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Journal of Environmental Management (Vol. 385)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/385/suppl/C>

01. Restoration type determines synchronic recovery of soil carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus in mangrove wetlands

Abstract: The study found that both active and passive restoration methods are viable for restoring mangrove ecosystems, with AR and PR methods showing similar recovery rates. However, the study also found no significant differences in nutrient levels between AR and PR sites.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125658>

02. Dynamic patterns and drivers of carbon accrual under different forest restoration approaches

Abstract: This study analyzes carbon storage dynamics in 26-year-old forests to understand carbon accumulation patterns. Results show that restoration strategies vary significantly, with old-growth forests sustaining persistent carbon accumulation, while secondary forests show temporal variability. Tree diversity and stand structure attributes also influence carbon accumulation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125608>

03. Digital-green synergistic transition, fiscal decentralization and regional green total factor productivity in agriculture

Abstract: The study examines the impact of digital-green synergistic transformation on agricultural green total factor productivity in Chinese A-share firms. Results show that digital-green synergies enhance productivity through green management innovations and fiscal decentralization, with more improvement in non-traditional industrial bases and coastal regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125382>

04. The effect of energy risk on political stability in Europe

Abstract: The study examines energy risk's impact on political stability in 35 European countries from 2000 to 2022. Results show that energy risk negatively affects political stability, with Chinese energy investment contributing to instability. Policy implications include energy diversification, oversight, and energy governance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125643>

05. Climate knowledge matters: A causal analysis of knowledge and individual carbon emissions

Abstract: The study explores the link between climate knowledge and personal carbon footprints. Results show that individuals with higher knowledge tend to have lower carbon footprints, with transport-related emissions being the most affected. This suggests targeted educational interventions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125604>

06. Does environmental regulation boost corporate sustainability? From the perspective of environmental strategy

Abstract: The study examines the impact of CEPI on Chinese A-share listed companies' corporate sustainability, finding a positive effect, promoting proactive environmental strategies, and improving financial consequences, contributing to the development of ecological accountability measures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125625>

07. Future climate change increase species vulnerability and present new opportunities for biodiversity conservation in China

Abstract: Climate change threatens terrestrial biodiversity, with high vulnerability among taxonomic groups. This study uses species distribution models to predict future habitat loss for Chinese mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and plants. High-opportunity areas account for 11.8% of land, while low-development areas pose challenges for conservation efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125652>

08. Centennial trends in human and climate influences on sediment-associated microorganisms in an oligotrophic lake

Abstract: This study examines the evolution of lake ecosystem microorganisms over a century, revealing distinct evolutionary patterns. It reveals increasing heterogeneity in prokaryotic communities, while microeukaryotics show fluctuations and increased alpha diversity. The findings support future lake management and conservation efforts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125618>

09. Spatio-temporal variations of land use carbon emissions and its low carbon strategies for coastal areas in China with nighttime lighting data

Abstract: The study investigates changes in land use carbon emissions (LUCE) in Shandong Province using nighttime light images from 1991-2020. Results show Weifang and Qingdao have the highest emissions, with GDP being the main factor affecting LUCE. Low-carbon development in coastal areas should increase carbon sinks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125651>

10. Impact of the 2050 carbon-neutral emission scenario on air quality in South Korea

Abstract: The 2050 Carbon Neutrality Scenario in South Korea aims to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, NO_x, PM_{2.5}, and ammonia by 56%, 74%, 40%, and 27%, respectively, compared to 2019 levels. However, a mid-to-long-term strategy integrating GHS and VOC controls is crucial for sustainable air quality goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125653>

11. Temporal thresholds and depth-specific mechanisms of soil organic carbon stabilization during 65 years of revegetation in the Tengger Desert

Abstract: Revegetation in dryland ecosystems is used to combat desertification and increase soil organic carbon (SOC) storage. However, understanding the depth-dependent stabilization mechanisms and their temporal dynamics is limited. A 65-year study in the

Tengger Desert found that SOC composition varies with soil depth and revegetation age, providing insights for depth-targeted carbon management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125633>

12. Effect of carbon source on the migration and transformation of sulfate and rare earth elements in wastewater by sulfate-reducing anaerobic digestion

Abstract: This study explores the transformation of sulfate and REE³⁺ in rare earth extraction wastewater using sulfate-reduced anaerobic digestion (SRAD). Results show mixed carbon sources are more effective in removing REE³⁺, with a optimal COD/SO₄²⁻ ratio achieving 90% removal.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125676>

13. Sustainable water allocation under climate change: Deep learning approaches to predict drinking water shortages

Abstract: This study uses machine learning to address the challenges of sustainable urban water supply in Tehran, a city facing water stress due to population pressures, migration, and poor urban planning. It uses hybrid simulation models and optimization techniques to predict dam inflows and groundwater table fluctuations. The study suggests a shift in water management practices, including reduced consumption, recycling, and optimized water allocation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125600>

14. Incentive based environmental regulations and rural migrant workers' settlement intension: Insights from China's green fiscal policy

Abstract: The study reveals that green fiscal policies like the ESERF policy significantly increase the settlement intentions of rural migrant workers in China, particularly those facing higher living costs, longer migration distances, and lower social integration. This suggests that green fiscal policies can facilitate sustainable urban development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125623>

15. Green trade, governance, finance, and energy efficiency: Shaping environmental landscape in global powerhouses

Abstract: The study explores the impact of green trade, energy efficiency, R&D, economic growth, financial expansion, and population density on CO₂ emissions in the top 20 energy-consuming countries from 2000 to 2022. It introduces a novel environmental governance index and offers targeted policy recommendations for environmental sustainability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125674>

16. Optimizing carbon and nitrogen cycles towards net-zero greenhouse gas emissions in agrifood systems: a case study in Quzhou, China

Abstract: This study quantifies carbon cycles and greenhouse gas emissions in agrifood systems in Quzhou, China, aiming to transition towards net-zero emissions. Results show net photosynthesis contributes most carbon input, while soil respiration and manure storage output contribute most. Achieving net-zero emissions requires good management practices and recycling organic waste.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125619>

17. Does tourism development become an accelerator of low-carbon transition? The moderating role of digital economy and green finance

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between tourism development and low-carbon transition, using carbon emission efficiency as an indicator. It finds that tourism initially promotes transition, but diminishes beyond a threshold.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125664>

18. Unravelling spatiotemporal heterogeneity of wildfire carbon dioxide emissions in Southeast Asia: based on a high-resolution inventory

Abstract: A study developed a 500-m resolution FCE inventory integrating burned area and fire radiative energy methods, improving FCE estimation accuracy by 70.2%. The inventory identified spatiotemporal heterogeneity and multi-modal hotspot distributions, highlighting the role of FCE in achieving regional carbon neutrality and providing actionable pathways for mitigation strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125634>

19. Identifying and understanding how critical landscapes for carbon sequestration respond to development for low carbon energy production: Insight to inform optimal land planning and management strategies

Abstract: Wind farms can reduce CO₂ emissions, but disturbance during development can impact carbon sequestration. A study monitored dissolved organic carbon (DOC) export in five catchments of Whitelee, UK, revealing increased DOC flux over a decade. The study suggests responsible planning to minimize C losses and consider ecosystem services in critical carbon landscapes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125063>

20. Terracing drives Chinese Loess Plateau toward carbon neutrality: Spatiotemporal interaction between land use transitions and SOC storage

Abstract: This study examines the impact of terrace modifications and land use transitions on soil organic carbon dynamics in the Loess Plateau over three decades. Results show that terrace coverage increased by 65.09%, with cultivated terraces dominating. However, localized depletion clusters were identified.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125760>

21. Contrasting effects of climate and anthropogenic change on future invasion risk of a solitary bee *Amegilla pulchra*

Abstract: *Amegilla pulchra*, an Australian bee, is spreading across Pacific islands due to climate change and human density. Invasion risks are expected to increase, particularly in non-native regions. Public awareness and habitat restoration are crucial for mitigating the species' adverse effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125711>

22. Exploring carbon reduction pathways in the steel industry from the perspective of emerging technologies for achieving carbon neutrality

Abstract: This study develops a multi-source data analytical framework for the iron and steel industry (ISI) to identify emerging technologies, optimize resource allocation, and mitigate transition risks, providing a toolkit for strategic decision-making and balancing economic competitiveness and environmental imperatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125768>

23. Thermochemical conversion of grape marc into carbon-negative syngas

Abstract: This study explores a sustainable approach to managing food waste by pyrolysis, using grape marc as a carbon substrate. CO₂ is introduced as the reactive pyrolysis medium, resulting in increased carbon-negative CO production and carbon-negative syngas production, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125684>

Journal of International Accounting, Auditing, and Taxation (Vol. 58)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-international-accounting-auditing-and-taxation/vol/58/suppl/C>

01. Does corporate social performance influence a firm's choice of product recall strategy?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of Corporate Social Performance (CSP) on firms' recall timing and remedy offerings. Results show an inverse relationship between CSP strength and proactive recalls, suggesting firms with strong CSP balance consumer interests and shareholders.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2025.100678>

02. The role and power of technical staff in international accounting standard setting

Abstract: The study explores the role of technical staff in the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), revealing their individual approaches and shaping organizational structures. They become specialist experts, influential agents, and lobbyists, contributing to the standard setter's reputation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2024.100671>

03. Does culture influence mentoring perspectives? A comparative study of India and the U.S

Abstract: This study examines the impact of culture on mentoring practices in accounting firms, comparing perceptions of career development and role modeling in India and the US. Findings suggest that social support is more important in India, driven by national culture dimensions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2025.100682>

04. An analysis of JIAAT editorial board composition and research review

Abstract: The paper explores the Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Taxation's contributions from 2011-2022, examining its editorial board composition, 212 published papers, and research trends.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2024.100672>

05. Religiosity, secrecy culture, and corporate social responsibility report assurance

Abstract: The study explores the impact of religiosity and secrecy culture on corporate social responsibility report assurance practices, finding that countries with strong religious adherence are less likely to have their CSR reports assured.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2024.100667>

06. Access to finance and corporate tax avoidance: International evidence

Abstract: The study reveals that firms with limited access to finance are more likely to engage in tax avoidance, particularly in countries with high government debt and weak investor protection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2024.100668>

07. Corporate governance, national governance quality, and biodiversity reporting: Global evidence

Abstract: The study reveals that corporate governance quality and individual governance dimensions, such as management effectiveness and CSR practices, positively influence biodiversity reporting. Strong national governance systems promote extensive biodiversity information dissemination and sustainability practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccaudtax.2024.100669>

08. Aggressiveness in corporate financial and tax reporting: Do employee directors matter? A cross-country study

Abstract: Employee representation on a firm's board of directors affects aggressiveness in corporate financial and tax reporting, with desirable board characteristics such as independent directors, a single-mandate CEO, and majority shareholder support.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2024.100673>

09. Analysis of non-English key audit matters: Do key audit matters influence investor sentiment?

Abstract: The study analyzes key audit matter (KAM) disclosures in Thai companies, finding that investor sentiment responds marginally to three categories and neutral words, suggesting limited information value for investors in a high-secrecy environment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2024.100670>

10. Factors influencing the adoption of IFRS in the MENA region: A neo-institutional approach

Abstract: The study reveals that internal institutional pressures, governance quality improvement, and openness to international trade are key determinants of MENA countries' adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2024.100674>

11. Does the board of directors and their stock ownership mitigate interest payment classification shifting? UK evidence

Abstract: The study explores the impact of board independence and stock ownership on interest payment classification shifting in UK firms, finding that high-quality internal governance can mitigate this practice, but caution is needed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2024.100677>

12. Risk driven innovation in the not so boring accountancy profession

Abstract: The accountancy profession is experiencing dynamic innovation driven by new technologies, with risk-loving accountants more likely to innovate. However, increased market competition negatively affects product and service innovations, not process, managerial, and marketing innovations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2024.100675>

13. Does age similarity between audit committee chair and engagement partner affect audit quality?

Abstract: Age similarity between audit committee chair and engagement partner improves accruals quality and decreases restatements, according to a study using the UK FTSE350 index.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2025.100679>

14. Personal traits of CEOs and cybersecurity-related disclosure

Abstract: The study reveals that CEO personal traits, such as qualifications, directorships, marital status, tenure, and age, significantly influence cybersecurity disclosure practices in publicly traded U.S. firms, suggesting implications for regulators and investors.

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

15. The effect of cost asymmetry on future tax avoidance

Abstract: The study reveals a positive correlation between cost asymmetry and future tax avoidance in US listed companies, particularly for firms with high adjustment costs and optimistic managerial expectations of future sales.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2025.100681>

16. ESG performance and cash effective tax rates: Evidence from UK listed firms

Abstract: The study reveals a positive correlation between cash effective tax rates (ETRs) and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance, with environmental aspects driving this, while CSR strategy positively impacts cash ETRs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2025.100683>

17. Self-regulation and self-presentation in sustainability reporting: Evidence from firms' voluntary water disclosure

Abstract: The study explores sustainability disclosure decisions using self-regulation and self-presentation theories, focusing on water disclosure. Findings show high water efficiency firms disclose more information, demonstrating proactive water performance disclosure, while low efficiency firms may maintain a corporate image.

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

18. Should insurance be disclosed in corporate financial statements? An analysis of the views of stakeholders

Abstract: This study explores why property-casualty insurance isn't regularly disclosed in UK companies' financial statements. Stakeholders vary in support, but the increasing risk exposure and costs could push disclosure up the international accounting standard-setting agenda.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intaccudtax.2025.100686>

Journal of Development Economics (Vol.175)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-development-economics/vol/175/suppl/C>

01. How do political connections of firms matter during an economic crisis?

Abstract: A new machine learning technique reveals that connected firms in India experienced 8%-10% higher income, sales, and TFPR gains during an economic downturn, enabling them to decrease long-term borrowings and invest in productive assets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103471>

02. Missing repayments on haze days: Evidence from China

Abstract: Air pollution affects borrowers' financial decisions, leading to missed repayments and reduced credit ratings. This study shows that pollution-induced delinquencies may be due to misallocation of credit.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103491>

03. Understanding the effects of group composition by risk for violence. Experimental evidence from El Salvador

Abstract: A randomized experiment in El Salvador found limited average differences between homogeneous and heterogeneous peer groups within after-school programs. The study suggests that group composition impacts effectiveness, with higher mean risk worsening outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103480>

04. Estimating impact with surveys versus digital traces: Evidence from randomized cash transfers in Togo

Abstract: The study explores the use of digital trace data and machine learning to estimate program impacts on Togo's cash transfers, comparing endline survey data with post-treatment outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103477>

05. Who benefits from job training programs? Evidence from a high-dosage program in Brazil

Abstract: The study examines the short- and medium-term effects of a vocational training program in Brazil, revealing that female students perform better than males, but no effects on entrepreneurship or university admission.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103476>

06. The role of market frictions in demand for prepaid electricity

Abstract: Prepaid electricity contracts reduce costs but may burden consumers. Rural Rwandese consumers use a line of credit for convenience, highlighting potential Pareto improvements from flexible prepaid contracts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103495>

07. Timing matters: The (very) long-run impacts of cash grants during a crisis

Abstract: The study examines the long-term effects of a randomized entrepreneurial cash grant in Uganda during COVID-19 lockdowns, finding positive effects on employment and income for men only.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103447>

08. The impact of COVID-19 on formal firms: Lessons from administrative tax data

Abstract: Low-income countries lack high-frequency firm-level data for real-time economic shock monitoring. Administrative tax data can help fill this gap, but higher-frequency VAT data would improve predictions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103461>

09. Climate change response: Input adjustment in agriculture

Abstract: This study analyzes climate change adaptation strategies in Chile, focusing on land reallocation from fruit production to cereal and forestry varieties. However, extreme heat leads to job losses and decline in physical capital, particularly in the fruit sector. Wildfires also play a significant role in forestry municipalities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103472>

10. Does perceived labor market competition increase prejudice between refugees and their local hosts? Evidence from Uganda and Ethiopia

Abstract: The study explores the impact of labor market competition on out-group attitudes between refugees and their hosts in Ethiopia and Uganda, finding that host attitudes are more negative when the refugee is in the same occupation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103481>

11. Leader value added: Assessing the growth contribution of individual national leaders

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of leaders on growth, estimating their idiosyncratic growth contribution and calculating uncertainty using a robust empirical Bayes confidence interval. Findings suggest few leaders significantly contribute, and non-democratic countries are less likely to be identified.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103446>

12. Too much of a good thing: Accelerated growth and crime

Abstract: Brazil's oil-producing regions experienced increased crime during the 2000s oil boom, challenging the notion that income shocks are solely influenced by market legal status. The shock's effects, including inequality, urbanization, illegal goods presence, and public goods provision, may have contributed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103499>

13. Meritocracy in a bureaucracy

Abstract: The study explores meritocratic promotions in Pakistan Administrative Services, revealing that discretion in promotion decisions can improve outcomes despite corruption, despite limited incentives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103428>

14. The impact of digital technology on worker tasks: Do labor policies matter?

Abstract: Between 1999 and 2006, Brazilian cities saw significant growth in internet services, partly due to privatization. Policymakers worry about digital technology replacing manual tasks, but labor market regulations constrain firms from adapting to new tasks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103475>

15. On the effects of wildfires on poverty in Bolivia

Abstract: Wildfire events in Bolivia increase poverty short-term, causing temporary decline in household income and agricultural labor income, enhancing understanding of wildfire impacts on developing economies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103494>

16. Compliance and accountability-seeking: Evidence from a field experiment in Argentina

Abstract: The study explores whether low-cost civic duties increase accountability-seeking behaviors among citizens. It finds that both sanctions and appeals to social norms increase compliance, suggesting wider benefits for civic behaviors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103492>

17. Dismantling a market for stolen goods: Evidence from the regulation of junkyards in Brazil

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of market regulation on the illicit auto theft market, focusing on junkyards. A 2014 state-level regulation in São Paulo led to an 8.11% decrease in auto theft and a significant decrease in vehicle insurance prices, suggesting market regulation as a crime deterrence strategy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103497>

18. Do index insurance programs live up to their promises? Aggregating evidence from multiple experiments

Abstract: Index insurance, a significant innovation for smallholder farmers, can boost investments by 0.06-1.11 SD, but its effects are heterogeneous and require caution from policymakers. Index insurance, a significant innovation for smallholder farmers, has shown limited uptake. A study using a Bayesian model found that interventions expanding access to index insurance increased productive investments by 0.06-1.11 SD on average. However, heterogeneity in treatment effects across studies is high and imprecisely estimated. Policymakers should be cautious before promoting index insurance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103501>

Journal of Financial Stability (Vol.78)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-financial-stability/vol/78/suppl/C>

01. Determinants of global loan pricing: Creditor rights or country size?

Abstract: The study reveals that stronger creditor rights do not negatively impact loan spreads when country size is considered, primarily due to ethnic fractionalization and within-country economic preferences, which create country risk and influence loan pricing.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101396>

02. Suspensions of payments and their consequences

Abstract: Financial innovation increases risk of banking and payment crises. State-level experiments reveal substantial impacts of suspensions of payments. A novel Bayesian method for synthetic control suggests policies are valuable.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101391>

03. Macroprudential policy and systemic risk: The role of corporate and household credit booms

Abstract: The study reveals that macroprudential policies can mitigate systemic risk during household credit booms, but not firm credit booms, and leverage is a key transmission channel.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101390>

04. Bank recovery and resolution planning, liquidity management and fragility

Abstract: Regulation influences financial fragility and bank liquidity management, highlighting the complementarity between recovery and resolution planning. Banks need powers to enforce recovery plans during financial fragility.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101395>

05. Movable assets as collateral in debt financing and effects on trade credit: Evidence from collateral law reforms

Abstract: Collateral law reforms in Europe reduce trade credit financing for firms with movable assets, financial constraints, and strong enforcement, increasing supplier risks and decreasing trade credit demand.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101406>

06. The origin of financial instability and systemic risk: Do bank business models matter?

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between a bank's business model and systemic risk between 2005 and 2020, finding that investment banks contribute more to systemic risk during instability, while focused retail banks show lower risk.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101403>

07. CFO social networks and corporation taxation

Abstract: This study examines the impact of social networks on corporate tax behavior in U.S. companies. Results show that firms with more socially connected CFOs have lower effective tax rates, and less socially connected CFOs adopt more aggressive tax strategies.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101405>

08. Regional bank failures and volatility transmission

Abstract: The 2023 Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank failures significantly increased US bank stock return volatilities, suggesting the need for additional oversight of systemically important banks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101404>

09. Geopolitical risk and corporate maturity mismatch

Abstract: The study reveals that geopolitical risk significantly exacerbates corporate maturity mismatch in Chinese listed corporations, increasing long-term investment and short-term debt while decreasing short-term investment and debt. This effect is more pronounced in high-growth, non-state-owned, and capital-intensive corporations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101408>

10. The impact of country- and firm-level governance on capital allocation efficiency: New evidence from India

Abstract: The study examines the impact of country-level governance on corporate investment efficiency in Indian-listed firms from 2009-2022. It finds that robust governance reduces investment inefficiency, underinvestment, and overinvestment. Firm-level governance also plays a crucial role in promoting investment efficiency in weak country-level governance environments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101407>

11. Board gender diversity at target firms and acquisition decisions of gender diverse bidders

Abstract: Gender diversity influences acquisition decisions by gender-diverse firms, with female directors' qualifications and experience influencing selection. Acquisitions pay lower premiums, positively received, and show stronger post-acquisition performance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101410>

12. Central banks' financial stability orientation and bank risk-taking

Abstract: The study evaluates the impact of central banks' financial stability orientation on bank risk-taking, finding that higher central banks' monetary policy significantly reduces risk-taking, especially during macroprudential policy tightening.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101409>

13. What drives U.S. corporate private equity? An historical perspective

Abstract: The study examines the impact of corporate income tax rates, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, default risk, and real medium-run Treasury yield on the PE share of U.S. nonfinancial corporate equity over time.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101413>

14. Digital currency and banking-sector stability

Abstract: The study introduces digital currency into a macro model involving a banking sector, highlighting financial frictions and potential benefits of stablecoins and tokenized deposits, highlighting the impact on household welfare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101414>

15. The paradox of macroprudential policy and sovereign risk

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of macroprudential policy on sovereign risk, finding that tighter policies lower budget balances and government debt accumulation, but reverses with excessive regulation or high debt levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101411>

16. Idiosyncratic contagion between ETFs and stocks: A high dimensional network perspective

Abstract: The study explores the return spillovers between ETFs and stocks, revealing heterogeneity across sectors and the need for broader market surveillance, particularly during high market volatility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101415>

17. Dating housing booms fueled by credit: A Markov switching approach

Abstract: This study examines the US housing market's state using a Markov switching model, a state-contingent risk measure, and early warning information, providing valuable insights for economic agents and policymakers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101412>

18. Do small bank deposits run more than large ones? Three event studies of contagion and financial inclusion

Abstract: The study examines the susceptibility of bank deposits to contagion in the Philippines, analyzing deposits around bank failures. Findings show both small and large deposits withdraw up to 4-5 quarters before closure, suggesting financial inclusion doesn't heighten or mitigate risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2025.101417>

Journal of Innovation & Knowledge (Vol.10.3)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-innovation-and-knowledge/vol/10/issue/3>

01. How does education affect knowledge and intergenerational social class mobility in China?

Abstract: The study analyzes the impact of educational levels on intergenerational social class mobility in China, finding that higher education promotes both subjective and objective mobility. However, population migration and family background affect mobility differently, with women, non-agricultural hukou holders, and developed groups facing more challenges.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100678>

02. Research on the nonlinear effects of technological progress on output of manufacturing firms

Abstract: The study explores the impact of technological progress (TP) on firm output (FOP), revealing a positive U-shaped correlation, particularly in firms with high technological intensity, older age, and high-innovation environments, and the role of quality competitiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100692>

03. Environmental footprint of GenAI – Changing technological future or planet climate?

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between GenAI tools' use and environmental perception in the Czech Republic. Results show that frequent use of GenAI tools leads to a less distant view of climate change effects. Low frequency of use may encourage users to switch to environmentally friendly GenAI platforms. The study suggests incorporating environmental friendliness into AI literacy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100691>

04. Factors affecting the adoption of quality standards in the semiconductor industry: The importance of stakeholder pressures

Abstract: This study explores the adoption of quality standards in the Netherlands' semiconductor industry, focusing on a Dutch multinational company. Factors influencing adoption include customer pressure, big player pressure, management support, and formalization, aiming to reduce uncertainty.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100690>

05. Artificial intelligence adoption dynamics and knowledge in SMEs and large firms: A systematic review and bibliometric analysis

Abstract: This study examines the adoption of AI by small and large firms using bibliometric analysis and literature review. It identifies areas where SMEs need additional support to fully leverage AI technologies, providing pragmatic insights for policymakers to develop tailored approaches for both sectors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100682>

06. Reality is different from what we see: Knowledge management and firm innovation

Abstract: The study explores the impact of knowledge management dimensions on firm innovation, finding that knowledge creation has an inverted U-shaped relationship, while knowledge sharing, application, and protection exhibit linear relationships, highlighting the need for monitoring and calibrating knowledge management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100693>

07. Transforming threats into opportunities: The role of human factors in enhancing cybersecurity

Abstract: The study uses the Delphi method to identify 16 key managerial actions to enhance cybersecurity by leveraging human factors, emphasizing the importance of a cybersecurity culture, clear roles, and continuous learning.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100695>

08. Decarbonisation strategies and climate governance: Are institutional investors reshaping the business model of multinationals?

Abstract: Institutional investors significantly influence multinational companies' decarbonisation strategies, promoting climate governance mechanisms and ambitious climate strategies. This underscores the need for policymakers and corporate leaders to consider investor-driven governance structures for accelerating decarbonisation.

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

09. Innovation capacity in urban agglomerations: The role of digital finance

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital finance on the innovation capacity of 196 cities in 19 urban agglomerations in China from 2012 to 2021. Results show that digital finance promotes innovation capacity, especially in small-scale, highly marketized, and polycentric agglomerations. The study also highlights the role of economic policy uncertainty in this relationship.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100697>

10. An integrated model to evaluate the transparency in predicting employee churn using explainable artificial intelligence

Abstract: This study explores the use of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) to predict employee churn (ECn) and its impact on productivity, employee morale, and financial stability, aiming to enhance interpretability, trust, and transparency in ML predictions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100700>

11. To invest or not to invest the business Angel's dilemma

Abstract: This study examines factors influencing BA investment decisions, using signaling theory. Findings show entrepreneurial and project-related factors, trust, and varying evaluation criteria influence investment decisions. The study confirms equifinality and enhances understanding of investment criteria asymmetry.

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

12. Dynamic interactions between entrepreneurial domains and outcomes: The evolution of innovation ecosystems

Abstract: This study explores the causality connections within innovation ecosystems, focusing on the mutual causal links between ecosystem domains and entrepreneurial outcomes. It emphasizes the entrepreneur's centrality and uses econometric models to estimate endogeneity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100696>

13. Navigating the digital shift: Working conditions and employee health in digital social care

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated online counselling adoption in social care, but its full extent, occupational risks, and health impacts remain underexplored. A study involving 1049 German counsellors found that high online usage was associated with better working conditions, but initial cognitive fatigue may occur.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100706>

14. Overcoming obstacles to innovation: Can an educated workforce help?

Abstract: This study explores whether higher human capital performance in firms is due to increased ability to overcome obstacles to innovation. Results show that firms facing challenges are more likely to succeed with higher skill intensity, regardless of the type of innovation or obstacles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100707>

15. Digital transformation of commercial banks with innovative credit structure

Abstract: This study examines how digital transformation impacts banks' credit operations, revealing that while policy guarantees do not significantly alter credit scale, they significantly influence credit structure, directing credit towards SMEs. The findings suggest that digital transformation can improve risk management, reduce costs, and redirect credit supply towards enterprises and the real economy.

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

16. Digital literacy, digital accessibility, human capital, and entrepreneurial resilience: a case for dynamic business ecosystems

Abstract: The study explores the impact of digital literacy, accessibility, and human capital on entrepreneurial resilience in Qatar and UAE, highlighting the importance of fostering digital competencies and agility to build resilient entrepreneurial ecosystems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100709>

17. The impact of emotional exhaustion on the performance of SMEs

Abstract: The study explores the impact of emotional exhaustion on SMEs in Ecuador, revealing that it negatively affects performance, with men-led businesses experiencing more severe effects. Family businesses, with social support, mitigate this impact. The research provides practical recommendations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100708>

18. A data-driven deep learning approach incorporating investor sentiment and government interventions to predict post-crash stock return in China's A-share market

Abstract: A novel deep learning framework is proposed to forecast future stock returns using historical post-crash data. This approach integrates government interventions and sentiment, enhancing predictions. The framework, validated using data from China's A-share market, shows significant improvement in post-crash stock return predictions. This data-driven approach offers promising directions for future research and practical implementation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100704>

19. The implications of digital transformation and environmental innovation for sustainability

Abstract: This research explores the sustainability implications of digital transformation and environmental innovation, highlighting the need to integrate these technologies with environmental initiatives to address global challenges like climate change, resource depletion, and social inequality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100713>

20. Digital innovation, human capital allocation, and labour share: Empirical evidence from listed companies in China

Abstract: This study uses the Sentence-BERT model to examine the impact of digital innovation on labor share within firms. Findings show that digital innovation positively affects labor share, with changes in human capital allocation mediating the relationship. The study encourages practical application of digital innovation to reduce the wealth gap.

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

21. Innovation and labor share: Disentangling emerging global technological trends

Abstract: The paper explores the transformative role of innovation in labor share dynamics, revealing a shift from capital-augmenting to knowledge-augmenting technological paths in developed economies, and its implications for political and corporate strategy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100712>

22. The impact of China's green credit policy on the innovation of manufacturing enterprises

Abstract: The study found that green credit policies in China restrict innovation, particularly among heavily polluting enterprises. Financial constraints, local financial development, government subsidies, and internal investment levels exacerbated these negative effects, particularly in the Central Region.

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

23. Analyzing the impact of synergistic environmental regulations and local government competition on carbon neutrality goals

Abstract: This study examines the impact of environmental policy synergy on carbon neutrality in 30 Chinese provinces. Results show that government and enterprise environmental regulation reduce emissions, while government competition increases them. This highlights the importance of policy combinations in achieving carbon peaking and neutrality.

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

24. Efficiency in research, collaboration, and innovation: Parametric and nonparametric approaches in Italian universities

Abstract: This study compares nonparametric and parametric approaches to evaluate the efficiency of 62 Italian universities in 2021, focusing on research, collaboration, and innovation, contributing to their global competitiveness.

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

25. Digital inclusive finance for green transformation: Insight from green innovation, industrial upgrading, and employment quality

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital inclusive finance (DIF) on inclusive green growth (IGG) in Chinese cities, revealing that DIF significantly promotes IGG, economic growth, income distribution, welfare inclusiveness, and environmental protection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100726>

26. Knowledge management and SMEs' digital transformation: A systematic literature review and future research agenda

Abstract: This study explores collaborative approaches for digital transformation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It identifies external actors like customers, suppliers, intermediaries, and government initiatives. The study identifies two mechanisms: core value chain and network actors' collaborations and ecosystem and innovation platform-based collaborations. Organizational factors also play a crucial role.

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

27. Does green technological diversification impact industrial carbon emissions efficiency? The role of technological specialisation

Abstract: This study uses provincial panel data from China to measure industrial carbon emissions efficiency. It finds that related and unrelated green technological diversification promote efficiency at different quantile levels, with related green diversification having a stronger impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100730>

28. Leading the transition toward sustainability through digital capabilities and digital innovation: The role of employee characteristics

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership, digital capability, and sustainability performance in China's IT industry, highlighting the mediating roles of employee digital capability and orientation, contributing to the UN SDGs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100723>

29. Does the innovation-driven digital economy improve the resilience of industrial and supply chains?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the digital economy on industrial and supply chain resilience in 31 Chinese provinces from 2011-2021, using panel data and spatial Durbin models to explore spatial spillover effects and regional heterogeneity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100733>

30. Scalable machine learning framework for predicting critical links in urban network

Abstract: This study presents a scalable machine learning framework for identifying critical links in urban road networks, demonstrating its potential for large-scale networks with limited data. The framework achieves high precision and robust cross-city performance, with Random Forest and Gradient Boosting models being top-performing.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100715>

31. Peer effect in mergers and acquisitions for green innovation

Abstract: The study explores the peer effect in green innovation mergers and acquisitions, revealing that firms with higher ESG performance adopt similar strategies due to pressure to maintain their green reputation. However, environmental policies can weaken the peer effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100734>

Journal of Monetary Economics (Vol. 152)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-monetary-economics/vol/152/suppl/C>

01. An options-based impact study of the negative interest rate policy and forward guidance

Abstract: Negative Interest Rate Policy and rate Forward Guidance impact yield curves similarly, but their predictive interest rate distribution differs. ECB's NIRP has stronger impact on forward rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103776>

02. All that glitters: A theory of multiple bubbles with implications for cryptocurrencies

Abstract: The study explores a model of rational bubbles, revealing a "compensation effect" and diversification that enhances welfare and policy implications in managing crypto ETFs and CBDCs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103764>

03. Corporate bond market distress

Abstract: The Corporate Bond Market Distress Index (CMDI) links bond market functioning to future economic activity, predicting distress periods and highlighting the significant impact of disruptions on the real economy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103765>

04. A plucking model of business cycles

Abstract: The study reveals asymmetric unemployment rates in the US, favoring the plucking model, and demonstrates how a standard labor search model can fit this plucking property.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103766>

05. Production and inventory dynamics under ambiguity aversion

Abstract: The paper presents a production-cost smoothing model using Knightian uncertainty and ambiguity aversion to study joint production, inventories, and sales behavior, reconciling literature debates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103767>

06. The economics of helicopter money

Abstract: Helicopter money's economics is linked to price-level determination in monetary models, allowing issuers to implement it independently without treasury involvement, escaping liquidity traps.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103768>

07. The long-term effects of industrial policy

Abstract: The paper examines the long-term effects of South Korea's Heavy and Chemical Industry Drive on firms' performance and welfare, finding that subsidized firms grew faster than non-subsidized ones.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103779>

08. Policy transition risk, carbon premiums, and asset prices

Abstract: The study examines the impact of policy transition risk on asset pricing and the green transition using a global macro-finance model. It reveals that transition risk leads to carbon premiums, accelerating the transition, and increases precautionary saving. The study also discusses physical risks, technology transition risk, and realistic policy tipping.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103780>

09. Wealth taxation and life expectancy

Abstract: The paper explores the role of wealth taxes in ensuring insurance against lifespan risk using a dynamic Mirrlees model with altruism, finding optimal taxes on savings and bequests align with developed countries' wealth tax rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103781>

10. Elasticity of substitution between robots and workers: Theory and evidence from Japanese robot price data

Abstract: The paper explores wage effects of industrial robot use, using Japan's Robot Shock dataset. It reveals heterogeneous elasticity of substitution across occupations, emphasizing the need for targeted policy adaptation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103782>

11. Decomposing the monetary policy multiplier

Abstract: Financial markets influence U.S. monetary policy transmission asymmetries, with credit spreads responding more to monetary contractions than loosening. This suggests policy tightness during financial distress.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmoneco.2025.103783>

Journal of Open Innovation Technology, Market, and Complexity (Vol. 11.2)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-open-innovation-technology-market-and-complexity/vol/11/issue/2>

01. Impact measuring the of technological innovation driven by co-creation of value on the performance of multinationals in emerging markets

Abstract: This study evaluates the integration of co-creation of value in multinational automotive companies in Brazil, revealing that it fosters technological innovation, improves operational and financial performance, and emphasizes the importance of active customer and supplier engagement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100511>

02. Investigating banks' social media content and consumer reactions with machine learning

Abstract: The study analyzes Twitter accounts of 20 US retail banks from 2012-2022, focusing on consumer reactions to posts. It finds no well-identified brand identity element that significantly impacts post popularity, highlighting the effectiveness of social media tactics in the banking sector.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100512>

03. Digital capabilities in emerging market firms: Construct development, scale validation, and implications for SMEs

Abstract: This study explores the development of digital capabilities in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Mexico, focusing on learning, adoption, and integration of digital

technologies. It proposes a multi-item measurement scale and highlights the importance of digital strategy in fostering agility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100513>

04. The role of green digital investments in promoting sustainable development goals and green energy consumption

Abstract: The study explores the impact of digitalization and green finance on sustainable development goals, highlighting the significant impact on renewable energy consumption and reduced carbon intensity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100518>

05. Regional innovation and economic growth: Empirical insights from FGLS, FE-DKSE, and XGBoost-SHAP approach

Abstract: The study explores the impact of regional innovation factors on South Korean economic growth, using a 10-year panel dataset. Results show that innovative firms boost regional GDP, while top universities support innovation. High-tech and medium-tech industries drive growth, while low-tech sectors negatively impact growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100524>

06. Developing soft skills of Gen Z accountants in the open innovation era: The roles of absorptive capability and self-learning capability

Abstract: The study explores the impact of absorptive and self-learning capabilities on soft skills development among Thai generation Z accountants. Results show absorptive capability enhances self-learning and soft skills, while regional disparities exist. Revisions to accounting curricula are needed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100525>

07. Financial stress and its determinants in Indonesia: Exploring the moderating effects of digital knowledge, age, and gender

Abstract: This study explores the impact of money management stress (CMMS) and expected future financial security (EFFS) on financial stress (FS) and its subsequent impact on financial behavior (FB) in urban Indonesians. It highlights the need for targeted financial education and policy interventions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100528>

08. Can VUCA events catalyze digital public sector innovations? Evidence from three digital innovation trends in Asia

Abstract: COVID-19 accelerated digital public sector innovation in Asia, particularly in digital contact tracing applications, health certificates, and AI chatbots. These innovations evolved from uncertainty to certainty, promoting citizen participation and continuing to evolve post-crisis, highlighting the impact of VUCA events.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100529>

09. The role of innovation in the transition to a green economy: A path to sustainable growth

Abstract: The EU's Green Deal aims for carbon neutrality by 2050, focusing on innovation. A study analyzing Visegrad Group data found a positive relationship between innovation and green economic growth, suggesting policy interventions to optimize benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100530>

10. Enhancing financial product forecasting accuracy using EMD and feature selection with ensemble models

Abstract: The study demonstrates that the combination of Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) and Recursive Feature Elimination significantly improves the prediction accuracy of financial product performance using various ensemble machine learning models.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100531>

11. AI adoption in higher education: Advancing sustainable energy management in Palestinian universities

Abstract: The study explores the role of technological readiness, perceived benefits, financial constraints, and awareness in influencing AI adoption in Palestinian universities. It found that these factors significantly impact future AI use, with perceived benefits and awareness playing the most significant role. The research offers insights for fostering AI-driven energy efficiency initiatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100534>

12. Driving success: Leveraging strategic decision-making and digital technology for sustainable performance

Abstract: This research explores the role of digital technologies in improving strategic management and resource efficiency in international companies. A survey among 400 companies found that strategic choices and creative business models significantly improve performance. The study contributes to academic debate.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100536>

13. Examining financial inclusion success in north India via financial inclusion drivers, financial literacy and financial initiatives: A variance based-SEM approach

Abstract: This study explores the impact of financial literacy (FL) on financial inclusion (FI) success in North India, revealing that digitization, technology, and gender perspective are significant drivers, and financial initiatives significantly contribute to FI outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100542>

14. Climate vulnerability and green innovation: A cross-country analysis

Abstract: This study explores how climate vulnerability influences green innovation across 85 countries. It finds that climate vulnerability significantly stimulates green innovation, with a one-point increase in vulnerability index associated with an 18.3% rise in green patents. This effect is more pronounced in developing countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100548>

15. The tug of war: will regulatory quality and green innovation outpace carbon emissions?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of regulatory quality and green innovation on carbon emissions in 13 Asian countries from 1991 to 2022. Results show regulatory quality disincentives emissions, while green innovation significantly reduces them. Policymakers need context-specific strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100555>

16. Audit technology as a catalyst for improving non-financial performance in Ethiopian audit firms

Abstract: This study explores the impact of computer-assisted audit techniques (CAATs) on non-financial performance metrics in Ethiopian audit firms, highlighting the need for strategic technological investments to improve client relationships, employee engagement, and operational efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100556>

17. The impact of economic growth on public health and well-being: An empirical analysis of Saudi Arabia

Abstract: This study examines the relationship between economic growth and health outcomes in Saudi Arabia, focusing on infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, and adult obesity prevalence. Findings show an inverse relationship, with rising rates correlated with GDP and lifestyle changes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100564>

18. Green economic growth: Convergence patterns and eco-productivity clusters

Abstract: The study examines green economic growth patterns in EU countries and Ukraine, revealing long-term convergence and weak short-term convergence due to institutional and technological disparities. It suggests strengthening institutional capacity, addressing the digital divide, and investing in green-oriented human capital.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100567>

Journal of Public Economics (Vol.246)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-public-economics/issues>

01. Unemployment and tax design

Abstract: The paper explores optimal income taxation in a trade-off between high wages and low unemployment risk, revealing that changes in unemployment responses to taxation minimally impact optimal tax formulas.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105359>

02. The employment effects of a pandemic wage subsidy

Abstract: Canada's pandemic-era wage subsidy caused job losses and business closures, with a small employment effect and fiscal cost per job saved over \$185,000 per year.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105358>

03. Avoidance Responses to the Wealth Tax

Abstract: The Spanish government reintroduced the Wealth Tax in 2011, leading to a 3.21% reduction in taxable wealth over four years. This was primarily due to avoidance strategies, resulting in a revenue loss of 2.75 times the 2011 estimated revenues.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105351>

04. Two decades of top income shares in Honduras

Abstract: The study reveals Honduras' persistent inequality, with the top 1% earning 30% of total pre-tax income. Capital income drives top income dynamics, and inequality remains unchanged over two decades.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105362>

05. The structure of online social networks and social movements: Evidence from the Black Lives Matter protests

Abstract: The paper explores how Facebook, particularly Facebook, can facilitate the spread of social movements, particularly the Black Lives Matter protests, by exploiting local outages.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105373>

06. Regulating the direction of innovation

Abstract: The paper explores the regulation of technological innovation, revealing that the optimal approach depends on the magnitude of potential harm relative to technological benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105375>

07. Beliefs about inequality and the nature of support for redistribution

Abstract: A study on Swiss population suggests that beliefs about inequality are preference-dependent, with individuals overestimating income inequality. Information interventions correct misperceptions, but not aggregate support for redistribution. This highlights the heterogeneity of beliefs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2025.105350>

Public Choice (Vol.202.1-2)

<https://link.springer.com/journal/11127/volumes-and-issues/202-1>

01. Ruled by robots: preference for algorithmic decision makers and perceptions of their choices

Abstract: An online experiment reveals that over 60% of participants prefer algorithmic decision makers for redistributive decisions, despite concerns over biased decisions. However, human decisions are regarded more favorably due to material interests and fairness ideals.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01178-w>

02. The political economy of the original "Thucydides' Trap": a conflict economics perspective on the Peloponnesian war

Abstract: The Peloponnesian War (431-404) between Athens and Sparta was a destructive conflict, with theories of the "Thucydides' Trap" and unwise leadership. This study uses economics to question these theories, revealing factors influencing war choices.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01179-9>

03. Democratization and knowledge in social sciences

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of democratization on academic knowledge creation and dissemination in social sciences and humanities, revealing that while democratization increases citations per document in these fields, it does not significantly affect the volume of published documents in the humanities.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01181-1>

04. Soft budget constraints and technological innovations: evidence from China

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of soft budget constraints on non-pioneering and pioneering technological innovations in China, emphasizing the need for overcoming institutional path dependence.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01177-x>

05. Can fiscal transparency mitigate political budget cycles?

Abstract: The study explores the impact of fiscal transparency on the political budget cycle, finding that it mitigates PBC effects and influences expenditure composition during election years.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01174-0>

06. Jurisdiction size and perceived corruption

Abstract: The paper explores the correlation between jurisdiction size and corruption perception among citizens, revealing that larger communities have more corrupt officials, larger budgets, higher monitoring costs, and less public contact, indicating a strong correlation.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11127-024-01188-8>

Regional Science and Urban Economics (Vol.113)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/regional-science-and-urban-economics/vol/113/suppl/C>

01. Reexamining lackluster productivity growth in construction

Abstract: Construction has experienced negative average productivity growth since 1987 due to faster cost increases for building structures. This decline is most pronounced in urban areas with tight housing supply constraints.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2025.104107>

02. Complexity and colocation of the college-educated: Sort of complements

Abstract: Kremer's 1993 proposal suggests complementarity between highly skilled workers in complex firms drives geographical colocation. This study uses Census and American Community Survey data on 561 cities to show college-educated workers in complex occupations and industries have higher college shares.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2025.104105>

World Development (Vol.190)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/world-development/vol/190/suppl/C>

01. How does food market respond to natural disaster Shocks? Evidence from the cabbage wholesale market

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of typhoons on fresh cabbage prices and quantity in Taiwan's largest wholesale market. Results show price increases are driven by consumers' psychological expectations, while equilibrium quantity remains stable due to refrigerated imported cabbage stock releases.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106950>

02. The BRI in Pakistan's power sector: From initial success to structural challenges

Abstract: This paper examines Chinese investment in Pakistan's power sector under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It uses the strategic action field framework to analyze the interplay between Chinese and local actors. The study reveals that Chinese investors face diminishing leverage when dealing with host country governments that do not enforce investment rules.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106929>

03. Reassessing transformation pathways: Global trends in rural household farm and non-farm livelihood strategies with a spotlight on Sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract: The study examines household income strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) during structural transformation, focusing on the impact of income-generating activities on household income and welfare. It reveals highly diversified strategies globally, but SSA countries show greater specialization in on-farm income-generating activities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106952>

04. Compound exposure: Climate change, vulnerability and the energy-extractives nexus in the Pacific

Abstract: The global energy transition push for renewable energy-systems increases demand for energy transition minerals and metals, enlarging extractive industries and increasing pressure to extract ETMs from climate-sensitive regions like the Pacific Islands, highlighting compound exposure and potential harm.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106958>

05. Gender differences in the adequacy of poverty-targeted food assistance programs

Abstract: The study evaluates the effectiveness of a food voucher program for refugees in Lebanon, focusing on female-headed households. Results show that the voucher program increases food purchases and consumption, but fails to meet nutritional needs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106946>

06. How do banks respond to violence?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of violence on banks, revealing increased non-performing loans, cash withdrawals, and reduced credit volume. Banks diversify income sources to maintain profitability and offset the decline in lending activity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106955>

07. Taking it easy: Disrupting development, justice and reparations through black in-bodiment and creative expression in the USA

Abstract: Slavery legacies perpetuate racism and unrest among Black Americans in post-racial America. Resting challenges anti-Black foundations, allowing Black Americans to express their bodies and pleasure, despite racial justice movements and decolonization calls.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106970>

08. Patronage networks and multitasking incentives: Evidence from local officials' responses to public crises in China's centralized bureaucracy

Abstract: The study reveals that patronage-based relations within hierarchies influence agents' multitasking, leading to increased pressures and decreased efficiency in COVID-19 responses, potentially hindering economic development and social stability.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106953>

09. Unjust energy transition: Vignettes from the COPs, climate finance and a coal hotspot

Abstract: This paper examines the trajectory of justice claims in the lead-up to the just transition agenda and the unfolding just transition measures in the climate-vulnerable Global South. It traces the largest climate finance partnership between North and South, coal-dependent Indonesia's Just Energy Transition Partnership, and highlights the contested nature of environmental and climate justice claims.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106906>

10. Have 'life plans' delivered on their transformative aspirations for Indigenous empowerment through conservation? Evidence from four watersheds in the Peruvian Amazon

Abstract: This study examines the implementation of "life plans" in the Amazon region, focusing on Indigenous empowerment, conservation efforts, and rural development objectives. It reveals that while life plans enhance conservation efforts, they do not fundamentally change relationships between communities and environmental agencies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106972>

11. Two decades of tax-benefit reforms in Ecuador: How much have they contributed to poverty and inequality reduction?

Abstract: This paper analyzes tax-benefit reforms' contribution to income poverty and inequality in Ecuador from 2003 to 2022, using tax-benefit microsimulations. Results show tax-benefit reforms reduced poverty and inequality, reinforcing market income improvements.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106976>

12. From displacement to statehood: The ecological and political metamorphosis of Accompong marronage

Abstract: The study examines Accompong marronage, a form of displacement ecology, revealing the Maroons of Jamaica's resilience and adaptations to autonomy and resistance, particularly against bauxite mining, highlighting the ongoing struggle for land and identity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2025.106948>

13. Effective community mobilization: Evidence from Mali

Abstract: Experts suggest that adopting healthy sanitation practices requires community involvement, not individual behaviors. A Mali-based intervention, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), demonstrates this. Experiments show that public good contributions increase when community members participate in discussions, but not when they don't.

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14. Challenges of using PAR to promote collective action with denotified tribes in India: Surfacing intersections and tensions between religious and other inequalities

Abstract: The paper examines the experiences of Denotified Tribes (DNTs) in India, focusing on their development strategies and the intersection of religion, caste, and tribe. It suggests that while there is limited evidence of intersectional solidarity, participatory methodologies can foster dialogue and collective agency.

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