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Journal Content Alert
Vol. 07 Part 01 July 2025

Research in International Business and Finance (Vol.77-B)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/research-in-international-business-and-finance/vol/77/part/PB>

01. Can CFOs improve enterprise loan bargaining power? An empirical analysis based on CFO characteristics

Abstract: The study examines the impact of CFOs on corporate loan bargaining power, revealing that enterprises' bargaining power is weaker than lenders', leading to higher loan prices. CFOs can reduce negotiation costs by improving efficiency, but tenure, gender, and education do not affect bargaining power.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102937>

02. Credit risk assessment of shadow banking: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that credit risk in China's shadow banking sector is linked to macroeconomic environment, policy regulations, and market fluctuations, with real estate, internet finance, and private lending exhibiting the highest risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102928>

03. How do global board reforms affect managerial investment decisions?

Abstract: The study reveals that global board reforms significantly improve investment efficiency, reducing over-investment and under-investment, primarily through improved financial reporting quality, and are more effective in comply-or-explain countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102934>

04. Differential impact of multiple risks on green and conventional bond markets: Evidence from multifractal analysis

Abstract: The study examines the correlation between economic, geopolitical, market, and energy uncertainties and bond markets, revealing heterogeneous correlations. Results suggest bond markets must focus on economic and geopolitical risks, while green bonds are generally more risk-averse.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102932>

05. How investors' ChatGPT attention influence stock market? A liquidity perspective

Abstract: The study explores how investors' attention to ChatGPT affects stock liquidity in the financial market, revealing that firms with limited AI disclosure, financial transparency, and institutional ownership experience increased stock liquidity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102939>

06. Can Large Language Models forecast carbon price movements? Evidence from Chinese carbon markets

Abstract: The paper explores the use of Large Language Models (LLMs) in forecasting Chinese carbon prices, revealing that LLMs can enhance TSM predictions by 28-38% and reduce forecasting deviations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102951>

07. Natural disaster experiences, resilience resources, and household risky financial market participation: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that natural disasters reduce household risky financial market participation and asset allocation due to income decrease, risk attitudes, and psychological stress. However, resilience resources like financial literacy and socio-economic status can mitigate these effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102942>

08. Does passive ownership affect corporate governance? Evidence from the Bank of Japan's ETF purchasing program

Abstract: The study reveals that passive ownership enhances corporate governance in listed companies through the Bank of Japan's ETF purchase program, promoting changes in anti-takeover defenses and board composition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102924>

09. Style investing and return comovement in the cryptocurrency market

Abstract: This study examines category-based co-movement in cryptocurrency markets, focusing on transaction speed-based habitat among investors, influenced by returns within portfolios sharing similar transaction speed characteristics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102949>

10. Does P2P lending promote the traditional bank-based financial inclusion? Spatial evidence from 34 developing economies

Abstract: This paper explores the transformative role of P2P lending in bridging credit gaps and empowering marginalized borrowers. It investigates its impact on traditional bank-based financial inclusion in 34 developing countries, finding positive spatial dependence and enhancing inclusion even excluding Covid-19.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102947>

11. Shadow banking, macroprudential policy and banks' systemic risk

Abstract: The study reveals that shadow banking in Chinese banks increases systemic risk, with national banks experiencing higher risk. Policy interventions, such as macroprudential policies, can mitigate this risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102950>

12. Artificial intelligence and green innovation: Investigating the effects of executive pay and firm age

Abstract: This study examines how AI applications enhance green innovation in Chinese listed companies, highlighting the role of executive salary and firm age. It provides insights for optimizing AI strategies and fostering sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102953>

13. Does common ownership affect stock price synchronicity?

Abstract: The study reveals that common ownership enhances corporate stock price synchronicity by increasing information disclosure, particularly when long-term investors have a greater information advantage and have higher noise trading costs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102945>

14. Can spin-offs enhance corporate market value?

Abstract: The study reveals that domestic spin-offs significantly enhance parent companies' market value by 16.06 billion yuan, with lasting effects. State-owned enterprises, larger firms, and disadvantaged industries benefit more from spin-offs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102946>

15. The role of board gender diversity in foreign currency hedging: A text-based analysis

Abstract: Board gender diversity affects foreign currency hedging, with female directors favoring it. Companies with more female board members use more hedging. Climate change vulnerability weakens the effect of gender diversity on currency hedging.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102941>

16. Do forward exchange rate conditions intervene with the transmission of stock market volatility and COVID-19 impact? Sign and location-based asymmetries

Abstract: The study estimates the impact of stock market volatility and COVID-19 case counts on forward exchange rates in South Asia, revealing sign- and location-based asymmetries in the transmission process.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102929>

17. Hierarchical clustering-based early warning model for predicting bank failures: Insights from Ghana's financial sector reforms (2017–2019)

Abstract: This study uses hierarchical clustering to identify factors leading to the collapse of Ghanaian banks, emphasizing the importance of earnings and profitability indicators in early warning models.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102944>

18. Forecasting equity risk premium: The role of investor concern on oil price volatility

Abstract: The study uses an investor oil price volatility concern index (IOPVC) to predict Chinese equity risk premium, revealing a strong correlation with future returns and significant influence on investor risk aversion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102990>

19. Shadow banking regulation and firm investment efficiency: Evidence from China's new regulation of capital management

Abstract: The New Regulation of Capital Management in China regulates shadow banking, enhancing investment efficiency by inhibiting overinvestment and reducing corporate risk, providing implications for other developing countries and emerging economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102940>

20. Global supply chain pressure and Chinese business and consumer confidence

Abstract: This study explores the impact of global supply chain pressure on Chinese business and consumer confidence from 2000 to 2024. Results show that Chinese business confidence is negatively influenced by supply chain pressure, while consumer confidence is impacted by its magnitude.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102966>

21. Green credit policy and its friction: Evidence from corporate asset structure adjustments

Abstract: The study reveals that green credit policies significantly slow down asset structure adjustments in polluting firms, hindering asset allocation efficiency. This is more pronounced

in state-owned enterprises and regions with strict environmental regulations. The findings suggest balanced strategies for environmental sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102936>

22. Temporal dynamics of firm-specific climate change exposure: A text-based approach

Abstract: The study reveals a 2.85% annual increase in corporate climate change exposure, with regulatory risk increasing and new business opportunities rising. It emphasizes the need for robust risk management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102973>

23. Overconfident male CEOs and corporate outcomes: The moderating role of female CFOs

Abstract: The study reveals that female CFOs moderate overconfident male CEOs' behaviors, affecting cash holdings, investment efficiency, and forecast optimism, but their influence is limited due to organizational power dynamics and career constraints.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102981>

24. Are institutional investors effective monitors in a country where closely held firms predominate? Insights from agency problem-driven dividend payouts

Abstract: The study shows that long-term institutional ownership positively influences dividend payouts in portfolio firms, particularly for independent long-term investors. This effect is observed in firms with high monitoring needs and mitigates over-investment and increased corporate transparency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102976>

25. Can proximity to World Heritage Sites reduce corporate misconduct? Evidence from Chinese listed companies

Abstract: World Heritage Sites in China have a significant negative association with corporate misconduct, fostering a stronger corporate culture and improving governance. This effect is more pronounced in non-state-owned companies and those with lower corporate social responsibility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.103000>

26. Disentangling the S and the G in the European banking industry: The role of climate risk and opportunity awareness

Abstract: The study reveals that climate awareness in European banks significantly improves social and governance strategies, particularly in product responsibility, community engagement, and management, and strengthens the relationship between climate risk awareness and sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102977>

27. Extreme return connectedness among renewable energy and rare earth markets: The role of global factors

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between renewable energy and rare earth markets, revealing a sharp increase in Total Connectedness Index and asymmetric spillovers during extreme events. It highlights potential factors impacting risk spread and contagion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102979>

28. How do housing markets comove with the financial system? Evidence from dynamic risk spillovers

Abstract: The paper explores the dynamic risk spillover network of housing markets with the financial system, revealing that US and China are the largest and least information transmitters, respectively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102987>

29. Carbon exposure of credit assets and banking systemic risk caused by climate transition

Abstract: This study proposes a method for quantifying climate transition risks using the carbon tax, highlighting the need for diversified green investments and market competition to mitigate systemic risks. It suggests that early implementation of a moderate climate policy can help prevent emerging risks in the banking sector.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102980>

30. The impact of environmental protection fee-to-tax reform on differentiated environmental management behavior of firms

Abstract: The study examines how environmental protection tax incentives firms to improve pollutant treatment and incorporate environmental actions, while discouraging green production processes. Results show that local governments, residents, and education influence EFTR's impact, but financial constraints limit its environmental benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102982>

31. Carbon credits and financial performance: Exploring the moderating role of CSR strategy and corporate governance practices

Abstract: This study examines the impact of Carbon Credits on financial performance of global listed companies adopting carbon credit strategies for emissions reduction. It suggests that climate finance instruments can improve financial outcomes and align sustainability with performance aims.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102919>

32. Exploring the nexus between sustainable energy tokens, electric vehicles, and the hydrogen economy

Abstract: This research investigates tail risk transmission between energy tokens and sustainable equity sectors, focusing on the electric vehicle and hydrogen economy. Results show unidirectional causality, bidirectional causality, and potential for energy tokens to mitigate risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102999>

33. Carbon credits and financial performance: Exploring the moderating role of CSR strategy and corporate governance practices

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show unidirectional causality, bidirectional causality, and potential for energy tokens to mitigate risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102999>

35. What drives the Social Bond Premium? Evidence from certification and use of proceeds analysis

Abstract: The study explores the Social Bond Premium, revealing that ICMA Certifications, Second Party Opinions, and Use of Proceeds categories influence investor confidence and subscription motivation in the Social Bond market.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102955>

36. Do institutional investors' site visits promote corporate environmental engagement?

Abstract: Institutional investors' site visits significantly promote corporate environmental engagement, improving environmental protection expenditures, information disclosure quality, and ESG performance in Chinese A-share listed firms, with their green concerns driving improved environmental information disclosure quality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102948>

37. Impact of climate vulnerability on innovation: Spatial analysis and trade regulation perspectives

Abstract: This study examines climate vulnerability and its impact on innovation performance using panel data from 113 countries. Findings show uneven global innovation capabilities, positive spatial autocorrelation, and cross-border spillovers. Policy recommendations balance short-term economic benefits with long-term climate adaptation goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102984>

38. Does ESG rating divergence decrease enterprise productivity? Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that ESG rating divergence significantly reduces enterprise productivity, particularly in low-carbon, small-sized, and state-owned firms, with factors like R&D expenditure and media attention influencing this relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102967>

39. Monetary policy and financial stability: Evidence from a new macroeconomic environment

Abstract: The study examines the impact of tighter monetary policy on financial stability in a post-pandemic macroeconomic environment, focusing on the banking sector. It finds that despite unprecedented economic conditions, conventional monetary policy tools, such as changes in the federal funds rate, remain effective in cooling inflation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102992>

40. Leveraging BITs and institutional quality for sustainable development: The moderating role of climate-related development finance

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between bilateral investment treaties, institutional quality, and climate-related development finance in promoting sustainable development, finding that BITs enhance GrossSR and GenSR, but institutional quality moderates effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102911>

41. Carbon efficiency and green bonds: The institutional investors' green touch

Abstract: The study reveals a positive link between green bonds and carbon efficiency, with institutional ownership significantly influencing this relationship, highlighting the importance of green financing in enhancing sustainability efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2025.102943>

Pacific Basin Finance Journal (Vol.91)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/pacific-basin-finance-journal/vol/91/suppl/C>

01. The impact of ESG investment on fund performance: Evidence from mutual fund style drift

Abstract: The study examines the impact of ESG investment on fund performance in China's open-end mutual funds, finding a positive correlation between ESG investment styles and fund performance, offering practical strategies for portfolio allocation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102707>

02. The Sino-U.S. trade war: Challenges for trade credit financing and the role of corporate culture

Abstract: The Sino-U.S. trade war reduces firms' trade credit acquisition, but a strong corporate culture can mitigate its effects. This boosts innovation, transparency, product competitiveness, and supplier trust, especially in non-state-owned enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102703>

03. One click into capital: The impact of digital government on venture capital

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Chinese digital government (DG) policy on venture capital investment, finding that DG transformation enhances startup investment, shortens investment duration, and stimulates private capital markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102709>

04. SDR adjustment and FX liquidity

Abstract: The Chinese renminbi's inclusion in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) lowers the weightings of other SDR currencies, causing a significant decline in their liquidity. This adjustment increases FX liquidity commonality and risk transmission.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102711>

05. What is the best composite liquidity proxy for explaining stock returns? Evidence from the Chinese stock market

Abstract: The study focuses on measuring multidimensional liquidity for effective asset pricing and risk management. It constructs 126 composite liquidity proxies using various methods and proposes an optimal proxy selection approach. The results show the APC method is suitable and the Amihud-HL-FHT proxy is optimal.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102686>

06. Executive accountability systems and the financial investments of state-owned enterprises in China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of executive accountability systems on financial investments of Chinese state-owned enterprises (SOEs), revealing a significant reduction in investments after implementation, particularly in SOEs with intense market competition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102702>

07. Understanding the role of sentiment beta in China

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between stocks' sensitivity to investor sentiment and cross-sectional returns in China, finding that positive sentiment beta predicts better stock returns, despite varying sentimental shocks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102700>

08. Sectoral similarity of banks' business loans and its negative externality in China

Abstract: The study examines the sectoral similarity of banks' business loans in China, revealing increased similarity after 2008 economic stimulus and COVID-19 lockdown. It reveals loan similarity negatively impacts individual risks and systemic vulnerability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102705>

09. Media sentiment fluctuations on exchange rate, managerial risk appetite and FX derivatives usage

Abstract: This paper examines the relationship between media sentiment fluctuations on exchange rates, managerial risk appetite, and FX derivatives usage decisions in Chinese firms. Findings suggest that managerial risk appetite influences usage decisions, particularly in firms with low equity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102717>

10. Can board refreshment mitigate managerial power: New evidence from the MENA region

Abstract: The study explores the impact of director refreshment on managerial power in the MENA region, finding that it significantly reduces managerial entrenchment, duality, and tenure, enhancing monitoring and performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102710>

11. How does subordinated debt affect the cost of capital for banks?

Abstract: The paper examines the correlation between banks' subordinated debt and capital cost in OECD countries from 2000-2019, finding that subordinated debt reduces capital costs, despite maintaining equity capitalization and deposits, and highlighting that one-time subordinated debt issuance doesn't discipline risk-taking.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102714>

12. Impact of financing method on J-REIT unit price around seasoned equity offerings: Dilution and borrowing ratio effects on abnormal returns

Abstract: The study examines changes in real estate investment trust unit prices during seasoned equity offerings in the Japanese financial market. It uses event study method and analyzes dividends, borrowing ratios, and dilution ratios. Results show investors understand dilution impact and borrowing ratio negatively affects unit prices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102712>

13. Spillover dynamics and determinants between FinTech institutions and commercial banks based on the complex network and random forest fusion

Abstract: This paper explores the risk spillovers between FinTechs and commercial banks, focusing on institutional operational characteristics and investor attention. It reveals localized centrality, institutional size, debt risk, and investor attention as key determinants. The study aids regulatory agencies in risk management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102713>

14. Visible hands versus invisible hands: Default risk and stock price crashes in China

Abstract: The study reveals that firms with higher default risk have lower stock price crash risk in China, primarily due to active government and creditors' involvement in corporate governance. The study reveals that firms with higher default risk have lower stock price crash risk in China, primarily due to active government and creditors' involvement in corporate governance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102715>

15. Can enhanced intra-regional transport accessibility alleviate corporate financing constraints? Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the role of intra-regional transport accessibility in corporate finance, finding that it significantly mitigates financing constraints, particularly among debt-financing enterprises, capital-intensive enterprises, and those in subway-equipped cities, and benefits the financial services market.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102724>

16. News sentiment and the cost of debt

Abstract: This paper examines the link between news sentiment and debt cost, analyzing 4.4 million news articles from 6000 newspapers. Results show that news sentiment negatively affects firms' yield spreads and influences debt costs at both firm and market levels. The impact is moderated for Chengtou, state-owned, and developed province firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102721>

17. Can internet finance promote employment absorption by township enterprises in China?

Abstract: Internet finance adoption in Chinese township enterprises (TVEs) increases employment-absorbing capacity, particularly among high school educated individuals, fellow villagers, and contract workers. This inclusiveness is more pronounced in villages with fewer financial institutions and midwest regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102718>

18. Mainshocks and aftershocks: Assessing the resilience of Asia-Pacific stock markets amid global financial cycle shocks

Abstract: The study examines the financial resilience of Asia-Pacific stock markets under global financial cycles, revealing a decline in resilience during black swan events, interconnectedness, and reduced network risk spillover effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102720>

19. Digital merger & acquisition and corporate innovation: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that digital Merger & Acquisition positively impacts corporate innovation, particularly for firms with lower knowledge stock and digital finance development. This enhances human capital and provides policy implications for improving digital capability and achieving high-quality development in China.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102723>

20. Does judicial procedure reform affect firms' access to trade credit? Evidence from China

Abstract: China's 2020 civil procedure reform improved judicial efficiency, increasing firms' access to trade credit. This effect is more pronounced in regions with low social trust and high financial constraints. The reform also reduced supplier concentration, indicating its critical role in law and finance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102726>

21. Risk-taking in gambling cultures and social security contributions – evidence from Chinese small and micro enterprises

Abstract: The study explores the impact of gambling culture on Chinese SMEs' social security contributions, highlighting the negative effects of risk-taking behaviors, education, and increased staff turnover.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102728>

22. Carbon emission trading scheme and green investor entry: Evidence from China

Abstract: The carbon emission trading scheme (ETS) positively impacts green investor entry in China, driven by improved green performance, media coverage, and environmental disclosure, suggesting the need for a unified national ETS.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102727>

23. ESG and stock price crash risk revisited: Evidence from mandatory ESG disclosure policy in China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of corporate ESG disclosure on stock price crash risk, finding that higher governance levels and stronger external supervision reduce risk effectively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102729>

24. The impact of informed trading on the effectiveness of technical indicators: A behavioral finance perspective

Abstract: This study introduces a novel approach linking technical indicators with informed trading, highlighting the strategic manipulation of these indicators. It explores how informed trading reduces technical signal continuity and generates misleading signals, providing valuable insights for market participants and regulators.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102716>

25. Independent directors with auditing expertise, overconfident CEOs and overinvestment in China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of independent directors with auditing expertise on listed companies' investment behavior, arguing that high proportions can reduce agency risk and improve governance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102733>

26. Macroprudential policy, financial risk and innovation: Cross country evidence

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of macroprudential policy on technological innovation and financial risk, revealing that its implementation can significantly promote innovation in non-OECD countries and the Emerging Market and Developing Economies, but not in OECD countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102749>

27. Non-financial information uncertainty, firm growth, and market value during crisis: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that firms with higher non-financial information uncertainty experienced a negative market reaction during the COVID-19 crisis, affecting corporate resilience. Dual listing in mainland China and Hong Kong mitigates this effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102748>

28. Corporate dividend behavior under uncertainty: A study of Chinese firms

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Trade Policy Uncertainty (TPU) on Chinese firms' cash dividend policies from 2000-2019, finding that TPU negatively influences firms' decisions, highlighting the importance of incorporating cash dividend policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102747>

29. Does corporate philanthropy provide insurance value? Evidence from the securities law revision in China

Abstract: The study explores the ex-ante insurance value of corporate philanthropy on firm valuation, revealing that firms with a history of lawsuits or higher litigation expenses benefit more from philanthropy investments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102732>

30. City doing-business environment and stock price crash risk

Abstract: The study reveals that a favorable doing-business environment in China reduces stock price crashes for firms with government influence, weaker corporate governance, and higher risk, especially during COVID-19.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102743>

31. Local government debt and corporate cash holdings: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that higher local government debt (LGD) significantly increases cash holding levels of local firms, particularly in non-state-owned enterprises, provinces with stronger economies, and cities with restricted bank credit supply.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102722>

32. Double edged coverage? The impact of the analyst coverage network on stock price volatility

Abstract: This paper explores how securities analysts influence volatility types, finding brokerage analysts enhance good volatility through stock identification, while herding and star analysts mitigate bad volatility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102753>

33. China's debt market: Evolution, regulation, and global integration

Abstract: The article reviews China's debt markets, analyzing government debt, corporate bonds, bank loans, and alternative finance. It evaluates institutional reforms, highlighting issues like fiscal sustainability and credit misallocation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102751>

34. Intelligent manufacturing and post-pandemic growth: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that intelligent manufacturing enhances growth capacity in China's post-pandemic era, particularly among smaller, non-state-owned enterprises with substantial cash reserves, promoting economic recovery and business trajectory.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102752>

35. Optimization-based spectral end-to-end deep reinforcement learning for equity portfolio management

Abstract: The End-to-end Frequency Online Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient (EFO-DDPG) algorithm combines spectral analysis, classical portfolio optimization theory, and deep reinforcement learning for equity portfolio optimization, enhancing interpretability and generating superior investment strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102746>

36. Which investor corrects mispricing around earnings announcements?

Abstract: Institutions sell overpriced stocks four times more around earnings announcements, revealing mispricing. Institutional trades correct overpricing stronger when stocks are easier to sell short, despite short selling constraints hindering correction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102745>

37. Are entrepreneurial and managerial trust and banks' risk-taking behavior related? Empirical evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals a curvilinear relationship between entrepreneurial and managerial trust (EMT) and bank risk-taking behavior in China, with stronger effects for state-owned, large, less efficient, and high non-interest income banks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102725>

38. The performance of industry risk spillover under extreme events: Evidence from the Chinese stock market

Abstract: The study explores risk contagion networks in the Chinese stock market, revealing consistent behaviors across industries. Financial and real estate sectors show highest performance. Sectors like healthcare and utilities significantly influence contagion networks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102719>

39. The rescue effect of local government financing vehicles on real estate enterprises in China

Abstract: The Chinese real estate market has experienced significant changes, leading to a downturn cycle. A study examining 32 prefecture-level cities found that Land Grant Vehicles (LGFVs) have intensified land acquisition, rescued real estate enterprises through cooperation and reduced land price fluctuations, highlighting the importance of LGFVs' land-underpinning behavior.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102744>

40. Digital inclusive finance harvest: Cultivating creditworthiness for small agricultural businesses

Abstract: Digital inclusive finance (DIF) is revolutionizing traditional banking by offering digital products and services, boosting profitability and local competitiveness. A study found that DIF reduces blacklisting likelihood and increases redlisting, with credit investigations and online investment trends being the most influential factors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102731>

41. The role of FinTech in shaping urban innovation: A study of financial markets from the perspective of the patent renewal model

Abstract: The study examines FinTech's impact on urban innovation in Chinese cities, revealing that it enhances market efficiency, stimulates investment, and promotes financial inclusivity, particularly in cities with robust financial infrastructure, large populations, and low resource reliance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102750>

42. Impact of venture capital on innovation in key & core technology firms

Abstract: The study examines the impact of venture capital involvement on corporate innovation in firms listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange Science and Technology Innovation Board, revealing that early investment and higher shareholding significantly influence innovation capabilities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102756>

43. Digital empowered business environment and enterprise innovation: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of digital development on corporate innovation in Chinese listed firms from 2010-2023, revealing that a digitally empowered business environment can boost innovation, but may hinder it in super cities and advanced regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102755>

44. Dark side of analyst coverage? The case of cash holding adjustment toward the optimal level

Abstract: The study reveals that firms adjust their cash holdings slower when covered by analysts and when more analysts cover them. This is stronger when analysts cover smaller, non-big accounting firms, younger firms, and not conglomerates. The study also finds that analyst coverage positively impacts investment and shareholder payouts even with smaller cash holdings.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102762>

45. The dual effect of upper-level government implicit guarantees on subordinate municipal corporate bond credit risk: An empirical analysis

Abstract: The study examines the impact of upper-level government implicit guarantees on the credit risk of city-level municipal corporate bonds in China, revealing that regional economic development moderates these effects, particularly in less-developed regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102759>

46. Overseas R&D and Technological Innovation: Empirical Evidence of Chinese Listed Companies

Abstract: The study examines the correlation between international R&D centres and corporate innovation output in A-share listed businesses from 2009 to 2019. It finds that international R&D centres enhance innovation output, with varying impacts on firms with different features.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102754>

47. Government accounting reform, fiscal transparency, and local government debts: Evidence from China

Abstract: The recent Government Accounting Reform in China has enhanced the quantification and reporting of local government debts (LGDs), fostering greater fiscal transparency and reducing government borrowing costs, particularly in regions with higher deficits or lower transparency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102763>

48. Measuring systemic risk in China: A new hybrid approach incorporating ensemble learning and risk spillover networks

Abstract: ESRISK, a novel systemic risk measure, outperforms traditional indices in China's financial system, demonstrating superior predictive power for macroeconomic downturns and considering inter-institutional spillovers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102764>

49. The nexus of peer-to-peer lending and monetary policy transmission: Evidence from the People's Republic of China

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of peer-to-peer lending on monetary policy transmission in China, finding that a gradual decline in lending activity could improve policy transmission effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102770>

50. Does gender diversity on boards improve bank financial performance in a bank-based financial system? A pre-registered report

Abstract: This report examines the impact of Japan's Corporate Governance code on bank performance from 2010-2021, focusing on the role of women on board (WOB) and its effectiveness in increasing female directors in the banking industry.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2024.102524>

51. Perceived problems, causes, and solutions of finance research reproducibility and replicability: A pre-registered report

Abstract: The survey aims to understand finance academics' perceptions of reproducibility and replicability in finance research, aiming to contribute to existing conversations and offer suggestions for improving the field's state in this area due to growing concerns.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2024.102564>

52. Option profit and loss attribution and pricing in the Chinese options market

Abstract: Carr and Wu's 2020 framework links fair implied volatility to risk-neutral moments. The paper examines its effectiveness in SSE 50 options market, finding weaker forecasting power for realized variance and smaller contributions from forward-looking estimators compared to historical estimators.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102682>

53. Board gender diversity and earnings quality in a bank-based system: A pre-registered report

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of women on boards (WOB) and Japan's corporate governance code on earnings quality (EQ) in a bank-based financial system. It explores whether WOB enhances EQ and their interactions with bank monitoring, focusing on Japan's dual audit system.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102734>

54. The high-volume return premium and macro-economic factors in Indian market

Abstract: The study explores the predictability of high-volume return premium (HVRP) for future industrial production growth in the Indian securities market. It finds a small HVRP, but its significance is weaker than in the U.S., emphasizing the need for understanding local market dynamics.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2025.102789>

Resources Policy (Vol. 105)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/resources-policy/vol/105/suppl/C>

01. Venezuela's economic merry-go-round in the 21st century: a study through the prism of the political management of the oil rent

Abstract: This article examines the political management of oil revenues in Venezuela, identifying two stages that shaped the country's economic phases and the crisis of PDVSA. It reveals that hyperinflation has a para-fiscal origin, and the country's recovery is incomplete due to strong nominal devaluation since 2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105587>

02. The curse or blessing of natural resources: impact on entrepreneurship and gender dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: The study explores the impact of natural resource abundance on entrepreneurship in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on gender dynamics. Results show positive effects for both men and women, with male entrepreneurship being more pronounced. Institutions play a crucial role in influencing resource utilization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105588>

03. *Garimpo* and public policies in Brazil: Proposal for a responsible activity

Abstract: This article proposes a public policy framework to revitalize and regulate the neglected *Garimpo* sector in Brazil, focusing on sustainability and addressing key components such as mineral mapping, inspection, training, and community participation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105591>

04. ESG mapping of the Australian mining sector – The state of play on mobilising spatial datasets for decision making

Abstract: Australia's mature mining sector offers economic opportunities but faces environmental, social, and governance risks. This paper proposes ESG mapping to integrate diverse ESG data into decision-making processes, focusing on people, land uses, water resources, extreme events, nature conservation, and governance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105592>

05. On the dynamic interdependence between risk factors and clean energy stock prices

Abstract: The study explores the complex dynamics between clean energy stock markets and key US risk factors, finding substantial inverse connectedness under extreme market circumstances. Geopolitical risk is strongly linked to clean energy markets, with intensifying pairwise connectedness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105595>

06. The centrality of energy transition: New global shifts and old realities for sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: The article critiques global energy transition focus on capital pools and financial concentration, arguing it misaligns with national realities. It suggests a multiplicity of transitions based on colonialism and neoliberal capitalism, and discusses policy angles for promoting renewable energy in sub-Saharan Africa.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105596>

07. The role of renewables in smoothing the impact of oil and gas price shocks on inflation: The LAC experience

Abstract: Renewable electricity in LAC significantly reduces the transmission of global oil price shocks, reducing inflationary impacts in countries with higher renewable electricity share.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105577>

08. The effect of economic sanctions on world trade of mineral commodities. A gravity model approach from 2009 to 2020

Abstract: The article uses a gravity model to analyze the impact of sanctions on mineral commodity trade from 2009 to 2020. Results show significant trade disruption, short-term sanctions-busting effectiveness, and a negative network effect. North American countries can replace imports, while EU countries experience disruption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105574>

09. The synergistic role of natural resources, green finance and green technological innovations in promoting environmental sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: This research contradicts the belief that natural resources are curses in developing nations due to political instability and corruption. It shows that natural resources rents support environmental sustainability, while technological innovation and financial development contribute to environmental deterioration. Policy recommendations include improving natural resources and reducing corruption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105598>

10. Deep sea mining, developing legal regime, bonus bidding and the sharing of economic rents

Abstract: The 1994 Implementation Agreement aimed to maximize economic rents for low-income countries, but the current lease block system may not achieve this.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105602>

11. Criteria-driven socio-environmental maturity modelling for mining: driving positive sustainability attitudes and perceptions at diverse operational scales

Abstract: The study explores the potential for real-term change in mining practices by considering socio-environmental impacts and safety culture, using self-assessment models and bowtie analysis to validate cultural development assumptions and sustainable philanthropy principles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105606>

12. Natural resource rents and non-resource tax revenue mobilization in selected developing countries

Abstract: The study explores the impact of natural resource rents on non-resource tax revenues in 59 developing countries, finding that non-renewable resources hinder revenue mobilization, while energy and non-energy resources boost total revenue.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105622>

13. Foreign direct investments and energy transition critical minerals

Abstract: This study explores the relationship between energy transition critical minerals and foreign direct investments (FDI), finding no FDI-resource curse. The strongest FDI attraction effects are found in cobalt, lithium, and rare earth elements.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2025.105551>

Journal of Environmental Management (Vol.386)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/386/suppl/C>

01. Digital innovation for circular supply chain sustainability and resilience for achieving carbon neutrality: An empirical study

Abstract: This study explores digital innovation's role in the Circular Economy (CE) and its impact on sustainability and resilience in high-carbon sectors. It integrates digital capability, focus, collaboration, and governance, revealing that heightened digital innovation enhances sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125665>

02. The effects of geopolitical and political risks on corporate ESG practices

Abstract: The study explores how companies adjust their environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices in response to geopolitical and political risks. It reveals that ESG participation increases with risk levels, with lower scores exhibiting more pronounced responses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125747>

03. Quantifying the impact of future climate change on the risk of coral rubble instability across the Great Barrier Reef by 2100

Abstract: Coral reef systems are under pressure due to climate change, and stable coral rubble substrates are crucial for regeneration. A study using climate models, sea-level rise projections, and machine learning techniques assesses coral rubble instability risk in the Great Barrier Reef. Results show stable areas in northern and central regions, but challenges in far southern regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125716>

04. Impacts of grazing intensity on soil properties and carbon content in Xilamuren Grassland

Abstract: The study explores the impact of grazing intensity on vegetation biomass and soil properties, revealing that increased grazing intensity reduces vegetation biomass and affects soil nutrient and enzyme activity, with effects modulated by soil depth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125773>

05. Rest grazing from the critical period of soil thawing in spring promoted the biomass accumulation and optimized resource allocation of 21 plant species in alpine meadow

Abstract: The study explores the impact of rest grazing periods on plant biomass allocation in alpine meadows. Results show that RP1 periods promote plant growth, increase biomass, and increase root biomass. This suggests that rest grazing before soil thawing can enhance plant adaptation to environmental changes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125806>

06. Sino-American spillovers in climate policy uncertainty and financial instability: A time-varying quantile network analysis

Abstract: This study explores Sino-American spillovers between climate policy uncertainty and financial instability, revealing intense total connectedness under extreme-stress regimes. Financial instability perpetuates climate policy uncertainty, diverting resources from long-term goals. China's climate policies depend on U.S. financial conditions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125746>

07. Potentialities of manganese ore and iron-carbon particles for pharmaceuticals and personal care products removal in electroactive constructed wetland

Abstract: The study investigates the use of manganese ore, iron-carbon particles, and gravel as anode fillers in electroactive constructed wetlands (ECWs) for treating pharmaceuticals and personal care products wastewater, assessing bioelectricity production and addressing antibiotic resistance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125784>

08. Institutional pressures, attention allocation, and corporate ESG performance

Abstract: This study explores the impact of external institutional pressures on the ESG performance of Chinese A-share listed companies, revealing that coercive, normative, and imitative pressures enhance ESG performance, with organizational slack moderating this process.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125749>

09. Reforestation potential for integrated mangrove aquaculture target at realizing a synergy of ecological and economic benefits

Abstract: A novel decision-making framework was developed to optimize site selection for converting low-economic-performance aquaculture ponds into integrated mangrove aquaculture systems. The framework assessed habitat suitability using remote sensing and Maxent niche modeling. Results showed temperature, precipitation, topography, and salinity as critical determinants of mangrove distribution.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125741>

10. Strategies for combating climate extremes in a semi-arid region in Austria

Abstract: The study reveals nine factors enabling or preventing the development of regional strategies against climate extremes in the semi-arid Seewinkel region of Austria. Key players,

broad societal support, emotional responses, adequate financial resources, and legal frameworks are equally important for long-term success.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125821>

11. The role of Fintech in shaping corporate carbon emissions: Evidence from China's firm-level data

Abstract: The study explores the link between Fintech and corporate carbon emissions, revealing a negative correlation. It reveals Fintech can reduce emissions by alleviating financial constraints and promoting green innovation, particularly in highly marketized environments with strong environmental awareness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125644>

12. Electro-oxidation of lincomycin and human pathogenic bacteria using carbon-supported lanthanide derivatives anodes: Accelerating wastewater remediation

Abstract: This study presents a strategic approach to improve electrocatalytic activity of an anode in electrooxidation by integrating high-valence lanthanide metals into a carboxymethyl-functionalized carbon substrate. The Sm-MOF/MCF electrode demonstrated exceptional electrochemical properties, achieving 99 % removal of LIN and 95 % inactivation of E. coli.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125682>

13. Economic policy uncertainty, geopolitical risk and corporate outcomes: The role of institutional ownership

Abstract: The study explores the moderating role of institutional investors in the relationship between macro uncertainty, corporate social responsibility, and firm value using Pakistan Stock Exchange data from 2016-2022.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125799>

14. Institutional quality and firms' recycling performance

Abstract: The study explores the impact of institutional stability and conduciveness on corporate recycling performance, finding that stable countries with high political accountability and political stability encourage firms to recycle more.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125801>

15. Balancing well-being and environment: The moderating role of governance in sustainable development amid environmental degradation

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and carbon emissions in South Asia from 2000-2021. Results show that CO₂ emissions negatively impact SWB, while governance positively impacts SWB. Strengthening effective governance can improve SWB by reducing emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125803>

16. Microbial denitrification responses to elevated CO₂ in lake-shore sediments under different flooding conditions

Abstract: This study investigates the short-term effects of eCO₂ on microbial denitrification in lake-shore sediments under different flooding conditions. Results show eCO₂ directly increases denitrification, strengthens denitrifier communities, and shifts sediment hotspots for potential N₂O emissions. Recommendations include adjusting water-level management strategies to mitigate greenhouse effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125835>

17. A three-step synergy analysis framework for carbon mitigation and pollution reduction in China

Abstract: The study explores the synergy between carbon mitigation and pollution reduction in China's 284 prefecture-level cities from 2006 to 2022. Results show that with 95.77% of cities reducing emissions, the coupling coordination degree increased from 0.4370 to 0.7384.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125814>

18. Unraveling the spillover effects of socio-governance on circular transition: Does contract monitoring sand or grease the wheels of circular economy?

Abstract: This study investigates the spillover effects of socio-governance factors on the circular economy transition, focusing on contract monitoring. Results show robust contract monitoring, transparent public procurement, and accountable decision-making drive the transition. The study advocates harmonization of regulatory standards and strengthened social cohesion for a successful transition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125828>

19. Can the development of the digital economy reduce industrial solid waste pollution?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital economic development on industrial solid waste pollution in 30 Chinese provinces from 2011-2022. Results show a non-linear relationship, with digital economy influencing efficiency and technological progress. Upgrading industrial structures and green finance can accelerate pollution reduction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125775>

Sustainable Futures (Vol. 09)

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

01. Energy price shocks and current account balances: What role for economic structure, energy dependency and renewable energy development?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of energy price fluctuations on the current account balances of 47 countries from 1995-2023, revealing that oil, gas, and coal price shocks positively affect energy exporting countries, while importing countries are negatively affected.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100402>

02. Micromobility as a catalyst for sustainable urban transportation: A backcasting approach on decarbonisation and energy consumption

Abstract: The study highlights the potential of micromobility in Vienna's sustainability goals, highlighting challenges like slow electric vehicle adoption and the need for decarbonization.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100406>

03. On the relationship between internet usage and technological innovation: Insight from world panel data

Abstract: The study reveals that internet usage significantly impacts technical innovation in 79 economies, with higher usage influencing education, financial development, and investment. The findings support data policies for R&D and proactive policy frameworks to promote internet infrastructure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100403>

04. Leveraging on membership in agricultural cooperatives to alleviate abject poverty among smallholder farming households in Nigeria

Abstract: This study examines the impact of agricultural cooperative membership on the poverty status of smallholder farming households in Nigeria. Data from 240 households revealed that most are male, small-scale, and in their prime of productivity. Factors such as gender, education, land ownership, and access to credit significantly influence cooperative membership.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100399>

05. Operationalizing sustainability in pharmaceuticals: Green supply chain metrics for circular economy

Abstract: The study identifies 24 barriers for a pharmaceutical company transitioning to a circular economy, including technology, finances, return on investment, policies, stakeholder management, and corporate strategy, affecting sustainability efforts and aligning with Sustainable Development Goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100413>

06. Sustainable development and strategic management - what is on the horizon in our non-ergodic world research?

Abstract: The study analyzed academic literature and United Nations reports on strategic management and sustainable development research, revealing discrepancies in progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It highlighted the need for more research and action to address global disruptions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100414>

07. Environmental impacts of economic growth: A STIRPAT analysis using machine learning algorithms

Abstract: The study explores the environmental impacts of economic growth on carbon dioxide emissions, freshwater availability, forest area, and biodiversity, using advanced machine learning techniques to verify the Kuznets Curve (EKC) and inform sustainability strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100404>

08. The driving effect of digital economy on interregional collaborative governance of carbon reduction: A case study of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

Abstract: This study explores the impact of the digital economy on interregional collaborative governance of carbon reduction (ICGCR) in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, revealing that it significantly enhances passive ICGCR, offering insights for green, low-carbon sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100416>

09. Market mechanisms and their role in sustainable food security: Adapting to climate change in arid regions

Abstract: This study examines the impact of market mechanisms on Iran's food security under climate change, finding that implementing these mechanisms can mitigate the threat and increase social welfare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100412>

10. The role of debt burden, green financing, and energy efficiency in reducing carbon footprints in MINT & BRICS economies: New evidence from panel QARDL method

Abstract: The study explores the impact of debt burden, green financing, energy efficiency, and electrification on environmental sustainability in MINT and BRICS countries from 1990-2022. Results show green financing reduces carbon footprint, while debt burden increases it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100417>

11. The pursuit of net-zero carbon in G7 and BRICS: The impact of good governance system

Abstract: This study compares good governance systems in G7 and BRICS countries, finding that good governance reduces carbon emissions and renewable energy use, recommending institutional reform for successful transition.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100415>

12. Circular economy practices in manufacturing SMEs: A perspective of environmental management in developing countries

Abstract: The study explores the role of green human capital and green environmental strategic capabilities in promoting circular economy practices among manufacturing SMEs in developing countries, using data from 345 managers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100418>

13. Build it and they will come? - A case study of a 'softer landings' approach in creating a low-carbon community

Abstract: The paper examines a low-carbon construction business model in Lincolnshire, focusing on a 'softer landings' approach. It suggests that extended aftercare and on-site support can foster a self-supporting community, reduce energy consumption, and increase user satisfaction, ultimately driving demand for low-carbon dwellings.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100401>

14. Developing a digital currency adoption scale: A validity and reliability study

Abstract: The research developed a comprehensive scale to measure digital currency adoption in China, focusing on factors like perceived benefits, trust, security, regulatory environment, and user experience. The findings are crucial for policy and future research in digital finance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100422>

15. Effect of green organisational climate on green purchasing: The roles of employee green behavioural intentions and corporate environmental communication

Abstract: The study explores the impact of green organisational climate on green purchasing in 278 Ghanaian hotels, finding a positive relationship with employee green behavioral intention and corporate environmental communication.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100419>

16. Moving markets towards climate change for sustainable development: Comprehending strategic insights for efficient marketing communication

Abstract: The study explores how marketing communication, specifically EMS and SS, influences B2B markets' perception of climate change, highlighting the significant impact of environmental stimuli on business operations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100428>

17. Balancing competition and sustainability: Strategic supply chain configurations in response to consumer low-carbon preferences

Abstract: This study examines three competitive supply chain structures: centralized, decentralized, and hybrid. It finds that a hybrid model optimizes retail prices and reduces carbon emissions, balancing economic efficiency with environmental sustainability, ultimately leading to sustainable outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100411>

18. Access to bank credit and firm innovation in Egypt: New evidence from the World Bank enterprise survey

Abstract: The study reveals that Egyptian firms with bank credit are 67% more likely to innovate, positively affecting R&D, intellectual property acquisition, and new product creation, despite constraints like larger firms and high sales.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100430>

19. Forecasting financial distress for organizational sustainability: An empirical analysis

Abstract: This study evaluates the predictive capabilities of Artificial Neural Network, Logistic Regression, and Linear Discriminant Analysis in predicting corporate insolvency in Indian non-financial service sector companies from 2012-2022, revealing a Logit model with 87.28% accuracy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100429>

20. Does the free trade zone strategy promote urban low-carbon transformation? Experimental evidence from China

Abstract: This paper evaluates the environmental effect of the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) strategy in 270 Chinese cities from 2007 to 2019. It finds that the strategy promotes low-carbon transformation through upgrading industrial structures, accelerating marketization, and enhancing energy efficiency. The findings could alleviate international pressure on China to reduce emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100431>

21. Exploring the role of internal social media in fostering employee green behavior (EGB)

Abstract: This study explores the impact of internal communication strategies on employee green behavior (EGB) on internal social media. Results show that framing messages effectively encourages self-efficacy and encourages EGB. Marketing managers can use novel framed posts to encourage EGB.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100425>

22. Top management green commitment and employee in-role green performance: An emerging economy study

Abstract: The study explores the impact of top management green commitment on employee green performance in Vietnam, revealing that it is influenced by employee green passion and commitment, with adverse working conditions acting as a boundary.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100432>

23. Closing the loop on water supply and sanitation: The dynamic links between population, ecosystems, and economic interactions

Abstract: This study proposes a Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) approach to address challenges in Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) services, highlighting the need for a comprehensive understanding of feedback loops and dependencies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.100434>

24. Applying circular economy strategies in mitigating the perfect storm: The built environment context

Abstract: This paper explores the role of the circular economy concept in mitigating the Perfect Storm, focusing on resource security and sustainability in the built environment. It proposes four solutions: material efficiency, resource efficiency, organizational capital development, and smart city principles, and provides policy recommendations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100444>

25. Unlocking the metaverse: Determinants of voluntary adoption in e-commerce

Abstract: This study explores determinants influencing voluntary metaverse adoption for product purchase, focusing on avatar options and virtual economy. Results show marketing communication, trust, responsibility, security, privacy, and avatar display options influence purchase intention.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100436>

26. Like snow in the sun: Government's environmental attention and the withdrawal of polluting firms

Abstract: This study explores the impact of local government's environmental attention on polluting firms' withdrawal, revealing that increased regulations, reduced subsidies, and technological innovation accelerate this process.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100452>

27. Enhancing climate action evaluation using artificial neural networks: An analysis of SDG 13

Abstract: The study uses Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) to evaluate climate-related Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 13, using Garson's algorithm and grid search. It provides insights for policymakers, suggesting expanding sustainable consumption and production policies, reviewing economic growth methods, and increasing AI use.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100439>

28. From green demand to deceptive practices: A cross-cultural study the impact of consumer green preferences on corporate greenwashing behavior in China, Republic of Korea, and Malaysia

Abstract: This study explores the influence of consumer green preferences on corporate greenwashing behavior in China, Republic of Korea, and Malaysia. Results show that consumer preferences lead to greenwashing, market competitive pressure results, and regulatory environment mediates the process. The findings provide a theoretical foundation for constructing a green, fair, and sustainable market regulatory framework.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100440>

29. Environmental tax reform roles and strategies of local governments: A quasi-natural experiment from China

Abstract: The study explores the impact of environmental tax reform on local governments in 247 Chinese prefecture-level cities, finding that increased environmental supervision and fiscal technology expenditure can drive green economic transformation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100453>

30. Green awakening: The rising influence of minority shareholders And ESG in shaping China's sustainable future

Abstract: The study explores the impact of minority shareholder protection (MSP) on environmental innovation (EI) in China's A-share market, revealing that MSP positively

influences EI performance, with high ESG ratings amplifying this effect. The research highlights the unique dynamics of ESG effectiveness in transitional economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100441>

31. The path to sustainable economies in the Middle East: Monitoring the spatial spillover effect of natural resources dependence and geopolitical risk

Abstract: This study analyzes 14 Middle Eastern countries using the Spatial Durbin Model, revealing significant spatial dependency, positive contribution of natural resource rent to economic growth, and significant spillover effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100454>

32. Does the promotion and application of new energy vehicles contribute to the reduction of carbon intensity? A quasi-natural experiment analysis

Abstract: The study explores the impact of new energy vehicles (PANEVs) policy on carbon intensity in 282 Chinese cities, revealing that while structural upgrading may increase intensity, green technology innovation reduces it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100455>

33. Impact of cutting-edge hybrid electric vehicle technological innovation on carbon emissions in China

Abstract: The study reveals that hybrid electric vehicle technology (IHEVT) innovation reduces China's carbon emissions by 0.17%, while green digital economy increases emissions by 0.31%), emphasizing the importance of prudent policies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100447>

34. How does trade, financial, social, and political globalization influence malnutrition in sub-Saharan Africa?

Abstract: The study reveals that globalization, including trade, financial, social, and political, significantly impacts malnutrition prevalence in 35 sub-Saharan African countries, suggesting a need for domestic trade and industrial development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100463>

35. Revisiting the impacts of green purchasing practices on environmental and economic performances: A case study for the Marmara region of Türkiye

Abstract: The study explores the impact of green purchasing practices (GPPs) on environmental and economic performance in companies in the Marmara Region of Türkiye. Results show that GPPs significantly enhance both, with environmental improvements partially mediating the relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100464>

36. The intersection of climate technology and public diplomacy: Insights into policy and implementation

Abstract: This study explores the potential of climate technology-driven public diplomacy to bridge gaps between developed and developing nations, promote equitable technology dissemination, and contribute to global climate action. It highlights the need for tailored diplomatic approaches and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100465>

37. Toward sustainability: ESG bridging socioemotional wealth and sustainable financial in family firms

Abstract: A study on Chinese family firms found that proactive ESG strategies improve family control's financial outcomes, suggesting the need for government incentives and enhanced disclosure standards to encourage ESG adoption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100470>

38. The role of local public spending in the achievement of the social dimension of sustainable development: An empirical analysis

Abstract: The 2030 Agenda promotes social equity through public spending, with municipalities excelling in aid, subsidies, human capital investment, political competition, education, robust institutions, and lower debt levels making the most progress.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100475>

39. CO2 emissions response to GDP and crude oil price shocks: Evidence from India and China using SVAR Model

Abstract: This paper examines the relationship between WTI prices, inflation, CO2 emissions, and GDP in India and China, finding positive links and highlighting the need for policies to balance economic growth with sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100479>

40. Climate change risk assessment of coastal airports from the perspective of adaptation

Abstract: This study identifies climate change risks at coastal airports, focusing on Hong Kong International Airport, using a comprehensive index framework and fuzzy matter-element model to prioritize adaptation actions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100482>

41. Revealing the interrelationship of economic, environmental, and social factors with globalization in G-7 countries tourism growth: A CS-ARDL approach

Abstract: The study reveals that GDP and green technology innovations positively impact sustainable tourism growth in G-7 countries, while CO2 emissions hinder it, emphasizing the importance of economic development and green technology.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100483>

42. Sustainable financial infrastructure and governance: A fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making analysis of open service innovation in unstable economies

Abstract: Open service innovation in the banking sector can benefit developed countries and developing countries. A model identifying key criteria for innovation was developed using MCDM techniques and fuzzy set theory. Environmental, organizational, interaction, and resource factors were identified as key factors. Policymakers should incentivize AI investment, align financial governance with ESG principles, and promote collaboration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100485>

43. Commercial energy communities participating in the balancing market a market simulation for energy communities operating by PV- and battery systems

Abstract: This paper explores the economic feasibility of Energy Communities in the German energy exchange and balancing market, suggesting that investments in local storage systems are crucial for profitable operation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100487>

44. Financial technology, greenfield investment, and sustainable development: Role of institutional quality

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Financial Technology and Greenfield Investment on Sustainable Development in 88 developing countries, highlighting the importance of improving institutional quality for their positive effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100462>

45. Bayesian networks for assessing the sustainability of the marine renewable energy sector in the blue economy of Spanish ports

Abstract: The research identifies key indicators for sustainable Marine Renewable Energy sector development in Spanish ports using Bayesian networks, highlighting economic investment, environmental management, and occupational safety as crucial factors for sector success.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100497>

46. Harnessing digital technologies in circular supply chains: The role of technological opportunism capability and technological turbulence

Abstract: The study explores the impact of digital technologies on circular supply chain capability in the Indian automotive industry, highlighting the role of technological opportunism capability and technological turbulence.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100492>

47. Allocating carbon emission responsibilities in the Chinese civil aviation industry considering equity and efficiency

Abstract: This paper proposes a fair and efficient carbon emission allocation scheme for China's five major airlines, considering their emission reduction contributions and capacities, aiming to achieve carbon neutrality goals while balancing equity and efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sfr.2025.100496>

Public Health in Practice (Vol. 09)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/public-health-in-practice/vol/9/suppl/C>

01. Developing and implementing whole systems approaches to reduce inequalities in childhood obesity: A mixed methods study in Dundee, Scotland

Abstract: A study in Dundee, Scotland, found that while local authorities are implementing Whole Systems Approaches to tackle childhood obesity, their engagement with working groups is limited due to a lack of awareness about existing structures and sustainable strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100579>

02. "If children don't feel safe, they won't come back": A qualitative exploration of parents' perceptions of health coordinators in a family-based programme in socially disadvantaged communities

Abstract: The study explores parents' perceptions of health coordinators in a family-based physical activity programme, Open Activities, in disadvantaged Swedish communities. Findings suggest that health coordinators provide safety, appreciation, and motivation, while also addressing security and social issues. This could advance health equity through physical activity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100575>

03. The application of One Health concept in China and its practice and innovation in cross-sector cooperation

Abstract: The One Health concept in China faces challenges such as cross-departmental cooperation, low two-way interaction, lack of effective communication, shortage of professional human resources, and societal awareness. To fully realize the concept, more efforts are needed in cooperation mechanisms, professional talent training, information exchange, and raising public health awareness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100574>

04. Analysis of orthopaedic private healthcare patterns in England: A potential emerging two-tier system

Abstract: A study comparing privately funded and NHS-funded orthopaedic procedures in England reveals geographical inequalities. The South performs twice as many privately funded procedures as the North, with fewer NHS-funded procedures. This suggests a potential two-tier healthcare system, potentially perpetuating regional and socioeconomic differences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100578>

05. The persistence of very low correlations between NIH research funding and disease burdens

Abstract: The study examines the historical relationship between NIH funding allocation and disease burden for 27 medical conditions over 20 years. It found weak and declining correlations, revealing long-standing inefficiencies in the allocation process. Improved matching between disease burden and funding allocation could increase medical research efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100580>

06. Non-employment over the working life: Implications for cognitive function and decline in later life

Abstract: The study found that long-term non-employment in men is associated with lower cognitive function at age 60-64, but not with women. Long-term non-employment also led to faster decline in verbal memory and processing speed, but not women.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100563>

07. Heat-health messaging in Canada: A review and content analysis of public health authority webpages and resources

Abstract: This study analyzed heat-health content shared online by Canadian public health authorities, identifying 417 webpages and resources. The content varied across authorities and provinces, but 59.9% mentioned populations at greater risk, 81.8% mentioned actions to reduce risk, and 91.9% provided awareness and knowledge.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100576>

08. Reducing health inequalities in disasters: A cross-sectional study of the viability of 'vulnerability' terminology and of priority lists in the UK

Abstract: A study in the UK found that people often described as 'vulnerable' in disasters self-identify as such and are registered on a 'vulnerability list'. However, most people facing inequitable risk are not registered. The study suggests shifting UK terminology and discourse to make mainstream strategies inclusive and accessible to reduce health inequalities in disasters.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100564>

09. Development and psychometric validation of the frontline health workers' occupational risk and characteristics in emergencies index (FORCE-index) – The covid Hospital cohort study

Abstract: The study developed and evaluated the Frontline Health Workers' Occupational Risk and Characteristics in Emergencies index (FORCE-index), a tool for identifying occupational risks and needs of frontline health workers during health emergencies. The index, which includes factors like competency, stress management, workload manageability, infection safety, and social support, is valid.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100582>

10. Protecting the American dream for socially vulnerable families: An evaluation of state-level policies to improve housing security and protect mobile home communities

Abstract: This study evaluates the implementation of mobile home park policies in Colorado, focusing on housing security. Results show a significant lag in policy implementation, with infrastructure needed for monitoring adherence. Fear of retaliation remains a barrier. Recommendations include adequate allocation of resources, educational materials, and a strong communication plan to improve residents' awareness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100571>

11. Trends in public interest and vaccination coverage for Herpes Zoster

Abstract: The study reveals that an awareness campaign for Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) in Italy significantly increased vaccination coverage. Google Trends data and anti-zoster vaccination records were analyzed, revealing a correlation between public interest and vaccination rates, suggesting that public awareness campaigns can effectively promote zoster vaccination.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100592>

12. Local authorities need tailored research ethics processes to support research capacity building

Abstract: Research ethics review is crucial for high-quality research in local authorities (LAs). A study of 15 LAs in England reveals four models for LA ethics processes: No Process, Assurance Model, Advice Model, and Review Model. These models reflect different approaches to research, ownership, and relationships with participants. Support and guidance are needed to enable research activity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100587>

13. Exploring network relations between healthcare access and utilisation in individuals with rare diseases

Abstract: A study in Switzerland found that factors such as accessibility, affordability, and disease course significantly influence healthcare access and utilization among rare disease patients. This highlights the need for better policies and systems to better support this vulnerable population.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100593>

14. Suspicion and other feelings about COVID-19 vaccines and mask-wearing among individuals recovering from substance addiction

Abstract: The study reveals that individuals recovering from substance use disorder during the COVID-19 pandemic are willing to get vaccinated and wear masks, with a small minority resisting. Formal and informal pressures, fear, ambivalence, and suspicion contribute to vaccination hesitancy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100599>

15. A Canadian multi-province study of COVID-19 vaccine coverage along area-level social determinants in 2021

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the link between social inequities and infectious disease distribution. Canadian health authorities prioritized vaccination access in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods, while privileged neighbourhoods had faster uptake. This study aims to explore the evolution of vaccination coverage across four Canadian provinces, focusing on area-level markers for social and economic advantage.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100594>

16. The Financialization of Healthcare in France: Trends and implications

Abstract: France's healthcare system is facing transformations due to corporatization, polarization, and financialization. Demographic shifts, urbanization, and financialization are causing a schism from traditional values, raising concerns about equity, regulation, and ethical implications of intertwining medical practice with financial imperatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100620>

17. Cost effective analysis after patient communication training in obstetrics - Evaluating economic efficiency

Abstract: This study evaluates the cost effectiveness of a training intervention for expectant mothers focusing on improving communication in obstetrics. Results show that the intervention significantly reduces costs per patient, enhancing patient safety and bridging health inequalities for pregnant women with social risk factors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100618>

18. Socioeconomic/health-related factors associated with HPV vaccination initiation completion among females of paediatric age: A systematic review with meta-analysis

Abstract: The study analyzed individual socioeconomic and health-related factors associated with HPV vaccination initiation and completion among females of paediatric age. Results showed that factors such as age, health insurance, and school attendance significantly increased the odds of vaccination initiation and completion. These findings could help identify girls at risk and aid targeted public health messaging.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100562>

19. Conducting 24-hour movement behaviour research with preschool children in middle-income countries: Lessons from the SUNRISE pilot study in Mexico

Abstract: This study assesses the acceptability and feasibility of the International Study of Movement Behaviours in the Early Years (SUNRISE) in Mexico, involving 100 children aged 3-4 years. Challenges faced included access restrictions, low parental confidence, and lack of basic services. The study demonstrates the feasibility of conducting movement behaviour research in Mexico.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100553>

20. Barriers and drivers influencing people's behaviour towards COVID-19 public health and social measures in the Netherlands

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has unevenly distributed disease burden across different population subgroups, necessitating tailored interventions. A situation analysis using WHO Tailoring Health Programmes identified barriers and drivers to COVID-19 public health and social measures, including language barriers, misinformation, and distrust.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2024.100566>

21. The imperative for universal screening of domestic violence: Social determinants of health disparities during COVID-19 within New Jersey

Abstract: The study reveals that the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated domestic violence (DV) in New Jersey, with a significant increase in incidence across all racial and ethnic backgrounds. However, DV incidence was not correlated with COVID-19 rates, suggesting the importance of screening for DV during societal distress.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100597>

22. Missed opportunities: Public health messaging in media coverage of drug seizures

Abstract: Media coverage of drug seizures lacks public health messaging, focusing on enforcement narratives and ignoring substance use treatment resources, highlighting a missed opportunity to prevent harm.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100601>

23. Bridging abstraction and action: Phenomenology and public health research and practice

Abstract: Six studies reviewed phenomenological research in public health, examining issues like postpartum diabetes screening and pandemic experiences. Findings highlighted lived experiences, stigma, and cultural adaptations. Despite challenges, phenomenology can enhance empathetic and inclusive practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhip.2025.100610>