



**GIFT**

GULATI INSTITUTE OF  
FINANCE AND TAXATION

*An Autonomous Institution of Government of Kerala*

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**Journal of Economics (Vol. 145.3)**

<https://link.springer.com/journal/712/volumes-and-issues/145-3>

**01. Great expectations: a tale of two transitions—a survey of the evidence on expectations in transition economies**

**Abstract:** Over a quarter of the world's population lives in transition economies transitioning from central planning to market-based coordination. These transitions involve complex economic and institutional changes, with strategic complementarities. Expectations play a key role in equilibrium selection. This paper reviews empirical literature on transition economies, providing comprehensive evidence on agents' subjective perceptions of transition paths.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00712-025-00907-z>

**02. Can checks and balances discipline anti-pandering politicians?**

**Abstract:** This paper argues that politicians are motivated by anti-pandering behavior to appear competent, which prevents efficient policy choices and increases the likelihood of incompetent politicians being re-elected. The separation of powers encourages anti-pandering, but the judicial power can reduce it by increasing sanctions. The paper also discusses the correction and replacement effects on social welfare, with the latter being negative when harsh sanctions discourage anti-pandering.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00712-025-00902-4>

**03. Money, child quantity-quality tradeoff, growth and welfare in a Schumpeterian model with status-seeking in human capital**

**Abstract:** The paper posits that monetary expansion increases fertility and education time when human capital is strong, but decreases production and R&D work time. This growth rate may offset the decrease in technology growth. However, without human capital, monetary expansion leads to a quantity-quality tradeoff for children, with growth decreasing and welfare inverted-U.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00712-025-00901-5>

**Journal of Public Economics (Vol. 248)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-public-economics/vol/248/suppl/C>

**01. Parenthood and the gender gap in commuting**

**Abstract:** Childbirth increases commuting costs and makes it difficult for both parents to work far from home. Norwegian data reveals a divergence in commuting behavior after

childbirth, exposing mothers to concentrated, suburban labor markets with fewer job opportunities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105371>

## **02. The sectoral origins of heterogeneous spending multipliers**

**Abstract:** The aggregate spending multiplier depends on the sectoral origin of government purchases. The response is larger when spending originates in sectors with low markup, high labor intensity, and downstream in the supply chain. A calibrated multi-sector model of the U.S. economy demonstrates how differences in sectoral composition lead to large variation in the spending multiplier, with federal defense spending concentrated in upstream manufacturing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105404>

## **03. Does the prospect of upward mobility undermine support for redistribution?**

**Abstract:** The research suggests that despite economic inequality in the US, many Americans oppose redistributive policies due to overconfidence in upward mobility prospects. The study suggests that people's ideological stances are tolerant of economic inequality and oppose redistribution, independent of their private economic interests.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105418>

## **04. Tournament-style political competition and local protectionism: Theory and evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study suggests that regional competition in authoritarian regimes leads to biased resource allocations, with local politicians allocating fewer contracts and firms investing less in competing cities, resulting in inefficient local protectionism.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105421>

## **05. The employment effects of a means-tested guaranteed income policy**

**Abstract:** A randomized controlled trial in Barcelona found that a guaranteed income policy for low-income families reduced their employment by 22% after two years. The study suggests that the effects are driven by care duties, suggesting labor substitution.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105420>

## **06. The impact of economic opportunity on criminal behavior: Evidence from the fracking boom**

**Abstract:** This paper investigates crime in North Dakota, focusing on fracking activities. It uses individual-level data on incumbent residents, mineral lease records, and criminal charges. Results suggest a modest decrease in crime, consistent with theory, highlighting the importance of compositional changes in reducing crime.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105402>

## **07. The full, persistent, and symmetric pass-through of a temporary VAT cut**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of a temporary VAT cut on food products in Portugal, finding that the cut persisted and returned to pre-implementation trends, possibly due to the policy's salience and producer price decline.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105416>

## **08. Intergenerational effect of an education stipend program on child development: Evidence from Bangladesh**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of an education stipend program on girls' secondary schooling, finding significant intergenerational gains in children's skills, improved women's empowerment, and changes in parenting behavior.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105426>

### **09. Private response to exclusionary welfare policy: Evidence from Italian municipalities**

**Abstract:** The far-right's economic agenda includes exclusionary welfare policies, but little empirical evidence suggests they cut welfare provisions for immigrants. However, after political victories, local NGOs grow, driven by social welfare associations and positive attitudes towards immigrants.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105425>

### **10. How does medicaid managed care affect provider behavior? New evidence from spillovers on private health care**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of Medicaid privatization on healthcare utilization and indirect effects on non-Medicaid privately insured individuals. It finds quality improvements under Medicaid managed care, such as increased routine office visits and child immunizations, and expanded access to physicians. The same effect is larger in low-income areas.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105434>

### **11. Frames, incentives, and education: Effectiveness of interventions to delay public pension claiming**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the impact of financial incentives, education, and claiming decision framing on pension claiming and expected pension benefits, finding that interventions induce delays but have varying financial consequences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105419>

### **12. In-kind government assistance and crowd-out of charitable services: Evidence from free school meals**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that increased access to federal nutrition assistance through schoolwide free meal programs reduces food bank use by 0.9-1.4%, without significantly affecting donations or fundraising activity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105391>

### **13. To burn a slum: Urban land conflicts and the use of arson against *Favelas***

**Abstract:** The paper explores urban land conflicts in weak property rights enforcement, revealing that arson is a violent tool for forcing slum removal from high-value land. It reveals that arson probability increases with rising land prices, driven by high-powered incentives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105436>

### **14. Impacts of home-care subsidies: Evidence from quasi-random assignment**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of home-based long-term care subsidies on recipients' health and their children's labor supply. Results show adverse effects on recipient health but no detectable effects on children's labor market outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105438>

### **15. Intergenerational mobility in socio-emotional skills**

**Abstract:** The 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) data reveals strong intergenerational transmission of socio-emotional skills during childhood, with a stronger correlation observed between maternal and child skills.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105423>

### **16. Provider payment incentives: Evidence from the U.S. hospice industry**

**Abstract:** The study explores the potential impact of a cap on healthcare providers' average revenue on allocative inefficiency in the U.S. hospice industry. It finds that programs on track

to exceed the cap increase enrollment rates and live discharge rates by 5.8% and 4.3% respectively, but this falls short of eliminating financial penalties.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105435>

### **17. Recovering voice through out-of-district donations**

**Abstract:** Americans living in lopsided congressional districts may experience decreased political participation, potentially leading to increased non-local giving. Post-2010 redistricting suggests this can substitute local political participation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105378>

### **18. Facilitating police reform: Body cameras, police-involved homicides, and law enforcement outcomes**

**Abstract:** A study analyzing data from 593 US police agencies found that body-worn cameras (BWCs) reduce police-involved homicides in regions with higher incidents and stricter activation requirements, with no significant change in low-incident regions or weaker policies. The findings offer insight into when BWCs enhance police accountability and performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105424>

### **19. The graduation part II: Graduate program graduation rates**

**Abstract:** The paper shows that graduate program graduation rates in Texas have grown significantly since 2004, with varying rates by field and institution, and potential negative consequences for non-completion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105422>

### **20. Dependent insurance coverage and parental job lock: Evidence from the Affordable Care Act**

**Abstract:** Employer-sponsored insurance coverage for dependents increases parental job retention, particularly among parents on the margin of job exit, families with higher dependent coverage value, and employees of broader insurance options.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105439>

### **21. Career expectations and outcomes: Evidence (on gender gaps) from the economics job market**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a significant gender gap in long-term career expectations and outcomes of PhD candidates in economics, with females being less likely to expect tenure or publish regularly. These expectations are similar to academic outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105437>

### **22. Women leaders improve environmental outcomes: Evidence from crop fires in India**

**Abstract:** The study shows that female leaders in India significantly reduce crop fire incidence and biomass-related particulate emissions. Surveying 424 village council leaders in Punjab, the state with the highest crop fire incidence, found women leaders are more likely to consider fires, support regulations, and implement specific crop residue management policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105443>

### **23. Easing renegotiation rules in public procurement: Evidence from a policy reform**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of easing renegotiation rules on public procurement outcomes in the Czech Republic, finding that while the policy reduced winning bids, it did not alter the final price.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105445>

#### **24. Driving innovation? Carbon tax effects in the Swedish transport sector**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of a carbon tax on low-carbon innovation in the transport sector, revealing that the tax reform significantly increased low-carbon patents, indicating that carbon prices may stimulate innovation more effectively than fuel price elasticity estimates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105444>

#### **25. The impact of increased exposure of diversity on suburban students' outcomes: An analysis of the METCO voluntary desegregation program**

**Abstract:** The Brown vs. Board of Education case highlights the ongoing issue of racial and socioeconomic segregation in education. METCO, a Massachusetts program, aims to address these disparities by allowing K-12 students of color to enroll in suburban districts. Despite concerns about its impact on suburban student outcomes, the study found no significant negative effects on college preparation, competitiveness, persistence, or graduation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105377>

### **Journal of Banking & Finance (Vol. 177)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-banking-and-finance/vol/177/suppl/C>

#### **01. Credit rating and stock return comovement**

**Abstract:** Firms with similar credit ratings, especially high-yield ones, show strong stock returns comovement. After downgrading, firms comove more with high-yield firms and less with investment-grade ones. Investor clientele explanation for rating-related comovement may be heterogeneous lottery preferences, with high-yield-averse funds reducing holdings of lottery-like firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107474>

#### **02. Quantitative easing, uncertainty, and risk aversion**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of ECB monetary policy surprises on economic uncertainty and investor risk aversion. It identifies four factors: Target, Forward Guidance, and Quantitative Easing. The findings reveal significant macroeconomic variables' responses to these surprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107475>

#### **03. Quality of political information and return predictability: Evidence from investor sentiment and risk aversion**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of political information quality on investor sentiment and risk aversion's predictive effects on stock market returns. Results show low-quality information reduces investor sentiment's predictive power, while enhancing risk aversion's.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107469>

#### **04. The impact of public corruption on marketplace lending outcomes**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of public corruption on lending outcomes in Marketplace Lending platforms like LendingClub. It finds a significant correlation between corruption and loan defaults, with a 3% increase in default rates per unit increase. Trust mediates this relationship, and neither governance nor enforcement explain its effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107472>

#### **05. Firm-initiated stock trading suspension during a market crash**

**Abstract:** The study examines the reasons behind firm-initiated trading suspensions during the 2015 Chinese stock market crash, finding that these suspensions were implemented to prevent panic selling, mitigate economic feedback, and protect shareholders' interests.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107473>

## **06. Private Equity Fund Performance: A Time-Series Approach**

**Abstract:** An estimator measures factor exposures and alphas of private equity funds, with minimal assumptions about the fund return data-generating process. Simulations show lower mean-squared-error than competitors. New findings reveal higher average skill levels, forward-looking portfolios, and significant skill and systematic exposures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107470>

## **07. Crowdedness, mispricing, crashes, and spikes**

**Abstract:** The study suggests reflexive crowdedness as a mechanism for toxic order flow at ultra-high frequencies (UHF). This leads to unbalanced mispricing and liquidity costs, which can accumulate rapidly. An empirical framework reveals reflexive crowdedness triggers speculative algorithmic trading, order flow toxicity, and market instability. A measure predicts UHF phenomena more reliably than price volatility and VPIN.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107485>

## **08. Financial misconduct and bank risk-taking: Evidence from US banks**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the correlation between bank risk-taking and regulatory enforcements against US banks for financial misconduct. Results show increased risk-taking is linked to misconduct enforcement, with the impact amplified by powerful CEOs and institutional investor ownership.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107433>

# **Journal of Financial Stability (Vol. 79)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-financial-stability/vol/79/suppl/C>

## **01. On the origin of green finance policies**

**Abstract:** Green finance policies are increasingly being adopted due to market-based and institutional factors. Exposure to the fossil fuel industry drives policy adoption, with commercial financing positively impacting countries with high and medium climate change awareness. In low-aware countries, government subsidies drive policy adoption. The financial industry plays a key role in policy cycle, affecting financial stability and developing sustainable finance markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101418>

## **02. Modeling the procyclical impact of monetary policy on bank leverage: A stochastic macroprudential approach**

**Abstract:** The study uses a methodology to analyze procyclical systemic risk from monetary and prudential policy decisions, examining the impact of interest rate scenarios on US commercial banks' leverage ratio. Results show high and low interest rates increase leverage, emphasizing stress tests and correlation dynamics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101421>

## **03. Climate information disclosure quality and systemic risk in the U.S. banking industry**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of high-quality climate information disclosures on systemic risk in the banking sector. It uses the CLIMATEBERT deep learning model to identify climate-related risk texts in annual reports. The results show that improved disclosure quality reduces information asymmetry, mitigates market risk, and weakens systemic risk, especially for financially unhealthy banks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101420>

#### **04. Rise of NBFIs and the global structural change in the transmission of market shocks**

**Abstract:** This paper uses flow of funds data from Japan, the US, and the Euro area to measure cross-border market shocks (interlinkage effect) in the global financial system. It finds an increased interlinkage effect since the global financial crisis.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101419>

#### **05. Rapid bank runs and delayed policy responses**

**Abstract:** The 2023 banking turmoil highlighted the impact of technological advancements on bank runs, affecting policy interventions. Delays can exacerbate welfare loss by distorting allocations but also decrease fragility by making banks more cautious. The optimal level of structural delay balances distributional distortions and financial fragility, with regulation being more desirable than capital injections.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101422>

#### **06. ESG performance and bond return volatility**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a strong positive relationship between ESG performance and bond return volatility, primarily driven by ESG strengths, and is more pronounced for firms with opportunistic managers and poor information environments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101434>

#### **07. Systemic risk and oil price volatility shocks**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of oil price volatility shocks on US firms' systemic risk, finding that supply-driven shocks reduce risk, while demand-driven shocks have the opposite effect. Large-cap and high-beta firms amplify the impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101432>

#### **08. Dissecting capital flows: Do capital controls shield against foreign shocks?**

**Abstract:** The study examines the effectiveness of capital flow management measures (CFMs) in mitigating US monetary shocks in emerging market economies. Results show that aggregation level is crucial for evaluating CFMs' effects, and excessively aggregated or net measures may bias assessments. CFMs have insulation properties, but are primarily related to risky portfolio and banking flows.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101433>

#### **09. Are listed banks riskier than private banks?**

**Abstract:** The study examines the risk characteristics of listed BHCs compared to private BHCs over the 1987-2019 period. Results show listed banks are riskier than private banks before the crisis, but may not be as risky after. The study suggests that financial reforms and regulatory expectations post-crisis may have reduced risk for listed banks compared to private banks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101435>

### **International Review of Financial Analysis (Vol. 104, Part B)**

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

#### **01. Export control and earnings management: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of U.S. export controls on the earnings management of sanctioned Chinese firms, finding that these firms tend to increase earnings management due to financial distress, cash flow volatility, and internal control deficiency, leading to deteriorating profitability and slower sales growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104341>

## **02. Monetary policy and oil volatility smirk**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of US monetary policy shocks on oil market dynamics, focusing on price uncertainty and tail risks. It reveals that tight monetary policies increase oil market uncertainty while reducing left-tail risk, with varying responses for right-tail risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104300>

## **03. Government subsidies, economic policy uncertainty and corporate financialization**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of government subsidies on corporate financialization in A-share listed companies from 2012 to 2023. Results show that subsidies significantly inhibit financialization, with economic policy uncertainty amplifying this effect. Financing constraints partially mediate this. The findings provide theoretical and practical guidance for governments and enterprises to improve real economy and finance development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104350>

## **04. The nonlinear dynamic effects of fintech on carbon emissions: Evidence from Chinese cities**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between fintech maturity and carbon emissions in 280 Chinese cities, revealing an inverted U-shaped trajectory, with early-stage expansion increasing emissions and post-2015 advancements driving mitigation, highlighting the need for policymakers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104335>

## **05. The impact of corporate environmental responsibility on corporate performance of Chinese firms**

**Abstract:** This paper examines corporate environmental responsibility (CER) in China, finding it negatively impacts short-term financial performance but positively influences long-term and environmental performance. Green investment moderates the relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104349>

## **06. Financial uncertainties drive extreme risks in China**

**Abstract:** The study explores the influence of financial uncertainties on extreme risks, revealing that China's uncertainties are volatile and less frequent. Key drivers include central bank, deposit and loan, foreign exchange, and stock systems. The relationship shifts from strong to weak, with deposit and loan systems being more significant during crises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104347>

## **07. Punish one, teach a hundred: The impact of punishments on ex-post misconduct of unpunished firms**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the impact of regulatory punishments on other firms with cross-ownership. It finds that punishments significantly reduce the likelihood of misconduct in the following year, indicating a spillover effect. This effect is more potent when punishment is serious, the punished firm is state-owned or large, the cross-owner is state-owned, or has more investees.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104352>

## **08. Unpacking the impact of public attention on green investment: Insights from climate sentiment on social media**

**Abstract:** The study explores the influence of public attention on corporate green investment decisions, focusing on climate sentiment. Results show that increased public attention boosts green investment, with negative sentiment amplifying the impact. Non-technology firms show greater responsiveness, and the new "Environmental Protection Law" strengthens sentiment. Firms in eastern regions and urban centers show higher sensitivity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104325>

### **09. The impact of aging on the adjustment of China's economic growth pattern: A study based on the endogenous growth model**

**Abstract:** China's economic growth needs to be adjusted due to the aging population's negative impact. Current views suggest shifting from capital and labor to total factor productivity (TFP). However, few studies have quantitatively analyzed this viewpoint. This paper argues that a new force balance is needed to achieve growth targets in the new development stage, supplementing existing viewpoints and filling the gap in research.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104353>

### **10. What does energy price uncertainty reveal about the global energy crisis?**

**Abstract:** A Google search-based measure of energy price uncertainty (ENPU) reveals the crisis is driven by natural gas and coal price shocks, with stock markets most responsive during Ukraine invasion and Nord Stream pipeline sabotage. The uncertainty transmission channel captures crisis aspects beyond price shocks.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2024.103838>

### **11. Can sustainability-linked lending reconcile environmental and financial motives?**

**Abstract:** Differentiated lending terms for clean and dirty capital are popular among commercial banks for environmental sustainability. A two-sector model shows that banks offer lower lending rates to clean capital investment agencies when emissions exceed a target level. EELR outperforms Green Capital Requirements in lowering economic risk associated with the green transition.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104317>

### **12. How does environmental regulatory stringency shape ESG? Evidence from cross-listing**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that a stricter regulatory framework improves firm-level ESG performance, particularly in firms with higher reputational pressure. The Hong Kong market also shows stronger ESG endorsement for cross-listed firms, emphasizing the importance of a stringent regulatory environment.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104316>

### **13. Do market makers matter for price efficiency?—Evidence from China's Sci-Tech Innovation Board**

**Abstract:** The study on market makers in China's STAR Market reveals that they significantly improve short-term price efficiency by reducing autocorrelation and variance ratios. This effect is primarily attributed to early market makers, facilitating public information incorporation and reducing noise trading. The study suggests competition and high-capacity securities firms could further enhance price efficiency.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104308>

### **14. Improving firm performance through big data analytics capability: The role of corporate digital entrepreneurship and institutional support**

**Abstract:** This study explores the mechanisms and conditions of big data analytics capability (BDAC) in improving firm performance. It uses data from 340 Chinese firms and finds that BDAC facilitates corporate digital entrepreneurship, while institutional support strengthens the relationship between BDAC, entrepreneurship, and firm performance.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104344>

## **01. The impact of consumer knowledge on socially responsible spending on products from underdeveloped countries**

**Abstract:** This study explores how knowledge influences sustainable purchasing patterns in developing countries. Results show action-related and effectiveness-based knowledge boosts sustainable consumption, emphasizing the importance of enhancing awareness and targeting market segments prioritizing social issues.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100725>

## **02. Advancing sustainable and innovative agriculture: An empirical study of farmers' livelihood risks and the green transformation of food production**

**Abstract:** This study explores the relationship between farmers' livelihood risks and green transformation of food production. Results show natural risks facilitate green transformation, while human, social, physical, and financial risks inhibit it. Moderating effects include subsidies, insurance, and outsourcing services.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100732>

## **03. The influence of digital transformation on the total factor productivity of enterprises: the intermediate role of human-machine cooperation**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the impact of digital transformation on total factor productivity (TFP) in listed companies in China from 2009-2021. It finds that digital transformation enhances TFP, varies across enterprises, and promotes efficient human-machine collaboration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100736>

## **04. Assessing entrepreneurial ecosystems' influence on green technology innovation: A cross-country analysis**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of 11 entrepreneurship indicators on green technology innovation (GTI) in 18 countries. It identifies a critical regulatory threshold of 1.89, highlighting GDP per capita, financial development, urbanization, trade openness, and service-oriented industrial structure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100738>

## **05. Leveraging open innovation for e-commerce success: The contingent role of accounting information systems and artificial intelligence**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of open innovation on e-commerce performance, focusing on the role of management orientation, digital competency, innovation capability, and sophisticated technological systems. It highlights the importance of strategic management, digital capabilities, and advanced technology.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100737>

## **06. Multi-path adjustment in digital transformation and enhancement of enterprise competitiveness**

**Abstract:** This study examines Chinese A-share listed companies and finds that digital transformation can significantly enhance enterprise competitiveness. Four pathways are proposed: cultural leadership, talent development, capital-driven transformation, and process optimization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100735>

### **07. Deeper knowledge of entrepreneurs in decision-making. Innovating through neuroentrepreneurship**

**Abstract:** This study uses neuro-entrepreneurship to analyze emotional and cognitive differences between novice and experienced entrepreneurs. Results show greater emotional intensity in planning and distribution, while stress is higher in critical aspects like remuneration and layoffs. Experience influences emotional management, offering insights for support and training programs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100739>

### **08. Comparative analysis of blockchain adoption in the public and private sectors. A technology-organization-environment (TOE) framework approach**

**Abstract:** This article evaluates the adoption of Blockchain Technology (BT) between the private and public sectors in Finland, revealing challenges such as regulatory concerns and misconceptions. It emphasizes the importance of public institutions, visionary leadership, and proof-of-concept studies for successful adoption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100746>

### **09. Relationships between green technological innovation, renewable energy, circular economy, and green growth**

**Abstract:** The study uses panel smooth threshold autoregression to analyze the relationship between green growth and green technological innovation in 27 EU member states. Results show two optimal thresholds impact green growth, with positive effects on green growth and renewable energy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100748>

### **10. An innovative supply chain solution for information management in cyber resilience: Blockchain technology**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of blockchain on supply chain (SC) information flow, focusing on its potential to enhance cyber resilience and transparency. It provides empirical evidence and a theoretical model for a vignette-based experimental design study.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100744>

### **11. Advancing agricultural economic growth through technology innovation and structural transformation: A multilevel analysis**

**Abstract:** This study examines the relationship between agricultural technology innovation (ATI) and rural industrial structure transformation (RIST) on agricultural economic growth (AEG) in 30 Chinese provinces. Results show ATI significantly advances rural industrial structure transformation and AEG, while RIST and upgrading enhance AEG.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100743>

### **12. Augmented reality marketing in family ecotourism: Cognitive and behavioral drivers of destination branding**

**Abstract:** This study explores parents' perceptions of augmented reality (AR) in Romanian ecotourism destinations, focusing on sustainability education. Results show that facilitating conditions, performance expectancy, social influence, and sustainability education significantly influence parents' intentions to use AR technology, potentially enhancing destination branding.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100742>

### **13. Optimal bank credit financing and cost-reducing knowledge for a supplier under different channel structures**

**Abstract:** The study analyzes a supply chain with a capital-constrained supplier and retailer, focusing on their optimal decisions regarding cost-reducing investments and bank credit financing (BCF). It finds that BCF can influence these decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100741>

#### **14. Generative AI for decision-making: A multidisciplinary perspective**

**Abstract:** This study provides a comprehensive framework for understanding GenAI's role in decision-making across various domains, highlighting its transformative potential and challenges. It advocates for robust regulatory and technological strategies to ensure ethical and reliable outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100751>

#### **15. Does green innovation promote financial performance of Chinese listed companies?**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green innovations on a firm's financial performance over time using data from 4291 Chinese A-share listed companies. Results show that the impact depends on the type of innovation, time frame, and market conditions. The study also found that green innovation benefits firms with lower ROA but may negatively impact those with higher ROA.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100740>

#### **16. Moderating effect of knowledge entrepreneurship in the relationship between knowledge management process and entrepreneurial success**

**Abstract:** The study examines the role of knowledge entrepreneurship (KNE) in the relationship between knowledge management process subsystems (KMPS) and entrepreneurial success (ENS) in China's IT industry. Findings show that knowledge acquisition, conversion, preservation, and utilization significantly impact ENS, emphasizing the importance of effective knowledge management practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100752>

#### **17. Knowledge and artificial intelligence on employee behaviour advancing safe and respectful workplace**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of AI on workplace environments, highlighting its role in fostering safety, inclusion, and ethical management practices. It highlights the dual nature of AI's effects, including enabling safer environments but also posing ethical challenges. The research emphasizes the need for transparent communication, ethical frameworks, and strategies aligned with employee well-being.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100750>

#### **18. The influence of reference knowledge on the digital service quality and incentive mechanism**

**Abstract:** This study explores the influence of external reference knowledge on perceived digital service quality (DSQ) in traditional retail enterprises (TREs). It proposes a DSQ appraisal indicator system, standardized computation process, and incentive framework.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100745>

#### **19. National intellectual capital in academic journals: topics and trends**

**Abstract:** National intellectual capital (NIC) research has become a significant pillar of IC research, extending understanding of intangible capital dynamics across ecosystems and nations. Interest in social, environmental, and economic responsibility has increased.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100747>

#### **20. Can innovative city pilot policy reduce income inequality?**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of an innovative city pilot policy on income inequality in 276 Chinese cities, revealing that it significantly reduces inequality, particularly in central and western regions, non-border cities, and low administrative cities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100749>

## **21. Leadership development in U.S. Higher education: Strategies for lifelong learning and upskilling**

**Abstract:** This study explores leadership upskilling in U.S. higher education institutions, highlighting strategies like adaptability training, experiential learning, mentorship, and partnerships. It suggests integrating structured skill development into leadership education for future leaders.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100754>

## **22. Dual performance of business model innovation in emerging market enterprises: A configurational approach**

**Abstract:** The study explores the role of business model innovation (BMI) in enhancing substantive and symbolic performance in emerging market enterprises (EMEs). It reveals that pioneering and perfecting BMI are mutually reinforcing and require alignment with strategic orientation and environmental characteristics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100755>

## **23. Knowledge and entrepreneurship propensity in Central European countries: An analysis in universities**

**Abstract:** This study investigates the factors influencing university students' entrepreneurial propensity in Central European countries. Results show government support, macroeconomic environment quality, external financing access, and education as the strongest influences. However, perceived advantages and disadvantages do not significantly shape students' entrepreneurial inclination. The findings highlight gaps in entrepreneurship education.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100758>

## **24. The innovation capability equation: A systematic review of global determinants of SME's success**

**Abstract:** This study identifies six major determinants of innovation capability in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): Knowledge and Learning Capabilities, Organizational Structure and Culture, Innovation Management and Strategy, External Networks and Collaborations, Market Orientation and Customer Insights, and Technology and Digitalization. It also highlights China's leadership in technology-oriented studies and provides a systems-oriented foundation for future longitudinal studies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100757>

## **25. A study of the impact of technological innovation in food production on the resilience of the food industry**

**Abstract:** This study evaluates the food industry's resilience using provincial panel data from 2003-2022. Results show technological innovation positively influences industry resilience, but its long-term impact diminishes. Digital inclusive finance enhances resilience, but has a siphoning effect in neighboring provinces. The study provides empirical evidence for regional policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100756>

## **26. Resource allocation pattern to green technology innovation efficiency: Synergy between environmental resource orchestration and firms' digital capabilities**

**Abstract:** This study assesses firms' green technology innovation efficiency (GTIE) using institutional and resource orchestration theories. Results show an upward trend in GTIE, with digital capabilities enabling efficient resource acquisition and deployment. The study provides insights for governments and corporations implementing GTI practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100760>

## **Journal of Environmental Management (Vol.389)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/389/suppl/C>

### **01. Disentangling climate effects of greenhouse gas emissions and land cover change on future gross primary productivity in the Yellow River basin, China**

**Abstract:** The study investigates how greenhouse gas emissions (GGE) and land use and cover change (LUCC) impact future Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) in regions like the Yellow River Basin. Results show that GGE-driven warming and precipitation increases enhance basin-wide GPP, particularly in regions like Gansu, Ningxia, and Shaanxi. LUCC-induced climate effects introduce spatially heterogeneous changes through altered precipitation patterns.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126026>

### **02. Recycling steel industry waste for environmental protection: Investigation of blast furnace slag cooling process with atomized water granulation method**

**Abstract:** The atomized water granulation method is proposed for waste heat recovery of blast furnace slag, with the selection of parameters affecting efficiency. This study uses computational fluid dynamics to investigate the solidification and cooling process of blast furnace slag particles, focusing on the effects of varying atomized water velocities on temperature field, liquid phase distribution, and velocity field. Results show high inside and low outside temperature distribution, with increased atomized water velocity accelerating temperature drop rate and solidification.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126071>

### **03. Preparation and CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption of N-doped biochar and effect of acetone on its adsorption performance**

**Abstract:** This study explores CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption in biochars made from wheat stalk and wood, using urea and melamine as nitrogen sources. Results show melamine modification increases CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption better than urea. The biochar's adsorption properties and mechanism are improved, enhancing the theoretical system.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126041>

### **04. Double-edged sword? Heterogeneous effects of digital technology on environmental regulation-driven green transformation**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of environmental regulations on enterprises' green transformation in China, revealing that digital transformation enhances regulation by strengthening cost and innovation compensation effects. However, different technologies have double-edged swords, highlighting challenges in absorptive capacity and organizational change.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125960>

### **05. Examining barriers to solar energy adoption: A PESTEL and IVHF-DEMOTAL analysis for advancing sustainable development goal 7**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of environmental regulations on enterprises' green transformation in China, revealing that digital transformation enhances regulation by strengthening cost and innovation compensation effects. However, different technologies have double-edged swords, highlighting challenges in absorptive capacity and organizational change.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125918>

## **06. Toward carbon mitigation resiliency in the agriculture sector: An integrated LCA-GHG protocol-IPCC guidelines framework for biofertilizer application in paddy field**

**Abstract:** This study uses life cycle assessment, IPCC guidelines, and GHG protocol to quantify the life cycle greenhouse gases of a paddy biofertilizer product from Malaysia. It reveals that biofertilizers can reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by up to 10.12% by 2030, contributing to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126005>

## **07. The microhabitat regulation of moisture - ventilation mediated microbial carbon metabolism in response to humic acid formation during chicken manure and food waste composting**

**Abstract:** This study explores how microhabitat regulation affects microbial carbon metabolism in response to humic acid formation during chicken manure and food waste composting. Results show that high moisture and low ventilation regulation slow down organic matter degradation, while promoting humus component polymerization, providing insights for resource utilization of organic solid waste.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126048>

## **08. The dynamics and underlying factors shaping rural-urban connections for rural flood hazard susceptibility in Pakistan: the case of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

**Abstract:** Floods in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan exacerbate vulnerability in rural communities due to limited resources and interconnected socio-economic systems. The study found that rural areas heavily depend on cities for essential resources and services, and this dependence diminishes as villages become self-reliant. Factors such as social, economic, institutional, and environmental dimensions affected these connections. The findings suggest policymakers should create integrated flood risk management strategies to strengthen rural infrastructure and foster resilience.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125831>

## **09. Balancing biodiversity, carbon, and profit with pathogen risk: Effects of felling age and thinning in spruce forests**

**Abstract:** Global forestry balances carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and timber production. A test case in Estonia showed that thinned stands experienced lower aboveground tree carbon and greater fungal pathogen damage. This suggests that thinning may limit future multifunctional forest use options, potentially limiting flexibility to adapt to evolving societal needs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126066>

## **10. Green trade as a competing policy choice for mitigating production-based and consumption-based emissions in G7 economies**

**Abstract:** This study investigates the impact of green trade on production-based CO<sub>2</sub> (PCO<sub>2</sub>) and consumption-based CO<sub>2</sub> (CCO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in G-7 economies. Results show traditional exports increase PCO<sub>2</sub> levels, while green exports reduce PCO<sub>2</sub> and CCO<sub>2</sub>. Green trade is crucial for reducing global carbon emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126018>

## **11. The unexpected outcomes: how does climate finance affect corruption in developing countries?**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the impact of climate finance on corruption in 130 developing countries from 2000 to 2021. Results show that climate finance increases corruption, with less significant effects in countries with high corruption levels. Regional variation highlights regional variation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126065>

## **12. How renewable energy policies cut greenhouse gas emissions: Insights from advanced data analysis techniques**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of Renewable Energy Policies (RESPs) and Renewable Energy Targets (RETs) on GHG emissions reduction. Results refute the hypothesis that RESPs lead to reductions, confirming RETs effectively reduce emissions by decreasing fossil fuel consumption, increasing renewable energy, and promoting industrial upgrading.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125946>

## **13. Facilitating sustainable corporate growth in China: Examining the role of transition finance, green technology innovation, and ESG strategies in the path to sustainability**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of transition finance and green technology innovation on corporate sustainability in China, using a panel dataset of 23,660 listed firms. Results show transition finance and green technology innovation are crucial for attracting investment in decarbonization, sustainable projects, and environmental solutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126085>

## **14. Circular economy policies and the use of recycled materials in the Australian built environment**

**Abstract:** The built environment sector faces global waste generation challenges, prompting calls for a circular economy. A study in Australia found that key policies like Extended Producer Responsibility, Sustainable Procurement, and Carbon Pricing Scheme have significant positive impacts on recycling content uptake in construction projects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126108>

## **15. An analysis of climate impacts on agriculture production: Evidence from Türkiye by BMA and A-ARDL approaches**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of climate factors on agricultural output in Türkiye from 1970 to 2022. Key findings include significant independent variables like carbon dioxide emissions, cultivated agricultural area, minimum average temperature, and 10cm ground temperature, emphasizing the need for climate-smart agricultural policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126111>

## **16. The evolution of China's electricity market-oriented reform: Pathways to achieving marketization and decarbonization in response to climate policy**

**Abstract:** China's Electricity Market Reform (CEMR) has evolved through a dynamic, gradual process, focusing on marketization and decarbonization under climate constraints. The reform's evolution is influenced by actor preferences, power distribution, and institutional context.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126103>

## **17. Few-shot learning and deep predictive models for cost optimization and carbon emission reduction in energy-water management**

**Abstract:** This paper presents a multiple-objective linear program in the Netherlands for energy-water applications, combining few-shot learning and machine learning architectures like Deep Autoregression for precise predictions and operational efficiency, demonstrating the potential of machine learning technologies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126077>

## **18. Effect of semi-permeable membrane coverage on carbon dioxide emissions during composting: Insights into carbon metabolism pathways, dominated by the tricarboxylic acid cycle**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of semi-permeable membrane coverage on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in dairy manure aerobic composting. Results show that semi-permeable

membrane coverage reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, increases citrate synthase abundance, and inhibits the TCA cycle, making it an effective strategy for reducing carbon loss.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126153>

### **19. Environmental regulation, digital technology application and low-carbon supply chain resilience: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of carbon emissions trading policy on low-carbon supply chain resilience in Chinese A-share listed enterprises. It found that trading policy significantly enhances all three resilience factors, but digital technology application moderates these effects. The study highlights the interplay between institutional quality, organizational power, and regulatory efficacy in building climate-resilient supply chains, emphasizing the need for market-based environmental policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126087>

### **20. Climate gentrification in Houston after Hurricane Harvey: The role of network of plans**

**Abstract:** This study examines climate gentrification in Houston, Texas, following Hurricane Harvey. It found that areas with more hurricane damage were more likely to gentrify and experience physical transformations. The research also found that smaller-scale plans and policies within mitigation plans positively influenced gentrification likelihood. The findings highlight the need for planners to consider the potential gentrifying impacts of resilience initiatives for more equitable recovery.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126105>

### **21. Unlocking the potential of red mud: Advanced strategies for economic optimization and sustainable recovery of critical minerals**

**Abstract:** This review explores the potential of red mud (RM) as a valuable raw material, focusing on its economic and environmental implications. It highlights the recovery of critical minerals like lithium, titanium, and rare earth elements. RM is used in construction materials, ceramics, and catalyst manufacturing. The review also discusses economic factors, legal frameworks, and incentives for RM valorization. It also covers health and safety aspects, lifecycle assessments, and future research.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126040>

### **22. Environmental, social, and governance enablers of the hydrogen supply chain: Application of community operational research using STRIDES framework**

**Abstract:** This study examines Mexico's hydrogen supply chains from ESG stakeholders' perspectives, using the Strategic Intervention and Design of Systems framework. It aims to develop enablers for improving the system, considering technical, economic, environmental, and regulatory factors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126092>

### **23. Effects of elevated CO<sub>2</sub> and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi on root exudates of black locust seedlings grown in cadmium-polluted soils by <sup>13</sup>C isotope tracer**

**Abstract:** Root exudates in black locusts exposed to heavy metals are influenced by factors like arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> and AMF strain *Funneliformis mosseae* affect plant metabolism, affecting root exudates under cadmium pollution. This study helps understand CO<sub>2</sub> and AMF's impact on bioremediation in heavy metal-polluted soils.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126107>

#### **24. Analysis of the influence of climate change on wetland evolution and its driving process from an integrated perspective of landscape connectivity and fragmentation**

**Abstract:** This study examines wetland ecosystem evolution under various climate scenarios, revealing that permanent water, marsh, and flood flat are primary drivers. Rapid warming reduces wetlands, while slow warming increases connectivity. Patch evolution is influenced by annual average maximum temperature and precipitation interaction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126155>

#### **25. Spatiotemporal variations and driving mechanisms of carbon storage in Central Asia: Insights from the PLUS-InVEST models and machine learning**

**Abstract:** This study examines land use and carbon storage dynamics in Central Asia from 1990 to 2020, revealing a net increase in total carbon storage. Forest expansion and grassland conversion contribute to this increase. Soil temperature and NDVI are critical factors affecting spatial heterogeneity. The study suggests optimizing land use planning for sustainable development and carbon sequestration capacity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126123>

#### **26. Sustainable technological innovations in agriculture: Financial challenges and investment priorities under the European Green Deal**

**Abstract:** The study reveals financial challenges faced by Spanish agricultural and livestock companies in adopting sustainable technological innovations (STIs) like renewable energy, water use efficiency, and digital technologies. It recommends policy recommendations, subsidized interest rates, and expanded investment frameworks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126150>

#### **27. Hanford remediation economics: Cost escalation assumptions**

**Abstract:** The US Department of Energy-Office of Environmental Management's cost estimate for Hanford's Waste Treatment Plant has increased from \$700 million in 1987 to \$20.3 billion in 2025. The scope has evolved since the 1989 "Tri-Party Agreement". The paper suggests a real escalation rate of at least 4% with Office of Management and Budget real discount rates, as a negative real escalation rate could indicate higher program costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126114>

#### **28. The impact of green finance reform and innovation pilot zones on corporate pollution and carbon reduction: From the perspective of dual objective constraints**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green finance reform and innovation pilot zones on corporate pollution and carbon reduction. It finds that these zones promote synergistic effects, alleviating financing constraints, promoting environmental investment, and enhancing green technological innovation. The effects are more pronounced for heavily polluting enterprises, high-tech enterprises, and low-carbon pilot cities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126110>

#### **29. Is green an effective signal for investors? Impacts of corporate environmental performance on debt financing cost**

**Abstract:** This study uses a regulatory compliance framework to evaluate corporate environmental performance, revealing that companies with higher ratings benefit from lower debt financing costs, indicating that superior environmental performance may attract more investor favor. This highlights the importance of accurate assessment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126152>

#### **30. Sustainable development and climate action: The role of tax policy and innovation**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of government environmental tax policy, technological innovations, natural resource protection, and urbanization on climate change

mitigation. Results show that tax policies positively impact climate resilience, while natural resource rent negatively impacts climate change.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126091>

### **31. Economic, ecological and social perspectives of industrial hemp cultivation in Germany: A qualitative analysis**

**Abstract:** Hemp cultivation is gaining traction in Europe, with the European Commission recognizing it as a strategic crop for achieving Green Deal objectives. A study of 14 German farmers found economic opportunities, ecological benefits, and social acceptance. However, challenges include scale requirements and market uncertainties. Success requires stable market structures, region-specific management practices, and effective knowledge transfer programs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126117>

### **32. ESG rating divergence and financing constraints: Evidence from China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of ESG ratings divergences on corporate financing constraints in Chinese A-share listed companies. Results show that divergences intensify financing constraints due to increased prediction biases. Compliant ESG disclosure can mitigate these effects. The study provides new empirical evidence and recommendations for investors and enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126188>

### **33. Nano biochar enhances organic carbon accumulation, molecular complexity, and salt leaching in saline-alkali soil columns**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of nano biochar on soil organic carbon dynamics and salt leaching in saline-alkali soils. Results show that nano biochar and straw biochar significantly improve soil water retention, decrease pH, and promote complex organic carbon structures, highlighting its potential for scalable soil remediation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126205>

### **34. Dynamics of soil organic carbon fractions, microbial communities, and carbon cycle functional genes during vegetation restoration in zinc smelting slag sites**

**Abstract:** This study investigates the dynamics of soil organic carbon (SOC) fractions and microbial mechanisms during vegetation restoration in *Cryptomeria fortunei* and *Trifolium repens* soils at zinc smelting slag sites. Results show increased SOC fractions, higher bacterial and fungal abundance, and increased carbon cycle functional genes. Restoration years directly influence SOC, enzyme activity, and microbial communities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126206>

### **35. Green finance allocation and “dual security” of food and ecology: Analytical study based on quantitative spatial equilibrium**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of ESG ratings on corporate sustainable development in China, focusing on the relationship between ESG rating divergence and corporate financialization. The research found a U-shaped relationship between ESG rating divergence and corporate financialization, with a significant impact on firms with green finance. The study found that green finance allocation plays a crucial role in achieving "dual security" of food and ecology, but further optimization is needed. The study suggests that policy implementation should prioritize allocative optimization of green finance for "dual security" and align agricultural objectives with enhancing cross-regional factor mobility. The research provides valuable insights for advancing sustainable development and highlighting the potential of ESG ratings in this domain.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126200>

### **36. The impact of cyber threats on environmental, social, and governance performance**

**Abstract:** The study explores the link between cybersecurity risk and corporate ESG performance, focusing on CEO duality's role in shaping strategic responses to digital threats. Results show that increased exposure to cybersecurity risk leads to improved ESG performance, especially in the environmental dimension. This is especially true in firms where the CEO also serves as the board chair. The study suggests that centralized leadership structures can enhance strategic agility and resource allocation in response to emerging risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126184>

### **37. ESG rating divergence and corporate financialization: Towards sustainable development or short-term profitability**

**Abstract:** This study examines how ESG ratings, initially designed to promote sustainability, can inadvertently influence short-term profit-seeking behaviors, such as corporate financialization. Findings show a U-shaped relationship between ESG rating divergence and corporate financialization, with a pronounced impact in highly competitive industries, non-SOEs, and weaker internal governance structures. Moderate divergence enhances the information environment and reduces reliance on financial assets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126239>

### **38. Assessing the environmental and economic impacts of the oyster life cycle under renewable energy expansion**

**Abstract:** This study uses an integrated Life Cycle Assessment and Life Cycle Costing framework to evaluate the environmental impacts and economic costs of oyster aquaculture and shell waste management in China. Results show landfill disposal is the most cost-effective option, while coal-based CaO conversion yields the lowest carbon footprint. Carbon sequestration offers the greatest environmental economic benefit, reducing costs by 1212.79 million USD by 2050.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126220>

### **39. Time-varying impact of renewable energy consumption on US-China trade flows: The role of climate policy stringency**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of renewable energy consumption on bilateral trade between the US and China, focusing on climate policy stringency. It finds that increased renewable energy consumption positively influences US imports from China and exerts downward pressure on US exports to China. The findings highlight the strategic role of environmental policy in shaping trade patterns and the need to align trade strategies with sustainability goals. The study highlights the need for a more dynamic analytical framework.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126238>

### **40. The high economic cost of biological invasions in China**

**Abstract:** China faces challenges from increasing biological invasions due to its trade volume. Economic costs of invasive alien species (IAS) in China are estimated to be US\$ 3124.66 billion and US\$ 425.08 billion, respectively. China ranks second most economically vulnerable to IAS, with higher costs in forests and southeastern coastal regions. China needs more resources to manage biological invasions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126224>