Journal of Environmental Management (Vol. 383)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/383/suppl/C

01. Climate neutrality through scenario analysis: A local authority perspective

Abstract: The transportation sector contributes significantly to global emissions, requiring municipalities to develop sustainable policies using the Avoid-Shift-Improve framework. However, barriers like limited data and financial resources hinder progress, necessitating integrated solutions.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125365

02. Acid-tolerant microalgae-based winery wastewater treatment: performance evaluation and techno-economic analysis

Abstract: The study explores the use of acid-tolerant microalgal strains, Desmodesmus sp. MAS1 and Heterochlorella sp. MAS3, for winery wastewater treatment. Results show significant growth in MAS1, particularly in photobioreactors, and improved nutrient removal rates in pilot-scale systems.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125335

03. Under the wave of environmentalism: How public attention unmasks the green-washing disguise of corporations

Abstract: This study examines the impact of public environmental concerns on corporate greenwashing behavior in A-share listed companies, highlighting the need for improved environmental information disclosure and executive incentives.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125318

04. Assessing climate change impact of blue ammonia via carbon capture and utilization in life cycle modelling

Abstract: This study evaluates the environmental impact of blue ammonia production using carbon capture and utilization (CCU) using a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) approach. Results show that grey ammonia generates 3.12 kgCO2eq per kg, while in-process CO_2 capture in blue ammonia reduces emissions to 1.79 kgCO2eq. Implementing DAC system expansion reduces emissions to 2.64 kgCO2eq.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125438

05. Environmental management and the circular economy: Analysing the role of environmental fiscal measures in promoting clean production and consumption in OECD countries

Abstract: This study examines the impact of environmental fiscal measures on clean production and consumption in 22 OECD countries. Results show positive effects of environmental protection expenditures, renewable energy adoption, and technological innovation, but suggest reevaluating existing taxation frameworks.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125511

06. A sustainable industrial waste control with AI for predicting CO2 for climate change monitoring

Abstract: The study proposes a Metaverse framework for predicting industrial waste carbon emissions using artificial intelligence. The framework uses a hybrid deep learning model, convolutional neural networks, and gradient-boosting machines. It achieves high predictive accuracy, making it a valuable tool for policymakers and researchers to monitor and mitigate climate change impacts.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125338

07. Corporate ESG performance and green innovation: moderating effect of shareholder activism

Abstract: This study analyzes ESG performance's impact on corporate green innovation in China's non-financial listed enterprises, finding that shareholder activism strengthens this effect, particularly in non-heavy pollution industries and fierce competition.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125413

08. Changing biomass into carbon-negative through dual-step approach: CO2-assisted pyrolysis and biochar-based CO2 adsorption

Abstract: The study investigates a dual-step approach for biomass waste valorization, combining CO2-assisted pyrolysis with biochar for CO2 adsorption. This method produces higher energy and CO2 adsorption capacity, potentially treating 60.0 million tons of sugarcane bagasse annually, contributing to sustainable waste management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125484

09. ESG disclosure, public perception and corporate financial performance: An empirical study based on textual analysis

Abstract: This study explores the impact of corporate ESG disclosure and public perception on corporate financial performance in China's A-share market. It finds an inverted U-shaped relationship, with negative emotions and lower R&D investment ratios moderating the relationship, offering insights for ESG practices.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125320

10. Leveraging industry 4.0 technologies and industrial symbiosis: Advancing circular economy practices in BRICS economies

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Industry 4.0 technologies, including AI, IoT, and Industrial Symbiosis, on BRICS economies' circular economy (CE) practices. Results show that these technologies enhance CE efficiency, reduce waste, and promote collaboration.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125471

11. Green finance reform, multifaceted collaborative governance, and corporate greenwashing: Evidence from double/debiased machine learning method

Abstract: The Chinese government's pilot zones for green finance reform and innovation exacerbate corporate greenwashing, with firms more likely to engage in this practice in low-competition industries, capital-intensive sectors, and low fintech areas.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125466

12. Climatic driving mechanisms of the propagation from meteorological drought to agricultural and ecological droughts

Abstract: This study investigates the propagation of meteorological drought to agricultural and ecological drought in the Jinsha River Basin from 2000 to 2014. Results show that AD is positively correlated with MD, while ED is influenced by temperature, solar radiation, and precipitation. Solar-induced chlorophyll fluorescence is more sensitive to MD, suggesting potential for monitoring vegetation growth responses.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125445

Economic Systems (Vol.49.2)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/economic-systems/vol/49/issue/2

01. The determinants of financial development: Evidence from Bayesian model averaging

Abstract: The study explores financial development determinants using a global sample and Bayesian model averaging. Findings show rule of law is the most important, while wealth inequality is irrelevant to banking sector development but positively associated with stock market development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101274

02. Institutions and financial crises

Abstract: The study examines the impact of institutional quality on the likelihood of banking and sovereign debt crises in 138 countries from 1996 to 2017. Results show that measures related to regulatory quality and corruption mitigation decrease financial instability, while those focusing on social capital have perverse effects. However, better institutions reduce financial distress.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101267

03. Do environmental taxes corrupt governments?

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of environmental taxes on anti-corruption indices and political corruption. It analyzes 111 countries and hypothesizes that firms affected by environmental taxes may evade revenue loss through corrupt practices. Results show that most taxes have positive effects on CC and CPI, while negatively impacting PCI. The study also explores potential channels for environmental taxes' effects on corruption.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101268

04. Diversity of corporate officers and its regional disparities in Germany

Abstract: The study reveals regional disparities in corporate officer diversity in Germany, with Berlin and former East German firms appointing more female officers and a greater diversity in national backgrounds. Berlin firms also hire younger officers, demonstrating robustness against heterogeneity in industrial sectors and firm sizes, especially after 1990 reunification.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101276

05. The impact of global shocks on sovereign risk: Role of domestic factors

Abstract: The paper examines how domestic factors influence the link between global market uncertainty and sovereign credit risk in emerging market economies (EMEs). It examines dynamic conditional correlations (DCCs) between sovereign credit default swap spreads and the VIX, and how domestic factors influence these correlations before, during, and after the global financial crisis.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101277

06. The impact of country risk on innovation: Global evidence

Abstract: The article explores the impact of country risk on innovation, revealing that reducing risk has a pro-innovation effect. This effect is more pronounced in countries with better infrastructure, democracies, lower income, political stability, and left-wing governments. Reducing country risk improves government efficiency, human capital, and the business environment, expanding research on the relationship between country risk and innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101275

07. Regional (economic) integration, political stability uncertainty and (intra-African) exports

Abstract: This research examines the impact of regional economic integration (REI) and political stability on intra-African exports, comparing them to intra-African imports. Results show that REI and political stability increase intra-African exports, while political stability decreases them.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101266

08. Determinants of the choice of exchange rate regime in oil-exporting countries

Abstract: The study reveals that oil-exporting countries are more likely to adopt a fixed exchange rate regime due to the volatility and uncertainty of oil revenues, with factors such as output volatility, government spending, fiscal cyclicality, and central bank independence playing distinct roles.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101269

09. Does distance from government hinder enterprises' OFDI？Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that increased government-enterprise distance significantly reduces the probability of outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) for enterprises in China, primarily due to higher information search and relationship building costs and decreased public service accessibility.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101270

10. Effects of trilemma policies patterns on monetary policy credibility

Abstract: The study investigates the effects of trilemma policies convergence patterns on monetary policy credibility in open economies. It finds that a convergent strategy increases credibility, and countries adopting divergent policies are more exposed to economic instability and have difficulties anchoring inflation expectations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101271

11. Do consumers gain or lose when managers become socially concerned?

Abstract: The Friedman Doctrine suggests that an entity's greatest responsibility is shareholder satisfaction. This research explores the impact of profit-maximizing owners on managerial firms' CSR activities, finding that CSR delegation is dominant and reduces

industry output. This suggests that socially concerned managers are undesirable in output-delegated markets.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101272

12. Environmental regulation and firms' product mix: The role of firms' product-specific capabilities

Abstract: This paper explores how firms respond to environmental regulations through product-mix decisions, focusing on intra-firm dynamics and their ability to adjust their product scope and mix. It suggests targeted firms reallocated resources away from pollution-intensive products, and the relationship between environmental regulations and product-mix decisions is contingent on portfolio adaptation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101273

13. Testing the development impact of islamic banking: Islamic moral economy approach to development

Abstract: This paper assesses the performance of Islamic banking in the Islamic moral economy, using HDI and GNI as dependent variables. Results show Islamic banks do not increase inequality but contribute positively to human development in the long run under certain conditions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101229

14. Revealing the secrets of working capital: A comparison between sharia-compliant and conventional firms

Abstract: The study compares sharia-compliant and non-shariah-compliant firms' performance using the Dow Jones Islamic Market Index dataset. Results show that working capital positively impacts firm proxies, with non-SC firms outperforming SC firms due to better access to funds. The study suggests policymakers should develop SC credit instruments for growth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101278

15. Tax-avoidance profit shifting by multinational firms: evidence from Vietnam

Abstract: The study examines multinational firms' profit-shifting activities in Vietnam from 2006 to 2019, finding transfer pricing as the primary method. Tax incentives are responsive only at tax haven subsidiaries, and after 2017, stricter regulations were enforced. Despite these changes, multinational tax avoidance persists, suggesting cross-border profit shifting is more complex than previously known.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101286

Energy Economics (Vol.144)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/energy-economics/vol/144/suppl/C

01. Going with the flow: How does global energy value chain adapt to geopolitical risks?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of geopolitics risks on the global energy value chain (EGVC) among 41 countries from 2010 to 2019. Results show lower participation from energy exporting countries, reduced international trade, and increased financial development, particularly for countries located upstream.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108288

02. Energy structural change towards net-zero economy: What can we learn from carbon finance initiatives in China?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of carbon finance on energy structural change in China, revealing that the carbon spot trading pilot policy effectively triggers low-carbon energy structural change through green financing, industrial cleanliness transformation, and enterprise green development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108321

03. The role of geopolitical and climate risk in driving uncertainty in European electricity markets

Abstract: The study explores price bubbles in European electricity markets, revealing that geopolitical risk and elevated air temperatures increase the likelihood of price explosiveness, emphasizing the need for renewable energy deployment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108276

04. Impact of China's renewable energy product exports on host countries' energy transition R&D: The role of population aging

Abstract: The study explores the impact of population aging and China's renewable energy product exports on research and development investments in energy transition. It suggests that in the short term, these exports suppress domestic R&D efforts, while in the long term, they stimulate domestic innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108310

05. Enhancing the resilience of urban energy systems: The role of artificial intelligence

Abstract: The study explores the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on urban energy systems (RUES) in China's New Generation AI Innovative Development Pilot Zones, finding that AI promotes technological innovation and enhances RUES under various conditions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108313

06. Forecasting carbon price: A novel multi-factor spatial-temporal GNN framework integrating Graph WaveNet and self-attention mechanism

Abstract: A novel multi-factor spatial-temporal GNN framework integrates Graph WaveNet and self-attention mechanism to accurately forecast carbon price. It incorporates factor interactions and performs better than baseline models, revealing that EUA, steel rebar futures, and natural gas futures significantly influence HBEA price.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108318

07. From polluter pays to polluter reborn: Exploring the economic and green implications of corporate carbon risk exposure

Abstract: The study examines the impact of carbon risk on firm performance, productivity, and green transition efforts. Results show that carbon risk negatively impacts productivity but also incentivizes firms to advance green innovation. Factors like concentrated supply chains, venture capital investments, and political ties can mitigate these effects.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108317

08. The impact and spatial externalities of unstable power supply on the low-carbon transition in China

Abstract: The study uses text mining to create a city-level power supply instability index in China, revealing that an unstable power supply significantly hinders the low-carbon transition in Chinese cities. It also reveals regional heterogeneity, with stronger impacts on

non-resource-based, industrial, and economically developed cities. The study emphasizes the need for policymakers to consider the spillover effect of this inhibitory effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108306

09. Climate change and financial risk: Is there a role for central banks?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of climate change on financial risks (FR) and the effectiveness of central banks' green policies (CBGP) in mitigating these effects. Results show that CC, particularly wildfires and floods, significantly heightens FR, but CBGP moderates this relationship, with its effect varying depending on a country's credit risk profile.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108320

10. Is there a robust hedging method during the COVID-19 pandemic? Evidence from Chinese crude oil futures

Abstract: The paper presents a novel hedging framework for the Chinese oil futures market, demonstrating the highest effectiveness during the COVID-19 pandemic. The framework's superior performance is attributed to its high estimation error, demonstrating its superiority over competitors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108329

11. How environmental regulation policies affect corporate ESG ratings: Latecomer advantage in China's digital economy

Abstract: This study examines the impact of environmental regulatory policies on corporate ESG ratings in the digital economy. Findings suggest that companies with lower digital transformation, asset intensity, and financing constraints have a latecomer advantage, enhancing their ESG ratings.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108336

12. From forecasting to trading: A multimodal-data-driven approach to reversing carbon market losses

Abstract: This study uses a multimodal data-driven framework to analyze the Chinese carbon market, focusing on dynamic relationships and frequency components. It proposes an adaptive forecasting method and an interval-constrained trading strategy, improving risk management and reducing drawdown, potentially reversing losses to gains.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108350

13. The digital revolution and energy efficiency – A roadmap for transforming the energy supply chain through green policy planning

Abstract: This study reveals a significant shift towards green technologies in IEA countries from 1999 to 2021, highlighting the importance of policy interventions, regulatory frameworks, subsidies, and incentives. It emphasizes the need for member countries to continuously update their energy policies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108345

14. Environmental policy and distance to firms: An analysis of publicly listed firms in China

Abstract: A novel theory explains firms' environmental investment decisions in China, focusing on waste-recycling facility proximity and ETS-induced peer-to-peer learning. Results show WRF proximity correlates with higher EI take-up and labor productivity, but ETS-infused peer learning results in policy rivalry.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108330

15. Chinese ties and low carbon industrialization in Africa
Abstract: The study explores the impact of Chinese FDI on low-carbon industrialization in Africa, revealing increased industrial carbon emissions, particularly in labor and resource-intensive sectors, due to suboptimal environmental, social, and governance standards.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108352

16. Retail crypto investors when facing financial constraints: Evidence from energy shocks and the use and downloads of crypto trading apps
Abstract: The study shows a negative correlation between national energy price increases and retail investor cryptocurrency trading, indicating that budgetary constraints influence investment decisions, challenging the notion of cryptocurrencies as inflation hedges.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108338

17. Environmental centralization and firm green transition: Evidence from County-to-District reclassification in China
Abstract: China's County-to-District Reclassification (CDR) reform enhances firm green transformation through enhanced environmental regulation and optimized resource allocation. This effect is more pronounced for capital-intensive firms, non-capital cities, and regions with strong policy continuity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108365

18. Role of gender in determining energy poverty, clean energy access, and energy expenditure: Insights from rural China
Abstract: This study examines gender differences in energy poverty, clean energy access, and expenditure among rural Chinese households. Results show male-headed households have lower MEPI levels and more access to clean energy. The study suggests empowering rural women through skills training, financial support, and energy subsidies to reduce energy poverty.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108369

19. Carbon productivity: Reexamining the quality of economic growth in China with fixed-sum CO2 emission constraint
Abstract: This study proposes an improved EEFDEA-DDF-based SMLPI approach for measuring carbon productivity in China. The approach accounts for CO2 emissions, input excess, output shortfalls, and technological progress. Results show an upward trend, driven by efficiency improvement and technological progress.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108363

20. Does uncertainty amplify the inflation pass-through of gasoline price shocks?
Abstract: The study investigates the impact of gasoline price shocks on U.S. inflation uncertainty and the influence of uncertainty on inflationary effects. Results show that inflation uncertainty increases with adverse price shocks, but the feedback from uncertainty to inflation is negligible, using a stochastic volatility VAR.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108348

21. How does FinTech enable the expansion of green innovation boundaries: Evidence from the interventions of China's environmental protection tax law
Abstract: This study explores the impact of FinTech on green innovation, finding that combining FinTech with market-based environmental policies can expand green innovation boundaries. However, this synergy may not align with sustainable development objectives, especially among firms with high digitalization and competition.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108367

22. Coordinating climate mitigation and pollution control policies: Insights from China's SO2 reduction mandates

Abstract: This study explores the carbon-mitigation spillovers of pollution control policies and firm-level reduction strategies under China's Eleventh Five-Year Plan, highlighting the importance of integrating these co-benefits into local policy design.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108370

23. Global reach, local impact: How China's outward foreign direct investment shapes corporate carbon risk management?

Abstract: Outward Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI) helps mitigate corporate carbon risk, with factors like corporate nature, ESG ratings, and financial constraints influencing its impact. It supports China's transition towards a low-carbon economy.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108391

24. Does artificial intelligence promote green technology innovation in the energy industry?

Abstract: The study explores AI's impact on Chinese energy corporations' green technology innovation, finding it enhances human capital and alleviates financial pressure, particularly in regions with strict environmental regulations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108402

25. Supply chain digitization in the net-zero era: The impact of digital technology, renewable energy, and infrastructure

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital transformation on supply chain technologies in Asian countries from 2001-2021, highlighting the need for a strategic approach to harness digital technologies for a decarbonized supply chain.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108403

26. Can China's carbon market policy promote inter-city green collaborative innovation?

Abstract: The study explores China's carbon market policy's impact on inter-city green collaborative innovation (GCI) using new economic geography theory and data from 342 cities. Results show a 35.1% increase in GCI, especially when combined with low-carbon and new energy policies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108398

27. A study on anchoring Swedish inflation expectations in times of turbulence

Abstract: The study investigates the anchoring of inflation expectations in Sweden during volatile energy prices and elevated inflation. It finds multiple structural breaks, with MMP 1-year expectations oscillating and 5-year expectations remaining anchored to underlying inflation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108416

28. Storage scarcity and oil price uncertainty

Abstract: Research reveals oil price uncertainty shifts between low and high volatility regimes, contradicting the canonical storage model. Increased marginal storage cost and constrained capacity explain major volatility regimes.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108393

29. Carbon pass-through in Chinese cement industry

Abstract: The paper analyzes the carbon pass-through rate (CPTR) in the Chinese cement industry, finding that downstream consumers bear over half of emissions costs. It suggests policymakers should reduce free emission permits allocation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108413

30. The impact of geopolitical risk on higher-order moment risk spillovers in global energy markets

Abstract: This study explores the impact of geopolitical risk on energy markets using an extended TVP-VAR spillover index model. Results show strong interconnections, significant time-varying risk spillovers, and a significant exacerbation of risk spillover at skewness. This research is crucial for investors and regulatory authorities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108292

31. Tail risk premium in the crude oil market

Abstract: This paper explores the tail risk premium (TRP) and variance risk premium (VRP) in the crude oil market, revealing that TRP has more significant predictive power for futures returns. Its negative predictive power reverses to positive when forecast horizons are extended. TRP-incorporating models outperform those without it.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108282

32. When climate policy's up in the air: How digital technology impacts corporate energy intensity

Abstract: The study reveals that enterprise digital technology (DT) effectively reduces energy consumption intensity (ECI) in Chinese listed companies, particularly in areas with high energy uncertainty, manufacturing sectors, and big data experimentation domains.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108311

33. Quantile return and volatility spillovers and drivers among energy, electricity, and cryptocurrency markets

Abstract: This paper uses the Quantile Vector Autoregression model to examine risk spillover dynamics between energy, electricity, and cryptocurrencies markets. Results show moderate spillover effects, with oil, clean cryptocurrency, wind, and geothermal energy acting as recipients and transmitters.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108307

34. Are interconnectedness and spillover alike across green sectors during the COVID-19 and the Russia–Ukraine conflict?

Abstract: The study reveals intensified interconnectedness among clean energy equity sub-sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine conflict, with sectors like Energy Management, Recycling, and Water serving as risk transmitters and Wind and Geothermal absorbing risks.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108293

35. Heterogeneous impact of green finance instruments on firms' green innovation novelty: Policy mix or mess?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of green finance instruments like green credit and green bond on firms' novelty in green innovation, revealing that both instruments enhance innovation through recombinant reuse and creation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108315

36. Sustainability, energy finance and the role of central banks: A review of current insights and future research directions

Abstract: The article discusses the growing significance of energy finance in sustainable development, focusing on the role of central banks. It discusses energy finance definitions, ESG risks, mandates, ESG policies, and central bank communications, and proposes research topics for further development.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108084

37. The interplay of carbon offset, renewable energy certificate and electricity markets in Australia

Abstract: Australia's renewable energy certificate (REC) market and government-backed carbon offsets (ACCUs) market show insignificant connectedness, suggesting they're viable portfolio diversification assets. The national electricity market is a net risk receiver, with high hedge costs.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108343

38. Multilayer connectedness across geopolitical risks, clean, and dirty energy markets: The role of global uncertainty factors and climate surprise

Abstract: This paper examines the interconnectedness and spillover effects between geopolitical events, threats, and energy markets. Results show moderate interconnectedness, with contemporaneous spillover playing a more significant role. Primary drivers of contagion are geothermal, solar, gasoline, and heating oil.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108342

39. Financial risk management innovation in energy market: Evidence from a machine learning hybrid model

Abstract: The study uses a hybrid machine learning model, LASSO-PCA, to analyze the energy market, revealing its significant predictive power and ability to withstand various market environments, demonstrating its application in financial risk management.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108360

40. Retail investor attention: Guardian of corporate ESG integrity or catalyst for greenwashing?

Abstract: The study reveals that increased retail investor attention drives greenwashing behaviors in corporate ESG disclosures, particularly in companies with higher financial constraints. It suggests the need for professional investors and accountable corporate governance to mitigate this trend.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108361

41. An empirical analysis of climate and environmental policy risk, the cost of debt and financial institutions' risk preferences

Abstract: The study explores the influence of regulatory risk on debt costs and investment preferences across energy sources. It finds that stringent climate and environmental policy risk affects investors' assessment of investment risks and capital allocation. Greater stringency in CE policies leads to lower borrowing costs for renewable energy, increasing investment in renewables.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108323

42. From digitalization to renewable energy: How the tech-energy connection drives the green energy in belt and road countries

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between digitalization and renewable energy consumption in countries part of the One Belt One Road project. Results show initially negative effects, but after a threshold, positive effects are observed.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108324

43. Artificial intelligence and enterprise pollution emissions: From the perspective of energy transition

Abstract: This study explores the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on Chinese A-share listed enterprises' pollution emissions, finding that AI significantly reduces emissions by enhancing energy efficiency, particularly in low-production, low-digital transformation, or high-air pollution regions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108349

44. Do policies make a difference? Revealing the impact of diverse low-carbon policies on China's journey to carbon neutrality

Abstract: This paper evaluates the effectiveness of regional low-carbon initiatives across 30 Chinese provinces from 2005 to 2021. It highlights the need for tailored policy frameworks and cross-regional collaborations to enhance the reduction of carbon emissions and carbon intensity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108358

45. The financial sector's response to environmental policy stringency: Comparative analysis of developed and developing economies

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Environmental Policy Stringency (EPS) on bank performance in developed and developing economies over a 21-year period. Results show that developed banks experience less negative impacts but show greater resilience, while developing banks face more significant challenges.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108377

46. Carbon pricing and the elasticity of CO2 emissions

Abstract: The study examines the impact of carbon pricing policies on CO2 emissions across countries from 1990-2016. It finds that the introduction of carbon pricing reduces emissions growth by 1 percentage point, with most abatement in electricity and heat sectors.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108298

47. Evaluating the role of green innovation and global supply chain digitization in natural resource utilization for energy resilience: An empirical evidence from panel quantile regression

Abstract: The study examines the impact of green innovation and global supply chain digitization on natural resource utilization in 133 economies from 1990-2023. Findings suggest that green innovation, digitization, and building materials positively impact resource usage. Authorities should focus on boosting digital supply chains, encouraging eco-friendly technology, and implementing sustainable strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108401

Environmental Challenges (Vol. 19)

01. Financial access, depth, and efficiency: The key pillars for enhancing energy equity, security, and sustainability

Abstract: The study examines the impact of financial market accessibility and institutional efficiency on energy trilemma indicators in 18 emerging economies. It finds that financial market development positively impacts energy equity, security, and environmental sustainability, but negatively impacts wind energy.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101117

02. Economic and trade determinants of carbon emissions in the American region

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between energy consumption, GDP, and trade openness in 28 American countries from 2000-2022, revealing diverse trends. It emphasizes the need for tailored strategies to balance economic growth with sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101140

03. Industrial heat island and carbon emissions: machine learning-based environmental impact assessment in Cilegon, Indonesia

Abstract: This study uses machine learning to assess the environmental impacts of industrial activities in Cilegon, Indonesia. It reveals a significant increase in carbon emissions, degraded vegetation, and a decline in healthy vegetation. The findings highlight the need for stricter emissions control, urban greening, and sustainable industrial planning to mitigate environmental degradation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101141

04. Modeling carbon stock change and carbon dioxide emissions under different ecosystems in the Brazos River Basin, USA

Abstract: This study assesses carbon stock changes and emissions in the Brazos River Basin, Texas, USA, revealing increasing water areas, built-up zones, barren lands, shrublands, herbaceous regions, agriculture, and wetlands, while forested and pasture areas decreased. Results highlight the need for strategic land management interventions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101138

05. Comparative analysis of the socioeconomic changes in biosphere reserves: demographics, employment, and industrial structures

Abstract: The study examines the socioeconomic impact of UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (BRs) designation on six Japanese municipalities, finding population decreases ranging from -0.1 to -18.8%. The findings suggest that these changes cannot be generalized due to differing local contexts in Japan.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101142

06. Impacts of climate change on the businesses of mountain guides in the Drakensberg

Abstract: This article surveys mountain guides in South Africa's Drakensberg region to understand the effects of climate change on their businesses. The study focuses on the effects of summer storms, erosion, and less snow in winter gullies. The findings suggest recovery steps and initiatives for a more resilient economic sub-sector.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101148

07. Soil organic carbon credits from turf and clover planting beneath solar panels

Abstract: Japan's forests cover two-thirds of its land, but large-scale afforestation efforts face constraints. A study in Okayama Prefecture found that planting turf and clover beneath solar panels can increase soil carbon and reduce erosion. The study suggests under-panel vegetation could be a viable climate mitigation option in Japan's constrained land-use context.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101153

08. Geospatial assessment of treeline shift in response to climate change in Langtang National Park, central Nepal

Abstract: The study explores treeline dynamics in Langtang National Park, Nepal, revealing a significant upward advancement of treeline at a rate of 3.73 m/year due to climate change. This highlights the potential consequences for high-altitude ecosystems and biodiversity, aiding conservation planning and climate adaptation strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101155

09. Integrated spatio-temporal and environmental modelling of water scarcity in Saudi Arabia using shared socioeconomic pathways

Abstract: Saudi Arabia faces increasing water scarcity due to population growth, urbanization, industrialization, agricultural expansion, and climate change. A study predicts a temporal increase in water demand and stress, with the optimistic scenario yielding the most favorable outcomes.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101151

10. Soil organic carbon (SOC) prediction using super learner algorithm based on the remote sensing variables

Abstract: The study reveals that the linear regression-based superlearner algorithm outperformed the random forest-based model in predicting soil organic carbon (SOC) in four U.S. states, demonstrating the potential of machine learning techniques in accurately monitoring SOC, thereby aiding in climate change strategies and agricultural production.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101160

11. Interactions of land use, land cover, and climate change: A case study of Raichur District, Karnataka, India

Abstract: This study examines land use, land cover, and climate change interactions in Raichur, India, from 1985 to 2023. Results show decreased forest cover, increased built-up land, and decreased water areas. Climate change shows significant variation in rainfall and temperature, with cropland, built-up areas, and mixed forests positively correlated with rainfall and negatively correlated with temperature.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101166

12. SDG-13 to combat climate change through decarbonizing marketing campaigns: An evaluation of customers' sustainable purchase intentions for EVs using process modelling approach

Abstract: The study explores the impact of decarbonizing marketing campaigns, brand image, and cost perception on sustainable EV purchase intentions. It finds that factors like brand image, green customer engagement, and subjective norms significantly influence EV purchase intentions. The findings can help EV manufacturers target environmentally conscious customers.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2025.101164

13. Corporate environmental performance, governance and financing decisions: Empirical evidence from France

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between corporate environmental performance, specifically emission reduction, resource use, and environmental innovation, and debt financing decisions in French firms. Results show a positive correlation, with each environmental dimension influencing debt use differently. Good corporate governance strengthens this relationship.

European Economic Review (Vol. 175)

01. Public pensions reforms: Financial and political sustainability

Abstract: European pensions are often unsustainable due to failure to adapt to long-term demographic trends and financing issues. Sustainable pay-as-you-go systems can outperform outdated ones, as demonstrated in Spain's overlapping generations economy.

02. Reaching for gold! The impact of a positive reputation shock on career choice

Abstract: The study examines the impact of a positive reputation shock on career choice, revealing that a gold medal in an occupation at WorldSkills leads to a 7% increase in apprenticeship vacancies and a 2.5% increase in contracts, suggesting better employer-employee relationships.

03. A crises-bailouts game

Abstract: The paper explores the optimal design of a liability-sharing arrangement as an infinitely repeated game, using a noncooperative model with an active and passive agent. The study reveals that the first-best outcome cannot be achieved in the latter case, as bailouts enhance ex-ante mitigation efforts.

04. Herd behavior and the intention to vaccinate against COVID-19

Abstract: The study explores the impact of herd behavior on COVID-19 vaccination intentions, finding a U-shaped association between herd effect and vaccination share, with higher herd effects on young and poor health individuals.

05. Mining and mistrust in government

Abstract: The study reveals a strong negative relationship between mining production and trust in local government in 28 post-communist countries. Corruption perceptions and practices are the primary drivers, while environmental concerns may also contribute to government mistrust. This suggests that natural resource extraction can undermine institutions and public goods provision.

06. Income uncertainty, precautionary wealth, and social insurance

Abstract: The study indicates that households in the lowest income quintile face higher income risk and accumulate more precautionary wealth than those in the second-lowest. However, they have lower levels of precautionary wealth. The study suggests that changing asset limits in social insurance programs could explain these differences.

07. Leaving the past behind: Effects of clean slate regulation on employment and earnings

Abstract: The study examines the labor market impact of New Zealand's clean slate initiative, which allows criminal records to be concealed for previously convicted individuals who have been free of convictions for at least seven years. The analysis shows that the reform did not affect employment propensity but resulted in a modest increase in monthly earnings.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105015

08. "Try to Balance the Baseline": A comment on "Parent–teacher meetings and student outcomes: Evidence from a developing country" by Islam (2019)

Abstract: The study by Islam (2019) in Bangladesh found strong positive effects of parent-teacher meetings on student test scores, but the study's validity is questioned due to irregularities in baseline scores, unreported outcomes, and connections to other RCTs.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105021

09. Behind the screens: A replication and extension of Coasian bargaining experiments in the digital age

Abstract: The study replicates Hoffman and Spitzer's Coasian bargaining experiments, revealing that transitioning to digital communication decreases efficient decision-making and increases self-regarding behavior, impacting negotiation efficiency and welfare distribution.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105024

10. The evolution of child-related gender inequality in Germany and the role of family policies, 1960–2018

Abstract: This paper examines the long-term evolution of child-related gender inequality in earnings in Germany, focusing on three components: mother share, child penalties, and potential earnings of mothers. Findings show child penalties have increased, and parental leave expansions have amplified them.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105018

11. Appetite for Ignorance: Does eating meat cause information avoidance about its harms?

Abstract: A study examining the impact of meat consumption on people's information preferences regarding environmental, animal-welfare, and health harms, as well as the environmental benefits of animal agriculture, found mixed results. Eating beef led to information avoidance about cattle's environmental effects, while pork led to avoidance of pork's health effects. The findings highlight the sensitivity of scientific interpretation to experimental design.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105013

12. Energy price shocks, monetary policy and inequality

Abstract: The study explores how monetary policy influences energy price shocks, revealing that low-wealth households are more affected by price shocks, with policy responses accelerating recovery but causing further decline in labor income.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104986

13. Does one size fit all? The country-specific effects of ECB monetary policy

Abstract: The study examines the impact of ECB monetary policy changes on the euro area's macroeconomic aggregates, including inflation and output, using data from 16 countries

from 2009-2023. Using a spatial VAR, the study finds symmetric reactions in inflation, output, and other macro aggregates, with indirect effects generally smaller but reinforcing direct effects.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105025

14. A quantitative model of trust as a predictor of social group sizes and its implications for technology

Abstract: Human capacity for working together and with tools relies on cognitive abilities, which are most developed in humans in scale and plasticity. Trust in socio-economic fields is a cognitive-economic issue that depends on group size and attention to detail, leading to a fractal structure in human communities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105012

15. On the GDP effects of severe physical hazards

Abstract: The study analyzes a panel dataset linking monetary damages and geophysical hazard strength with severe weather events, revealing a persistent GDP decline after increased disaster-related damages, with storms being the primary driver.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.105019

European Journal of Political Economy (Vol.88)

01. Lady Justice: The impact of female judges on jury trial verdicts in North Carolina

Abstract: The study examines the impact of judges' gender on jury trial outcomes in North Carolina, using conditional random assignment and compulsory rotation. Results show that having a female judge increases the probability of guilty verdicts and the proportion of guilty verdicts expressed by the jury.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102678

02. Doom loop, trilemma, and moral hazard: Which narrative of the banking union did stock market investors buy?

Abstract: The banking union announcement has positively impacted euro area banks' stock market returns, with abnormal returns varying across banks and positively related to sovereign risk, but not bank risk, despite market expectations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102683

03. Capital vs. labour: The effect of income sources on attitudes toward the top 1 percent

Abstract: A survey reveals that respondents overestimate the income of the top 1 percent, prefer higher tax rates, and have unfavorable views towards the rich. Quantitative information on income sources leads to unfavorable views, and those most responsive vote for left-wing candidates.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102684

04. Assessing the efficacy of China's anti-corruption drive: Insights from consumer expenditure patterns

Abstract: The paper analyzes the economic impact of China's Eight Regulations of Austerity and anti-corruption campaign on household expenditure patterns. Results show government-affiliated families allocate more towards goods obtained illegally, with most increase among low-level officials.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102680

05. Social media campaigning and voter behavior–evidence for the German federal election 2021

Abstract: The study examines the impact of social media campaigning on voting intentions in the German federal election campaign, finding that it significantly influences the electorate, with Christian democrats, Social Democrats, and Greens having a greater marginal impact.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102685

06. Spend on what? Insights on military spending efficiency

Abstract: The study examines the impact of military sector efficiency on economic growth-defence spending in 135 countries from 1992 to 2020. Results show higher efficiency can mitigate military burden effects, with NATO playing a protective role.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102696

07. Kin-based institutions and state capacity

Abstract: The paper explores the link between kin-based institutions and state capacity, finding that the intensity of kinship networks strongly predicts present-day state capacity. Societies with more intensive kinship systems tend to have weaker states. The study also reveals that societies with intensive kin-based institutions typically have lower political centralization, explaining the negative association between kinship intensity and state capacity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102676

08. State building and social control

Abstract: This paper suggests that social control is a way to achieve homogeneity in social norms, particularly in an economy populated by masses and elites. Elites may influence the masses to adopt their own preferences, which is consistent with the emergence of public schooling.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102699

Information Economics and Policy (Vol. 70)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/information-economics-and-policy/vol/70/suppl/C

01. Attitudes to migration and the market for news

Abstract: News outlets in Germany and Hungary exhibit different attitudes towards migration during the 2015-16 crisis, with most adopting a pro-oriented stance, despite increased consumer criticism, and maintaining a more negative attitude.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2024.101126

02. Fair-share payments for Network Investments

Abstract: Telecommunication companies need to invest in expanding network capacity to meet data-intensive content demand. However, content providers' profits can lead to suboptimal investments. The model suggests that having content providers contribute a fair share of infrastructure costs could resolve the externality problem by investing in telecommunication networks instead of reducing content bandwidth demand.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2025.101127

03. Personalized pricing with imperfect customer recognition

Abstract: The study explores a duopoly model where firms charge personalized prices to recognized consumers and uniform prices to others. Profits are non-monotonic under

certain information conditions. The study also provides policy implications for consumer protection, highlighting that when firms face restrictions in collecting information, consumers' surplus maximizes when personalized and uniform prices coexist.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2025.101129

04. Targeted advertising, concentration, and consumer welfare

Abstract: The model proposes horizontal differentiation where firms compete in price and advertising, adding value to product consumption. Targeted advertising becomes less costly, increasing market concentration and prices. In equilibria, consumer surplus rises, but incomplete targeting can cause losses.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2025.101128

05. Let's switch to the cloud: Cloud usage and its effect on labor productivity

Abstract: Cloud computing improves IT solutions usage, increasing productivity by allowing firms to adapt infrastructure to specific needs. Large firms, particularly in manufacturing, show significant improvement in labor productivity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2025.101130

06. Customer lifetime value applied to mobile apps

Abstract: This study evaluates the adaptability of customer lifetime value (CLV) models for mobile app data using customer-level data from 2017 for two mobile app word games in France and the US. The Pareto/NBD model has strong predictive performance, but an extension accounting for dropout-transaction rate correlation excels.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoecopol.2025.101131

Innovation and Green Development (Vol.4.2)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/innovation-and-green-development/vol/4/issue/2

01. Supply chain concentration and corporate green innovation: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores supply chain concentration's impact on green innovation in Chinese manufacturing firms, finding that increased supplier concentration hinders innovation, while increased customer concentration facilitates it, highlighting the need for sustainable corporate strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100202

02. Dynamic effects of foreign direct investment, globalization, economic growth, and energy consumption on carbon emissions in Mexico: An ARDL approach

Abstract: This study explores Mexico's impact on carbon dioxide emissions from 1970-2022, finding that economic growth and energy use increase emissions, while FDI and globalization reduce them. The findings aid in achieving sustainable development goals.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100207

03. Non-cooperative and cooperative environmental R&D risk choices under environmental corporate social responsibility guidelines

Abstract: The study reveals that cooperative ER&D risk levels are higher than non-cooperative ER&D, leading to higher consumer surplus and lower environmental damage, suggesting government alignment with emission tax rates.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100208

04. Sustainability and competitiveness: Economic analysis of a photovoltaic plant with storage in an Italian textile company

Abstract: This study evaluates the financial viability of investing in photovoltaic systems with or without a storage battery, revealing that profitability depends on energy cost avoidance and self-consumed energy, promoting green innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100209

05. The impact of executive academic experience on corporate ESG performance

Abstract: This study examines the impact of executive academic experience on corporate ESG performance in Chinese non-financial listed businesses from 2009-2022. Results show that higher academic backgrounds improve ESG performance, while executive shareholding ratio can weaken this relationship.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100210

06. Does financial development moderate the impact of climate mitigation innovation on CO2 emissions? Evidence from emerging economics

Abstract: The study examines the impact of financial institutions and markets on Climate Mitigation Innovation (CMI) deployment in six emerging economies from 1990-2021. Results show that sound financial systems significantly enhance CMI's effectiveness in reducing CO_2 intensity. The research suggests strengthening financial sectors for CMI to reduce emissions and contributes to green innovation literature.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100211

07. Financial inclusion and energy access: Evidence from Kenya

Abstract: The study explores the link between financial inclusion and energy access in Kenya, revealing that it significantly improves energy access through three key mechanisms: increasing households' energy willingness, reducing upfront costs through flexible payment schemes, and facilitating digital transactions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100219

08. Effects of automation and human investment on skill premium

Abstract: This study explores the impact of automation and IT-skilled human resources on economic growth and skill premiums. It uses a task-based approach and a two-sector growth model to analyze changes in the skill premium and labor share in the United States since the 1970s. The study suggests that optimal IT education levels maximize production while minimizing skill premiums.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100220

09. Green banking practices and customer satisfaction-way to green sustainability

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between green banking and customer satisfaction in public and private sector banks. It found that digital banking, green services, and green loans significantly affect customer satisfaction, while green infrastructure does not. Privacy does not mediate these relationships. The findings highlight the importance of green banking in enhancing consumer happiness and promoting sustainable banking practices in India.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100221

10. An integrated analysis of greenhush

Abstract: Greenhushing, the strategic under-reporting of sustainability initiatives by corporations, is a response to institutional complexity and regulatory uncertainty. This paper

explores its implications, develops a theoretical framework, and offers suggestions for managing it.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100222

11. Do green finance and health expenditures lessen the ecological footprint to ensure sustainable development?

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between green finance, health expenditures, renewable energy consumption, and economic growth, focusing on SDGs 3, 7, and 8. Results show a negative impact on ecological footprint, while green finance can enhance environmental quality.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100223

12. Review of global sustainable solar energy policies: Significance and impact

Abstract: Solar energy is a key component in reducing global CO_2 emissions, with every megawatt hour of solar electricity reducing approximately 0.5 tons of CO_2. Countries like Germany and California have robust policies, while India and China face challenges. Large-scale solar deployment could significantly reduce emissions by 2050.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100224

13. Dynamic effects of uncertainty, risks, R&D, and innovation on global economic growth

Abstract: This study examines the impact of monetary policy uncertainty, climate and geopolitical risks, research and development, and innovation on economic growth. Results show that uncertainty positively impacts long-term growth, while geopolitical risk negatively impacts growth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100225

14. Economic crises and the erosion of sustainability: A global analysis of ESG performance in 100 countries (1990–2019)

Abstract: The study explores the link between economic crises and ESG performance across 100 countries from 1990 to 2019, finding that economic instability significantly impacts national ESG performance, with developing countries more affected. The findings provide policymakers with insights for mitigation strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100226

15. Geoeconomic fragmentation: What is at stake for energy transition in the Global North? Empirical evidence from panel-quantile-type estimation methods

Abstract: The study examines geoeconomic fragmentation's impact on renewable energy consumption in the Global North, highlighting the need for economic integration and reduced trade barriers to balance geoeconomic shifts with sustainable energy goals.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100227

16. Determinants of open innovation in United State of America: New evidence from ARDL method

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between GDP, FDI, renewable energy consumption, trade openness, and open innovation in the US, finding that renewable energy consumption and trade openness boost short-term economic growth, while open innovation and FDI drive long-term growth.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100228

01. The diverging control policy's hand in supranational supply chain reconfiguration

Abstract: A novel assessment method for prolonged disruptive circumstances reveals the impact of various mitigating control policies on supply chain performance. The analysis uses a game-theoretic framework and numerical simulations to provide guidance for entrepreneurial decision-making.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109567

02. Joint information sharing governance in buyer-supplier relationships: The role of partnership and monitoring in acquiring useful supplier innovations

Abstract: This study examines the role of partnership and monitoring in preventing the dark side of joint information exchange in buyer-supplier relationships. Results show that partnership and monitoring effects vary depending on the type of innovation received, providing insights for better innovation management.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109589

03. The impacts of non-regulatory pressures on corporate social responsibility reporting patterns in an emerging market: Evidence from China

Abstract: This study examines the impact of institutional pressures on Chinese firms' CSR reporting patterns, focusing on non-regulatory pressures and regulatory pressures. Results show analysts' coverage, recommendations, industry and geographic peer effects, and regulatory pressure promote both non-reporting and decoupled reporting.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109600

04. Data-driven digital transformation in operations and supply chain management

Abstract: Data-driven digital transformation is a dynamic capability enabling organisations to gain competitive edge. This special issue aims to deepen theoretical understanding of data-driven digital transformation in operations and supply chain management, bridging the gap between theoretical frameworks and practical implementations.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109599

05. Incentives or time-of-use pricing: Strategic responses to electricity demand response programs for energy-intensive manufacturers

Abstract: The study explores optimal responsive strategies for energy-intensive manufacturers under Time-of-Use pricing and Incentive-Based Programs (IBPs) to minimize total operational costs. Results show TOU pricing allows load shifting or reduction strategies, while IBPs offer superior responsive performance. This helps manufacturers navigate trade-offs.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109588

06. Effects of operations executives' power on shareholder wealth

Abstract: The study explores the impact of operations executives' power on a firm's shareholder value, linking it to abnormal stock returns and idiosyncratic stock returns risk. Results show that OEP boosts abnormal stock returns but negatively impacts idiosyncratic risk.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109602

07. Analysis of optimal defective allowance policies for reducing product returns under alternative modeling of consumer behavior

Abstract: This study explores the establishment of a defective allowance policy at a home appliances manufacturer to encourage consumers to avoid returning defective products. It analyzes consumer response models, product price, and replacement cost, finding that accurate modeling and precise discount rate determination are essential for maximizing benefits.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109609

08. Investigate the effect of green hydrogen supply chain integration on supply chain resilience: Organization information processing theory perspective

Abstract: This study explores the impact of green hydrogen supply chain integration on resilience, revealing that comprehensive planning moderates social uncertainties, highlighting the importance of green hydrogen in today's volatile world.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109613

09. Third-party logistics outsourcing: A review of two decades of advancing decision-making approaches with an up-to-date three-layer criteria framework integrating environmental, social, and governance metrics

Abstract: This study examines decision-making approaches for 3PL outsourcing, identifying three primary methods: Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), Mathematical Programming (MP), and Artificial Intelligence (AI). It proposes a three-layer criteria framework focusing on business strength, service excellence, cost, technology capabilities, and sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109615

10. Gray market speculation: Analyzing retailer behavior and manufacturer strategies in the context of strategic consumer behavior

Abstract: The paper analyzes a supply chain model between a manufacturer and an authorized retailer, focusing on gray market speculation. It reveals that the percentage of consumers, delayed availability of gray market products, and the impact on the manufacturer's reputation influence the retailer's decision.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109607

11. Service supplier portfolio optimization approach for multi-channel digital marketing considering promotional capacity forecasts and channel synergies

Abstract: Outsourcing digital marketing is crucial for companies to improve brand image and product promotion. Optimizing the DMS supplier portfolio is essential for achieving operational and marketing objectives. A three-stage approach is proposed, using prospect theory, Bayesian networks, and a targeted multi-objective optimization sub-model.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109616

12. Does e-commerce development drive regional entrepreneurial activity? Spatial spillover effect and mechanism analysis

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between e-commerce development and entrepreneurship in China, focusing on the e-commerce city policy. Results show that urban innovation, talent accumulation, and market demand stimulate regional entrepreneurial activity, particularly in consumer services.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109611

13. Greenwashing and market value of firms: An empirical study

Abstract: This study examines the impact of greenwashing on stock market reactions, finding a negative correlation between firms with greater ESG performance and negative reactions. Firms in manufacturing experience more significant market value losses, with the Asia-Pacific market showing particularly strong negative responses.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109606

14. Optimal security and pricing strategies for AI cloud service providers: Balancing effort and price discounts across public, private, and hybrid AI cloud models

Abstract: The study examines how AI cloud service providers balance security investments and price discounts, considering users' views on public, private, and hybrid services. It reveals that security investments can outperform price discounts in low-security environments.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109605

15. Scalable deep reinforcement learning in the non-stationary capacitated lot sizing problem

Abstract: This paper proposes a new Markov Decision Process (MDP) formulation for capacitor lot sizing problems, reducing action space and utilizing Deep Controlled Learning for better performance and dynamic application.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109601

16. Easy-to-use estimators for waste, on shelf availability and number of orders in a periodic review inventory system with perishable items

Abstract: The study presents easy-to-use estimators for perishable inventory systems, aiming to reduce food waste. These estimators support assortment, buying, and replenishment decisions. They perform well for classification and cost optimization, but may need additional research for strong demand or non-buying scenarios.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109608

17. Procurement and production planning in horticulture considering short-term re-order opportunities

Abstract: A stochastic model formulation and MILP approximation are developed for horticultural production planning, considering seasonality and perishability. The model considers target service levels, uncertain re-order options, and minimum re-order shares. It outperforms benchmarks in terms of profit and product waste reduction.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109583

18. The impact of customers' MD&A sentiment on the bullwhip effect: A dyadic buyer-supplier perspective

Abstract: This study explores the impact of customers' management discussion and analysis (MD&A) sentiment on bullwhip effect (BWE) in supply chains. It finds a U-shaped relationship between customers' expectations and BWE, with factors like managerial myopia, transparency, and asymmetric cost management moderating this relationship.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109614

19. Artificial Intelligence capabilities in Digital Servitization: Identifying digital opportunities for different service types

Abstract: This study explores how Artificial Intelligence (AI) enhances digital servitization in companies, analyzing six case studies. It reveals that AI's role varies by service type,

affecting customer interactions and operational tasks differently. box approach and offers practitioners practical insights on leveraging AI for digital transformation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109604

20. Enablers and barriers in building the circular supply chain through remanufacturing - Grey DEMATEL approach
Abstract: This study focuses on remanufacturing in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) to transition from linear to circular supply chains. It identifies 12 enablers, including the introduction of 'Right to Repair', and seven barriers, including financial requirements and staff shortages. The research offers flexible decision-making support for a more circular approach to supply chain management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109617