focusing on mean-reverting properties of ESG asset prices. The model generates tight price boundaries, symmetric information holding of ES risk, and reasonable upper limits in ES risk premiums.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104177

04. Firm complexity and credit ratings
Abstract: The study reveals a significant negative relationship between firm complexity and credit ratings, with a weaker effect in transparent, better-governed firms and more pronounced during high policy uncertainty.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104267

05. Effects of artificial intelligence in the modern business: Client artificial intelligence application and audit quality
Abstract: The study examines the impact of AI applications on financial statement audits in Chinese firms, finding that AI implementation improves audit quality, increases internal control, and reduces audit lags and fees, enhancing operational efficiency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104271

06. Impact of carbon prices on household behaviors in housing transactions
Abstract: The 2018 Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act in Canada impacts sellers' and buyers' housing transactions, with increased carbon-price awareness leading to higher listing prices and longer selling times.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104222

07. Military experience and mortgage stress

Abstract: Military service significantly increases mortgage stress among veterans, possibly due to mental health deterioration and unemployment, with effects attenuated for younger households and college-educated individuals.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104237

08. Risk connectedness and portfolios between fossil energy, new energy and environmental governance markets

Abstract: The study analyzes risk spillover relationships in fossil energy, new energy, and environmental governance markets using TVP-VAR time-frequency method and high-frequency data. It reveals intricate mechanisms, continuous and jump risks, structural imbalances, and long-term memory.The study analyzes risk spillover relationships in fossil energy, new energy, and environmental governance markets using TVP-VAR time-frequency method and high-frequency data. It reveals intricate mechanisms, continuous and jump risks, structural imbalances, and long-term memory.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104234

09. Religion, places of worship, and individual risk-taking in China

Abstract: Religious beliefs in China influence investment decisions, with Buddhism, Islam, Catholic, Taoism, and Protestantism having riskier and risk-neutral worship locations, respectively.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104250

10. From crypto to NFTs: Identifying the new wave of digital investors

Abstract: This paper investigates whether NFT investors are a distinct group within the crypto investment sphere. Results show NFT owners are younger, have lower education, and have higher cryptocurrency knowledge. No significant gender differences exist, but those in the crypto sphere, yield farming, or crypto derivatives are more likely to own NFTs.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104172

11. Forecasting China's precious metal futures volatility: GBRT models and time-model dimension combination of Tree SHAP

Abstract: The study evaluates machine learning models for forecasting Shanghai gold and silver futures' Realized Volatility using feature variables. Gradient Boosting Regression Trees outperform other models, and the discounted mean squared prediction error (DMSPE) method enhances predictive performance.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104249

12. Beyond borders: Asset price reaction to ESG incidents at home and abroad

Abstract: The study explores asset price reactions to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) incidents globally. Findings show that environmental incidents generally lead to a downward movement in stocks and bonds, with governance-related news triggering a negative reaction. Geographical, linguistic, and economic factors influence market responses.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104246

13. Optimal shrinkage of means in the Markowitz model

Abstract: This paper demonstrates portfolio optimization with low volatility and higher out-of-sample Sharpe ratio by shrinking averages and minimizing mean square error. This method optimizes decision variables estimation error, making it part of the predict-and-optimize approach.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104136

14. Can the digital economy enhance enterprises' breakthrough innovation?

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between digital economy advancements and breakthrough innovation in Chinese A-share listed firms. Findings show that DE enhances INNOVI by improving resource accessibility, while MGM and OR strengthen innovation outcomes.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104269

15. How do prestigious CEOs change corporate ESG initiatives?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of award-winning CEOs on corporate ESG performance in China, finding that prestigious CEOs improve ESG outcomes, with financial constraints and media coverage as key mediators. This effect is more pronounced in non-state-owned enterprises and high-tech firms.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104273

16. The benefits of downside risk reduction through coinsurance

Abstract: The study explores the benefits of downside risk reduction through coinsurance in multi-segment firms. It reveals that these firms realize larger debt-related coinsurance benefits, lower debt costs, and higher leverage. Coinsurance is costly for shareholders and doesn't affect the Working Capital Expenditure (WACC). The impact varies with financial constraints.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104265

17. Can political connections promote corporate social responsibility? Evidence from targeted poverty alleviation programs

Abstract: This study examines the impact of political connections on corporate social responsibility for poverty alleviation, revealing that political connections encourage enterprises to fulfill their social responsibilities by easing financing constraints and increasing government subsidies, particularly for non-state-owned firms.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104264

18. Oil supply and U.S.-China tensions: A multinational perspective

Abstract: The study examines the impact of U.S.-China tensions on global crude oil supply in industrialized countries, revealing a nonlinear and asymmetric impact, with Canada and the U.S. experiencing the most significant effects.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104278

19. Can industry competition stimulate enterprises ESG performance?

Abstract: The article examines the impact of industry rivalry on firms' ESG scores from 2011-2023, revealing that intensified competition can improve corporate ESG performance. Factors like ownership structure, industry type, and enterprise size also influence ESG outcomes.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104274

20. Does digital finance alter the leverage decision of firms? Evidence from China

Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of digital finance on leverage dynamics in China, finding that firms with less external finance capability tend to increase leverage, while foreign firms have a lower incentive to increase debt intensity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104251

21. Official environmental credit evaluation and corporate debt concentration

Abstract: Debt concentration affects firms' capital structure and financial flexibility. Official environmental credit evaluations influence financing relationships and debt management strategies. Good evaluations lead to a dispersed debt structure, especially in risky markets.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104268

22. Digital economy and urban green transformation
Abstract: The study explores the digital economy's impact on green transformation in China, using provincial-level data from 2012-2023. Results show direct effects, such as energy efficiency and production optimization, and indirect effects through information and technology development. The study emphasizes inter-regional collaboration.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104286

23. Impact of family business identity on green innovation: The moderating role of family culture
Abstract: Family business identity negatively impacts green innovation in China, limiting proactive engagement due to resource pressures and a family culture emphasizing restricted socioemotional wealth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104276

24. Investor–firm interactions *versus* investor–investor interactions: Which enhances investor learning better?
Abstract: The study suggests that investor-firm interactions positively impact investor learning, while investor-investor interactions negatively. Improving market information, corporate disclosure practices, and investor protection can enhance learning.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104285

25. Venture capital intervention and intelligent empowerment: Drivers of corporate green innovation
Abstract: The study reveals that venture capital involvement significantly promotes digital-intelligence transformation in enterprises, enhancing operational optimization and green innovation capabilities, with larger enterprise scale playing a critical role.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104272

26. Analysing art as a safe-haven asset in times of crisis
Abstract: The study explores the hedging and safe-haven properties of art investments compared to traditional financial assets during financial crises, finding a near-zero correlation with the S&P 500 and unique diversification opportunities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104194

27. Manufacturing enterprise digital transformation, financial flexibility, and financial risk—Evidence from China
Abstract: The study analyzes financial flexibility in Chinese manufacturing companies from 2007-2023, finding that firms with financial flexibility can mitigate digital transformation risks, particularly among private and small firms, and improve enterprise performance, offering valuable insights for risk management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104279

28. The spillover effect of customer executives' environmental background on suppliers' green innovation
Abstract: This study explores the impact of customer executives' environmental background on suppliers' green innovation in Chinese A-listed companies. Results show that environmental background promotes exploratory and exploitative green innovation, facilitating optimal supply and demand matching.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104284

29. Do climate risks impede green innovation?

Abstract: This study reveals that climate risk negatively impacts green innovation in emerging markets, with financing constraints, operational solvency, and public awareness being key channels. State-owned enterprises underperform, while non-SOEs show greater adaptive capacity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104295

30. In government-supported academic institutions we trust: Enterprise postdoctoral programmes and stock liquidity

Abstract: The study reveals that China's government-backed enterprise postdoctoral programmes significantly improve stock liquidity in listed firms, particularly in highly competitive industries and less-developed regions, fostering investor confidence.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104289

31. Household aging, commercial insurance participation, and risky asset allocation

Abstract: This study explores the impact of aging on investment behavior in Chinese financial markets, revealing that demographic influences are context-dependent and influenced by risk preferences and financial literacy, necessitating policy responses to enhance risk management tools.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104291

32. Information content and sentiment: the role of environmental disclosure in stock price crash risk

Abstract: The study explores the impact of environmental disclosure on stock price crash risk among listed companies. It reveals that increased sentiment intensity increases risk, while content reduces it. The findings provide insights for improving environmental management.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104294

33. Climate change and the rise of shadow banking: A global analysis

Abstract: Climate change impacts global economic stability and financial sector development. Climate vulnerability leads to a decline in traditional banking assets and expansion of shadow banking activities. This compensatory dynamic is most pronounced in developed countries, requiring regulatory scrutiny for financial stability.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104275

34. The impact of supply chain international embedment on ESG performance: Evidence from China

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of international supply chains on corporate ESG performance in emerging economies. It finds that firms with major foreign customers improve their ESG ratings, with suppliers responding to customer requirements and benefiting from collaborative efforts.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104292

35. Can implementing the new securities law mitigate corporate financial resource mismatch?

Abstract: Implementing the new Securities Law can significantly reduce enterprises' financial resource mismatch, promoting economic health development by reducing financial constraints, strengthening corporate governance, and improving internal control quality.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104270

36. Faster financing or higher valuation: A difficult choice for the founders from good universities

Abstract: This study challenges the traditional belief that top university alumni have better financing performance, suggesting that founders must balance faster financing with higher valuations.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104287

37. Corporate insider trading and extreme weather events: Evidence from tropical storms in the US

Abstract: The study explores how insiders exploit their informational advantage in the US, revealing that they process meteorological forecasts more efficiently and have superior private information advantages compared to general investors.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104283

38. ESG-integration investment strategy for TDFs with a multi-objective dynamic programming

Abstract: This paper presents a multi-objective dynamic model for ESG integration in Target Date Funds (TDFs) investment strategies, focusing on expected return, variance, and ESG score. The model optimizes ESG, incorporating human capital and inflation-linked bonds, and offers insights for fund managers.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104262

39. Digital finance and new quality productive force of enterprise: Based on the analysis of enterprise industrial and commercial big data

Abstract: This study explores the impact of digital finance on Chinese enterprises, revealing its significant contribution to high-quality productive forces, varying across regions and industries, and peaking after a year.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104303

40. Physical vs. Transition climate risks: Asymmetric effects on stock return predictability

Abstract: Physical climate risk significantly predicts stock returns, while transition risk has insignificant forecasting ability. This asymmetry highlights the importance of incorporating physical climate risk into equity return forecasting models.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104266

41. Investors' opinion divergence, uncertainty resolution and market reactions to earnings news: Evidence from social media

Abstract: The study uses social media to measure opinion divergence among retail investors, finding that higher divergence correlates with lower price sensitivity to earnings surprises, and affecting firms with higher costs.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104277

42. Stock returns and macroeconomic uncertainty

Abstract: This paper reviews uncertainty measures and their asset pricing implications in U.S. stock returns, focusing on survey-based uncertainty. It reveals a negative relationship between uncertainty and future returns over long investment horizons.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104263

43. Board gender diversity and accounting conservatism

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between women on corporate boards and accounting conservatism, using a difference-in-differences regression model and firms appointing women for the first time.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104309

44. Can cryptocurrency or gold rescue BRICS stocks amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict?
Abstract: The study explores if cryptocurrency markets provide more resilient safe haven properties than gold for BRICS stock markets from 2013-2024. It uses a novel Crypto index and investigates the Russia-Ukraine conflict's impact on these assets. Results show limited time-invariant causality.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104321

45. Predicting credit risk in SCF: A novel framework with explainable GraphSAGE based on network integration
Abstract: The study uses three enterprise networks to predict credit risk in supply chain finance using the explainable GraphSAGE model. The model outperforms baseline models and identifies financial indicators impacting predictions, offering valuable insights.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104305

46. Fault-tolerance and error-correction mechanisms and mergers and acquisitions of state-owned enterprises: Evidence from China
Abstract: The study examines the impact of fault-tolerance and error-correction mechanisms (FEMs) on state-owned enterprises' mergers and acquisitions, revealing that FEMs significantly promote M&As, improve long-term accounting and market performance, and shape investment strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104306

47. From government subsidies to media attention: A study of corporate environmental protection investment strategies driven by these two factors
Abstract: The article examines the relationship between government subsidies and corporate environmental protection investment in 4319 listed companies from 2010-2022. It concludes that government subsidies positively impact environmental investment and may enhance it by promoting media attention.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104319

48. Leveraged buyouts in Spain: Organic growth or industry consolidation?
Abstract: Leveraged buyouts in Spain are accelerating industry consolidation without visible improvements in operating performance or long-term value creation, according to a study examining Spanish firms acquired in such deals.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104216

49. Artificial intelligence and green transformation of manufacturing enterprises
Abstract: This study examines the impact of AI adoption on green transformation (GT) in Chinese manufacturing companies. Results show that AI adoption significantly promotes GT, driven by improvements in environmental, social, governance, information transparency, media attention, and executives.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104330

50. Biodiversity risk or climate risk? Which factor affects corporate ESG rating divergence
Abstract: The study reveals that firm-level biodiversity risk exposure significantly mitigates corporate ESG rating divergence, particularly in Chinese listed firms, by enhancing ESG disclosure and transparency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104302

51. Chasing ESG performance: How methodologies shape outcomes

Abstract: The study explores how methodological choices can introduce distortions in ESG scores, focusing on Refinitiv ESG data. It reveals that data aggregation and percentile ranking can artificially inflate top-ranked companies' scores, obscuring actual sustainability improvements.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104239

52. From marketing to manpower: Impact of advertising expenditures on employment

Abstract: The study explores the impact of advertising expenditures on corporate employment levels in Chinese listed firms, revealing that advertising positively affects employment by reducing financial constraints, increasing production scale, and reinforcing brand value.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104333

53. Local government debt and corporate stock liquidity: Evidence from China

Abstract: This study examines the impact of local government debt on corporate stock liquidity in Chinese A-share listed firms. Results show that debt expansion reduces stock liquidity, particularly among private, small, and financing-constrained firms.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104318

54. The nonlinear impact of firms' ESG disclosures on analysts' earnings forecast accuracy

Abstract: ESG disclosures by firms can signal sustainable development capabilities to capital markets, but excessive disclosure can lead to excessive investment and operational risks. A nonlinear approach shows a U-shaped effect on analyst earnings forecast accuracy, with media attention mediating this relationship.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104332

55. Executive retirement plan freezes and firm policies

Abstract: This study explores the determinants and consequences of SERP freezes, revealing that firms freeze SERPs due to power dynamics, talent retention concerns, and risk-shifting behavior.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104328

56. Data element marketization and corporate investment efficiency: Evidence from China

Abstract: Data element marketization in the digital economy significantly enhances corporate investment efficiency by intensifying market competition, alleviating financing constraints, and improving management efficiency. This effect is more pronounced in regions with better corporate governance, technological intensity, and digital economy attention.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104329

57. Strengthening of financial regulation and financial enterprise risk-taking: Analysis based on threshold effects, subindustry heterogeneity, and the moderating role of firm size

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between financial regulation and risk-taking behavior in financial enterprises, finding that stronger regulation generally enhances risk-taking capacity, with firm size playing a key moderating factor.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104296

58. The asymmetric effects of European carbon emission trading system on European stock market returns: The moderating role of oil price uncertainty

Abstract: The study examines the impact of EU-ETS and oil price uncertainty on European equity market returns, revealing asymmetric spillovers and asymmetric correlations. It suggests reallocating funds to EU-ETS-influenced stock markets for optimal gains. However, short-term negative OPU effects are observed across all economies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104324

59. Can government green subsidies improve corporate labor income share?

Abstract: The study reveals that government green subsidies significantly increase labor income share among firms in China, particularly in nonstate-owned enterprises, manufacturing sectors, and firms with higher financial constraints.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104340

60. Impact of financial decentralisation on industrial structure upgrading: From the coordination perspective of fiscal decentralisation

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between fiscal decentralisation, financial decentralisation, and industrial structure upgrading, finding that financial decentralisation positively impacts industrial structure advancement and rationalisation, with spillover effects.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104301

61. Impact of political connections on constructing a unified national market: Evidence from inter-regional capital flows

Abstract: Political connections in China impact inter-regional investment, reducing it and slowing its construction. Factors like lack of cross-provincial tenure, high fiscal deficits, and unemployment increase the negative impact. This study provides insights for a unified national market.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104331

62. The financial life cycle of European SMEs before, during and after crisis periods. What is the role of a country's financial system?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of firm age on SMEs' debt policies in 28 European countries, examining whether this effect is influenced by economic crises. Results show that pre-crisis debt usage decreases, while during crises, it weakens. The study highlights the importance of robust financial institutions during difficult periods.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104342

63. 50 shades of dark green: The nexus of narcissistic leadership and corporate greenwashing

Abstract: The study reveals that CEO narcissism increases corporate greenwashing practices, particularly when they engage in CSR initiatives and use financial leverage, underscoring the need for stronger governance and transparency measures.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104220

64. CEO war trauma and corporate tax avoidance

Abstract: The study reveals that war-traumatized CEOs tend to avoid corporate tax, with lower levels observed in firms with higher foreign investor ownership and award-winning CEOs.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104343

65. Generosity under environmental pressure: Climate change exposure and corporate philanthropy

Abstract: The study reveals that climate change exposure significantly influences Chinese firms' corporate philanthropy, particularly among small, young, non-state-owned enterprises, and firms with higher equity incentives, thereby mitigating external pressures.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104336

66. Digital finance, rural E-commerce development and consumption upgrading

Abstract: The study examines how rural e-commerce and digital finance promote consumption upgrading, revealing that e-commerce demonstration policies significantly enhance consumption in rural households, particularly in regions with lower economic development.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104351

67. National board heterogeneity versus firm risk in times of war: Evidence from the Crimean crisis

Abstract: The study explores the impact of national board heterogeneity on firm risk in non-financial companies post-Crimea annexation. It reveals that diverse boards offer broader perspectives but also increase risk. The findings could be useful for corporate governance and risk management during geopolitical crises.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104290

68. Can government environmental audit improve green innovation?

Abstract: The implementation of a government environmental audit (GEA) in China leads to increased green innovation outcomes in heavy-polluting firms, with the effects stronger in regions with strong career incentives, low marketization, and competitive industries.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104334

69. From endowed trust to earned trust: Firms located in trusted regions

Abstract: Trust earned by firms in trusted regions positively impacts environmental and social commitment, decreasing misconduct and providing resources, but weakens when corporate governance or local legal environment is strong.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104252

70. Climate policy uncertainty and green total factor energy efficiency: Does the green finance matter?

Abstract: The study reveals that climate policy uncertainty negatively impacts green total factor energy efficiency (GTFEE), while green finance (GF) moderates this effect. AI development also moderates the relationship, especially in uncertain policy environments.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104293

71. What is the causal relationship among geopolitical risk, financial development, and energy transition ? Evidence from 25 OECD countries

Abstract: The study examines the causality between geopolitical risk, financial development, and energy transition in OECD countries. Results show short-term impacts in low-income countries, long-term effects in high-income countries, and emphasize the need for global coordination and sustainable energy policies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104288

72. Does political risk exacerbate climate risk? Firm-level evidence

Abstract: Machine-learning-based measures reveal a link between political and climate risks in US firms, with higher political risk increasing susceptibility to climate risk, while managerial ability reduces it.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104282

73. Impact of digital finance on corporate ESG

Abstract: The study examines the impact of digital finance on environmental, social, and corporate governance in Chinese A-share listed companies, finding a significant positive effect. It recommends policy recommendations for further integration.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104259

74. Gender and ESG investing: Same behavior but different motivations

Abstract: Gender does not significantly influence ESG investing behavior in French investors. Women endorse sustainability criteria for discrimination, increasing socially responsible investing. Conversely, women's weaker interest in environmental challenges decreases ESG exposure. Segmenting ESG products based on gender preferences could improve adoption.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104327

75. Greening the retail banking industry: Evidence from German bank account consumers

Abstract: The study reveals that self-efficacy and willingness to pay for sustainability are key determinants of adopting sustainable bank accounts, with five consumer clusters with varying adoption levels, emphasizing the need for targeted industry and policy responses.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104326

76. Does foreign culture affect corporate cash holdings?

Abstract: The study examines the influence of foreign culture on Chinese listed companies' cash holdings from 2002 to 2022. Results show firms with Western cultural values maintain higher cash holdings due to increased innovation and dividend payouts. However, firm size and leverage diminish this positive effect, especially in competitive industries and Confucian-influenced firms.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104280

77. Climate risks and financial stability: Evidence from China

Abstract: Climate risks, triggered by extreme events, significantly increase regional financial risk in China. The transmission mechanism involves the real economy and finance, forming a complex network. Regions with developed economies and high insurance coverage resist climate risks.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104307

78. Bank information rents and loan pricing: How U.S. banks extract higher spreads than European banks

Abstract: The paper explores the global loan pricing disparity between the U.S. and European markets, revealing that bank information rents drive higher interest rate spreads, despite competitive lending environments.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104345

79. Source control or end-of-pipe treatment: How green finance policy impacts enterprise carbon intensity

Abstract: The study examines the impact of green finance on enterprise carbon intensity in China, revealing that while green finance increases attention and reduces financing costs, it does not effectively control emissions at the source.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104323

80. In the swirl of rumors: Corporate rumors and analyst forecast dispersion

Abstract: Corporate rumors significantly increase analyst forecast dispersion, amplifying media disagreement and increasing information uncertainty, particularly in firms with higher operational uncertainty, information opacity, and lower media ethics.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104346

European Research on Management and Business Economics (Vol. 31.2)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-research-on-management-and-business-economics/vol/31/issue/2

01. Does organization-based self-esteem moderate the relationships between abusive supervision and work outcomes? The threatened egotism perspective

Abstract: This study found that organization-based self-esteem moderates the relationship between abusive supervision and work outcomes, with stronger relationships for employees with higher self-esteem.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100274

02. The influence of eco-innovation on high-performing firms: The dynamics of productivity in the context of circular economy

Abstract: The study examines the impact of eco-innovation on firm performance in a circular economy, finding that firms with high environmental awareness and reduced material and energy consumption are more productive.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100275

03. Knowledge donation, hoarding, and hiding behaviors of high performers: Mediation role of deviant silence

Abstract: High-performance punishment in IT organizations negatively impacts knowledge behaviors like hoarding and hiding, but not knowledge donation. Deviant silence mediates the relationship, indicating that punishment's impact is only significant until employees engage in deviant silence.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100276

04. The role of AI as an unconventional salesperson in consumer buying decisions, satisfaction and happiness

Abstract: The study found that trust, credibility, and versatility in AI significantly motivate consumers to adopt it in online retail, enhancing satisfaction and happiness, despite the lack of privacy/security and UI/UX drivers.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100278

05. The association between technology group, working from home behaviour and preferred communication tools in disruptive times: A micro and small enterprise perspective

Abstract: The study examines the impact of digital technologies on working from home (WFH) practices in micro and small enterprises (MSEs) during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. It reveals that pioneers implemented more WFH arrangements and used ICTs more extensively.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100280

06. Brand activism: Research trends and cluster analysis

Abstract: This paper explores brand activism, a strategic alignment of corporate identities with societal values, using a structured approach. It identifies four main topics: Corporate Social Responsibility, Social Media, Brand Equity, and Authenticity. It emphasizes the importance of integrating brand activism into corporate strategies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100279

07. Military experience and entrepreneurship: An imprinting perspective

Abstract: Military experience negatively impacts entrepreneurship by promoting stability, risk tolerance, and limited innovation, with age moderated by accumulation of social capital.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100281

08. Unravelling the complex link between managers' disclosure of abnormal tone and opportunistic behaviour

Abstract: The study explores the link between abnormal disclosure tone and opportunistic behavior in managerial accounting, revealing a correlation between positive earnings management, financial leverage, and accounting conservatism, suggesting the need for companies to mitigate risks.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100277

09. Innovative governance for the future: Will gender diversity on boards enhance business performance in the European insurance industry?

Abstract: The study reveals that increasing female representation on boards in European insurers can improve performance by 0.33%, 3%, and 1%, respectively, while a quota does not significantly impact performance. This highlights the importance of gender equality policies in management.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100283

10. Consumer preferences for super app services: E-commerce, social media, and banking dominate

Abstract: This study analyzes consumer preferences for super apps in Germany, identifying five clusters: Urban Explorers, Efficiency Experts, Versatile Majority, Digital Enthusiasts, and Golden Triangle. Findings suggest providers should strategically integrate highly demanded services for effective use.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2025.100284

International Economics (Vol. 182)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-economics/vol/182/suppl/C

01. The impact of the U.S. Covid-19 response on remittance flows to emerging markets and developing economies

Abstract: This paper examines the response of remittance flows to U.S.-specific shocks during the Covid-19 pandemic. It finds that remittance flows into emerging markets decline sharply in response to U.S. unemployment shocks, but recover quickly after one to two months.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100580

02. Gauging the level of dynamic between climate policy and foreign aid in Vietnam

Abstract: The study investigates the relationship between foreign aid and climate policy in Vietnam from 2000 to 2021. Results show a two-way relationship, with foreign aid being the main net receiver of shocks. The findings help promote climate policy efficiency.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100589

03. Exploring the impact of economic, climate, and energy policy uncertainty on the Environmental Kuznets Curve: International evidence

Abstract: This study investigates the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) and its impact on economic growth, examining economic, climate, and energy policies. It examines the persistence of the EKC, moderating effects, and sample heterogeneity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100592

04. Do natural disasters translate into trade disasters?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of natural disasters on agricultural trade in 187 countries from 1991-2019. Results show that droughts, landslides, and insect infestations disrupt trade, while floods and storms positively influence trade. Severe disasters have a more significant impact in developing countries.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100581

05. Floating exchange rate efficiency: Grouping patterns and pandemic impacts

Abstract: The study examines global floating exchange rates' efficiency from 2004 to 2022, revealing a temporary shift in efficiency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It identifies two distinct groups of currencies and their corresponding efficiency reactions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100591

06. Food, harvesting and interest rate nexus: Quantile investigation about dependencies and spillover

Abstract: The study explores the impact of food, harvesting, and interest rates on global food security. It finds that food, meat, harvest, and sugar are net shock receivers, while cereals, dairy, and vegetable oils act as net emitters. The study suggests that connectedness is weaker at Q0.5, providing insights for optimal resource allocation during high interest rates.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100593

07. How much debt is too much? Debt-growth dynamics in commodity-dependent and non-commodity-dependent developing economies

Abstract: The study explores debt-growth dynamics in commodity-exporting and non-commodity-exporting developing countries, revealing distinct debt thresholds. It highlights the role of institutions, capital investment, and trade openness in mitigating debt's negative effects on growth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100597

08. Trade costs in services: Firm survival, firm growth and implied changes in employment

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of trade cost changes on job creation and destruction in Austrian service firms, finding that falling costs led to 35,000 net job creations, accounting for 17.6% of job creations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100594

09. Does trade openness promote financial development in Sub-Saharan Africa?

Abstract: This paper re-examines trade openness's impact on financial development in Sub-Saharan Africa, finding that it increases financial development and improves financial institutions and markets, indicating simultaneous trade and capital account liberalization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100590

10. Do international capital flows discourage labour productivity in the Caribbean? An empirical investigation of Jamaica

Abstract: The study explores the impact of remittances, foreign direct investment (FDI), and open deprivation (ODA) on Jamaica's labour productivity. Results show that remittances can negatively affect productivity, with aggregate wage, labor force participation, and GDP being plausible channels.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100595

11. Monetary policy effects on freight rates of dry bulk vessels

Abstract: Monetary policy shocks significantly impact dry bulk vessel freight rates, with vessels of largest capacity experiencing a sharp decrease and consistent increase towards peak points.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100596

12. The macroeconomic effects of public sector efficiency in advanced economies

Abstract: The paper analyzes public sector efficiency in 30 advanced economies from 2000-2021, finding that increased efficiency lowers public debt, enhances sustainability, increases labor productivity, and boosts private investment, despite robustness checks.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100600

13. Leveraging global value chains for innovation: the case of SMEs
Abstract: The study explores the link between global value chains (GVC) participation and firms' innovation, focusing on SMEs with structural disadvantages. It uses data from the World Bank Enterprise Surveys and examines the impact of GVC participation on product and process innovation, as well as its moderating effect on SMEs' innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100599

European Economic Review (Vol. 177)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-economic-review/vol/177/suppl/C

01. Asymmetric information and the securitization of SME loans
Abstract: The study examines informational asymmetries in the securitization market for SMEs, revealing information frictions, higher unconditional quality of securitized loans, and the importance of adverse selection and moral hazard.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105053

02. Supply shocks, employment gap, and monetary policy
Abstract: Monetary policy should respond to supply shocks through inflation and employment stabilization, considering labor force entry and exit in a standard model with staggered price- and wage-setting.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105049

03. The short-run employment effects of public infrastructure investment
Abstract: The study explores the stimulus effects of permanent public investment expansion, revealing that it improves long-run productivity and increases short-term employment through an anticipation effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105046

04. Know thy enemy: Information acquisition in contests
Abstract: This paper explores the incentives and consequences of acquiring information about rivals in winner-take-all contests, highlighting the potential for both players to benefit from accurate information.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105051

05. Credibility gains from central bank communication with the public
Abstract: Boosting central bank credibility among the public is challenging, but providing explanations about monetary policy can boost perceived price stability, even during inflation increases.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105069

06. Taxes and gender equality: The incidence of the 'tampon tax'
Abstract: The study examines the price and unit-sales effects of a permanent reduction in Germany's tampon tax on feminine hygiene products, suggesting it could effectively address "period poverty".
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105054

07. Running the risk: Immunity and mobility in response to a pandemic
Abstract: Non-pharmaceutical interventions' effectiveness depends on individuals' social behavior response to infection risk. Geographic variation in COVID-19 exposure during the first wave suggests immunity effect, with mobility and mortality patterns varying across municipalities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105057

08. Endogenous business cycles with small and large firms

Abstract: Large firms' market power rises due to technology for producing multiple products, interacting with competitors, and generating heterogeneous markup dynamics. Animal spirits influence US business cycles.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105058

09. Job separation shocks, costly vacancy creation and job rationing

Abstract: The paper highlights the importance of accurately assessing the roles of matching frictions and job rationing in U.S. unemployment, highlighting the need for a model that accurately reproduces the observed decrease in labor market tightness following job separation shocks.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105004

10. IMF programs and borrowing costs does size matter?

Abstract: The study reveals that IMF programs, if approved, reduce borrowing costs by 72 basis points, with program size playing a significant role, especially in ex-post programs during crises.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105070

11. AI innovation and the labor share in European regions

Abstract: The paper explores how AI development impacts income distribution, contributing to regional income inequality. It finds that for every doubling of AI innovation, labor share declines, primarily impacting high- and medium-skill workers.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105043

12. Repeated contests with commitment types

Abstract: In symmetric equilibrium, rational contestants fight all-in early to intimidate rivals. Differences exist between periods with multiple contestants maintaining an all-in look, with aggregate efforts exceeding per-period prize.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105055

13. Monetary policy in the euro area: Active or passive?

Abstract: The study uses a medium-scale DSGE model to test for indeterminacy in monetary policy in the euro area, finding that monetary policy stabilizes inflation and prevents self-fulfilling expectations.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105050

14. Modelling singularities in macroevolution

Abstract: The study presents a theory of combinatorial innovation, a unified framework for understanding macroevolutionary dynamics, which often reveals sudden, explosive surges in systems, highlighting the importance of considering these singularities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105052

15. Green stocks and monetary policy shocks: Evidence from Europe

Abstract: Higher global interest rates may delay the low-carbon transition, but brown firms are more negatively affected than green firms, suggesting higher interest rates may not skew investment away from a sustainable transition.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105044

International Tax and Public Finance (Vol. 32.4)

https://link.springer.com/journal/10797/volumes-and-issues/32-4

01. The marginal value of public funds: a brief guide and application to tax policy

Abstract: This paper explores the Marginal Value of Public Funds (MVPF) and its application in tax policy evaluation. It bridges the gap between traditional methods, highlights the link between MVPF and tax policy, critically discusses empirical quantification, and explores distributional considerations.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09860-x

02. Who's on (the 1040) first? Determinants and consequences of spouses' name order on joint returns

Abstract: In 2020, opposite-sex married couples filed joint returns with the male name first, down from 97.3% in 1996. This is due to factors like income distribution, age, and higher-earning spouse. However, gender norms limit the influence of age and earnings on name order. Without gender norms, the probability of the male name first is 27 percentage points lower.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09876-3

03. The specific indirect effect of IRS audits

Abstract: This paper estimates the specific indirect effect of IRS audits on taxpayers and the general population, using longitudinal taxpayer data from 2013-2017. It suggests allocating resources within audit programs to maximize overall return on enforcement resources.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09866-5

04. Characteristics and responses of winners in the Greek tax lottery

Abstract: The Greek tax lottery, promoting electronic payments, favors high-income taxpayers and self-employed individuals, leading to increased electronic consumption. The lottery's draw results suggest ticket ceilings can reduce prize concentration.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09872-7

05. Working less for longer: unintended effects of longevity adjustment of retirement age

Abstrac: The study reveals that broadening labour supply through longevity adjustment may decrease intensive labor supply, depending on pension system design, impacting fiscal and macroeconomic responses to an ageing population.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09862-9

06. The impact of a European unemployment benefit scheme on labour supply and income distribution

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of a European unemployment insurance scheme on labour supply and income distribution in Eurozone countries, revealing that the response varies across countries and depends on the scheme design.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09864-7

07. Taxpayer response to greater progressivity: evidence from personal income tax reform in Uganda

Abstract: This paper evaluates Uganda's 2012-2013 personal income tax reform, which increased the top tax rate by 10 percentage points. It finds limited support for behavioral reactions, but top-income workers report lower incomes post-reform.

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09861-w

08. Digitalization of tax collection and enterprises' social security compliance

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of tax collection digitalization on enterprises' social security compliance using the Golden Tax Project Phase III in China, finding that it improves social insurance participation and increases revenue.
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09867-4

09. Natural resource revenues and double taxation treaties in developing countries: insights from a network centrality approach

Abstract: The study examines the impact of double taxation treaties on resource revenue mobilization in 91 resource-rich countries, finding a negative relationship between DTT centrality and mobilization.
https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10797-024-09870-9