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**GULATI INSTITUTE OF
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International Journal of Health Economics and Management (Vol.24.2-24.4)

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10754/volumes-and-issues>

01. Simple economics of vaccination: public policies and incentives

Abstract: The paper analyzes the economics of vaccination using a game-theoretic model and epidemiological SIR model. It reveals that the equilibrium individual vaccination rate is below herd immunity due to externalities. The optimal public policy should consist of informational campaigns or a combination of both. The study also finds that vaccine passports or restrictions on non-vaccinated individuals are not desirable.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09367-2>

02. The introduction of a minimum wage in Germany and the effects on physical activity participation

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of the introduction of the minimum wage in Germany in 2015 on physical activity frequency. Using survey data, it found a negative effect on physical activity frequency, particularly among older females in white-collar occupations, despite not increasing monthly gross income.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09375-2>

03. Strategic behaviour and decision making in competitive hospital markets: an experimental investigation

Abstract: The study examines quality provision and strategic behavior in competitive hospital markets, focusing on semi-altruistic providers. A laboratory experiment shows that cooperation levels converge towards negative values, suggesting patient-centered or competitive quality choices. Hospitals treat quality as a strategic complement, adjusting their choices in the same direction as competitors. Team markets show weaker response.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09366-3>

04. Too many cooks could spoil the broth: choice overload and the provision of ambulatory health care

Abstract: Patient empowerment requires informed participation in treatment options, but choice overload can lead to uncertainty. This study examines the CO effect in Germany's demand for ambulatory health care, focusing on the association of medical specialist supply and patients' health uncertainty. Results show that areas with a high supply of specialists experience increased health uncertainty.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09379-y>

05. Analyzing the 20-year declining trend of hospital length-of-stay in European countries with different healthcare systems and reimbursement models

Abstract: The study examines hospital length of stay trends over 20 years in 25 European countries and their association with different healthcare systems. The results show a decrease in average LOS from 9.20 days in 2000 to 7.24 days in 2019. The study also found that Social Health Insurance (SHI) was associated with lower LOS compared to NHS. The findings can inform the design of more effective, efficient, and sustainable healthcare systems, potentially due to financial incentives and competition.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09369-0>

06. Contribution of high-technology procedures to public healthcare expenditures: the case of ischemic heart disease in Portugal, 2002–2015

Abstract: This study examines the impact of high-technology procedures on public healthcare expenditure for patients with ischemic heart disease (IHD) in Portugal. The study found that per episode healthcare expenditure increased significantly in 2008-2015, with high-technology procedures contributing to 28.6% of this growth. Changes in stents, embolic protection, and coronary brachytherapy devices were the largest contributors. High-technology procedures were confirmed as a key driver of this growth.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09372-5>

07. Analyzing the impact of fiscal conditions on private health expenditures in OECD countries: a quantile ARDL investigation

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between macroeconomic and public fiscal conditions and private health expenditure in OECD countries between 1995 and 2019. Results show that government debt and economic freedom positively influence private health expenditures, while budget balance, health expenditures, and economic growth negatively impact them. This raises concerns about the equity and financial protection objectives of universal health coverage in OECD countries, highlighting the need for correct financing sources.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09377-0>

08. The effect of health facility ownership on perceived healthcare quality: evidence from Ghana

Abstract: The study investigates whether private healthcare providers should be encouraged over public ones, using the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey. It found that private facilities provide better service than public ones, with higher patient satisfaction levels for nine services. The study recommends encouraging private sector entry into the healthcare market and estimating the effect of facility ownership on service quality. However, it also suggests that ignoring endogeneity in provider choice may underestimate the effects.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09385-0>

International Journal of Production Economics (Vol.276)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-production-economics/vol/276/suppl/C>

01. What are the right configurations of just-in-time and just-in-case when supply chain shocks increase?

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted manufacturers to adopt a just-in-case (JIC) approach, with upstream shocks negatively impacting operational performance. This study identifies the optimal configurations for JIC under different shocks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109352>

02. Two-dimensional warranty policy design with the consideration of protection term

Abstract: This paper divides a 2-dimensional warranty period into two stages: initial protection term and subsequent repair stage. It calculates the manufacturer's profit, optimizes the warranty period and product price, and provides numerical experiments to illustrate the policy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109350>

03. A Bi-objective location-routing model for the healthcare waste management in the era of logistics 4.0 under uncertainty

Abstract: This study aims to improve infectious healthcare waste management using Industry 4.0 technologies, including electric autonomous vehicles, IoT, and RFID-tagged waste bags. A decision support system using a mixed-integer linear programming model was developed and implemented in seven hospitals in Karaj, Iran, resulting in improved waste collection efficiency and reduced contamination risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109342>

04. Blockchain adoption of pharmaceutical firms in a competitive market: Pricing, drug traceability and consumer awareness

Abstract: This study explores the impact of blockchain technology (BCT) adoption on pharmaceutical firms' pricing and performance in a competitive market. It finds that high consumer traceability awareness can lead to higher or lower drug prices, depending on trade-offs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109356>

05. Identifying assets exposed to physical climate risk: A decision-support methodology

Abstract: A decision support methodology is proposed to quantify exposure to ten common climate hazards using historical and scenario-based data. This approach helps managers evaluate risks to facilities and employees, enabling adaptive responses and strengthening resilience in the face of multiple physical risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109355>

06. Integrating capability index and generalized rule-switching mechanism for enhanced quick-switch sampling systems

Abstract: The paper introduces Variables Quick-Switch Sampling Systems (VQSSs) to improve efficiency and adaptability in sampling systems. It integrates a VQSS with a rule-switching mechanism and the capability index Cpk, offering flexibility for determining lot acceptances under tightened inspection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109366>

07. Additive manufacturing service bureau selection: A Bayesian network integrated framework

Abstract: This research addresses the research gap in selecting the most compatible additive manufacturing service bureaus (AMSBs) for specific customer requirements. It identifies various types of services, introduces a knowledge-based expert system, and validates the framework through sensitivity analysis and a case study involving Ferro Oil-Tech India Private Limited.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109348>

08. Retail category management under shelf-space dependent demand: The effectiveness of category captainship

Abstract: Category captainship, a retail management practice, involves delegating category decisions to a vendor, reducing workload. This study examines its effectiveness in shelf space capacity decisions, finding that it enhances profits for both retailers and the captain manufacturer, especially when demand is high.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109365>

09. Do fairness concerns matter for ESG decision-making? Strategic interactions in digital twin-enabled sustainable semiconductor supply chain

Abstract: The paper analyzes the strategic interplay between semiconductor manufacturers, consumers, and government regulatory agencies, revealing that substantial investment demands can discourage manufacturers from delivering ESG services, while low tax rates and strict regulations can encourage them.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109370>

10. The impact of digitalization on operational risk: An organizational information processing perspective

Abstract: Digitalization can mitigate business risks by improving internal control systems and reducing supply chain centrality. Chinese public firms show that high digitalization leads to high-quality systems and low operational risk, while increasing centrality increases risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109369>

11. Integrating resilience and reliability in semiconductor supply chains during disruptions

Abstract: The semiconductor industry faces challenges in meeting demand due to supply chain disruptions. This study proposes a multi-objective MO-MINLP model to address these gaps and improve resilience and reliability in the semiconductor supply chain, particularly during pandemics and epidemic outbreaks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109376>

12. Sourcing from risky reverse channels: Insights on pricing and resilience strategies in sustainable supply chains

Abstract: The study explores supply chain resilience and sustainability in global disruptions, focusing on reverse logistics. It reveals that recycling outsourcing's economic viability depends on market demand and disruption risks. The study also highlights the importance of supplier stability and sustainability goals in sourcing decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109373>

13. Business analytics affordances for supply chain value creation: A technology-organization-environment perspective

Abstract: This study explores the actualization of business analytics affordances in supply chains, highlighting the influence of technology, organization, and environmental factors. It advocates for a tailored approach, highlighting the dynamic interplay between these factors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109367>

14. Internal- and external-sourcing strategy analysis of group manufacturing enterprises under semiconductor supply chain disruption risk

Abstract: Semiconductor manufacturing enterprises face supply disruption risks. To enhance stability, they can establish internal suppliers for internal OEMs. However, decision-makers must prioritize profit and environmental impact. A two-echelon supply chain game model is used to analyze procurement strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109368>

15. Integrated cross-dock location and supply mode planning in retail networks

Abstract: The paper presents a mixed integer program for optimizing cross-docks (CDs) in retail supply networks to minimize logistics costs. A case study found that setting up CDs can save over 6% of related costs, highlighting the need for cost-efficient solutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109349>

16. Disentangling the socio-technical impacts of digitalization: What changes for shop-floor decision-makers?

Abstract: Industry 4.0 technologies enable data-driven Digital Transformation, improving operational performance. This study investigates the impact on shopfloors' structures, decision-making processes, and individual competencies. Results show a "polarization" of decision-making, with knowledgeable data-empowered managers and autonomous team leaders leading. Upskilling needs are crucial for successful digitalization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109377>

17. Hybrid closed-loop supply chain with different collection competition in reverse channel

Abstract: The study explores the hybrid closed-loop supply chain (CLSC) and its competition for end-of-life (EOL) products. It proposes new collection functions and explores the influence of customer preferences and distrust on collection competition. The study also examines the impact of competitive collection on recovery efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109371>

18. Implementation mode selection for blockchain technology in green product traceability

Abstract: This study explores the value of blockchain adoption in green supply chains, revealing that self-implementation increases greenness and increases profits for manufacturers. However, high fixed costs may necessitate outsourcing to third-party platforms. The study also finds minimal impact on profitability for suppliers, manufacturers, and third-party platforms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109372>

19. Fine-grained digital twin sharing framework for smart construction through an incentive mechanism

Abstract: This research proposes a blockchain-based digital twin sharing framework for prefabricated construction, focusing on on-site construction and logistics. It introduces an incentive mechanism to encourage stakeholders to share resources, achieving better profitability and quality improvement. The study lays a solid foundation for digital twin reuse and development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109382>

20. New approach for quality function development based on cooperative game-based consensus mechanism and three-way decision method

Abstract: This study proposes a new Quality Function Deployment (QFD) approach using cooperative game consensus and three-way decision theory to improve customer satisfaction by identifying critical engineering characteristics and addressing limitations in current methods.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109380>

World Development (Vol.182)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/world-development/vol/182/suppl/C>

01. Higher economic growth in poor countries, lower migration flows to the OECD – Revisiting the migration hump with panel data

Abstract: This paper investigates emigration rates in developing countries, focusing on economic growth. Results show that emigration rates fall as incomes increase, suggesting that rising individual incomes discourage emigration. However, slow-moving development dimensions like educational advancement could still increase migration in the long term.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106655>

02. Aid and child health: A disaggregated analysis of the effects of aid on impaired growth

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of aid projects on stunting and impaired growth in Malawi's children. Findings show a positive effect of early-life aid exposure on child growth, primarily driven by multilateral aid and stronger in rural areas.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106689>

03. The Great Lockdown and the Small Business: Impact, Channels and Adaptation to the Covid Pandemic

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of the pandemic on Tunisian SMEs, revealing that their performance was heavily affected by labor input, demand, and intermediate input shocks, with non-essential sectors showing less adaptation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106673>

04. The effects of illegal armed groups on municipal expenditures in Colombia

Abstract: The study examines the impact of illegal armed groups on Colombian municipal expenditures between 2000 and 2013, revealing a differentiated impact on capital investments and social spending, despite the decentralization of decision-making responsibilities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106679>

05. Family business during the COVID-19 pandemic in Asia: Role of government financial aid and coping strategies

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of COVID-19 on small family businesses in emerging Asia. Findings suggest that adopting coping strategies and government financial aid can mitigate the pandemic's negative effects on family business conditions, highlighting potential policies for future crises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106653>

06. Do courts grant women their inheritance shares? An analysis of case law in India

Abstract: This paper examines women's use of courts to claim inheritance rights in India under the Hindu Succession Amendment Act of 2005. Results show brothers are the most common opponents, and only 52% of positive rulings grant women direct shares in joint family property. Progress in implementing the HSAA 2005 remains limited.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106688>

07. Protect incomes or protect jobs? The role of social policies in post-pandemic recovery

Abstract: The paper analyzes the impact of income protection and job protection policies on post-pandemic economic recovery in 154 countries. It finds that higher job protection expenditure leads to robust GDP growth, increased employment, and reduced poverty rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106672>

08. Drought-sensitive targeting and child growth faltering in Southern Africa

Abstract: A drought-sensitive targeting framework is developed using remote-sensed data and individual data from five Sub-Saharan African countries, demonstrating its significant impact on child growth faltering and accurately predicting growth faltering.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106702>

09. The economic lives of refugees

Abstract: The socio-economic diversity of refugees in East Africa is revealed through data from Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia, revealing differences in socio-economic outcomes, strategies, and resources, and underscoring the importance of understanding within-group variation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106693>

10. Childhood vaccinations and the demand for children: Long-term evidence from India

Abstract: Childhood vaccinations can boost population growth by improving child survival rates. However, long-term demographic benefits remain untested. A study in India found that women exposed to the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) were 2% less likely to have at least one child and wanted 2% fewer children, with more educated women having larger associations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106692>

11. How to overcome rent seeking in Tanzania's skills sector? Exploring feasible reforms through discrete choice experiments

Abstract: Skills gaps hinder structural transformation in developing countries, particularly Africa. In Tanzania, researchers analyze incentive structures and test alternative institutional design strategies to align stakeholder interests. They find latent preference structures and propose evidence-based tailored skills policy reform.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106705>

12. Patterns of government disaster policy response in Peru

Abstract: A new dataset from 1900 to 2020 reveals Peru's government's active role in disaster response, with temporary restrictions and relocations more common for floods and landslides. The study also highlights the need for tracking response patterns across hazard events to understand government policy choices and their impact on social, conflict, and economic outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106707>

13. Representation matters? Female legislators and women's health in Bangladesh

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of women's political representation on maternal health in less developed countries. Findings suggest that women's representation does not necessarily improve outcomes, suggesting that political contexts and culture may mitigate its impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106708>

14. Geography, development, and power: Parliament leaders and local clientelism

Abstract: This paper examines how Latin American and Caribbean parliament members favor their birth regions, revealing that this favoritism is enabled by formal institutional weakness and unstable constitutions, affecting the development of subnational regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106706>

15. Do earthquakes increase or decrease crime?

Abstract: The study analyzes the impact of September 2017 earthquakes in Mexico on personal and property crimes, finding that earthquakes increased assault by 14% and vandalism by 8%, despite mixed predictions about the relationship between earthquakes and crime reduction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106711>

16. Navigating food price shocks in a pandemic: Food insecurity and coping mechanisms in Burkina Faso

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased global food prices, impacting food security in Burkina Faso. The study reveals that food insecurity increases significantly, particularly for the poorest households and those in rural areas. Households primarily rely on assistance from relatives and abroad, emphasizing the need for policies to mitigate these effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106714>

17. Chronicle of a disaster foretold: The politics of restoring Lake Urmia (Iran)

Abstract: The Urmia saltwater lake in Iran is facing severe consequences due to desiccation. Policies and social, institutional, and political factors hinder remedial measures and overexploitation of water, highlighting the need for sustainable solutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106713>

18. Marginals within the marginalised: Exploring the changes in occupational pattern among Adivasi women in the context of land alienation in India

Abstract: The study investigates the shift in occupational patterns among Adivasi women, focusing on land alienation. It finds that women's labor force participation declines between 1993-94 and 2011-12, but increases between 2011-12 and 2023-24 due to increased unpaid family labor and account works.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106715>

19. Patterns of temporary rural migration: A study in northern Bangladesh

Abstract: Temporary migration from rural to urban areas is common in low- and middle-income countries, particularly among poor agriculture-dependent households. Factors such as limited skills, social networks, and income-cost ratios influence migration preferences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106718>

20. The short-term effects of visa restrictions on migrants' legal status and well-being: A difference-in-differences approach on Venezuelan displacement

Abstract: The study examines the impact of visa restrictions on migrants' migration decisions and well-being. Using data from 85,000 migrants and refugees, it found that restrictions increased irregular entry and status, leading to changes in migrants' priorities. However, no evidence of increased violence was found. This research contributes to the academic and policy debate on migration policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106709>

21. Alignment mechanisms to effectively govern the sustainable development goals

Abstract: The Sustainable Development Goals emphasize interlinkages and interdependencies between policy areas. To ensure integrated implementation, ten governance mechanisms are identified to create inter-departmental, public-private, donor-recipient, and inter-donor alignment. These mechanisms are used in Ethiopia's forest and landscape restoration governance, demonstrating progress towards integrated efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106721>

22. The role of the commodity price boom in shaping public social spending: Evidence from Latin America

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the commodity price boom from 2003 to 2013 on public social spending in 16 Latin American countries. It finds varied responses, with some countries experiencing lasting increases, while others experienced temporary increases. The study emphasizes the need for country-specific analysis and high-quality time series data.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106717>

23. After displacement: Coal mining, development, and inequality in the Thar desert of Pakistan

Abstract: The paper explores the resettlement process under the Thar Coal Project in Pakistan, focusing on marginalized Hindu Dalit and pastoralist tribal populations. It explores the recovery and reconstruction of these displaced individuals, suggesting that DiDR can contribute to sociocultural and educational capital accumulation for marginalized groups.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106624>

24. Developing a segregated homeland: How internal displacement in a remittance-receiving region affects transnational migrants' development practices

Abstract: This article explores the impact of internal displacement and residential segregation on the development activities of transnational migrants in remittance-receiving regions. It examines how these activities are shaped by emplacements and their meanings over time, focusing on migrants' efforts to cultivate relatedness and belonging.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106694>

25. Civil society, the state and institutionalizing welfare rights in India

Abstract: India experienced unprecedented welfare expansion in the past two decades, with civil society playing a key role in reforms, particularly at the local level. The National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act exemplifies this, with civil society effectively framing welfare issues and defending laws.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106687>

European Research on Management and Business Economics (Vol.30.3)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-research-on-management-and-business-economics/vol/30/issue/3>

01. The luxury goods market: Understanding the psychology of Chinese consumers

Abstract: This research aims to understand Chinese consumers' attitudes towards luxury items and their intention to acquire them. It presents a multifactorial model encompassing factors like luxury brand awareness, materialism, social comparison, fashion novelty, and consumer engagement. The findings contribute to understanding luxury goods consumption in China.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100254>

02. Determinants of interconnected corporate information. Evidence of the connectivity principle in integrated reporting

Abstract: The paper explores the concept of connectivity in Integrated Reporting, revealing low levels achieved, driven by institutional factors, internal managerial decisions, and regulatory and standard-setters' pronouncements.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100255>

03. Understanding the moderating role of chronotypes for online mobile gaming in-app purchase intention

Abstract: The study explores the role of chronotypes in addiction, loyalty, and in-app purchases in the online mobile gaming industry. Findings suggest that evening type individuals are more loyal and inclined towards in-app purchases, highlighting the challenge for gaming operators to balance revenue generation with customer well-being.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100252>

04. Board gender diversity and employee productivity. The moderating role of female leaders

Abstract: This study analyzes the impact of Board Gender Diversity (BGD) on Employee Productivity (EP) in Spanish Social Economy companies. It finds a non-linear relationship, with a female CEO or female board chair moderating this relationship. The study is the first to use Motivational Role Modeling and Critical Mass Theory.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100257>

05. The impact of government legitimacy on the tourism industry during crises

Abstract: This research explores government crises mitigation strategies for the tourism industry using a mixed-method approach. It aims to understand the efficiency of recovery intervention methods and provide insights for designing public tools for crisis-immune businesses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100259>

06. Effects of ethical leadership on individual learning and unlearning: Mediation through affective commitment

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of ethical leadership on individual unlearning, explorative learning, and exploitative learning in dental and surgical manufacturing firms in Pakistan. Results show that ethical leadership positively influences these types of learning, with affective supervisory commitment significantly mediating these effects. This study has practical implications for managers seeking to enhance employee skills and knowledge.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100258>

07. How to enhance the entrepreneurial intentions of the young population in rural areas: An approach from personal values and the socioeconomic environment

Abstract: The study explores entrepreneurial intentions among university students in rural Spain, revealing that positive attitudes, perceived behavioral control, and personal values positively influence these intentions, emphasizing the need for tailored entrepreneurship policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100261>

08. Market orientation, integrated marketing communications, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) performance: A comparison between developed and developing economies

Abstract: The study explores the mediating role of integrated marketing communication (IMC) in the relationship between market orientation (MO) and customer-related and market performance for SMEs in both developed and developing economies, using data from 422 firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100260>

09. Observing the COVID-19 pandemic SOPs and sales performance: Evidence from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted women entrepreneurs' sales performance, with cloth and cosmetics entrepreneurs experiencing increased sales. However, Standard Operating Procedures negatively affected their sales performance, highlighting the adaptability and resilience of these women entrepreneurs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100262>

10. A cross-cultural analysis of perceived value and customer loyalty in restaurants

Abstract: The study examines the impact of social, emotional, functional, epistemic, and conditional value on customer satisfaction, retention, and loyalty in the restaurant industry. It finds that emotional value is the most significant determinant, while functional and conditional value have context-dependent effects. The findings suggest that restaurant managers should focus on enhancing emotional engagement and tailoring service strategies to culturally specific customer preferences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iedeen.2024.100265>

European Journal of Political Economy (Vol.85)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-journal-of-political-economy/vol/85/suppl/C>

01. Clearing the smog ceiling: The impact of women's political empowerment on air quality in European regions

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of female political empowerment on air quality outcomes, revealing that women's environmental concerns and pro-environmental behaviors can lead to better air quality, as they break the political glass ceiling.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102551>

02. The political economy of education: Politician criminality and higher education institutions

Abstract: The study explores the link between politician criminality and higher education provision in India. It found that constituencies with state legislature members accused of serious crimes are less likely to see new state government-funded colleges, and this effect is more pronounced for those aligned with state-level party leaders. The study suggests this lower provision is most likely to affect the lowest-income groups.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102555>

03. Priming attitudes toward immigrants: Implications for migration research and survey design

Abstract: The study examines the impact of randomized priming interventions on attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy preferences. Results show that economic attitudes towards immigrants may be less sensitive to priming when priming intensity is moderate. This suggests that researchers should not worry about confounding priming effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102554>

04. Overestimation of social security payments reduces preferences for spending on social policy

Abstract: The fiscal illusion hypothesis suggests that awareness of government costs and benefits influences preferences for redistribution and social policy. A 2016 survey experiment in Russia showed that overestimation of social security contributions increased redistribution preferences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102557>

05. Direct elections and trust in state and political institutions: Evidence from Indonesia's election reform

Abstract: Direct elections in Indonesia, a major political reform, increased trust in state and political institutions, except for police and political parties. Trust was strongest in districts with low hostility, suggesting political situations strongly influence trust.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102572>

06. Anti-corruption campaign in China: An empirical investigation

Abstract: A database of Chinese officials found guilty of corruption from 2012-21 examines correlates, effects on inequality, and expected income increase. Corruption positively correlates with education, administrative level, and Communist Party membership.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102559>

07. Geopolitical shocks and commodity market dynamics: New evidence from the Russia-Ukraine conflict

Abstract: The Russian invasion of Ukraine has significantly impacted agricultural and energy markets, with wheat, corn, and European natural gas markets experiencing significant heterogeneity. The European natural gas market is more affected than the US and Asian markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102574>

08. (Mis-)Perceptions, information, and political polarization: A survey and a systematic literature review

Abstract: Misperceptions about society and political polarization are prevalent among voters. Information provision can correct these misperceptions and bridge divisiveness. However, a systematic literature review reveals that information often reinforces existing preferences, despite potential benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102578>

09. Broadband internet and attitudes toward migrants: Evidence from Spain

Abstract: The study explores the impact of broadband internet penetration on attitudes towards immigrants in Spain, using survey data and telephone infrastructure characteristics. Results show a positive effect, with broadband internet associated with better immigration knowledge, reduced labor market concerns, and lower support for the right-wing party.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102579>

10. Voters' influence on local tax policy

Abstract: Voters can influence public policy through voting, particularly in local government. In the Netherlands, changes in municipal council color do not affect tax levels or distribution. Expressive voting, where people vote left-wing and express charitable identity, can lead to punishment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102575>

11. Equilibrium communication in political scandals

Abstract: A model predicts elite communication and voters' beliefs during political scandals, with denials garnering support and public apologies increasing approval. Increased media scrutiny leads to asymmetric effects on incumbent communication.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102580>

12. Information effects in public spending preferences: Evidence from survey experiment in Poland

Abstract: The study reveals that misperceptions about public spending allocation, particularly pensions and environmental protection, can significantly influence public preferences for spending cuts or increases, and improves government efficiency assessment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102558>

13. Electoral quotas and developmental outcomes: Evidence from India

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of electoral quotas on the developmental outcomes of Scheduled Castes in India, finding that those in districts with higher SC-reserved seats have worse outcomes in education, child health, and access to subsidized food grains.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102581>

14. Black representation and the popular legitimacy of the Federal Reserve

Abstract: The Federal Reserve's increasing racial diversity and emphasis on economic challenges has impacted its legitimacy. Increased Black representation improves confidence in the institution, while political ideology moderates responses. Data supports these expectations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102583>

15. Electoral incentives to target investment in roads: Evidence from Italian municipalities

Abstract: The study reveals that Italian municipalities with high construction firms have higher road service investments before elections, suggesting politicians manipulate these investments for re-election purposes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102589>

16. Geopolitical risks and business fluctuations in Europe: A sectorial analysis

Abstract: The study examines the impact of geopolitical risks on the Euro area's economies, revealing that risks can reduce economic growth, increase inflation, and increase political uncertainty, while the stock market is more resilient.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102585>

17. Revisiting the relationship between economic freedom and development to account for statistical deception by autocratic regimes

Abstract: This paper argues that the positive association between economic freedom indexes and income levels and growth is conservative due to bias caused by dictatorial regimes overstating GDP levels and lower scores of economic freedom.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102577>

18. Political instability and economic growth: Causation and transmission

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between political instability and economic growth in 34 advanced economies from 1996 to 2020, finding that political instability significantly reduces economic output.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102586>

19. Globalization and fiscal policy after financial crises

Abstract: Globalization affects fiscal policy as a macroeconomic stabilization tool in financial crises. Higher globalization leads to more contractionary policies and increased fiscal austerity. Policies enabling or restricting international flows matter most, with concerns about debt sustainability and sovereign risk influencing fiscal policy responses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102590>

20. Fiscal rules and economic cycles: Quality (always) Matters

Abstract: The study explores fiscal rules' effectiveness in managing public debt, highlighting their impact on debt reduction influenced by fiscal framework quality, economic cycle phases, legal basis, and political stability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102591>

21. How does implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) affect economic growth? Evidence from developing countries

Abstract: The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was created to promote natural resource contribution to economic growth in developing countries. A study found a positive relationship between EITI implementation and economic growth, with short and medium-term effects mainly attributed to foreign direct investment and resource revenue.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102584>

22. Trust in a national anti-corruption agency: A survey experiment among citizens and experts

Abstract: The paper explores the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies in France, focusing on the High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP). Results show positive impacts on citizens' perceptions of the agency, political transparency, and representative democracy, but also suggest an "integrity paradox."

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102592>

23. One money, one voice? Evaluating ideological positions of euro area central banks

Abstract: The study uses the TV-TBIP methodology to analyze central bank communication in the euro area, revealing that the ECB transitions between interventionist monetary policy and low ideal point state, with national inflation rates influencing ideological positions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102582>

24. Predicting scandal

Abstract: This paper examines scandal in political economy, focusing on its effects on electoral outcomes and theoretical hypotheses. Results show election timing as the only significant predictor of scandal incidence.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102588>

25. Political uncertainty and revenue sharing in international contracting

Abstract: The study explores how political uncertainty in a centralized system, such as leadership turnover, influences foreign investors' decision to invest in local governments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102587>

26. Restrictions to civil liberties in a pandemic and satisfaction with democracy

Abstract: The study explores German states' COVID-19 responses, finding that stay-at-home orders increased democracy satisfaction and shifted political support towards centrist parties, particularly among individuals exposed to authoritarian regimes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102593>

27. Explaining the stringency of environmental policies: Domestic determinants or international policy coordination?

Abstract: The paper explores spatial interactions among EU national governments and their impact on environmental policies. It identifies the type of policy stringency influenced by these interactions, emphasizing the need for supranational coordination through international organizations and treaties.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102596>

28. The value of national defense: Assessing public preferences for defense policy options

Abstract: This paper assesses the direct welfare effects of defense policy, revealing substantial public support for increased troop numbers, European army, and improved air defense, despite preference heterogeneity across respondents and policy options.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102595>

29. Self-benefits, fiscal risk, and political support for the public healthcare system

Abstract: The study suggests that informing individuals about the benefits of the healthcare system could potentially increase political support for larger healthcare insurance contributions, but this effect decreases when fiscal sustainability concerns arise due to declining fertility rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102597>

30. Fiscal rules, capital controls, and cross-border financial integration

Abstract: The paper demonstrates that adopting fiscal rules reduces capital controls and enhances cross-border financial integration, using a formal instrumental variables approach. It suggests that adopting fiscal rules is more likely when the age dependency ratio is low.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102594>

31. Political institutions and output collapses

Abstract: The paper explores the likelihood of major output collapses under autocracy in 123 developing countries, finding that growth is more likely under democracy, and output collapses deepen under autocracy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102573>

32. When citizens legalize drugs

Abstract: The demand for drug legalization varies across countries, with politicians influencing it by determining law enforcement levels, with excessive enforcement resulting in increased social benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102599>

33. Modeling the presidential approval ratings of the United States using machine-learning: Does climate policy uncertainty matter?

Abstract: Climate policy uncertainty significantly impacts US president's approval ratings, despite being moderately negative and nonlinear. This uncertainty is more important than other policy-related uncertainties and macroeconomic and financial predictors, and its importance has grown in recent years.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102602>

34. The grass is always greener on the other side: (Unfair) inequality and support for democracy

Abstract: This paper explores the link between inequality and democratic support, revealing that inequality erodes democratic support in democracies and fosters democratic beliefs in non-democracies. Unfair inequality is the relevant component driving this association.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102600>

35. Support for temporary protection of displaced populations in the EU: A conjoint experiment

Abstract: The study investigates the positive response to temporary protection in EU countries following the Ukraine crisis, revealing that factors such as the number of children and women, region of origin, religious affiliation, and war-related reasons influence public support.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102601>

36. Economic sanctions and sovereign debt default

Abstract: The study examines the impact of US economic sanctions on sovereign debt default in 118 developing countries from 1980-2018. Results show that sanctions increase sovereign debt default, with cryptocurrencies reducing their effect. Sanctions trigger sovereign risk through economic growth contraction, banking crises, and reduced access to international financial markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102571>

37. The perceived impact of immigration on native workers' labour market outcomes

Abstract: This paper examines immigration attitudes towards migrants and their correlation with labor market competition. It finds that respondents view EU migrants as potential competitors, particularly blue-collar workers without tertiary education. Perceptions of potential competition strongly predict job loss fears.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102610>

38. Political alliances and trade: Europe in a polarized world

Abstract: The study examines the impact of political alliances on trade and welfare in Europe and global economies, highlighting the potential trade and welfare consequences of NATO expansion and the establishment of a military alliance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102612>

39. Beyond the party push: Gender differences in voters' persuasion

Abstract: This paper suggests that women's underrepresentation in political success is due to politicians' ability to appeal to opposing parties. It uses Swiss elections and finds that preference votes significantly influence gender disparities, with male politicians excelling in cross-voting.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102613>

40. Macroeconomic effects from media coverage of the China–U.S. trade war on selected EU countries

Abstract: This paper analyzes the macroeconomic effects of media coverage on the trade conflict between China and the U.S. in EU countries, revealing significant impacts on expectations, stock prices, and industrial production.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102611>

41. The evolution of affluent support for redistribution in Germany in the context of rising inequalities

Abstract: The paper examines the attitudes of affluent individuals towards state intervention in redistribution in Germany, finding a significant increase in support among the top 30% of earners, particularly among political left supporters.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102614>

42. Wealth inequality and mega events

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of mega events on wealth inequality, finding that hosting such events increases wealth shares of the top 1% and 10%, often at the expense of the bottom 50%. The study suggests two possible explanations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102615>

43. Breaking the silence: The effects of online social movements on gender-based violence

Abstract: The study uses machine learning to analyze Twitter trends against gender-based violence and their impact on crime reports. Results show a short-term decrease in crime reports due to GBV-related tweets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102598>

44. Party selectors, voters, and the choice of productive representatives under different types of list proportional representation

Abstract: The study examines whether party selectors or voters choose more productive politicians. Results show voters prefer candidates with high formal education, but no differences in parliamentary behavior between selector-chosen and voter-chosen types.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2024.102618>

Energy Economics (Vol. 140)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/energy-economics/vol/140/suppl/C>

01. Assessing regional energy security characteristics: Evidence from Chinese province-level data

Abstract: China's energy security is declining, with regional disparities increasing over time. Climate change, geopolitical instability, and rising energy prices threaten global economic growth. The study reveals China's provinces account for over half of the total energy security gap.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107964>

02. Natural resource assets management and urban carbon emission efficiency: Evidence from quasi-natural experiment in China

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of the Natural Resource Assets Management Audit (NRAMA) policy on urban carbon emission efficiency, revealing that efficient natural resource utilization, environmental protection, and fiscal expenditures improve CEE.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107963>

03. Connectedness between international oil and China's new energy industry chain: A time-frequency analysis based on TVP-VAR model

Abstract: The study explores the dynamic connectedness between oil and new energy industries, revealing a total connectedness of 70%, with oil and wind power industries receiving risk, while photovoltaic, energy storage, and battery sectors propagate it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107954>

04. Mechanism of directed technological investment on energy productivity and energy structure: A unified theoretical framework

Abstract: This study proposes a unified theoretical framework for understanding the impact of technological investment on energy productivity and structure in the petrochemical industry. It reveals that initial investment biases towards labour-augmenting technological progress led to insignificant improvements in energy productivity and structure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107943>

05. The impact of energy price increases on the Polish economy

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of energy price shocks from the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the Polish economy. Simulations show a 2.8% GDP decrease and a strong pro-inflationary effect. Oil price shocks have the strongest impact on real aggregates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107944>

06. Price discovery redux—Analyzing energy spot and futures prices using a dynamic programming approach

Abstract: Dynamic time warping (DTW) is used to analyze price discovery in crude oil and natural gas futures markets. Results show natural gas futures lead spot prices more frequently, while crude oil futures lagged. DTW is useful for small samples and linear relationships.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107965>

07. Beyond volatility: Systemic resilience and risk mitigation in interconnected commodity markets

Abstract: This research uses connectedness-based estimates to estimate System Resilience in three key commodity segments: Energy, Agriculture, and Metals. Results show most commodities maintain moderate stability, offering investment alternatives despite systemic risk. Early warning signals support strategic risk management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107953>

08. Impact of differentiated carbon taxes on remanufacturing mode selection

Abstract: This study explores the factors influencing the optimal choice of remanufacturing strategies, particularly differentiated carbon taxes. It reveals that increasing carbon tax on new products increases both new and remanufactured product prices. When the carbon tax gap is small, outsourcing remanufacturing is optimal, followed by self-remanufacturing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107955>

09. Cross-border competition in the gasoline retail market: Impact of proximity at the German-Polish border

Abstract: The article examines how lower Polish gasoline prices impact German border prices, finding no evidence of cross-border price competition. It suggests fuel tourism, with sparse station density near the Polish border.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107961>

10. A curse on leisure? Resource rents and labor supply

Abstract: The resource curse, a paradoxical tendency of societies with more natural resources to have worse economic outcomes, is extended by a formal model suggesting resources crowd out private production while increasing consumption and welfare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107956>

11. Political spillover effects of environmental policy: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of automatic environmental monitoring on residents' political trust, finding a positive correlation between increased environmental concerns and government expectations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107936>

12. Risk premium, price of risk and expected volatility in the oil market: Evidence from survey data

Abstract: This paper provides ex-ante measures of crude oil risk premiums using survey oil price expectations over an extended period. It reveals investors exhibit risk-seeking behavior in the short term and risk aversion in the long term.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107930>

13. Corporate green innovation under environmental regulation: The role of ESG ratings and greenwashing

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between environmental regulation and green innovation in Chinese enterprises, finding that regulations positively influence green innovation, with greenwashing behaviors and ESG performance mediating this effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107971>

14. Climate change adaptation in China: Differences in electricity consumption between rural and urban residents

Abstract: High-frequency electricity consumption data in southern China reveals urban households are more sensitive to extreme temperatures, but rural households are adopting climate change adaptive behavior. Climate warming could increase summer peak electricity consumption by 23.42-22.28%, causing economic losses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107958>

15. Navigating the energy transition with the Carbon-Energy-Green-Electricity scheme: An industrial chain-based approach for China's carbon neutrality

Abstract: This study explores China's energy transition towards a national certificate trading market, proposing the Carbon-Energy-Green-Electricity (CEGE) scheme to address the complexity of carbon emissions trading, energy-consumption permit trading, and electricity markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107984>

16. Regulatory impact of informality on gasoline consumption efficiency in Africa: A proposed two-part complementary hypothesis test

Abstract: The study suggests a differential approach to promoting gasoline efficiency in Africa, focusing on the impact of informality on efficiency and the role of government regulation. It suggests that good governance is crucial for achieving efficiency goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107970>

17. Geopolitical risks and energy uncertainty: Implications for global and domestic energy prices

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between global geopolitical risks and energy uncertainty, focusing on 157 countries. Results show that a unit shock to geopolitical risk increases global energy uncertainty, while a unit shock to energy uncertainty reduces global energy prices. Policy implications for energy security are highlighted.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107985>

18. Dynamic connectedness in the higher moments between clean energy and oil prices

Abstract: The study reveals connectedness between clean energy stocks and oil prices, varying across moments and stronger during uncertain market conditions. It suggests that including clean energy stocks in investment portfolios can effectively hedge oil price risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107987>

19. Trade dynamics of environmental goods within global energy economy and their impacts on green technological innovation: A complex network analysis

Abstract: This study examines the directed trade network of environmental goods (EGTN) from 2002 to 2021, revealing that interconnected countries, primarily OECD and developing nations, significantly promote green innovation. Policies facilitating information dissemination and strengthening trade partnerships can help local organizations leverage their network advantages.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107957>

20. Modelling and assessing dynamic energy supply resilience to disruption events: An oil supply disruption case in China

Abstract: This study developed a model for assessing and improving energy supply resilience, using a Mixed-Supply-side Dynamic Inoperability Input-output Model (M-SDIIM). A case study of China's oil supply disruption showed the model effectively assessed interdependent infrastructure resilience, with six sectors vulnerable.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108013>

21. Evaluating the energy poverty in the EU countries

Abstract: Energy poverty, a global issue affecting low-income, overcrowded households, is exacerbated by high energy costs and inefficient housing, with renewable energy not effectively alleviating the problem.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108020>

22. The impact of artificial intelligence on the energy transition: The role of regulatory quality as a guardrail, not a wall

Abstract: This study explores the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on energy transition (ET) using panel data from 50 countries. Results show AI positively facilitates ET by promoting renewable energy technology innovation and upgrading electricity structures, with a non-linear impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107988>

23. Role of supply chain disruptions and digitalization on renewable energy innovation: Evidence from G7 nations

Abstract: The study examines the impact of supply chain disruption and digitalization on renewable energy innovations, considering factors like human capital, globalization, economic growth, and democracy. Results show supply chain disruption has minimal effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108016>

24. Renewable energy production across U.S. states: Convergence or divergence?

Abstract: The study examines the convergence of per capita renewable energy production across U.S. states, identifying two convergence clubs and revealing considerable heterogeneity in the number of clubs for different subcomponents. Factors associated with convergence include renewable portfolio standards, mandatory green power options, and CO2 emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108015>

25. The downstream firm's decision over R&D for energy-saving

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of energy-saving R&D on upstream and downstream firms' pricing decisions, revealing that efficient R&D may not necessarily increase energy prices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107990>

26. The influence of peer effects, commodity prices and its hedging on corporate capital structure: Evidence from the oil and gas industry

Abstract: The study explores peer financial choices and commodity prices' impact on European and North American listed oil and gas companies' capital structure decisions, revealing significant cross-country heterogeneity and policy implications.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108007>

27. On the regulatory and economic incentives for renewable hybrid power plants in Brazil

Abstract: This study explores the alignment of incentives between economically-optimized hybrid power plant investors' strategies and efficient transmission resource utilization in the Brazilian power market. It proposes a decision model and a non-discriminatory regulatory framework for renewables.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107989>

28. Dynamic connectedness of quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and big data stocks on renewable and sustainable energy

Abstract: The study evaluates the long-term relationship between renewable and sustainable energy sectors and emerging technologies like quantum computing, AI, and big data. It focuses on six sectors and finds AI and AI weaker, with business intelligence and quantum computing showing stronger connections.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108017>

29. What drives the uranium sector risk? The role of attention, economic and geopolitical uncertainty

Abstract: Nuclear energy's interest surges due to low-carbon footprint, energy security, and technological advancements. Despite surge in uranium stocks, research on sector volatility is limited.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107980>

30. How does the construction of new generation of national AI innovative development pilot zones drive enterprise ESG development? Empirical evidence from China

Abstract: This study explores the impact of AI pilot policy on enterprises' ESG performance using Chinese Shanghai and Shenzhen listed companies. Results show significant improvements, with more significant effects in eastern and central regions, non-state-owned enterprises, and heavily polluting industries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108011>

31. Electricity storage or transmission? Comparing social welfare between electricity arbitrages

Abstract: This study evaluates the impacts of electricity storage and inter-regional transmission on mitigating solar power surplus in Kyushu, Japan. Findings show social benefits of 73,000 and 59,000 USD per day, and reduction of CO₂ emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107969>

32. Does climate risk as barometers for specific clean energy indices? Insights from quartiles and time-frequency perspective

Abstract: The study analyzes the relationship between the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) and clean energy indices, finding that SOI's causality is asymmetric across quantiles, significantly influenced by bullish market conditions, and positively correlated with clean energy sectors, excluding bioenergy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108003>

33. Wealth maximisation and residential energy-efficiency retrofits: Insights from a real options model

Abstract: The study explores incentives for residential energy-efficiency retrofit adoption, revealing that investment is optimal at lower energy prices as wealth, income, and savings behavior increase, and portfolio drift and volatility decrease.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108022>

34. Key effects contributing to changes in energy imports in the EU-27 between 2000 and 2020: A decomposition analysis based on the Sankey diagram

Abstract: This paper analyzes EU-27 energy imports from 2000-2020, revealing decarbonisation has reduced fossil fuel dependence, while improving energy efficiency reduces energy requirements per unit produced. Implementing policies for renewable energy diversification and consumption efficiency is crucial for a sustainable future.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108009>

35. The interaction of income inequality and energy poverty on global carbon emissions: A dynamic panel data approach

Abstract: This study examines the impact of income inequality and energy poverty on global carbon emissions, using data from 193 countries. Results show that income inequality decreases carbon emissions per capita, while energy poverty increases emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108027>

36. The service trade with AI and energy efficiency: Multiplier effect of the digital economy in a green city by using quantum computation based on QUBO modeling

Abstract: The study explores the impact of service trade and digital economy on urban energy efficiency in city districts, using AI technology for green communication and cooperation, and highlights the potential for interdisciplinary applications in social computing science.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107976>

37. Probability density prediction for carbon allowance prices based on TS2Vec and distribution Transformer

Abstract: A novel probability density prediction model, TS2Vec-based distribution Transformer (TDT), is proposed for carbon allowance price. Experimental results show TDT's predictions are more accurate and reliable, improving enterprises' competitiveness and carbon emission reduction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107986>

38. Zooming in or zooming out: Energy strategy, developmental parity and regional entrepreneurial dynamism

Abstract: The West-East Electricity Transmission Project (WEETP) negatively impacts regional development by inhibiting firm entry in exporting regions and encouraging it in importing ones, thereby widening the development gap and promoting resource curse.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108021>

39. Novel and old news sentiment in commodity futures markets

Abstract: The study explores the correlation between novel and old news sentiment and commodity futures returns, finding that old news sentiment significantly impacts returns during periods of financial stress and uncertainty.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108006>

40. How financial derivatives affect energy firms' ESG

Abstract: The study reveals a positive correlation between financial derivative usage and corporate ESG performance in Chinese listed energy firms, with the effect varying across different sectors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108028>

41. New industrial policy and corporate digital transformation: Empowering or impairing? Emerging evidence from green credit policy

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the Green Credit Policy on Chinese A-share listed companies' digital transformation, finding that it inhibits innovation, increases environmental protection investment, and strengthens financing constraints.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107960>

42. Can the sentiment of the official media predict the return volatility of the Chinese crude oil futures?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Chinese official media sentiment on the price volatility of Chinese crude oil futures, finding that it significantly predicts the one-day-ahead intraday return volatility of SC.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107967>

43. Geopolitical risk and energy price crash risk

Abstract: The study examines the link between geopolitical risks and energy price crashes, focusing on coal, oil, and coal markets. Results show geopolitical acts drive coal and oil crash risks, while threats drive natural gas crashes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107975>

44. Reassessing the information transmission and pricing influence of Shanghai crude oil futures: A time-varying perspective

Abstract: The Shanghai crude oil futures market, INE, is a crucial global pricing reference. It receives price information from mainstream international futures, and its predictive causality on spot prices is valid post-2021, indicating its maturation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107977>

45. Scrutinizing multi-scale and multi-quantile interactions in commodity markets: A petrochemical industrial chain perspective

Abstract: This paper explores China's petrochemical commodity futures using wavelet local multiple correlation, frequency connectedness framework, and quantile connectedness framework. Results show high market integration but short-term decoupling from international crude oil markets. Price dynamics impact commodity fluctuations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108019>

46. Discerning the impact of global geopolitical risks on China's energy futures market spillovers: Evidence from higher-order moments

Abstract: Global geopolitical risks significantly impact China's energy futures market. Crude oil and fuel oil futures act as net transmitters, while thermal coal and fuel oil are stable net recipients. Russia and Saudi Arabia significantly impact spillovers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107981>

47. Interplay between renewable energy and fossil fuel markets: Fresh evidence from quantile-on-quantile and wavelet quantile approaches

Abstract: The paper discusses the shift towards renewable energy and the interplay between fossil fuel stocks and renewable energy assets. It highlights the importance of understanding these dynamics for effective investment strategies and policies, promoting a resilient transition to sustainable energy systems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108012>

48. Carbon mitigation effect of emission trading product: Perspective from intra-industry carbon leakage

Abstract: This paper examines carbon mitigation in China's key industries, finding a counterintuitive increase in emissions despite compliance efforts. It suggests enhancing ETS coverage ratios and carbon price mechanisms to reduce emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107966>

49. Forecasting carbon futures returns using feature selection and Markov chain with sample distribution

Abstract: This paper proposes a novel method for improving carbon returns predictability, utilizing a feature selection strategy and a Markov chain. The model outperforms competing models, enabling informed investment decisions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107962>

50. Predicting the volatility of major energy commodity prices: The dynamic persistence model

Abstract: A novel approach combines time variation and persistence in energy volatility forecasting models, improving performance over longer horizons and outperforming benchmark models.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107982>

51. Aligning common prosperity with sustainable development goals 3 and 7 through sustainable insurance

Abstract: The paper evaluates sustainable insurance for achieving common prosperity, integrating policyholder protection and the cap-and-trade mechanism. It suggests that policies promoting individual security should balance SDG 3 and common prosperity objectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108033>

52. Bank-firm common ownership, green credit and enterprise green technology innovation: Evidence from Chinese credit markets

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of bank-firm common ownership on green technological innovation in Chinese A-share listed enterprises. It finds that common ownership shareholders promote technological innovation, reduce information asymmetry, and provide green loans. The findings can optimize the credit market for green and high-quality Chinese enterprise development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108014>

53. Systemic risk spillovers among global energy firms: Does geopolitical risk matter

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of geopolitical risk on systemic risk spillovers among 212 energy firms in 36 countries. Results show that GPR intensifies risk spillovers, with indirect effects more pronounced for fossil fuel firms and oil-consuming countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108036>

54. Domestic and foreign cap-and-trade regulations, carbon tariffs, and product tariffs during international trade conflicts: A multiproduct cost-efficiency analysis

Abstract: The study examines the impact of domestic environmental policies on carbon-intensive firms during international trade conflicts, finding that stricter regulations exacerbate pollutant-specific diseconomies of scale, limit economies of scope, and reduce firm equity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108034>

55. Climate policy uncertainty, corporate social responsibility and corporate investments of the energy firms

Abstract: This study explores the impact of climate policy uncertainty (CPU) on energy firms' corporate investments, focusing on the moderating role of corporate social responsibility (CSR). It reveals a complex relationship between CPU, CSR, and CI, highlighting the need for further research.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107968>

56. Assessing the impact of climate policy stringency on corporate energy innovation: Insights from China

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between climate policy stringency and corporate energy innovation using data from Chinese A-share listed enterprises. Results show that climate policy stringency can incentivize and promote energy innovation, especially in state-owned enterprises, non-short-termism management, and environmentally-conscious regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107959>

57. Energy transition affordability in China: Disparities and determinants

Abstract: The paper proposes a parametric global-clustering metafrontier approach to evaluate energy transition decarbonization costs and measure energy transition affordability (ETA) in 283 Chinese cities, revealing increasing trends but significant inequality across urban groups.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107972>

58. A bridge to clean cooking? The cost-effectiveness of energy-efficient biomass stoves in rural Senegal

Abstract: A randomized controlled trial in Senegal compared low-cost and expensive energy-efficient biomass cookstoves (EEBCs) for fuel savings and emissions reduction. Results suggest low-cost EEBCs are a stop-gap solution, highlighting the need for local context.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107974>

59. A place in the sun: Farmers' co-benefits from solar irrigation in Bangladesh

Abstract: Solar irrigation pumps are replacing diesel in water-intensive agriculture to reduce carbon emissions. Access to solar irrigation positively impacts food security and profitability, with lower irrigation and labor costs being the strongest pathways.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107973>

60. Revisiting carbon leakage

Abstract: This paper estimates carbon leakage rates from unilateral carbon pricing policies using panel data and a simplified accounting framework. Results show differences across countries and larger rates, with domestic energy price changes impacting exports but not imports.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107786>

61. How do renewable energy, energy innovation and climate change shape the energy transition in USA? Unraveling the role of green finance development

Abstract: The study explores the impact of renewable energy, energy innovation, climate change, and green financial development on the energy transition system in the USA, suggesting policy implications and government frameworks to mitigate climate change risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.107947>

62. Investigating the role of emissions trading system in reducing enterprise energy intensity: Evidence from China

Abstract: The paper shows that China's emissions trading system (ETS) significantly reduces high-carbon enterprises' energy intensity, with its effectiveness varying by regional development, industry attributes, and carbon market performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108005>

63. The performance of renewable-rich wholesale electricity markets with significant energy storage and flexibility

Abstract: The study examines the technical and financial performance of decarbonised wholesale electricity markets with uncertain variable renewable generation, uncertain demand, and flexibility. It suggests that reliable, least cost, and efficient markets require low operational uncertainty, sufficient flexibility, and longer unit commitment schedules.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108026>