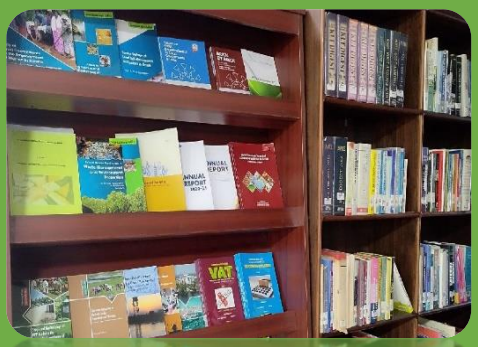

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Journal of Innovation & Knowledge (Vol.10.1)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-innovation-and-knowledge/vol/10/issue/1

01. Determining factors for the digitization of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Ibero-America

Abstract: The study reveals that digitalization skills training and digital leadership are crucial for MSMEs in Ibero-America, with barriers like technology, finance, human resources, and business culture affecting basic levels but not advanced levels.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100631

02. Organizational ambidexterity and student achievement: Do knowledge exploration and exploitation in schools make a difference?

Abstract: This study explores the impact of ambidexterity, specifically exploration and exploitation, on student achievement in Chile's 295 schools. Results show high integration of these dimensions significantly correlates with higher achievement, potentially reducing educational inequalities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100636

03. A total quality management action plan assessment model in supply chain management using the lean and agile scores

Abstract: The study proposes a comprehensive four-phase procedure to quantitatively assess lean and agile SCM practices and TQM action plans. The procedure includes defining indicators, formulating a mathematical model, selecting an action plan, and validating the results. The method is applicable in real-life cases.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100633

04. An analysis of the challenges in the adoption of MLOps

Abstract: This study compares difficulties in implementing Machine Learning Operations (MLOps) in enterprises with DevOps, focusing on organisational, technical, operational, and business problems. It highlights unique challenges like data and model complexity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100637

05. Exploring the orientation towards metaverse gaming: Contingent effects of VR tools usability, perceived behavioural control, subjective norms and age

Abstract: The study explores the individual orientations of Gen-Z digital natives towards metaverse gaming, focusing on social gaming, play for earn, flexibility gaming, and mixed

reality. It highlights the moderating effects of VR tools, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and age, and its implications for policymakers.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100632

06. Innovative interactive instruction to enhance learning behaviors
Abstract: The Technology Acceptance Model was used to analyze user acceptance of LINE and Google Translate for language learning in Taiwan. A multimodal interactive teaching program showed strong correlations and improved learning motivation and student attitudes, despite departmental differences.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100641

07. The nexus of digital transformation and innovation: A multilevel framework and research agenda
Abstract: This study presents a multi-level framework integrating diverse disciplinary perspectives to understand the relationship between digital transformation (DT) and innovation. It contributes to strategic change and innovation literature by explaining how DT-driven structural change affects innovation, considering market dynamics, technological advancements, and organizational capacities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100640

08. Customer engagement, innovation, and sustainable consumption: Analyzing personalized, innovative, sustainable phygital products
Abstract: This study examines the relationship between customer engagement, innovation, and consumer behavior towards phygital products in e-commerce. Data from 412 Pakistani internet users was collected. Results show customer engagement, innovation, personalization, and sustainable consumption significantly impact patronage intentions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100642

09. Unveiling the path to innovation: Exploring the roles of big data analytics management capabilities, strategic agility, and strategic alignment
Abstract: This research explores the impact of big data analytics management capabilities (BDAMC) on innovation performance. It found that BDAMC enhances strategic agility, boosts innovation performance, and achieves strategic alignment. The findings are valuable for managers and consultants leveraging big data-related systems within organizations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100643

10. The relationship between digital technologies and innovation: A review, critique, and research agenda
Abstract: This systematic review examines the relationship between digital technologies (DTs) and innovation, analyzing 685 articles from 1997 to 2023. It presents current state, theoretical perspectives, and develops a meta-framework to distinguish direct and indirect effects, considering potential heterogeneity. It proposes future research avenues.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100638

11. Open innovation as the missing link in the mediated model among R&D educational heterogeneity, innovation and performance
Abstract: The study explores the relationship between R&D educational structure, open innovation, innovativeness, and organizational performance. Findings from 151 organizations in Slovenia, Austria, and Croatia support the hypothesis, with innovativeness as a mediator.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100646

12. The mediating and moderating roles of entrepreneurship education in the perceived acquisition of entrepreneurial learning and knowledge

Abstract: Entrepreneurship education significantly influences students' entrepreneurial intention and knowledge (EK). Different pedagogical approaches, including assessments, in-class activities, and lectures, have strong positive moderating effects, enhancing EK and influencing entrepreneurship educators and policymakers.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100645

13. Revisiting knowledge on ESG/CSR and financial performance: A bibliometric and systematic review of moderating variables

Abstract: The study examines moderating variables influencing the relationship between ESG measures, CSR measures, and CFP. It identifies key factors, but highlights inconsistencies due to diverse research designs and underrepresentation of moderating variables.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100648

14. How does perceived organisational support restrain social loafing of employees? The mediating role of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial bricolage

Abstract: The study explores social loafing determinants using social exchange and expectation theories, focusing on self-efficacy, entrepreneurial bricolage, person-organization fit, and organizational justice. It proposes a framework to reduce social withdrawal and optimize human resource efficiency.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100634

15. A new proposed model to assess the digital organizational readiness to maximize the results of the digital transformation in SMEs

Abstract: The study introduces a novel approach to assessing digital transformation readiness in SMEs, focusing on their readiness across 20 dimensions. The model, developed using design science research methodology, evaluates behaviors indicative of the highest level of digital transformation readiness, helping companies identify areas for maximum benefits.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100644

16. Leveraging on cultural and creative industries to foster social innovation: A bibliometric analysis

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs) and social innovation, focusing on their collaboration with stakeholders, the importance of entrepreneurial co-creation, and the need for new leadership skills for sustainability and resilience.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100649

17. Empowering women's entrepreneurship: The role of green knowledge, innovation, and family support

Abstract: This study explores the factors influencing women's entrepreneurial success, focusing on family support. Results show that green knowledge, innovation capabilities, and green social behavior positively influence women's success. Family support moderates the relationship, but is insignificant in green social behavior.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100639

18. Innovative approaches to green digital twin technologies of sustainable smart cities using a novel hybrid decision-making system

Abstract: This study aims to optimize digital twin technologies for sustainable smart cities by identifying performance indicators and generating effective investment strategies. The SIWEC method is used to weight criteria and rank alternatives. The findings show smart grid

integration, circular economy, and decentralized energy systems are crucial for smart city development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100651

19. Qualitative comparative analysis of the personal traits of managers, scientists, and innovators in corporate science
Abstract: The study explores personal traits influencing corporate science projects success in Peru, highlighting the importance of adaptability, collaboration, and a management approach that blends technical skills with interpersonal competencies, especially in emerging economies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100652

20. Knowledge evolution and trends in cooperatives and cohousing: A bibliometric overview
Abstract: This study analyzes the scientific literature on cooperatives and cohousing communities, focusing on their development and key themes. It identifies five main categories for future research: management, collaboration, knowledge, innovation, trust, and sustainability. The findings contribute to sustainable development and community-driven initiatives.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2024.100647

21. Lab to farm: mapping knowledge transfer channels and determinants from researchers' perspective – A systematic literature review
Abstract: This study reviews literature on the research-practice gap in agriculture, focusing on knowledge transfer from researchers' perspectives. It provides a taxonomy of channels and an integrative framework linking factors to farmers' adoption and practical application.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100650

22. Unmasking privacy apprehension: A bibliometric review of mobile sharing economy applications
Abstract: This research explores privacy concerns in mobile applications using sharing economy concepts. It analyzes 201 Scopus database papers and uses keyword co-occurrence and thematic mapping techniques to identify key contributors. The study provides insights into the literature's progress and suggests future research directions on privacy concerns in mobile sharing economy apps.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100656

23. Prosumer: A new approach to conceptualisation
Abstract: This study aims to develop a framework for assessing prosumer roles and impacts across industries. It identifies prosumers' origins, contemporary definition, engagement levels, and place in the sharing economy. It proposes a tentative framework for future research.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100653

24. Strategic learning self-efficacy, strategic decision-making style, and environment as determinants of firm growth
Abstract: The research examines the relationship between strategic learning self-efficacy and firm growth, revealing that strategic decision-making style and environmental dynamism moderate the relationship, with learning context dimensions significantly influencing this relationship.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2025.100657

01. Asset pricing in a country embracing religious beliefs and social norms: Evidence from the Indonesian stock market

Abstract: This study examines the financial performance of Shariah compliance (SC) and socially-responsible (SR) investments in Indonesia from 2009 to 2021. Results show SC underperforms conventional benchmarks, while SRI shows resilience. Investor preferences may contribute to asset overvaluation. Capital markets preference is emphasized among SC and SR companies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2024.12.005

02. Do private placements exacerbate the degree of asset mispricing? A study based on theories of information asymmetry and signaling

Abstract: The study examines the impact of private placements on asset mispricing in China's A-share listed companies from 2006 to 2021. Results show that private placements elicit irrational investment behavior, intensifying information asymmetry and exacerbating mispricing. The findings suggest that regulators should formulate policies on private placements and companies should use them as financing tools.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2024.12.006

03. Asset pricing anomalies: The case of dividends in the US for Sharia-compliant firms

Abstract: The study examines asset pricing anomalies in US stocks, focusing on dividend-oriented strategies. It finds that while most portfolios don't show significant alphas, a few do, especially for larger firms. The CAPM model provides explanations for average excess returns.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.009

04. Dynamic dependence between sectoral indexes of BRIC countries and the baltic dirty tanker index: An investigation using the generalized R2 approach

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between the Baltic Dirty Tanker Index (BDTI) and BRIC countries' stock exchanges, focusing on chemical, oil, and raw materials sectors. It reveals significant correlations, particularly during market volatility, and suggests that geopolitical risks and uncertainty can amplify interdependence. The findings suggest proactive policies to stabilize shipping costs and improve cooperation.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.010

05. If Money Talks: Climate change-related regulation and firms' cost of debt

Abstract: The study uses a dataset from 54 countries to examine how climate change regulatory shocks affect firms' debt costs. Results show that exposure to climate change increases debt costs, but reverses for firms with greater opportunities. The negative impact is more pronounced in companies with higher beta, asset tangibility, and poorer environmental innovation performance.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.002

06. Impact of geopolitical risk on firm financial fragility: International evidence from listed companies

Abstract: The study examines the impact of geopolitical risks on the financial fragility of firms across 40 countries from 1990 to 2022. Results show that geopolitical risks significantly increase firms' financial fragility, especially in upper middle-income countries. The study highlights the importance of geopolitical stability in maintaining firm financial health.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.004

07. Connections between gold, main agricultural commodities, and Turkish stock markets

Abstract: The study explores the correlation between gold prices, agricultural commodity prices, and Turkish stock markets. It reveals that gold significantly influences these prices, emphasizing its role in market dynamics. The research suggests diversification with agricultural commodities can mitigate risks and enhance portfolio resilience, highlighting the potential of these commodities in diversified portfolios.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.001

08. Can common institutional ownership constrain the equity pledges of controlling shareholders? Evidence from Chinese listed companies
Abstract: The study explores how common institutional ownership in Chinese A-share listed firms affects shareholders' equity-pledging behavior, revealing significant reductions through scale effects, board appointments, and exit threats.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.008

09. Does cross-listing on the Hong Kong stock exchange affect Chinese firms' green innovation? New evidence
Abstract: The study explores if cross-listing shares in developed markets encourages firms from developing markets to engage in green innovation. Results show that cross-listed firms have more green patent applications, grants, and citations than non-cross-listed firms. This is likely due to foreign investors' expectations of sustainable growth and the low-cost capital available in developed capital markets.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.003

10. Finance for a Greener future: Evolving the financial sector for ESG and sustainable corporate debt management
Abstract: The study explores the influence of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investments on corporate debt financing in BRICS economies from 2010-2022. Results show a negative correlation, but FSD moderates this effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.011

11. A sentiment-based financial stress index for Russia
Abstract: A sentiment-based financial stress index (S-FSI) for Russia is proposed, based on internet searches for terms with negative financial stability. The index shows significant increases during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. It provides insights not captured by existing non-financial sentiment indicators, allowing effective monitoring of financial stress in the Russian economy.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.007

12. Impact of firm-level climate change exposure on firm value: The moderating role of carbon transparency
Abstract: The study examines the impact of climate change on the value of Asia-Pacific non-financial firms, finding that a one-standard-deviation increase in climate change exposure reduces firm value by 4.14%. However, higher carbon transparency mitigates this, particularly in lower institutional quality environments. The findings can help design effective environmental disclosure regulations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.006

13. When to bet against beta? Ask Google
Abstract: The study shows that investor attention negatively predicts betting against beta returns, despite competitive factors and search terminologies. It also reveals that individual investors play a significant role in future betting against beta performance, unlike other variables.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.005

14. Threshold effects of institutional quality on the financial inclusion and stability nexus: International evidence
Abstract: The study uses dynamic panel threshold estimation to analyze bank-level data from 78 countries from 2004 to 2022. It found a threshold effect between financial inclusion and stability, with insignificant effects for institutional quality below it. However, after reaching a certain threshold, the effect becomes positive and significant. This suggests enhancing institutional quality can enhance financial inclusion's stability benefits.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.015

15. The cost of environmental inequality: Evidence from offsite investment
Abstract: Environmental inequality in China leads to offsite investments, capital flight, higher financing costs, default risks, and stock price collapse. This study explores the economic consequences of environmental equity and corporate capital management for sustainable development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2025.01.014

China Economic Quarterly International (Vol.4.1)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/china-economic-quarterly-international/issues

01. South-South cooperation and food security: Evidence from Chinese agricultural technology demonstration Center in Africa
Abstract: The study examines China's agricultural technology demonstration center in Africa, finding increased crop production and improved trade dependence. The positive effects are more pronounced for free-standing technical support and state-owned enterprises, impacting local agriculture and rural development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2024.02.001

02. International related-party trade, institutional differences and performance of foreign-funded enterprises
Abstract: This paper analyzes the impact of international related-party trade on foreign-funded enterprises' performance in China. It finds that higher parent company involvement improves performance. However, as legal system differences increase, the role of trade weakens, and cultural differences increase, with transfer pricing remaining unchanged.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2024.03.001

03. Emissions cap and structural adjustment
Abstract: The study examines China's strengthened emission target control regime during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, finding that stricter regulations lead to reduced emissions through the "technology effect," with the power sector playing a crucial role.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2024.03.002

04. Green credit policy, credit discrimination and corporate debt financing
Abstract: This paper explores how green credit policy (GCP) affects corporate debt financing in "two-high" industries. It reveals three ways: controlling credit input, enhancing environmental performance, and weakening bank credit discrimination. GCP restrains state-owned enterprises borrowing growth, but not private firms.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2024.03.004

05. Can targeted poverty alleviation reduce criminal offenses? Empirical evidence from China judgments online data

Abstract: Targeted Poverty Alleviation (TPA) in China has reduced criminal offenses by over 20%, primarily due to income growth and improved employment. This study highlights the relationship between TPA and societal security, helping China achieve the first Centenary Goal and the Peaceful China Initiative in the second.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ceqi.2024.03.003

China Journal of Accounting Research (Vol.17.1)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/china-journal-of-accounting-research/vol/17/issue/1

01. Stock transferability, the managerial learning effect and corporate innovation
Abstract: The study examines the impact of stock halts on corporate innovation and managerial learning effect. It finds that discretionary halts hinder innovation, reduce information quality, and increase financial constraints. The findings have policy implications for stock circulation-right protection and Chinese capital-market reform.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2023.100341

02. Private information and investment-q sensitivity: Evidence from new products
Abstract: The study suggests that information asymmetry can enhance a firm's value by reducing investment efficiency, as firms base decisions on both public and private information, especially for firms with higher revenue volatility and ownership concentration.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2024.100344

03. Digital technology, the industrial internet, and cost stickiness
Abstract: Digital technology has significantly reshaped production systems, particularly in Chinese manufacturing firms. It reduces cost stickiness, particularly in enterprises using Industrial Internet platforms. This is particularly pronounced in enterprises with high labor intensity and business complexity. The study provides insights into the impact of technology-driven cost optimization.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2023.100339

04. Registration system reform and initial public offering ownership preference: Evidence from China
Abstract: The study reveals that registration system reform (RSR) significantly influences IPO preference in China, particularly for non-politically connected private enterprises, leading to a perceived fairer registration channel.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2024.100343

05. Can the improvement of competitive adequacy and fairness reduce discriminatory M&A behavior? Evidence from the market access negative list pilot in China
Abstract: China's Market Access Negative List (MANL) pilot is transforming corporate mergers and acquisitions (M&As) by transferring resource allocation power from the government to the market. This study examines the impact of relaxing regulation on firms' M&A behavior from 2012 to 2019, revealing a dynamic balance of profit and efficiency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2023.100340

06. Do investors care about auditor assignments? Evidence from last-minute changes to signing auditors
Abstract: This study investigates the practice of last-minute changes in signing auditors among listed companies in China, revealing that the capital market responds negatively to these changes. The study also finds that investors consider factors like busyness level, industry experience, and timing to determine the cause and effect of auditor changes. Last-minute changes significantly impair financial statements quality.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2023.100342

Ecological Economics (Vol.229)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/ecological-economics/vol/229/suppl/C

01. Water markets and water rebounds: China's water rights trading policy

Abstract: This study explores the complex interaction between water markets and water rebounds in China's water rights trading policy. It argues that water markets and water rebound mitigation are causally related, and the impact of water markets on water rebounds varies based on water availability and socioeconomic levels. The findings could significantly impact water management strategies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108471

02. Do voluntary sustainability standards improve socioeconomic and ecological outcomes? Evidence from Ghana's cocoa sector

Abstract: The study reveals that voluntary sustainability standards in Ghana's cocoa sector positively impact cocoa yield, income, and land returns, without significant ecological impacts on vegetation structure or animal diversity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108474

03. Biotechnology or bioeconomy: Six of one and half a dozen of the other?

Abstract: The bioeconomy concept is a complex concept with various definitions. Two technological delineations, based on patent IPC codes, define bioeconomy based on biotechnology inventions or broader technologies. These definitions are applied to biotech firms and biorefineries, assessing their relevance for sustainable activities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108470

04. Seeking or ignoring ethical certifications in consumer choice

Abstract: The study explores how accessibility of ethical information affects consumer choice. Findings show that seeking ethical certification information reduces the impact of Fairtrade and Organic certifications. Positive and negative framing of certifications increase their impact, with negative framing having the strongest effect. However, affective framing still significantly influences the weight placed on certifications in consumer choices.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108467

05. Can improving climate change perception lead to more environmentally friendly choices? Evidence from an immersive virtual environment experiment

Abstract: Exaggerated feedback in an immersive virtual reality environment increases the likelihood of choosing environmentally friendly actions, such as using a clothesline, despite the assumption of perfect knowledge of consequences.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2024.108475

Economic Modelling (Vol.144)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/economic-modelling/vol/144/suppl/C

01. A causal analysis of environmental and financial performance: Differences between brown and green firms

Abstract: The study explores the relationship between corporate environmental performance (EP) and corporate financial performance (FP) using structural equation modeling. It finds that FP affects EP only for brown firms, and the effect varies across models and measures. Environmental expenditures moderate the effect of FP on EP, suggesting that FP boosts EP in brown firms only when environmental expenses are incurred.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106949

02. Does mobile phone proficiency contribute to stock market participation? The role of payment convenience, liquidity, and social interaction

Abstract: The study examines the impact of mobile phone proficiency (MPP) on stock market participation (SMP) in India, using data from the 2018 Financial Inclusion Insights survey. Results show MPP positively influences SMP, with payment convenience, liquidity, and social interaction being essential channels. The findings highlight the need for policy measures to enhance MPP proficiency.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106988

03. Household inflation heterogeneity and the relative price elasticity channel of monetary policy

Abstract: The paper demonstrates that a central bank considering household inflation heterogeneity can effectively stabilize overall inflation. It uses a multi-sector New Keynesian model with low- and high-income households to show that a weaker reaction dampens the adverse relative price elasticity channel of monetary policy, allowing for more favorable relative price adjustments.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106980

04. Digital finance and retirement planning: The role of information cost reduction and trust enhancement channels

Abstract: Digital finance platforms are transforming retirement decisions, enhancing financial literacy and risk attitudes. The 2015 China Household Finance Survey reveals that digital payment lowers pension finance information acquisition costs and increases financial trust, encouraging self-funding retirement planning. This proactive approach simplifies commercial endowment insurance planning, reducing supply-demand pressure on pensions.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106989

05. Share repurchases under economic policy uncertainty: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the influence of economic policy uncertainty (EPU) on share repurchases in Chinese listed firms. It finds that higher EPU increases the likelihood and scale of repurchases, especially for high-tech, R&D-intensive firms. EPU also extends repurchase program duration and enhances long-term returns.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106991

06. Political incentives and pollution reduction in China: Evidence from firm-level emissions data

Abstract: The study examines the impact of local political officials' promotion incentives on pollution in China, an emerging economy. It found that firms' SO2 and other pollutants decrease during periods of increased incentives, likely due to end-of-pipe treatments rather than technological improvements. Non-state-owned enterprises experienced a greater reduction in emissions during these promotions.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106987

07. Improving minimum-variance portfolio through shrinkage of large covariance matrices

Abstract: This study proposes an optimal shrinkage intensity selection for linear shrinkage estimators using cross-validated negative log-likelihood function minimization. Empirical studies show this approach produces more stable covariance matrix estimators than the Frobenius loss minimization method, improving GMV portfolios. Linear shrinkage estimators with diagonal or one-factor models generally achieve best performance, outperforming nonlinear estimators.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106981

08. Monetary policy uncertainty and corporate credit financing in China: The role of accounting information quality

Abstract: This study explores the impact of monetary policy uncertainty (MPU) on corporate credit financing, focusing on China's A-share nonfinancial listed firms. Results show that an increase in MPU reduces short-term loans, driven by asset tangibility and financing costs. High-quality accounting information mitigates this, suggesting firms can enhance their external financing capabilities.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106990

09. Export tax rebates, product ranking, and exports of multi-product firms

Abstract: This study analyzes the impact of export tax rebates on multi-product firms' export decisions. It finds that an increase in rebate rates leads to an intensive margin expansion of export quantity and destinations. The findings highlight the significant tax-trade relationship and the role of tax systems in influencing multi-product firms' exports.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106993

10. Revisiting the impact of oil price shocks on macroeconomic performance: An international perspective

Abstract: This paper uses a large-scale structural vector autoregression model to analyze the direct and indirect effects of oil price shocks on 60 oil-importing and exporting economies. It reveals that the indirect multiplier effect, which works through international transmission, is crucial in explaining macroeconomic impacts of oil price swings. The findings provide a new perspective on the "curse of natural resources."

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106964

11. Imported intermediate goods, intellectual property protection, and innovation in Chinese manufacturing firms

Abstract: China's openness has led to increased innovation output, with firms using more imported inputs generating higher output. This is due to improved intellectual property protection (IPP), which provides legal security for technology transfer and cooperation. However, IPP strength only enhances the positive impact of imported inputs when below a certain threshold, and a multigroup multiperiod DID analysis confirms these findings.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106960

12. Bayesian analysis for functional coefficient conditional autoregressive range model with applications

Abstract: The Functional Coefficient Autoregressive Range (FCARR) model is proposed to better capture dynamic market changes and asymmetries in financial market time series. Its effectiveness is demonstrated through simulations and application to the Chinese stock market, helping investors and policymakers understand and predict market dynamics.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.107003

13. Welfare and income effects of tuition subsidies and public investment in schooling

Abstract: This study analyzes the welfare and income effects of public schooling expenditure in India, finding that targeted tuition subsidies positively impact households' income and welfare. However, the effect is smaller for untargeted subsidies. Public schooling investment has a larger impact on poor households' human capital and income.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.107001

14. Market-based climate policy with fluctuating fossil energy prices

Abstract: The study examines the impact of rule-based carbon pricing adjustments on the German economy. It finds that the macroeconomic and welfare impacts depend on the share of recycled revenue. Lowering emissions prices can stabilize the economy, while maintaining a stable carbon price improves overall welfare. This finding remains robust across robustness checks.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106982

15. Does the digital sector affiliation matter for the productivity of multinational firms?
Abstract: The study examines the impact of subsidiary productivity and digital sector affiliations on multinational performance. Results show that the effect is strongest when parent and subsidiary firms are in the digital sector, and weaker when parent company is in the digital sector but subsidiary isn't. Globalization also contributes to productivity during uncertainty.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.107002

16. Is monetary policy transmission green?
Abstract: The paper explores how traditional monetary policy affects firms based on their carbon emissions, revealing that brown firms are more sensitive to policy shocks due to investor preferences for green assets. The findings suggest that traditional monetary policy is not carbon-neutral and unintentionally amplifies biases related to carbon emissions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106992

17. Examining Chinese volume–volatility nexus: A regime-switching perspective
Abstract: The study developed an observation-driven regime-switching model to study the relationship between trading volume and return volatility in China's stock market. The model used a maximum likelihood estimation method and two likelihood ratio statistics. Results showed a regime-specific relationship, significant Sequential Information Arrival Hypothesis, and leverage effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106983

18. The credit channel of the sovereign spread: A Bayesian SVAR analysis
Abstract: The study reveals that sovereign bond spread shocks, particularly spread-credit shocks, can negatively impact bank loans and economic activity, leading to a "diabolic loop" between economic slowdown, high debt, increased spreads, and vulnerability. The study also highlights that investor reactions to shocks influence debt sustainability, with foreigners disinvesting and domestic investors buying more riskier debt.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106984

19. Forecasting China bond default with severe class-imbalanced data: A simple learning model with causal inference
Abstract: A machine-learning model is developed to forecast bond defaults in China, addressing class imbalance and endogeneity issues. The model uses data from 2014-2023 and refines the standard ensemble method. It improves interpretability and robustness by conducting sensitivity tests and causal inference. The study highlights China's institutional constraints, underestimating state-owned firms' risk during economic downturns.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106985

20. Decentralized government and firm pollution discharges: Evidence from China's Province-Managing-County reform
Abstract: The paper examines the environmental impact of China's Province-Managing-County (PMC) reform, which stimulates local economic growth by granting counties greater fiscal authority. Results show that the PMC reform increases water pollution by 36.8% and air

pollution by 8.6%, driven by local governments' incentives to boost tax revenues and economic growth. The study suggests that policies should also evaluate environmental damages.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.107005

21. Predicting cryptocurrency volatility: The power of model clustering
Abstract: The study evaluates various forecast combination approaches for predicting cryptocurrency volatility using high-frequency data from Binance. Results show that the winning combination approach significantly improves predictive accuracy, leveraging latent groupings among model weights. This results provide economic value for risk-targeting investors, suggesting practical implications for optimizing risk management strategies in cryptocurrency markets.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106986

22. Trust during troubled times: Evidence from Sierra Leone's Ebola epidemic
Abstract: The study examines the impact of the Ebola epidemic on government trust in Sierra Leone, revealing a significant decline in trust among individuals exposed to the outbreak. Factors such as poor response management and healthcare service provision contribute to this decline, emphasizing the need for proactive measures to mitigate the negative effects of epidemics on government-citizen relations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.107004

23. Cross-country heterogeneity in production–environment nexus and international trade
Abstract: The study explores the relationship between international trade and environmental quality using a dynamic model. It reveals that trade harms long-term environmental quality in both countries, with welfare effects varying based on productivity and terms-of-trade. The model's relevance is demonstrated using data from China and Ghana, emphasizing the need for country-specific production-environment relationships in policy design.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2024.106973

Journal of Environment Management (Vol.374)

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/374/suppl/C

01. Catalytic-assisted remediation and phytotoxicity evaluations of organic pollutants in the presence of metal-doped Bi2O3-based NPs catalyst
Abstract: The study synthesized Bi2O3 and Bi2-2xCoxCdxO3 nanoparticles, analyzed using various techniques, and found enhanced photodegradation of Reactive Black 5 dye in sunlight. These nanoparticles showed stability and reusability, making them promising solar-active photocatalysts for wastewater applications.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123968

02. Climate effects on honey bees can be mitigated by beekeeping management in Kenya
Abstract: A 2021-2022 survey in Kenya found an average decrease of 36.6% in honey bee colonies, particularly during dry and hot seasons. Precipitation and water supplementation mitigated this decline, but climate change projections predict consistent decreases.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123879

03. Emergy-based valuation of glacier ecosystem services: A case from the Tibetan Plateau
Abstract: The study explores emergy as a method for accounting glacier ecosystem services (ES) values, revealing a 1.6% growth rate in ES values from 2000s to 2010s, particularly in marginal areas, highlighting the need for regional and global assessment.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123966

04. Simultaneous degradation of roxithromycin and nitrogen removal by *Acinetobacter pittii* TR1: Performances, pathways, and mechanisms
Abstract: Acinetobacter pittii TR1, a novel HN-AD strain, degrades roxithromycin in pharmaceutical and aquaculture wastewater, converting 50.43% of initial nitrogen to gaseous nitrogen and assimilating 45.39% under antibiotic stress.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123890

05. Exploration of magnetic zeolite thin film derived from coal fly ash an efficient sorbent: Application to water treatment
Abstract: Fly ash, converted into zeolites and modified with aminopropyl imidazole, can be used as a template for loading Fe3O4 nanoparticles, creating a magnetic film called Fe3O4 nanoparticles@zeolite film, achieving maximum removal performance in various pH ranges.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123972

06. Drought and vegetation restoration patterns shape soil enzyme activity and nutrient limitation dynamics in the loess plateau
Abstract: The study on the Loess Plateau in China found that vegetation types and drought significantly impact soil enzymatic activity and stoichiometry. Mixed forests showed higher enzyme activity, while short-term drought reduced enzyme activity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123846

07. Redox-induced phosphorus release from critical source areas following rainfall events in New Zealand
Abstract: A New Zealand study found that critical source areas (CSAs) release dissolved phosphorus (P) to surface runoff during rainfall events, causing eutrophication of freshwater bodies. The study highlights the need for targeted management strategies to mitigate P loss.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124006

08. Rule-mediated connectivity in social-ecological-technological systems: A comparative network analysis of reservoir operation rules in Coyote Valley Dam (United States) and Ameghino Dam (Argentina)
Abstract: Researchers in Argentina and the US found that institutional analysis and social network analysis reveal patterns of rule-mediated interdependence in reservoir operations, highlighting the importance of formal rules in infrastructure management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124009

09. Synthetic peptides bioactive against phytopathogens have lower impact on some beneficial bacteria: An assessment of peptides biosafety in agriculture
Abstract: Bacterial resistance and agrochemical restrictions are boosting the search for sustainable antibiotics. Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are emerging due to low doses and biocompatibility. AMPs' effects on membrane integrity are time- and concentration-dependent, suggesting environmental safety.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123942

10. Experimental study on hydrophysical properties and slope planting of ecological composite material solidified loess
Abstract: The Chinese Loess Plateau's engineering projects expose slopes, increasing soil erosion risk. To reduce erosion, bio-gum solidified fiber-reinforced loess (GFSL) is effective. A new approach, ecological composite material solidified loess (ECMSL), combines bio-gum, artificial fiber, coco coir, and wood wool.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123817

11. Intellectual capital, environment-related absorptive capacity and environmental performance: Firm-level evidence from China's E&E sector

Abstract: This study explores the impact of intellectual capital on environmental performance in the Chinese electrical and electronics sector. It considers human, relational, and structural capital as integral elements and examines their interaction with other factors. Data from 113 firms shows a positive relationship between intellectual capital and environmental performance, emphasizing its importance in promoting sustainable business practices.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124034

12. Coastal vulnerability to extreme weather events: An integrated analysis of erosion, sediment movement, and land subsidence based on multi-temporal optical and SAR satellite data

Abstract: study on Haeundae Beach, South Korea, reveals a -4.12 m/year erosion rate during typhoons, highlighting future vulnerability to extreme weather events and the need for erosion control technologies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124025

13. Comprehensive approaches to heavy metal bioremediation: Integrating microbial insights and genetic innovations

Abstract: Heavy metal contamination from industrial activities threatens environmental health and human well-being. Bioremediation strategies like plant-associated microbiomes and GEOs have potential, but challenges like ecological risks and regulatory limitations hinder practical application.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123969

14. Climate-adaptive optimal water resources management: A multi-sectoral approach for the Munneru river basin, India

Abstract: A framework for optimal water resource management was developed in India, focusing on crop planting structures and water allocation across sectors. The framework optimized crop planting structures, resulting in an average annual increase of 52.6% in agricultural sector returns.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124014

15. Enhancing meteorological data reliability: An explainable deep learning method for anomaly detection

Abstract: This study develops an interpretable deep learning method using autoencoder, SHapley Additive exPlanations, and Bayesian optimization to detect anomalies in meteorological observational data. The method aids in prompt and accurate anomaly detection, enhancing accuracy in agricultural production, climate observation, and disaster prevention.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124011

16. The role of taxation in environmental sustainability in G-20 economies: A double dividend theoretical assessment

Abstract: The study examines the impact of environmental taxes, renewable energy, economic growth, green innovation, and financial development on environmental sustainability in G-20 countries from 1990 to 2022. Results show a negative relationship, while economic growth significantly improves sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123996

17. Optimising water storage for climate resilience: Geospatial targeting for small tanks rejuvenation in Sri Lanka

Abstract: Climate change and droughts threaten agricultural communities in Sri Lanka. A study designs a National Prioritisation Index for rejuvenating small water storage tanks, focusing on Kurunegala and Anuradhapura districts, to enhance water security and resilience.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124031

18. Optimizing a link-based travel incentive scheme integrating personal carbon trading for low-carbon commuting

Abstract: This study proposes a personal carbon trading travel incentive (PCTTI) mechanism to encourage low-carbon travel routes. The mechanism reduces carbon emissions and travel costs, but its effectiveness diminishes with carbon trading price and commuter time value.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124032

19. Revealing the process and mechanism of non-grain production of cropland in rapidly urbanized Deqing County of China

Abstract: This research examines non-grain cropland (NGPCL) in Deqing, China, focusing on agricultural location, classification, and spatiotemporal changes. It reveals that NGPCL expansions led to a significant decrease in grain crop plantation, highlighting the need for targeted zoning policies and a reasonable threshold for non-grain production.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123948

20. Spatiotemporal evolution and driving forces of landscape structure and habitat quality in river corridors with ceased flow: A case study of the Yongding River corridor in Beijing, China

Abstract: The study analyzes the Yongding River in northern China, revealing significant degradation of landscape structure and habitat quality due to flow cessation. Results show a decrease in mid-channel bar, floodplain, and waterbody, with anthropogenic activities being the primary driver. The study proposes ecological management strategies.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123861

21. Understanding the impacts of ecological compensation policy on rural livelihoods: Insights from forest communities of China

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of Ecological Compensation Programs (ECPs) on local livelihoods in Zhejiang, China. Findings show positive effects, including increased income from forestry and gardening, but disproportionately benefit wealthier and younger residents.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123921

22. Greening aviation with sustainable aviation fuels: Insights from decarbonization scenarios

Abstract: Recent studies reveal different decarbonization pathways for civil aviation by 2050, with 67 scenarios analyzed. Results show negative impact of sustainable aviation fuels, smaller decarbonizing power of biomass-based fuels, and authorship bias.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123943

23. Improving soil properties and *Sesbania* growth through combined organic amendment strategies in a coastal saline-alkali soil

Abstract: The study explores the combined effects of organic ameliorants like microbial agents, biochar, and compost on Sesbania growth in coastal saline-alkali soil. Results show that these strategies, particularly COM+EM, improve soil fertility and plant productivity, leading to enhanced nutrient uptake and soil properties.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124041

24. Using the Forel-Ule index (FUI) to track the water quality of subsidence water bodies across the life cycle of coal mining in eastern China

Abstract: The study uses Landsat datasets to map the Forel-Ule index (FUI) to reveal the dynamic evolution of water quality in 402 subsidence water bodies in the Huang-Huai-Hai Plain of eastern China from 1990 to 2020. The findings reveal a blue-shift trend in nearly half of the water bodies, suggesting improved water quality. The study provides insights into the governance of subsidence water bodies in coal mining areas by revealing long-term trends in water quality evolution.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124037

25. The impacts of alien species on river bioassessment

Abstract: The study explores the impact of alien taxa on river ecosystem health, revealing that their presence in bioindicators and native community composition significantly influences river degradation. The findings suggest incorporating alien species in biological quality indices, investigating small organisms, eliminating invasion sites, removing aliens from calculations, and encouraging species-level biomonitoring.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123874

26. Combination of anaerobic digestion and sludge biochar for bioenergy conversion: Estimation and evaluation of energy production, CO2 emission, and cost analysis

Abstract: Waste-to-energy technologies convert waste into biogas and biochar, reducing CO2 emissions and promoting sustainability. Anaerobic digestion systems can be integrated into waste management, with digestate biochar effectively mitigating emissions. Incorporating biochar production in soil reduces CO2 emissions by 3.5%, making it a more sustainable energy source. This approach reduces landfill residue with minimal profit per GWh and slightly increases CO2 emissions by 2.7%.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123974

27. Urban core greening and industrial decentralization lead to contrasting trends in surface urban heat islands in a metropolitan area in China

Abstract: The study on surface urban heat islands (SUHI) in China's west bank from 1990 to 2020 reveals varying intensities across urban core and expansion areas. The hottest areas shift from urban core to urban expansion, with increased SUHII in the UE due to industrial suburbanization and vegetation greening, and a decline in UC due to vegetation greening and urban renewal initiatives.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124045

28. Outdoor exposure of a heavy metal doped concrete –Measuring and modelling of substance release

Abstract: Construction products can leach harmful substances into the environment, especially when irrigated. This study compares leaching results of fly ash concrete doped with heavy metals and high-density concrete. Results show increased leaching for oxyanion-forming elements. Both statistical and thermodynamic models show potential environmental impacts, but further research is needed.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124036

29. Impact of urban trees on carbon dioxide exchange: Mechanistic pathways, environmental controls, and feedback

Abstract: The study investigates the role of urban trees in reducing carbon emissions, highlighting their biophysical functions and environmental controls, and suggests strategies for sustainable urban planning.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124028

30. Regional green economies and Bitcoin's electricity consumption: Paving the way for global sustainability
Abstract: The study explores Bitcoin's energy consumption's impact on US, European, and Asian green economy indices, highlighting the need for global action to address energy consumption and transition to sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123997

31. Mitigating enteric methane emissions with *Madhuca longifolia* phenolic extract supplementation in forages and diets through in vitro fermentation to support climate-resilient livestock production
Abstract: This study explores the use of Madhuca longifolia (ML-7) plant phenolic extracts as a feed additive in ruminant diets. Results show that supplementing feeds with ML-7 significantly reduced methane emissions, with the highest reduction observed in diet-3. This suggests that ML-7 supplementation can promote sustainable livestock production and a climate-friendly environment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124043

32. Hydrology and water quality evaluation for potential HABs under future climate scenarios
Abstract: This study examines the relationship between harmful algal blooms (HABs) and streamflow and water quality parameters in the Ohio River Basin at Ironton. Results show an increased risk of HABs due to high flows and low flows, highlighting the need for mitigation measures.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124033

33. Impact of local government environmental attention on corporate total factor productivity: Evidence from 288 Chinese cities
Abstract: The study uses text analysis and an unsupervised Word2vec model to measure local government environmental attention in 288 Chinese cities and its impact on total factor productivity (TFP) of listed firms, with media monitoring enhancing its positive effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124052

34. Unveiling the effect of social networks on farmers' diversified energy-saving behaviors in the Tibetan plateau region of China
Abstract: The study explores the influence of social networks on energy-saving behaviors among 480 Tibetan Plateau farmers, highlighting the importance of factors like gender, education, and housing area.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124007

35. Woody plant reinvasion shortens the lifespan of grassland restoration treatments
Abstract: The study in Nebraska's Loess Canyons Experimental Landscape reveals that restored grasslands face faster Juniperus virginiana reinvasion rates and seedlings establish sooner and increase faster, highlighting the need for effective management strategies in restoration ecology.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124020

36. Manganese recovery from electric arc furnace dust bioleachate: Evaluation of different precipitation agents
Abstract: The study optimized a one-step manganese recovery process from EAFD bioleachate using various agents, with ammonium hydroxide showing superior performance at pH 9.3, achieving 60% manganese purity.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123984

37. Comparative study on lake ice phenology changes and driving factors in large lakes of mid-latitude Xinjiang, China

Abstract: This study examines lake ice phenology (LIP) changes in three large lakes in the Tianshan Mountains, China, using remote sensing data. Results show that SL has experienced significant climate change effects, while EL and BL show minor changes. Local environmental conditions can lead to different trends in ice phenology, providing insights for future research and water resource management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123880

38. Sulfadiazine removal with low-cost structured nano and micro-composite hydrogel beads on moroccan clays with alginate–CMC–biochar

Abstract: The study aimed to create pH-sensitive hydrogel beads using alginate, cellulose, biochar, and Moroccan clays. The adsorbents were characterized using techniques like X-Ray Diffraction, FT-IR, and SEM. The study found that the SW+AL+CMC nanocomposite demonstrated a maximum adsorption capability of 800 μmol/kg for SDZ removal.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123952

39. Enhanced prediction of partial nitrification-anammox process in wastewater treatment by developing an attention-based deep learning network

Abstract: The study employs deep learning networks to model and predict the partial nitrification-anammox process for nitrogen removal in low-strength wastewater, effectively overcoming unstable influent quality and poor treatment performance.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124012

40. Challenges in alpine meadow recovery: The minor effect of grass restoration on microbial resource limitation

Abstract: This study investigates the effectiveness of grass restoration in restoring soil multifunctionality in alpine meadows impacted by engineering activities. Results show low soil carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus contents, but stress tolerance strategies only marginally enhance microbial growth and metabolism, highlighting the challenges of relying solely on grass seeds.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124086

41. Dynamic changes and influential factors of blowouts in a desert artificial ecosystem at the southeastern margin of Tengger Desert in China

Abstract: The Shapotou section of the Baotou–Lanzhou Railway's wind-blown sand protection system faces threats from blowouts, threatening its sustainability. A study analyzed blowout numbers, spatial patterns, and evolution from 2009 to 2022, finding mid-sized blowouts dominate. Human activities can accelerate blowout evolution.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124026

42. Climate change mitigation potential and economic evaluation of selected technical adaptation measures and innovations in conventional arable farming in Germany

Abstract: The study analyzed the GHG mitigation potential and abatement costs of four selected measures in conventional arable farming systems, focusing on Germany. Results showed that nitrification inhibitors and green ammonia could be effective, with nitrification inhibitors having a high mitigation potential and green ammonia having a lower cost.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123884

43. Government carbon reduction policies and the shift to green lifestyles: The role of innovation, incentive, driving and economic effect
Abstract: The study examines the impact of government policies on promoting green lifestyles, focusing on carbon emission reduction. It finds that innovation, incentives, driving effect, and marketization mediate the adoption of green lifestyles, with western and northern regions having a stronger effect.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124056

44. Understanding and managing nutrient pollution in peri-urban wetlands: The Ciénegas del Lerma, Mexico
Abstract: This research examines nutrient pollution in Mexico's Lerma Cienega protected wetlands, focusing on low-income households and urban expansion. A socio-ecological systems framework was used to estimate nutrient losses, recommending mitigation solutions to improve aquatic resources protection and local living conditions.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124042

45. Management of environmental impacts of fossil fuel use in refugee camps through transition to renewable energy infrastructure: Case studies in Uganda and Bangladesh
Abstract: The study suggests a shift towards sustainable electrification of essential services in refugee camps, comparing solar photovoltaic (PV) power systems with diesel systems. PV-battery systems are more cost-effective, potentially reducing 2.4 MtCO2e over a 20-year project lifetime.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124039

46. Ecological rule of law and enterprise green innovation — Evidence from China's environmental courts
Abstract: The ecological legal system positively influences green innovation in enterprises, with high appraisal pressure and environmental importance enhancing it. However, it weakens in internal environments with low education and awareness.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124081

47. Non-additive effects of leaf-litter flammability on eight subtropical tree species: Implications for forest species composition and fire susceptibility
Abstract: A study in China found that the flammability of leaf litter from eight subtropical tree species varies significantly. Short-time-ignition species have higher cellulose and lignin contents and specific leaf area, while long-time species have lower content and ash.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124053

48. Recent developments in photo-fermentative hydrogen evolution: Fundamental biochemistry and influencing factors a review
AbstractThis review explores the optimization of photo-fermentative hydrogen evolution (PFHP), a sustainable hydrogen production method, highlighting factors like light intensity, reactor design, substrate selection, and genetic engineering.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123976

49. Assessment of vegetation restoration potential in central Asia
Abstract: The study introduces a new Vegetation Restoration Potential Mapping (VRPM) model for Central Asia, utilizing dual-variable discretization and machine learning. The model efficiently generates high-resolution maps, aiding in ecological restoration projects and determining vegetation cover near human settlements and artificial structures in arid regions, promoting sustainable ecosystem development.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124089

50. Water footprint which is not the water footprint: Critical review of the article by Müller et al. (2024)
Abstract: The paper critically reviews Müller et al.'s article on minimizing cooling tower blowdown and make-up water footprint, highlighting the lack of specificity in the study's water footprint approach and the need for rigorous review and assessment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124038

51. Distribution patterns and community assembly processes of bacterial communities across different sediment habitats of subsidence lakes
Abstract: A study in Huainan, China, found that subsidence lakes, formed by underground coal mining, offer ecological challenges and opportunities for alternative land use practices like photovoltaic power generation and aquaculture, with different community structures.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124077

52. Particulate matter and potentially toxic element content in urban ornamental plant species to assess pollutants trapping capacity
Abstract: The study found Nerium oleander is most effective in trapping superficial and coarse particulate matter in green areas of Seville, Spain, with its waxy-cuticle and cuticle thickness enhancing its capacity, suggesting leaf traits should be considered.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124058

53. Association between the environmental efficiency and corruption perception index: A dynamic alternative metafrontier SBM approach
Abstract: The study investigates the correlation between environmental efficiency and corruption levels across countries using a meta-frontier slacks-based measure approach, finding a correlation with corruption perception index, influenced by geographical region and government transparency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124046

54. Assessing blue carbon in mangrove ecosystems of Seychelles
Abstract: This study collects local data on plant and soil carbon from Seychelles' mangrove forests, revealing their significant role in climate change mitigation. The study reveals that Seychelles holds 2195 ha of mangroves, with 80% found on Aldabra Atoll. The forests store 688,091 tonnes of organic carbon.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123967

55. The impact of water rights reform on economic development: Evidence from city-level panel data in China
Abstract: The article analyzes the economic effects of water rights reform (WRR) in China, finding it can increase overall value added by 4.40%, but not agricultural value added. It also shows that WRR can promote non-agricultural value added, mainly from the industrial sector.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124082

56. High-resolution assessment of climate change impacts on the surface energy and water balance in the glaciated Naryn River basin, Central Asia
Abstract: Climate change is significantly affecting mountain regions in Central Asia, reducing snow cover and glacial reserves. A study assessing the worst-case scenario for 2077-2096 found that overall runoff will decrease by 16%, with extreme runoff in high mountainous areas increasing.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124021

57. Revealing sources for synergistic control of PM2.5, O3, and CO2 in China: Based on social costs of air pollution and climate impact
Abstract: A study in China analyzed 150 emission sources' contributions to CO2 emissions and mortality burdens. It found significant social costs, including premature deaths and CO2 emissions. The study proposed a synergistic emission control policy to harmonize control strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123964

58. Drivers of forest productivity in two regions of the United States: Relative impacts of management and environmental variables
Abstract: This study examines the relationship between forest management practices and forest net ecosystem production (NEP) in the U.S. Southeast and Pacific Northwest. Results show that management practices are crucial in predicting NEP in mountainous northeastern areas, while seasonal precipitation and temperature are stronger predictors in the SEUS.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124040

59. Optimal nitrite degradation by isolated *Bacillus subtilis* sp. N4 and applied for intensive aquaculture water quality management with immobilized strains
Abstract: Bacillus subtilis sp. N4 is an efficient bacterium for nitrification and denitrification, with a 99.9% removal efficiency and potential for future aquaculture applications due to its reuseability and high nitrite-degrading ability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123896

60. Development, analysis, and effectiveness of an F-C-MgO/rGOP catalyst for the degradation of atrazine using ozonation process: Synergistic effect, mechanism, and toxicity assessment
Abstract: The study examined the effects of fluoride, MgO, sucrose, and rGO on a fluoride-carbon-MgO/rGO catalyst for atrazine elimination. The optimized catalyst, with a mesoporous structure, showed the highest catalytic activity.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123990

61. Glyphosate and spinetoram alter viral communities with different effects on antibiotic resistance genes in the bumblebee gut
Abstract: This study explores the impact of pesticides, glyphosate and spinetoram, on gut viral communities and antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in bumblebees. Results show that glyphosate increases lytic phage abundance, while spinetoram enriches core ARG subtypes and total ARG abundance. The study suggests glyphosate may inhibit ARG enrichment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124079

62. Isotopic variability of the invasive blue crab *Callinectes sapidus* in the Gulf of Cadiz: Impacts and implications for coastal ecosystem management
Abstract: The study assesses the impact of the invasive blue crab, Callinectes sapidus, on Atlantic coastal areas. It reveals the crab's omnivorous behavior and significant spatial variability in trophic roles across habitats, highlighting the need for consideration of trophic interactions in ecosystem management and conservation efforts.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124015

63. Accelerating electron transfer reduces CH4 and CO2 emissions in paddy soil
Abstract: The study reveals that microbial electrochemical snorkel (MES) treatment significantly reduces soil greenhouse gas emissions by 50% and 41%, while increasing Fe2+ content.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124044

64. Environmental and human health risk assessment of potentially toxic elements in rehabilitating iron mine lands in the Brazilian Amazon
Abstract: The study assesses the toxic elements in waste piles from Fe mining in the Eastern Amazon, finding they contain Zn, Ni, Cr, and Cu, but not exceeding the Brazilian soil quality threshold for human health.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124059

65. Treated wastewater disturb the distributions of microplastics in their receiving watersheds
Abstract: Microplastics (MPs) are abundant in treated wastewater from industrial and municipal treatment plants, posing a threat to aquatic life. Treatment increases MP diversity and distribution in receiving watersheds.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124096

66. The impact of supporting policy for resource-exhausted cities on firm overcapacity: Evidence from China
Abstract: The study examines SPREC's impact on firm overcapacity in Chinese listed companies, revealing it can reduce overcapacity, improve investment efficiency, and foster technological innovation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124054

67. A dual decomposition integration and error correction model for carbon price prediction
Abstract: This paper proposes a carbon price prediction model that integrates dual decomposition integration and error correction. It uses sparrow search algorithm, WLSTM, ELM, and EEMD to decompose carbon price series into intrinsic mode functions. The model's performance indicators improve by 19.89%, 25.11%, 25.01%, and 0.79%, respectively.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124035

68. Unlocking the phosphorus circularity potential of corn belt watersheds with biorefinery phosphorus recovery incentives
Abstract: The study suggests that biorefineries in the Midwestern US could potentially reduce phosphorus (P) in grain feed by recovering P from ethanol production, potentially diverting P from concentrated animal feeding operations and promoting renewable P fertilizer production.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124010

69. From overgrazed land to forests: assessing soil health in the Caatinga biome
Abstract: Overgrazing in Caatinga biome is causing soil degradation, threatening vulnerable lands to desertification. Study compares preserved forests, long-term overgrazed pastures, and young fenced-off open forests, showing severe damage and legacies obstructing recovery.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124022

70. Exploring the relationship between upwelling intensity and socio-ecological attributes of marine exploitation areas for benthic resources (MEABRs), along the southern Humboldt Current system
Abstract: This study explores the influence of coastal upwelling intensity on socio-ecological attributes of Marine Exploitation Areas for Benthic Resources (MEABRs) in the southern Humboldt Current system. Results show higher commercial species harvests in MEABRs with intermediate to high upwelling intensities, while fishery diversification and female fisher representation increase with higher intensities.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124102

71. Exploring policy coherence for land use transformations: The case of Scotland
Abstract: This research examines the policy coherence of 66 Scottish land use policies and 11 agricultural policies to address climate action and nature. It finds that half of the policies examined advanced land use transformation, but potential hidden conflicts exist. Considering multiple forms of policy coherence can help revise policies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123927

72. Towards circular consumer behavior: Analysis of discount schemes on coffee cup use
Abstract: This study in Hong Kong explores the impact of financial incentives on consumer choices of coffee cups, finding that incentives do not significantly encourage BYOC, but instead, they lead to disposable cup usage, suggesting broader sustainable consumption strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124055

73. Carbon sink potential and the cost of afforestation in northwest China when accounting for ecosystem service value
Abstract: This study evaluates the cost-effectiveness of afforestation in Northwest China for carbon sequestration. Despite nearly five million hectares of ecologically suitable land, only 215,000 to 583,000 hectares are economically feasible. Afforestation could remove CO2 but contributes only 1% to carbon neutrality.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124051

74. Investigation of microplastic pollution index in the urban surface water: A case study in west Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh, India
Abstract: Microplastics (MPs) are a growing environmental concern in India, with 330 MPs found in surface water and 121 in water treatment plants. The type of polymer poses a greater risk of MP pollution than the concentrations themselves, emphasizing the need for targeted mitigation strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124098

75. Land carbon sink function variation across bedrock types in Southwest China
Abstract: This study examines the stability of land carbon sinks in Southwest China's largest karst zone. It found that karst regions have higher increased net ecosystem productivity rates, with water availability being the primary factor influencing stability. The study emphasizes the need to consider bedrock type and climate factors for effective carbon sequestration management.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124030

76. Exploring the impact of land use on bird diversity in high-density urban areas using explainable machine learning models
Abstract: This study uses Shenzhen as a case study to analyze the impact of urbanization on bird diversity. It found that anthropogenic disturbances, habitat factors, and land landscape patterns significantly influence bird diversity, emphasizing the need for ecological conservation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124080

77. Chemical speciation and availability of molybdenum in soils to wheat uptake
Abstract: This study examines molybdenum speciation in soils and its impact on wheat uptake. Results show sorbed molybdate and Ca- and Fe-Mo precipitates are predominant, with alkaline soil reducing Mo availability. The study highlights the importance of soil Mo speciation in agricultural systems.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124097

78. Drivers analysis and future scenario-based predictions of nutrient loads in key lakes and reservoirs of the Yangtze River Catchment
Abstract: This study examines nutrient loading in six major lakes and reservoirs in the Yangtze River Catchment from 2002 to 2021, revealing that livestock breeding and hydraulic retention time are dominant drivers. Despite improvements, nutrient loads remain high.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124078

79. How does forest fine root litter affect the agricultural soil NH3 and N2O losses?
Abstract: A study on fine root litter in farmland shelterbelt systems found that it affects soil nitrogen cycling and crop production. Both Populus and Metasequoia glyptostroboides had minimal impact on NH3 and N2O emissions. RM reduced grain yield by 11.2-14.9%, but not grain yield. The impact depends on N input rates and fine root types.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124099

80. Impacts of climate change on storm event-based flow regime and channel stability of urban headwater streams
Abstract: The study evaluates the impact of climate change on urban stormwater management in Montgomery County, Maryland. Results show that simplified models do not support long-term hydrologic responses and channel stability. Future storm events may increase intensity, leading to flashier hydrology and channel erosion. A multicriteria design approach is needed.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123994

81. Stormwater controls for channel stability: Focusing on bed material transport prevents degradation
Abstract: The study found that the Unified Stormwater Sizing Criteria (USSC) regulations do not protect channel stability, despite their effectiveness in reducing runoff from impervious surfaces. The study suggests that to protect channels from degradation, the morphology and bed material of the receiving channel must be considered.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123651

82. Relative fire-proneness of land cover types in the Brazilian Atlantic forest
Abstract: The Brazilian Atlantic Forest's fire-proneness, influenced by human activities and climate change, has been studied. Secondary forests burned 61% more than expected, while old-growth forests burned 57% less. Secondary forests' fire-proneness decreased over time, suggesting the need for tailored fire management strategies.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124066

83. A paradigm shift for evaluating natural attenuation of radioactive iodine in soils and sediments: Species-specific mechanisms and pathways
Abstract: The current approach to assessing monitored natural attenuation (MNA) assumes a single contaminant concentration, but a species-specific approach can provide more detailed information on contaminant migration and attenuation, reducing uncertainty and reducing remedial costs for contaminants like iodine, mercury, uranium, and technetium.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124101

84. Distinguishing abiotic corrosion from two types of microbiologically influenced corrosion (MIC) using a new electrochemical biofilm/MIC test kit
Abstract: A new test kit uses electrodes to differentiate between abiotic and microbiologically influenced corrosion in carbon steel, demonstrating distortions in Tafel curve shapes, decreased polarization resistance, and no response to electron mediators.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124093

85. Coalescence characteristics of free-living and particle-attached bacteria in a cascade river-reservoir system: A case study of the Jinsha River
Abstract: The study explores microbial coalescence at Jinsha River hydropower stations, revealing a significant difference between free-living and particle-attached bacteria, with PA bacteria showing lower coalescence ability. Dam construction impacts coalescence and keystone species.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124088

86. Emergency managers' challenges with wildfires and related cascading hazards in California
Abstract: The study reveals complexities faced by emergency managers in wildfire-prone areas, including unequal access to resources, complex communication, unclear roles, and innovative responses. It emphasizes the need for better coordination, transparency, and collaboration among emergency managers, policymakers, and organizations.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.124008

87. Synergistic effects of clays and cyanobacteria on the accumulation dynamics of soil organic carbon in artificial biocrusts
Abstract: The study investigates the impact of kaolin and montmorillonite clay minerals on soil organic carbon (SOC) acquisition in artificial biocrusts. Results show kaolin enhances SOC accumulation significantly, while MMT contributes more effectively to SOC stability. This suggests kaolin's potential for microbial growth and SOC formation in deserts.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124110

88. Simulation and applicability evaluation of providing different grades of water based on household functional needs in urban areas
Abstract: This study presents a simulation-based method to predict household water use and evaluate the applicability of a water supply system. It suggests concurrent supply of high-quality, low-quality, and reclaimed water, achieving resource conservation and water quality improvement.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124103

89. The economic inequality effect of environmental policies--a case from China's "authoritarian environmentalism" actions
Abstract: This paper analyzes China's county panel data from 2010-2021 to understand the effects of Command-and-Control (CAC) environmental policies on vulnerable populations and impoverished regions. It reveals that while CAC improves environmental quality, it inhibits economic growth in regions with high chemical dependency.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123926

90. Impact of dual-carbon attention competition from local government on regional carbon emissions in China
Abstract: This study explores the impact of dual-carbon attention (GCA) competition on regional carbon emissions reduction in China. It finds that increased competition intensifies energy consumption reduction and optimization, promoting industrial structure upgrading and environmental governance investment.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124064

91. Decision optimization in the linked electricity market at multi-timescale: Integrating coupled tradable green certificate and green power trading

Abstract: The study investigates the integration of green power trading and renewable energy in China's electricity market, revealing a complementary relationship, enhancing energy optimization and environmental sustainability.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123853

92. Nonlinear relationship between physical environment risks, investor attentions, and financial systemic risks: Evidence from mLSTM-CoVaR networks
Abstract: The study explores the relationship between physical environment risks and financial market systemic risk, finding a nonlinear relationship between risks and systemic risk in banks. It highlights the role of investor sentiment in amplifying these risks.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124065

93. Contiguous planting on fragmented cultivated land and reduction of chemical pesticides and chemical fertilizers: Evidence from rice farmer in China
Abstract: This study analyzes the impact of new agricultural technologies, plot expansion, and contiguous planting on pollution in China's fragmented cultivated land. Findings suggest contiguous planting reduces P&F usage, especially for small-scale farmers.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124062

94. Firm ownerships matter in measuring carbon footprints and its driving forces in China's domestic value chains
Abstract: This paper examines the carbon footprints of foreign invested firms (FIFs) in China's domestic value chains (DVCs) using China's inter-provincial input-output table. Results show a decrease in FIEs' carbon footprints from 5.6% in 2012, with coastal provinces having the largest footprints. Factors promoting FIFs' carbon footprint reduction include DE emissions intensity and input-output relationships.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124049

95. Assessing the ecological and economic transformation pathways of plastic production system
Abstract: A study suggests a voluntary plastic levy on top 100 resin producers could reduce global plastic production emissions by 70% by 2050. The proposed levy could fund recycling initiatives, increase recycling rates by 73%, and align with the Paris Agreement target of reducing plastic production to 2.9%-3.1% annually.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124104

96. A new approach for urban flood risk assessment using coupled SWMM–HEC-RAS-2D model
Abstract: This study develops a new method to quantify urban flood risk (UFR) by integrating hazard magnitude and vulnerability. It was successfully tested in Karaj City, Iran, providing a comparative UFR across urban areas, aiding in flood management decisions and prioritizing hazard and vulnerability components.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.123849

97. Boron contributes to enhance antimony tolerance in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) by activating antioxidant system, modifying the cell wall component and promoting cell wall deposition of Sb
Abstract: The study explores the role of boron (B) in mitigating antimony (Sb) toxicity in rice plants. Results show that B supplementation improves photosynthesis, restores root activity, and enhances antioxidant enzyme activities. It also reduces Sb concentration in roots and promotes Sb chelation.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124100