



**GIFT**

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**Public Choice (Vol. 204.1-2)**

<https://link.springer.com/journal/11127/volumes-and-issues/204-1>

**01. Mixed electoral systems: an introduction to the special issue**

**Abstract:** Mixed electoral systems combine majoritarian single-member district (SMD) and proportional representation (PR) to balance their strengths. They have dual electoral structures, similar numbers of seats, nationwide application, and equal MP status. Initially a "best of both worlds" solution, mixed systems have complex challenges and unintended consequences. Comparative analysis highlights the importance of careful design and learning from successes and failures in electoral reform.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01311-3>

**02. Hybrid choice systems in small- $n$  elections with sophisticated electorates**

**Abstract:** Faced with the classic paradoxes of voting, system designers have sometimes offered hybrid systems. The paper reviews Condorcet–Borda hybrids proposed by Daunou, Dodgson, Nanson, and Kemeny; and Borda-Balinski hybrids in use in at least one scientific academy. The justification of the hybrids is practical rather than theoretical, as they cannot escape the known features of their parent systems. In particular, as Condorcet showed in 1788, all Borda systems violate independence of irrelevant alternatives (in some formulation).

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01308-y>

**03. Voter disengagement and dissatisfaction under Japan's mixed electoral system**

**Abstract:** Although Japan's mixed electoral system, introduced in 1994, was intended to foster robust competition between two major parties, small parties have survived by allying with larger parties and coordinating candidate nominations in electoral districts. As a result, districts across the country feature varying lineups of parties, forcing many voters whose preferred parties do not run candidates in their districts to make unpleasant choices in elections. My empirical analysis of aggregate and survey data strongly suggests that these voters are more likely than others to fully or partially abstain from voting and to feel dissatisfied with politics.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01293-2>

**04. Parties' and voters' dilemmas under Italy's new mixed electoral system**

**Abstract:** The Italian electoral system, introduced in 2017, was a unique mixed electoral system. It influenced political parties, voters, and the party system in the 2018 and 2022 general elections. The system incentivized coalition formation in single-member districts but

allowed independent competition in multi-member districts. However, center-left parties struggled to fully leverage majoritarian incentives. Voters focused on party lists in the proportional tier, resulting in limited strategic behavior.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01303-3>

#### **05. The “hacking” of a mixed electoral system: a case study of Hungary**

**Abstract:** The 2010 parliamentary election in Hungary saw the Fidesz-KDNP government modify the 1989 electoral system, retaining a mixed system but introducing significant changes. This study compares the 1989 and 2011 systems, revealing how the ruling parties adapted the new system to their advantage.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01296-z>

#### **06. The spectacular enlargement of the Bundestag and the long road to the 2023 German electoral law reform**

**Abstract:** The German Bundestag, the largest parliament in any democratically governed nation state, was enlarged to 709 and 736 seats after the 2017 and 2021 elections due to overhang and compensatory mandates. To address this, a reform of electoral law was passed in March 2023. The article examines the relationship between the increase in surplus seats and the change in the party system's structure.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01300-6>

#### **07. The paradox of the mixed semi-compensatory system in South Korea: gaming the system or toeing the mark?**

**Abstract:** The mixed compensatory system (MCS) in South Korea, which aims for fair seat distribution, often benefits parties manipulating the system. The Democratic Party of Korea implemented a proportional MSCS in 2019, aiming for a multiparty system. However, seat allocation under the MSCS was nearly identical to the parallel system, leading to the creation of satellite parties by major parties.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01280-7>

#### **08. How does the introduction of mixed electoral systems influence women's representation in parliaments?**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the impact of switching to a mixed electoral system on women's representation in national parliaments. It examines six countries that have transitioned from majoritarian or proportional systems to mixed systems. The findings show that moving from a majoritarian system to a mixed system increases women's representation, but unexpectedly, transitioning from a proportional system to a mixed system does not decrease it.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01285-2>

#### **09. Constituency size and turnout in mixed electoral systems**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of polity size on political representation in mixed electoral systems. It finds that unlinked systems using parallel voting tiers are vulnerable to the "size effect" on turnout. In five out of six assemblies, there is a negative association between turnout and constituency population size. However, in the remaining four assemblies, there is no negative correlation.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01274-5>

#### **10. The legacy of the past: pre-reform party competition and contamination of single-member districts in mixed electoral systems**

**Abstract:** Mixed electoral systems (MESs) have been criticized for their potential benefits, but initial expectations have been tempered due to contamination of electoral competition in single-member districts. This paper examines the impact of party-system legacies on

contamination of single-member-district competition in MESs, predicting relative stability of previous patterns except after critical junctures. The analysis covers 26,000+ single-member districts across 141 elections in 25 countries.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01289-y>

### **11. Risk diversification and vote decisions in mixed-member electoral systems**

**Abstract:** This paper presents a theoretical model for vote decision-making in mixed-member electoral systems, focusing on the interaction between ballot design and voter behavior. The model assumes voters are risk-averse and prefer diversified vote packages when party and candidate uncertainties are high. The model links mixed-member systems literature with ballot design and waste vote models.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01301-5>

### **12. The mixed local-proportional electoral system: balancing political interests and common good**

**Abstract:** The Mixed Local-Proportional (MLP) electoral system combines reforms with political interests, maintaining current seat distribution while addressing issues with the Open-List Proportional Representation (OLPR) system. Key features include district division, proportional seat allocation, and reduced candidate numbers. The Polish Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reform accepted the proposal.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01286-1>

### **13. Cancellation of overhang seats: the price of unkept promises**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of the 2023 German electoral reform on Mixed Member Proportional (MMP) electoral systems, focusing on their impact on representation and proportionality. The study evaluates alternative solutions using inequality indexes to address issues like disproportionality, malapportionment, and wasted votes. Findings show minimal differences in unequal representation among the systems, but the adopted solution introduces "orphaned seats" disproportionately affecting major political forces, revealing a vulnerability in the reform.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-025-01306-0>

## **The British Accounting Review (Vol. 57.4)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/the-british-accounting-review/vol/57/issue/4>

### **01. Choice of financial audit firm and ESG assurance firm: The role of board of director characteristics**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of boardroom factors, such as female directors and multiple directorships, on companies' choice of ESG assurance providers. It found that companies with more female directors and busy boards are more likely to choose a Big-4 audit firm different from their incumbent financial auditor. This ethical approach addresses the potential dilemma of engaging the same audit firm for both financial and non-financial information assurance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101505>

### **02. A global study of climate uncertainty and carbon assurance**

**Abstract:** The study explores the relationship between climate uncertainty and voluntary carbon assurance, focusing on four dimensions: innovation, management, supply chain, and managerial perception uncertainty. It finds that these dimensions are positively associated with voluntary carbon assurance adoption, with the positive associations moderated by reporting mandates and industry. This research aids companies in managing climate transition towards carbon neutrality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101425>

### **03. Do client protection principles matter for the economic and social performance of microfinance institutions?**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of client protection principles (CPPs) on the economic and social performance of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). It uses a panel dataset of 1015 MFIs in 93 countries from 2007 to 2018. Results show a positive impact of CPPs on social performance in the short- and long-run, with a negative short-term effect and a diminishing long-term effect. The study also found that CPPs increase clients' access to savings and MFIs' access to subsidized funds.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101493>

### **04. Changes in bank profitability Post-CEO succession: Does prior CEO experience improve bank performance?**

**Abstract:** Based on a unique hand-collected dataset of CEO succession events in US bank holding companies (BHCs), we find that prior CEO experience of the newly appointed CEO improves bank profitability post-CEO succession, but primarily in underperforming banks. We distinguish prior CEO experience based on where the experience was obtained and find that the performance effect is driven by the experience gained outside the bank. Moreover, our study indicates that new CEOs with previous CEO experience acquired outside the bank are more likely to enhance profitability through earnings manipulation than those who obtained CEO experience within the bank or those without any previous CEO experience.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101500>

### **05. Boosting credit risk models**

**Abstract:** In this article, we give various recommendations to boost the performance of credit risk models. It is based upon more than two decades of research and consulting on the topic. Building credit risk models typically entails four steps: gathering and preprocessing data, modelling of probability of default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD), evaluating the credit risk models built and then the deployment step to put them into production. We give recommendations to boost credit risk models during each of these steps. Furthermore, we also define and review model risk as an all-encompassing challenge one needs to be properly aware of during each step of the process. We conclude by presenting a research agenda of topics we believe are in high need for further investigation and study.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2023.101241>

### **06. Disclosure of investor relationship activities and stock crash risk: Evidence from private in-house meetings**

**Abstract:** In July 2012, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (China) made it mandatory for all listed firms to electronically publish standard summary reports through the exchange's web portal for all investor relationship activities. In this study, we focus on one important type of investor relationship activity—the private in-house meeting—and analyze the relationship between the disclosure of in-house meetings and stock crash risk. Using data collected over the 2009–2017 period and adopting a difference-in-difference approach, we find that mandatory disclosure of in-house meetings is negatively associated with future crash risk and that the effect is stronger in firms with higher information asymmetry. Our results, which remain robust after a number of sensitivity checks, should be of interest to both regulators and policymakers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101325>

### **07. The effect of ESG-motivated turnover on firm financial risk**

**Abstract:** The study explores how forced CEO turnover can mitigate a firm's distress risk due to negative media coverage of its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices. It found that CEO dismissal reduces distress risk significantly, suggesting it can be an ex-post damage instrument. The mitigation effect is stronger in firms under greater market scrutiny.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101373>

### **08. Bridging accounting and finance with entrepreneurship: Business and social perspectives**

**Abstract:** Entrepreneurship drives economic growth globally, posing challenges in accounting and finance. This special issue explores these disparate fields, focusing on financing, ownership structure, and corporate governance. It includes seven articles, organized into financing, innovation, and corporate governance categories, aiming to enhance understanding from business and social perspectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2025.101644>

### **09. Keep a watchful eye on both: The impact of the joint terms of ruling party and government leaders on family firm government subsidies**

**Abstract:** The study examines how family firms navigate the duality of political connections between ruling parties and the government, focusing on Chinese listed firms and local leadership databases between 2007 and 2019. The findings show that longer joint terms for ruling parties and government leaders enhance the stability of family firms' political connections, benefiting enterprises more likely to receive government subsidies. However, this effect weakens in regions with advanced marketization, as resource allocation shifts from government mandates to the market. The study expands the literature on political connections and corporate political activity in emerging markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101468>

### **10. Substitutes or complements? Use of trade credit and bank credit by family SMEs**

**Abstract:** The study analyzes trade and bank credit in US SMEs, revealing a unique pattern where trade and bank credit substitute for family firms and complement each other for nonfamily firms, especially in low-performing and smaller SMEs. It emphasizes the importance of governance structure in SMEs' financing behaviors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101464>

### **11. Mandatory corporate social responsibility spending, family control, and the cost of debt**

**Abstract:** The study investigates how corporate compliance with CSR spending regulation affects debt costs, focusing on Indian listed firms. Results show that non-family firms have a lower debt cost, while family firms have a stronger attenuation effect. Compliance also reduces borrowing costs for firms engaged in CSR activities before the regulatory mandate. The findings suggest that debtholders' assessments and decisions vary with firms' ownership and control structure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101356>

### **12. Ripple effects of innovation: How does peer influence shape corporate innovation across countries?**

**Abstract:** A study involving 41 countries from 2000 to 2019 found significant positive peer effects on innovation investments, particularly in emerging countries. The mechanisms driving imitative behavior vary between developing and developed countries. Mimicking peer firms' innovation positively correlates with shareholder value, especially in weaker institutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101514>

### **13. Institutional investor ESG activism and exploratory green innovation: Unpacking the heterogeneous responses of family firms across intergenerational contexts**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of institutional investor ESG activism on exploratory green innovation in family firms, using a Chinese family firm database from 2012 to 2020. It finds that second-generation firms show a stronger linkage to ESG activism. Family involvement and financial slack can enhance the positive impact of ESG activism on green innovation, while family involvement is not significant.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101324>

### **14. Top management team faultline size and family firm performance**

**Abstract:** The study explores the influence of faultline size in top management teams on firm performance in family firms. It suggests that these asymmetric factional groups, with distinct power and status subgroups, benefit from large demographic faultlines. The benefits depend on the controlling family's bias towards non-family members and the development of intermediate institutions. The study uses data from Chinese-listed family firms and highlights the differences in inter-subgroup dynamics between family and non-family firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101465>

### **15. The schizophrenic board secretary: An embedded agent between multiple stakeholders and financial misconduct**

**Abstract:** This study introduces an embedded agent concept to explain the dysfunction of corporate governance in transition economies. It reveals that monitoring bodies, particularly board secretary positions, struggle to balance multiple stakeholders' conflicting interests. However, higher equity shares and stricter regulations can help address this issue. The study contributes to corporate governance literature by introducing this concept and its theoretical boundaries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2024.101323>

## **World Development (Vol. 192)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/world-development/vol/192/suppl/C>

### **01. The curse of television: Evidence from nutritional outcomes in rural China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of TV exposure on nutritional outcomes in rural China, using data from the China Health and Nutrition Survey. Results show that TV exposure significantly increases the likelihood of being overweight and obese, especially among males, lower-educated individuals, Han ethnicity, and those in high-income households or undeveloped regions. The study also found no significant effect on dietary knowledge, quality, or exercise time. Therefore, it's crucial to consider both traditional broadcast media and emerging information technologies in improving nutritional health.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107014>

### **02. You go, I stay: intrahousehold evacuation behavior upon a disaster**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that in low-income countries, traditional gender roles dictate evacuation behavior, with a third of households partially evacuated. This highlights the need for tailored evacuation policies, considering factors like large families, low car ownership, and high crime rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107032>

### **03. A machine learning approach to assessing multidimensional poverty and targeting assistance among forcibly displaced populations**

**Abstract:** This study uses machine learning and geospatial data to develop effective targeting strategies for Syrian refugees in Lebanon. It highlights the importance of a versatile framework, considering poverty dimensions and geographical heterogeneities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107013>

#### **04. How patron-client relations influence fisheries co-management: A case study of Bangladesh**

**Abstract:** Patron-client relations significantly influence fisheries management and livelihoods. In Bangladesh, research reveals that powerful non-fisherfolk males manipulate co-management structures and processes, using patron-client relations to control access to fisheries and credit. This results in a lack of inclusive and empowering co-management systems, highlighting the importance of patron-client relations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107043>

#### **05. Navigating the shadows: Exploring the interaction between social progress and the shadow economy**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the impact of social progress on the shadow economy, a crucial component of a market economy. It reveals that deficits in social development lead to the expansion of the shadow economy. The study shows that a 1% increase in social progress reduces the shadow economy by about 2%. The findings emphasize the importance of investing in social development to combat the shadow economy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107042>

#### **06. Sex ratio and fertility preferences in India: A longitudinal analysis**

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the impact of district-level sex ratios on women's fertility preferences in India. It finds that a surplus of men negatively affects women's desired number of sons. The study also suggests that a higher male/female ratio may make gender norms and the marriage market more favorable to women, hindering gender equality. The self-corrective process shapes the relationship between sex ratio and son preference in patriarchal norms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107046>

#### **07. Ostromian institutions and violence: Community forestry and Nepal's civil war**

**Abstract:** The study explores the link between Ostromian institutions and civil war violence. It finds that participation in these institutions increases the likelihood of violence, with communities participating in forestry programs experiencing 7.2% more deaths and disabilities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107018>

#### **08. The impact of a sudden asylum seeker influx on host attitudes: Quasi-experimental evidence from South Korea**

**Abstract:** This study investigates how native residents' attitudes and perceptions towards non-natives change in response to asylum seekers' inflows, specifically in South Korea. The study finds that the sudden influx decreases multicultural acceptance and negatively affects host residents' attitudes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106981>

#### **09. Blood, education and economic Development: How the 19th century wars in Latin America Foiled its economic development**

**Abstract:** In this paper, we hypothesize that the prolonged wars in Latin America during most of the 19th century hindered human capital development and delayed economic progress well into the 20th century. Collecting novel data for the seven largest Latin American economies over the period 1820–2016, we show that the extraordinarily large share of military expenditure in total spending crowded out investment in education and R&D, which in turn had persistent effects on economic development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107050>

## **10. Smart carbon-neutral development: Embracing complexity with multi-level governance and convolution**

**Abstract:** The paper explores the EU's policy for smart, carbon-neutral development, focusing on the EU Missions framework. It examines challenges in scaling processes, transformative changes, and bridging the gap between theoretical concepts and practical implementation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107026>

## **11. "Mitti se Sona [Gold from Dirt]?: Solar India and colonial modernity in Agropastoral Rajasthan**

**Abstract:** India's ambitious 500 GW non-fossil energy capacity target by 2030 contrasts with the country's modest solar capacity. However, the energy transition's socio-ecological implications, particularly for rural agropastoral communities, are deeply entrenched within the current regime, influenced by colonial modernity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107028>

## **12. Claiming the city: Citizenship and political connections in African neighborhoods**

**Abstract:** Rapid urbanization in Lagos and Accra, Nigeria, is altering Africans' experiences with the state, enabling urban claim-making but also fostering local capture. Neighborhoods' political environments vary across low-income, middle-class, and wealthy neighborhoods. Class structure influences political connections and strategies for claiming citizenship, with low-income neighborhoods relying on voting blocs and youth associations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107010>

## **13. Beyond urban bias? Urban-rural inequalities and popular protest in Africa**

**Abstract:** The article explores the rise in protests in Africa, contrasting urban bias theory with rural propensities. It proposes a U-shaped relationship between urban-rural protests and local economic wellbeing, highlighting the need for place-based analysis and exploring non-electoral forms of political mobilization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107005>

## **14. 'This country is free, but for the few': Informal labour, class politics, and urban order in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

**Abstract:** This article examines the relationship between regime consolidation, labor informality, and class formation in African cities. It argues that incumbent leaders manipulate class formation among urban informal workers to build political support and consolidate a ruling coalition. The study uses Tanzania's Dar es Salaam case study.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107027>

## **15. *Displacement Ecologies*: An alternative conceptual framework for navigating how to reorient to a changing world**

**Abstract:** The paper presents a "Displacement Ecologies" analytical framework as an alternative to dominant framings of displacement, aiming to provide a holistic understanding of the experience of displacement, support communities and individuals facing climate change impacts, and encourage discussion on reorienting to changing world realities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107030>

## **16. Cracks in the "gold standard": The Eurocentrism of mining in development economics**

**Abstract:** The article explores the concept of mining in the global South, focusing on its evolution and the economic development underpinnings. It introduces Eurocentrism and evaluates its influence on development economics. The article deconstructs the dominant approach to mining policy, focusing on Ghana and exploring mining from a non-Eurocentric

perspective. The article examines the Obuasi mine in Ghana, highlighting the importance of exploring mining dynamics from a South-centered perspective.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107006>

### **17. Land acquisition and economic development: A decolonised view**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes land acquisition as a central variable in post-colonial democracies through a government-enabled corporate-led industrialisation strategy. It examines land use patterns, employment, output, and informal labor markets. The paper also discusses legitimization strategies and the emergence of corporate capitalist democracies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107011>

### **18. Migrant capital: The role of internal migrants in mediating agrarian-industrial transformation in Northern India**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the role of migrants in facilitating the transition from agrarian to industrial economies, focusing on Noida and Greater Noida. Migrants sustain local rentier economies and stimulate service provision, highlighting their crucial contribution to receiving communities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107004>

### **19. Why elites sometimes undo their own constitutional privileges**

**Abstract:** New democracies often operate under authoritarian constitutions favoring elites. However, important changes can occur at the behest of these elites. A dynamic imperfect information bandwagoning model of reform explains this shift. Unanticipated shocks can make constitutional changes popular, encouraging moderate opponents to join a radical opposition. This model was demonstrated in the Chilean pension system reforms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107024>

### **20. Evaluating eurozone financial assistance collaboration: A case study**

**Abstract:** This study examines the partnership between institutions during the Eurozone crisis, focusing on factors like crisis environment, stakes, and resources. It highlights the importance of external factors, leadership, and power dynamics in partnership effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107031>

### **21. Party political campaigning and the illegal extraction of gold in Ghana**

**Abstract:** The article examines the link between party political campaigning and illegal small-scale gold mining in Ghana, highlighting the failure of reforms and formalization efforts due to rents from illegal mining and political elites' dependency on galamsey-dominated constituencies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107008>

### **22. Gold mining, conflict, and post-war governmentality in Côte d'Ivoire**

**Abstract:** The gold rush in West African countries has led to socio-environmental conflicts over local development model, property rights, and identity politics. Gold mining governance reform in Côte d'Ivoire destabilizes local practices, redefining the social order and direction of the state.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107049>

### **23. Nonconventional Logistics: Rebellion, Resources and Rationalities in eastern Congo**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the relationship between violence, business, and political order in Congolese wars, focusing on the concept of 'nonconventional logistics' (LNC), a term coined by the FDLR, and critiques dominant theories about the link between resources and conflict.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107025>

## **24. What is driving reliance on shared sanitation in urban informal settlements? Challenges and pathways for improvement**

**Abstract:** Informal settlements in low- and middle-income countries are increasingly reliant on shared sanitation facilities due to spatial constraints, limited infrastructure, and socio-economic marginalization. Despite criticisms, effective interventions can improve cleanliness, accessibility, and safety. Integrating shared sanitation improvements into urban planning is crucial for achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.107012>

## **Resources Policy (Vol.107)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/resources-policy/vol/107/suppl/C>

### **01. The emerging phyllite mining industry in Ghana: economic potential and policy implications**

**Abstract:** The paper explores Ghana's phyllite mining industry, highlighting its growth, operational challenges, economic benefits, and opportunities for environmental performance and sustainability. It suggests that formalization of miners and post-formalization strategies, such as education and enforcement, can drive economic prosperity and national development. The industry has created thousands of jobs and generated revenue for landowners and miners. Further investment could enhance its long-term economic viability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105642>

### **02. Hidden mining capitalism, mineral transportation chain, and gendering livelihoods in Africa's artisanal and small-scale mining: Evidence from northern Ghana**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the hidden labor exploitation of women in the mineral transportation chain of Africa's artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) industry, focusing on Northern Ghana. The research reveals that women's involvement in various stages of the ASM chain is unremunerated, revealing socio-historical dynamics of women's livelihoods, economic exploitation, and gendered sympathy. Rural poverty leads to increased feminization, resulting in women's surplus labor and unsafe working environments. The study raises questions about women's roles in the mineral transportation chain.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105608>

### **03. Bibliometric and systematic analysis of the literature on the Hartwick rule in non-renewable resources**

**Abstract:** This study reviews research on the Hartwick rule, which states that an economy can be sustainable if non-renewable resource revenues are reinvested in other forms of capital. The review, based on 71 peer-reviewed articles, reveals its evolution from a theoretical concept to a practical tool for guiding public policy, especially in countries heavily dependent on oil, minerals, or gas. The study emphasizes its relevance for sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105654>

### **04. Mine closure transparency and disclosure: An open-source evaluation of financial, technical, and social reporting**

**Abstract:** The study examines the transparency of mine closure disclosures in Brazil, focusing on gaps in communication related to financial, technical, and social obligations. It found that mandatory reports outperformed voluntary frameworks in financial transparency, but both lacked technical rigor. Mining-specific frameworks achieved an 85% application rate to technical criteria, but 78% of reports omitted enforceable community transition plans, exacerbating social dislocation problems. The study advocates for

regulatory reforms to mandate technical disclosures and integrate ICMM/IRMA standards into ESG frameworks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105644>

### **05. Social license to operate: an institutional critique and research framework**

**Abstract:** The Social License to Operate (SLO) is a concept that promotes legitimate resource development. It's often overlooked due to a managerial lens and the belief that conflict doesn't indicate a SLO. This paper introduces a heuristic framework for empirical analysis and explores governance's role in fostering and sustaining an SLO, offering practical insights for resource-dependent regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105657>

### **06. Assessing the impact of Global Value Chains (GVC) on the development of local linkages in the mining sector**

**Abstract:** The study examines the mining sector's integration into Global Value Chains (GVCs) and its impact on local industries. It finds that GVC participation and position influence local linkages, but their effects are inconclusive. The study suggests policy measures should focus on promoting backward integration, encouraging local industrial development, and reducing dependency on raw material exports to support economic diversification.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105626>

### **07. Advancing digital transformation in the mining industry: A novel rough interval-valued neutrosophic DEMATEL approach to challenge interdependencies**

**Abstract:** The mining industry faces challenges in digital transformation, affecting sustainability and efficiency. The Rough Interval-Valued Neutrosophic Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (RIVN-DEMATEL) method identifies scalability, cultural inertia, and dynamic operational conditions as main drivers. These factors exacerbate resistance to change, cybersecurity risks, and ROI uncertainty. Practical implications include launching pilot projects, fostering cultural change, and implementing reskilling programs. Policymakers should also establish regulatory frameworks and financial incentives to reduce adoption challenges.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105663>

### **08. Lithium production in the United States: Socio-technical review of sites, environmental impacts, and social acceptance**

**Abstract:** The low-carbon transition has led to a surge in lithium exploration and development globally. The US currently has one Li mine and refinery, and one Li-byproduct producer. Projects include hard-rock mining of Li pegmatites, soft-rock mining of Li clays and sediments, and solution mining of Li brines. The political ecology of lithium development is analyzed, focusing on environmental impacts and social perceptions. The study highlights interconnected factors for responsible lithium production, highlighting how resource availability, technology, and social dynamics influence outcomes and U.S. supply security.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105599>

### **09. U.S. industry practices and attitudes towards reprocessing mine tailings for metal recovery**

**Abstract:** The study examines the implementation of tailings reprocessing, revealing knowledge gaps in the field. It uses a survey of Qualified Persons, a review of U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filings, and a review of scholarly literature. The survey reveals that only a quarter of experts have evaluated tailings reprocessing, and the SEC filings show limited large-scale tailings reprocessing at 27 sites. The study suggests a 20-question

workflow for decision-making, involving interdisciplinary understanding of technical factors, regulatory framework, and economic, environmental, and social impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105643>

### **10. Impact of news and social media sentiments on rare earth investments**

**Abstract:** The study explores the volatility dynamics of rare earth metals (REEs) using the heteroscedastic auto-regressive (HAR) model and news and social media sentiment. Results show that both social and news media influence the realized volatility of REEs, with higher media sentiment causing higher volatility. The extended HAR models, including Buzz and Sentiment, outperform the baseline HAR model, with Buzz having more predictive contents.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105655>

### **11. The effects of high indebtedness on natural resources extraction in Ghana**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the relationship between natural resources and public debt in Ghana, focusing on country-specific analyses. It finds that rising public debt increases natural resource extraction, with foreign direct investment, inflation, financial development, and commodity prices driving it. Economic growth reduces extraction in the long run. The study also reveals a feedback causality between public debt and extraction. Policy implications suggest reducing reckless borrowing and ensuring fiscal discipline to reduce dependence on natural resources and ensure environmental sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105671>

### **12. Oil price swings and inflationary echoes: The impact of oil market shocks on consumer and producer prices in Europe and the U.S.**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of oil price fluctuations on inflation in France, Germany, Portugal, and the US using a Structural Vector Autoregression model. Results show non-persistent inflationary effects, with producer prices showing greater volatility. The study emphasizes the need for central banks to consider inflation metrics and adopt renewable energies to mitigate instability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105667>

### **13. Mobilizing FDI in natural resources in the post-COP28 era: Spatial drivers, natural capital, and sustainability dynamics**

**Abstract:** The study explores the dynamic determinants of resource-related Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) using a panel dataset from 2000 to 2022. Results show market size, human capital, and economic prosperity attract FDI, while excessive government intervention and stringent environmental policies deter it. Population size and human capital are key determinants, while spatial dependencies and nonlinear threshold effects shape investment behavior. Policy implications emphasize balanced regulatory frameworks for sustainable investment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105638>

### **14. The impact of domestic material consumption and energy mix on socioeconomic indicators—A global analysis from 1990 to 2022**

#### **Abstract**

This study examines the impact of domestic material consumption (DMC) and energy structure on human development across different economic contexts. Results show that excessive DMC can hinder sustainable progress, while a higher share of renewable energy contributes to long-term social development and economic stability. This highlights the need for resource-efficient policies and energy diversification.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105658>

## **15. Do Rare Earth Elements (REEs) hedge financial risk? A spillover and portfolio analysis in the context of the energy market**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the role of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) as financial hedging instruments in energy markets, revealing that their effectiveness has weakened due to increased market volatility and geopolitical instability, suggesting investors should reassess their strategies and consider alternative resources.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105612>

## **Sustainable Futures (Vol. 107)**

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

### **01. The sustainable development of rural economies within the territorial scope of the Geopark located between the Colca Valley and volcanoes in the Arequipa region, Peru**

**Abstract:** Arequipa, Peru's first global geopark, was recognized by UNESCO in 2019. It covers traditional communities and their economic activities, showcasing rich cultural values. The park contains geological, ecological, palaeontological, and architectural resources, indicating potential for development. However, it also faces shortcomings and communal interests, creating development opportunities. Addressing these factors is crucial for achieving sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100716>

### **02. Elements of innovation: A review of literature on craft-design ecosystem**

**Abstract:** The decline of craft practices, particularly in developing nations, is largely due to socio-economic challenges and lack of innovation. Despite efforts to promote craft as an employment generator, the factors leading to innovation remain underexplored. This review explores the elements contributing to innovation in a craft-design ecosystem, identifies knowledge gaps, and proposes a new framework based on social innovation to foster sustainable practices holistically and context-sensitively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100670>

### **03. Two decades of renewable energy 'Talk' in Australia**

**Abstract:** This study examines the role of political rhetoric, climate scepticism, economic priorities, and international commitments in shaping renewable energy development in Australia's Federal Parliament. Despite commitments to global agreements, renewable energy policies are often influenced by political interests. The research emphasizes the need for stable institutions, unbiased regulatory frameworks, and stakeholder engagement to ensure consistent policy direction and a sustainable future.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100684>

### **04. Navigating tradition and modernity: Digital accounting and financial integration in family-owned enterprises in the Arab Gulf**

**Abstract:** The study examines the use of digital accounting and financial tools in Arab Gulf family-owned businesses (FOBs) and their impact on financial management transformation. It compares adoption trends between non-family businesses and FOBs, highlighting cultural values, generational forces, and regional differences. The study highlights the importance of aligning traditional governance structures with modern financial technologies for long-term sustainability and competitiveness in Gulf FOBs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100680>

### **05. A literature review on waste management treatment and control techniques**

**Abstract:** This review examines waste management techniques and their effectiveness, focusing on regulatory frameworks, zero waste strategies, and circular economy principles. It identifies research gaps and discusses barriers to technology maturity and economic

viability. The review recommends zero waste strategies and integrated approaches, aligning with circular economy principles. It advocates for policy innovations to encourage waste reduction and promote sustainable practices. Future research should focus on sustainable materials, advanced waste treatment technologies, and integrating smart systems with AI and IoT.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100728>

#### **06. Synergistic effects of energy financing and good governance on carbon emissions**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of energy finance and good governance on carbon emissions in BRICS countries. It found that fossil fuel-focused finance increases emissions, while renewable energy finance and good governance reduce them. The study suggests that a combination of economic, energy, and governance factors drives carbon emissions. It calls for an integrated approach, prioritizing renewable energy investments, strengthening governance, and promoting sustainable financial mechanisms to achieve long-term environmental sustainability.

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

#### **07. Aligning Africa's renewable energy sector with sustainable development goals: Opportunities and challenges**

**Abstract:** This study explores the potential of renewable energy to meet two-thirds of global energy demand, focusing on Africa. It reviews Africa's progress in embracing renewable technology, aligning with SDG #7 goals 7.2 and 7.a. The study highlights Africa's unique socioeconomic and policy issues and proposes effective measures to harness its renewable energy resources, highlighting the potential of renewable energy for Africa's sustainable development agenda.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100717>

#### **08. How does digital finance influence urban inclusive green growth? Empirical evidence from China**

**Abstract:** Digital finance significantly enhances financial accessibility and promotes green growth. A study from 265 Chinese cities found that digital finance facilitates ecological and economic goals, reduces regional inequity, and can have a spatial spillover effect. It also supports green innovation and industrial upgrading. The study emphasizes the importance of well-designed environmental policies and stricter environmental regulations in achieving the combination of digital finance and urban green growth.

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

#### **09. The influence of green goods, non-green goods, foreign direct investment, economic growth and ICT on material footprint in Sub-Saharan African countries**

**Abstract:** The study uses the Method of Moments Quantile Regression to examine the impact of green goods, non-green goods, FDI, economic growth, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on material footprint in Sub-Saharan African countries from 1970 to 2019. It finds a bidirectional relationship between these factors, emphasizing the need for green production stages and policies promoting sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100705>

#### **10. Collaboration or compliance? Unpacking ESG performance and carbon penalties**

**Abstract:** The study uses machine learning to explore how collaboration with government agencies affects ESG performance and carbon penalty outcomes among Fortune 500 firms. Results show Scope 3 emissions dominate corporate carbon footprints, and active government collaboration leads to fewer fines and higher environmental scores.

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

### **11. The long-run anthropogenic incidence on climate change, air pollution, water scarcity, and contribution to global warming in Morocco**

**Abstract:** Morocco has experienced economic losses of USD147.9 million due to climate-related disasters, potentially costing up to 6.5% of its GDP by 2050. Climate change affects everyday life, with 86% of Moroccan respondents indicating its impact. Economic affluence, demographic pressure, and trade contribute to the negative impact, while promoting advanced education can mitigate its effects. Morocco's environmental sustainability is compromised by anthropogenic processes, necessitating effective implementation of climate action policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100699>

### **12. Spatial complex correlation characteristics of carbon emissions and carbon transboundary transfer: Assessment of the carbon footprint in four mega-urban agglomerations in China**

**Abstract:** This study examines the carbon footprint pressure in four mega-urban agglomerations in China, focusing on emissions and transboundary transfer. Results show an upward trend in per capita carbon footprints, with regions with high industrialization and dense populations experiencing greater pressures. The study advocates for differentiated emission reduction and carbon absorption policies tailored to each agglomeration's specific needs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100698>

### **13. Emerging technologies in renewable energy: Risk analysis and major investment strategies**

**Abstract:** The energy crisis is increasing the need for energy plants, and renewable energy systems offer a low carbon footprint. This research explores management strategies for emerging technological innovation in the renewable energy industry. Funding for new energy storage facilities and systems requires balancing cost and outcome. Factors driving growth include fossil fuel costs and climate change threats. Challenges include VCs' risk profile, preferred exit types, and investment domain familiarity. Solutions include a different risk-taking process and a shift in success terms.

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

### **14. Fintech revolution and sustainability: Unveiling the impact on SMEs through circular economy and green innovation practices**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of Fintech adoption on sustainable performance of SMEs in Pakistan, focusing on circular economy practices (CEPs) and green innovation (GI). Results show a significant positive effect of FA on sustainability, with partial mediation by CEPs and GI. The study provides theoretical insights and practical implications.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100714>

### **15. Vernacular Infrastructure: a hidden cost in the economics of climate change and permafrost thaw in Alaska**

**Abstract:** Climate change is expected to cost Alaska 3-5 billion by 2100, excluding unofficial infrastructure like community trails and ice roads. These structures are crucial for Alaskan communities and threaten their economic independence. Maintaining these trails could cost 20 million dollars annually, despite climate change's rapid acceleration. It's suggested to include vernacular infrastructure costs in future economic models.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100762>

## **16. The influence of hybrid leadership in sustainable women entrepreneurial performance**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of hybrid leadership styles on women's entrepreneurial performance, focusing on sustainable growth. Using a mixed method approach, the study found that shared, self, and opinion leadership significantly impacts women's performance. The findings contribute to understanding women's leadership behavior in entrepreneurial performance, providing valuable insights for women entrepreneurs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100727>

## **17. The spatial correlation network evolution and influencing factors of industrial carbon emission efficiency in China**

**Abstract:** This research examines the evolution of the spatial correlation network (SCN) in 30 Chinese provinces and cities between 2011 and 2022. The findings reveal an upward trend, with high-value regions mainly in coastal areas. The network's node roles have shifted, and the network's spatial correlation has strengthened. Factors influencing the SCN include industrial structure, openness to the outside world, industrialization, economic development, transportation infrastructure, and spatial adjacency relationships. The study proposes regional cooperation strategies for low-carbon management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100767>

## **18. Assessing energy transition effectiveness in CO2 emission reduction: A novel indicator for BRIC nations**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of energy transition levels on CO2 emissions in BRIC countries from 1985-2021 using a new quantile-on-quantile technique. Results show that energy transition lowers emissions across all nations, with Brazil's effect being more pronounced in upper quantiles. China and India show stronger effects, while Russia's effect weakens.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100773>

## **19. Influence of China's new urbanization on agricultural carbon performance and its collaborative development path**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of new urbanization on agricultural carbon performance in China. It uses OLS, panel quantile regression, and mechanism tests to analyze the driving role of new urbanization and system coordination. The study also uses multiple LOGIT and joint equation models to analyze the coordinated development path under the agricultural Internet of Things pilot. The results show that new urbanization weakens the proportion and labor population transfer rate, indicating the importance of service industry development and labor absorption in new urbanization construction. The study provides policy suggestions for green and low-carbon development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100703>

## **20. Spatial proximity, enterprise agglomeration, and innovation output: Mechanisms and insights from China**

**Abstract:** This study uses a dynamic geospatial measurement method to quantify agglomeration levels in Shanghai and Shenzhen. It shows that enterprise agglomeration enhances innovation quantity and quality, especially in high-tech manufacturing industries. However, it may inhibit innovation due to intensified competition. The findings offer policy insights for resource-constrained countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100793>

## **21. The impact of ESG and corporate digital transformation on corporate performance in Chinese firms**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of ESG on the relationship between enterprise digital transformation and corporate performance in Chinese-listed companies. Data from 2010-2022 showed a positive relationship between digital transformation and corporate performance. The research suggests that ESG promotes this relationship, and that enterprises should strengthen top-level ESG construction, establish effective management mechanisms, recognize ESG, and improve awareness of ESG information disclosure to improve digital transformation and achieve high-quality development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100774>

## **22. Moderating the role of renewable energy use on the nexus between export diversification and ecological footprint in Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of export diversification on environmental quality in 24 Sub-Saharan African countries from 1995 to 2020. It found that while diversification can degrade environmental quality, it can also positively affect it when combined with renewable energy. The results suggest that developing renewable energy alongside diversifying exports is crucial for sustainable development in SSA countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100796>

## **23. Consumer motivations for participation in the sharing economy: A goal-framing perspective**

**Abstract:** This study explores the psychological drivers behind participation in Sharing-Based Programs (SBPs) using goal-framing theory. Results show that consumers perceive SBPs as aligned with societal norms, fostering collaboration, fairness, and pro-social behavior. This alignment supports social and environmental sustainability outcomes, providing actionable insights for businesses to design inclusive, purpose-driven, and sustainability-oriented platforms that resonate with users' motivations.

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

## **24. Paving the way for sustainable green growth in G10 economies: Perspectives on green manufacturing employment and renewable energy employment**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green manufacturing and green energy employment on green growth in ten economies from 2000 to 2022. Results show that GM employment significantly enhances GRG in France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, and the US, while GE employment contributes mainly in Canada, Japan, Sweden, and the US. The study suggests that countries should adopt green jobs to achieve sustainable development goals and improve energy diversification.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100780>

## **25. Application of artificial intelligence in circular economy: A critical analysis of the current research**

**Abstract:** This study reviews publications on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Circular Economy (CE) using 821 data points from 2011-2023. It explores existing research trends, emerging themes, AI's transformation in CE, and future directions for AI integration. The study reveals six thematic clusters on the nexus of AI and CE, including waste management, sustainability, reverse logistics, recycling, reuse, and remanufacturing. It also proposes a PRISM framework for implementing AI tools for improved CE performance. The findings can guide future research on AI-enabled CE.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100784>

## **26. Advancing agro-environmental sustainability in Africa: The critical role of infrastructure development and banking sector stability**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of financial stability on agro-environmental sustainability in 46 African countries from 2003 to 2020. It found a U-shaped relationship between infrastructure development and agro-environmental sustainability, consistent across income groups and infrastructure development indicators. The findings support the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis and suggest that prioritizing financial stability can help finance sustainable agricultural projects, such as energy-efficient irrigation systems and renewable energy installations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100800>

## **27. Disasters of natural origin, gender inequality, entrepreneurship and state fragility. A regional vision for Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of natural disasters on entrepreneurship in Latin America and the Caribbean, considering gender inequality, economic growth, and institutional fragility. Using a panel model, the study finds that while natural disasters stimulate entrepreneurial activity in some countries, they can have negative effects on vulnerable areas. Gender inequality hinders women's economic opportunities and recovery after disasters. Institutional weaknesses promote informal entrepreneurial activity, while economic growth buffers the negative effects. The findings suggest the need for comprehensive policies to reduce gender inequality and promote economic development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100798>

## **28. Measuring Sustainability in Economic Output in the Member States that Joined the European Union in 2004**

**Abstract:** The 2004 EU enlargement impacted ten new member states, causing economic lag. A study reveals differences in resource productivity between EU-27 and EU-10 countries. EU-27 countries primarily use circular economy measures, waste recycling, and renewable energy, while EU-10 focuses on innovation, human capital development, and R&D investments. The study suggests that while EU-10 has improved, gaps remain in areas like higher education investment and circular material use. Strengthening innovation systems and optimizing material efficiency are crucial for long-term resource productivity gains.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100724>

## **29. Advancements in low-carbon economic growth research from an energy consumption perspective: A bibliometric analysis**

**Abstract:** This study analyzes the literature on low-carbon economic growth (LCEG) and energy consumption from 2010 to 2022. It finds a significant upward trend in research, primarily focusing on environmental science. The most prolific journals are Environmental Science and Pollution Research, with China being the most significant contributor. The research focuses on identifying carbon dioxide emissions, exploring ways to reduce them, and scrutinizing the relationship between energy, economy, and environment. Future research should integrate low-carbon economy and energy consumption more deeply with environmental and energy science.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100685>

## **30. Integrating green tax, green logistics, green climate finance, green technology, and sustainability for a green economy: SEM-ANN approaches**

**Abstract:** This study aims to develop an integrated model to explore the relationships between green factors and their collective influence on the green economy. Data was collected from 423 managerial-level individuals in Bangladesh. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) were used to test direct and mediating relationships. Results showed that green tax, logistics, climate finance, technology, and environmental

sustainability all positively impact the green economy. Environmental sustainability mediates the relationship between green climate finance and the green economy.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100795>

### **31. Environmental taxes and renewable energy consumption nexus: Role of environmental governance and technological innovation**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of environmental taxes on renewable energy consumption in OECD nations, highlighting the importance of robust governance and technological innovation. It suggests the need for an integrated policy framework to accelerate the clean energy transition and achieve SDG 7.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100825>

## **Journal of Environmental Management (Vol. 190)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/390/suppl/C>

### **01. Examining A(symmetric) relationship of renewable energy, healthcare expenditures, and export with environmental degradation: Evidence from OECD countries by ARDL approaches**

**Abstract:** This study investigates the impact of renewable energy consumption, healthcare expenditures, and exports on environmental degradation in 37 OECD countries from 2000 to 2020. Results show that renewable energy use and healthcare expenditures reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, while export growth contributes to higher emissions. Asymmetric effects suggest that fostering renewable energy development can help mitigate environmental degradation. Countries may also reduce carbon emissions indirectly to control rising healthcare costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126236>

### **02. Enabling sustainable and resilient supply chain expansion through technological advancements: Corporate policy insights from the Gulf petrochemical industry**

**Abstract:** This study explores the integration of technological innovations in supply chain sustainability, resilience, and resilience. It identifies the need for adaptive governance and policy mechanisms to support the integration of these technologies, particularly in capital-intensive sectors like the petrochemical industry. The study highlights the importance of genuine green governance and an organizational culture embedded in sustainability and agility. Strategic alignment among technology investments, corporate strategies, and policy frameworks can unlock value through by-product monetization and resource sharing, particularly in renewable energy systems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126068>

### **03. Biochar-based catalysts: an efficient and sustainable approach for water remediation from organic pollutants via advanced oxidation processes**

**Abstract:** Water contamination from hazardous organic chemicals is a growing environmental concern. Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) have proven effective for removing organic pollutants, with biochar emerging as a sustainable catalyst. Biochar's low cost, low toxicity, high surface area, porosity, and varied active sites make it an effective alternative. This review explores biochar production and modification methods, its role as an activator in AOP pathways, and the importance of biomass feedstock and pyrolysis conditions. Future research should focus on developing, regeneration, and scaling biochar-based AOPs for commercial applications.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126245>

#### **04. Estimating the embodied carbon emissions and economic impacts of the EU carbon border adjustment mechanism and China's retaliatory measures\**

**Abstract:** The European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) imposes tariffs on imports of carbon-intensive products to prevent carbon leakage. However, this study focuses on embodied carbon emissions associated with exports to the EU and the potential economic impacts of retaliatory tariffs by affected countries. Results show that CBAM reduces carbon leakage but imposes substantial economic burdens on exporting countries, particularly when considering indirect emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126209>

#### **05. Linking understory functional traits to soil organic carbon storage in natural and planted subtropical forests**

**Abstract:** Soil carbon is crucial for mitigating climate change and is essential for ecosystem services. However, there is limited knowledge about soil carbon dynamics in subtropical forests. A study evaluating native and plantation forests found that litterfall and canopy openness positively affect soil carbon stocks. The study suggests that additional carbon can be sequestered in the soil pool if suitable conditions exist for tree understory development. Maintaining and enhancing natural regeneration is essential for providing ecosystem services related to soil organic carbon.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126292>

#### **06. Art as a target for climate activism: Does it raise public attention?**

**Abstract:** In 2022, environmental protests targeted Western art masterpieces to raise public awareness of climate change. Google Trends data showed that climate action became more salient after the attacks, suggesting that targeting symbolic cultural goods increased public attention to environmental issues, despite the media's lack of clarity on the impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126305>

#### **07. Harvest legacies and climate change interact to shape forest structure and biomass through time**

**Abstract:** Forest structural change due to climate trends is expected to increase globally. Forest management is crucial for mitigating climate change impacts, but it may shift independently of goals. A study in the midwestern USA found that management legacy had the most significant impact on climate-driven biomass loss over the mid-term. However, by the end of the century, legacy effects faded and climate change severity became the driver. The study suggests that past management influences forest structure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126272>

#### **08. A new way of thinking about the nexus between green energy and green economic growth: The mediating role of green finance and green technology**

**Abstract:** This study examines the interplay between green finance, green technology, and green energy in relation to green growth in 29 countries from 2014 to 2021. Using the Sobel approach, the results show that green technology significantly mediates both green finance-green growth and green energy-green growth nexuses, with 0.019% and 0.004% for every 1% increase in green technology, respectively. The findings highlight the critical role of green technology and finance in facilitating sustainable economic growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126235>

#### **09. Temporal analysis of agricultural water footprint dynamics in Türkiye: Climate change impacts and adaptation**

**Abstract:** Climate change is affecting agricultural water resources, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. A study in Türkiye found that key crops like maize, wheat, and cotton showed substantial yield improvements, with some reducing up to 46% in VWC.

Technological advancements offset the negative effects of rising temperatures and declining humidity, leading to a reduction in the total agricultural water footprint. However, the rising blue-to-green water ratio raises sustainability risks in groundwater-dependent systems.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126310>

#### **10. Salinity decreases the soil organic carbon stock while increasing its stability: A case study in the coastal region of China**

**Abstract:** The study from Wudi County, China, analyzed soil samples to determine soil organic carbon (SOC) content and characteristics. Results showed that increasing salinity led to a decrease in SOC stock, increased mineral-associated organic carbon, and enhanced SOC stability. The study suggests that further research should focus on the formation mechanism and sources of SOC to accurately evaluate the carbon sequestration capacity in soils with different salinity levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126353>

#### **11. Spatio-temporal synergies of digital economy and green finance: Catalyzing green low-carbon transition in the Yangtze River Delta Region**

**Abstract:** The study explores the integration of digital economy and green finance (IDEGF) in 41 cities in the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region to address global warming and resource crises. It found that IDEGF improved, with higher levels in developed cities and stronger correlations between the two. IDEGF also had positive direct and spatial spillover effects on GLCT, surpassing the effects of the digital economy or green finance. It indirectly contributed to GLCT by enhancing urban innovation vitality, industrial green factor productivity, and corporate ESG performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126199>

#### **12. The green intentions of capital: How green finance is changing the boundaries of corporate sustainability strategies**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green finance on the sustainability performance of Chinese publicly listed companies using a panel dataset from 2011 to 2022. Results show that green finance significantly improves corporate sustainability through four main pathways: promoting green technological innovation, increasing media attention, alleviating financing constraints, and reducing administrative expenses. Environmental and financial regulations also moderate the relationship, enhancing its effectiveness and reducing greenwashing risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126362>

#### **13. Climate policy uncertainty and corporate carbon performance: Evidence from transportation enterprises**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that climate policy uncertainty significantly affects corporate carbon performance in transportation enterprises in China's A-shares market. This uncertainty weakens policy commitments, increases investment risks, and hinders green investments. Executives' environmental background mitigates the negative impact, while regional regulations amplify it. The study suggests mitigating climate policy risks and optimizing low-carbon transition incentives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126346>

#### **14. Does China's green credit interest subsidies policy promote enterprises' green technology innovation quality? Based on the perspective of financial and fiscal coordination**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of China's green credit policy (GCISP) on enterprises' green technology innovation quality. Results show that GCISP can enhance innovation quality by reducing green washing, enhancing external pressure, alleviating

financing constraints, and improving internal governance. Higher innovation quality can lead to ecological and environmental protection and economic performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126366>

### **15. Recognizing the value of municipal solid waste resource utilization in delivering carbon dioxide removal**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the feasibility of municipal solid waste (MSW) resource utilization in Shanghai, China, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Using IPCC-recommended methods, the study reveals significant carbon emission reduction benefits for all types of MSW, with recyclable material utilization being the most prominent. The MSW sector can reduce emissions by 325 million tons from 2020 to 2030, surpassing the 2030 carbon peak target.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126338>

### **16. China's renewable energy development in the crosshairs of geopolitical risk: Impact mechanisms, heterogeneity, and policy imperatives**

**Abstract:** This paper investigates the impact of geopolitical risk (GPR) on China's renewable energy development using local projections data from 2012 to 2024. Results show GPR inhibits China's renewable energy development through green investment, energy metal market development, and international oil prices. The study suggests policy recommendations to ensure stable progress in a complex geopolitical environment and achieve energy transformation and sustainable development goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126317>

### **17. Greenhouse gas dynamics in fishponds: management versus environmental controls in a complex aqua-agriculture system, France**

**Abstract:** This study explores how fishpond management practices affect greenhouse gas (GHG) dynamics during the wet phase. The research measured CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> concentrations in 38 ponds in La Dombes, France, and found that fish-farming practices primarily influenced sediment properties. The study highlights the variability in GHG emissions among ponds, partly mediated by fish-farming practices, and suggests further research to identify key management-related factors to mitigate the climate impact of fish-farming.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126357>

### **18. Can vertical integration drive the sustainable development of the renewable energy industry? The roles of environmental policy and market competition**

**Abstract:** A study on Chinese renewable energy (RE) firms from 2011 to 2022 found that vertical integration strategies can reduce business risks by enhancing market power and supply chain efficiency, but also increase management costs. However, these strategies also increase management costs. The effectiveness of vertical integration strategies is amplified by RE subsidies and market competition. It also significantly impacts businesses with high managerial, innovative, and fundraising capabilities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126368>

### **19. Geopolitical, technological, and economic influences on U.S. energy security: A quantile-wavelet analysis**

**Abstract:** The study examines the relationship between energy security, geopolitical risks, technological innovation, and economic factors in the US from 1990Q1 to 2021Q4. Results show that high geopolitical risks intensify energy insecurity at low ENS levels, while technological innovation enhances ENS. Economic growth and human capital positively influence ENS, while globalization affects domestic resilience. Targeted investments in renewable energy, education, and infrastructure strengthen US energy resilience.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126393>

**20. ESG greenwashing and organizational resilience: Exploring sustainable development paths from the perspective of unsystematic risk**

**Abstract:** This study examines China's A-share listed companies, revealing that ESG greenwashing undermines organizational resilience by reducing competitiveness, tightening financing constraints, and stifling innovation. It suggests optimizing internal risk controls and increasing transparency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.126395>

**21. China's environmental fee-to-tax policy and green innovation in advanced manufacturing: Evidence from a quasi-natural experiment**

**Abstract:** The study investigates the impact of Environmental Fee-to-Tax Policies (EFTT) on green technology innovation in the advanced manufacturing sector. Data from A-share listed firms in Shanghai and Shenzhen shows the policy significantly boosts GTI, with local government subsidies, industry competition, media scrutiny, and executives' commitment to environmental goals playing key roles.

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**22. Achieving synergy between pollution reduction and carbon mitigation in the eco-industrial park: a multi-objective optimization framework**

**Abstract:** This study aims to develop a multi-objective optimization framework for Eco-Industrial Parks (EIPs) to balance economic benefits, energy consumption, and waste management. A mathematical optimization model was developed, integrating energy input-output data, waste treatment processes, and emission parameters. The optimized scenarios showed significant reductions in environmental impact, including carbon emission intensity, final solid waste treatment volumes, and air pollution emissions. This approach can guide high-tech industrial parks towards green and low-carbon transformation.

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