



**GIFT**

**GULATI INSTITUTE OF  
FINANCE AND TAXATION**

*An Autonomous Institution of Government of  
Kerala*

**GIFT Library  
Journal Content Alert  
Vol.03 Part 02 March 2025**

## **Economic Systems (Vol.49.1)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/economic-systems/vol/49/issue/1>

### **01. Individualism, innovation, and inequality: Exploring the nexus**

**Abstract:** The study proposes a skill-biased model for understanding technological change and wage inequality, highlighting that individualistic cultures experience higher technological bias towards skilled technologies, larger output growth rates, and higher wage inequality. Union bargaining reduces wage inequality at moderate levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101252>

### **02. Trust in banks and financial inclusion: Micro-level evidence from 28 countries**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of trust in banks on financial inclusion across 28 countries using micro-level data. Findings show that trust positively affects all individuals, regardless of socio-demographic characteristics or financial situation, and recommends enhancing trust to promote global financial inclusion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101248>

### **03. The impact of Russia's Geopolitical Risk on stock markets' high-moment risk**

**Abstract:** The study explores the connection between Russia's geopolitical risk (R-GPR) and high-order moments in equity markets in eight countries. Results show that R-GPR and volatility co-move during wartime, with higher skewness associated with higher R-GPR. Realized kurtosis and R-GPR are connected at long-term frequencies, with R-GPR negatively affecting realized kurtosis in the U.S. market.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101242>

### **04. A comparative analysis on how much individuals are left behind in the former state socialist countries of the European Union**

**Abstract:** The paper analyzes the 'Leaving no one behind' principle of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries compared to Western European (WE) countries. It finds convergence between the two blocs, with a decrease in CEE countries and an increase in WE countries after the 2007-2008 financial crisis. Cross-country disparities are also revealed due to different post-socialist capitalism models.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101255>

### **05. Impact of governance on populist rhetoric**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the correlation between the World Bank's six governance indicators and populism, focusing on 40 developing and developed countries from 2000-2018. Results suggest good governance can reduce populist rhetoric, but a certain quality threshold is needed. Refugee immigration and one-party dominance increase populism.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101246>

#### **06. Economic analysis and competition policy practice: A comparative empirical examination**

**Abstract:** The study examines the legal standards used by competition authorities in antitrust cases in Brazil, Russia, India, and South Africa, revealing differences in the level, dynamics, and convergence of these standards across countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101245>

#### **07. Taxation with information: Impacts of customs data exchange on tax evasion in Pakistan**

**Abstract:** The Electronic Data Exchange project between Pakistan and China significantly reduced the trade gap in consumer goods, primarily by limiting underreporting of prices, and suggesting that export declarations may not increase tax revenue.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101243>

#### **08. The effects of EU grants on SMEs: Evidence from Bulgaria**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the impact of EU support on Bulgarian SMEs from 2014-2020, using counterfactual techniques. It finds a positive effect on company assets and revenues, but no evidence of supporting profitability or employment. This raises questions about the design of competitiveness grant schemes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101244>

#### **09. Structural characteristics and non-linear fiscal multipliers**

**Abstract:** Structural characteristics of economies determine fiscal multipliers, with non-linear changes across thresholds. Improving human development, financial infrastructure, and controlling import propensity enhance fiscal multiplier effects. Targeted structural change-oriented fiscal policy leads to higher economic growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101247>

#### **10. The critical role of the health-care sector in promoting employment for women and migrants in the EU. A multicountry input-output analysis**

**Abstract:** The globalization of production systems has led to a disproportionate concentration of women in low-pay and low-status sectors, particularly in the health and social care sector. This study uses the FIGARO database to estimate employment capacity in EU28, revealing healthcare as a key source of employment for both national and immigrant women.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101249>

#### **11. Macroprudential policy effectiveness and interaction with monetary policy: Lessons from debt service-to-income cap implementation in Kazakhstan**

**Abstract:** The study uses early adoption of the debt-service-to-income cap (DSTI) measure in Kazakhstan to examine macroprudential instruments' effects on financial stability. Results show a 9% decrease in outstanding debt and 20% decrease in loan delinquency rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101254>

#### **12. Technological catch-up, nonmonotonicity, and convergence: Parametric evidence from the BRICS and European banking systems**

**Abstract:** The article explores the role of IT-driven productivity growth in BRICS and European banking markets, finding U-shaped associations between IT and cost efficiency. It suggests excessive IT investment may explain productivity conundrums, while R&D spending influences frontier efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101253>

### **13. The influence of income tax incentives on small and low-profit enterprises' production factor investment**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of China's Income Tax Incentive on small and low-profit enterprises, revealing that tax incentives significantly increase investments in labor input and fixed assets, particularly for state-owned, non-technology-intensive, and manufacturing enterprises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101256>

### **14. Climate policy uncertainty and the Chinese sectoral stock market: A multilayer network analysis**

**Abstract:** This study explores the risk connectedness between climate policy uncertainty and China's sectoral stock market, finding that industrials, materials, and consumer discretionary act as net risk transmitters, while financials are net risk receivers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101250>

### **15. Financial access and income inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa: Does ethnic fragmentation give new evidence?**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the impact of ethnic fragmentation on financial access income inequality in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). It found that ethnic fragmentation hinders financial access, reducing inequality. The results remain stable and robust to various sensitivity tests and alternative measures of financial access.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2024.101200>

## **Innovation and Green Development (Vol.4.1)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/innovation-and-green-development/vol/4/issue/1>

### **01. Nexus of economic, social, and environmental factors on sustainable development goals: The moderating role of technological advancement and green innovation**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of economic, social, and environmental factors on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in G7 countries from 2002 to 2020, finding a positive correlation between these factors but a negative correlation between green innovation and SDGs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100183>

### **02. Substantive change or strategic response? Digital industrial convergence policy and urban green innovation**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of digital industry convergence (DIC) policy on urban green innovation in China, using panel data from 283 cities. Results show DIC promotes high-quality GI, supports it through talent aggregation, and encourages substantial green innovation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100184>

### **03. Role of renewable energy and foreign direct investment toward economic growth in Egypt**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of renewable energy and foreign direct investment (FDI) on Egypt's economy. Using data from 1990-2021, the research found that a 1% increase in renewable energy usage and FDI would boost GDP by 1.02% and 1.87% over the long term, and 0.54% and 1.11% in the short run. The findings suggest promoting sustainable energy innovation, enhancing FDI, and promoting economic growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100185>

#### **04. Sustainable supply chain system for defective products with uncertain resources and environmental impacts**

**Abstract:** This article explores an inventory model for sustainable supply chain policies in uncertain carbon emissions scenarios. It proposes a solution approach and numerical analysis, highlighting the potential for effective control of carbon emissions through green technologies, cost reduction, and assessing human errors during inspection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100193>

#### **05. Research on the impact of ESG scores on corporate substantive and strategic green innovation**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of ESG scores on green innovation in Chinese listed companies from 2007 to 2022. Results show that ESG scores positively influence green innovation through R&D expenditure, R&D human capital, and information transparency. The study suggests that E-scores significantly influence green innovation, with a lag of 1-3%.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100194>

#### **06. Exploring long-run CO2 emission patterns and the environmental kuznets curve with machine learning methods**

**Abstract:** The study uses machine learning to forecast long-term CO2 emissions trends, reexamining the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis. Results show high-income economies tend to approach zero emissions growth, while low-income countries may maintain high emissions. However, significant discrepancies among algorithms cause uncertainty.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100195>

#### **07. How does social responsibility practice promote corporate green innovation? Based on the Mediating Effects Model of Double Chains**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of Chinese manufacturing sector's corporate social responsibility (CSR) on green innovation, analyzing data from 1743 listed companies. It found that internal CSR activities significantly promote green innovation, while external CSR activities inhibit it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100197>

#### **08. An investigation of determinants of green consumption behavior: An extended theory of planned behavior**

**Abstract:** This research explores green consumption behavior, incorporating information intervention and social trust factors. Findings show attitude, perceived behavioral control, intention, location information, and social trust influence green consumption. Policy recommendations and marketing strategies provided.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100198>

#### **09. Integrating economics, environment, social, and governance (EESG): A more comprehensive sustainable framework**

**Abstract:** This paper proposes an EESG evaluation system to balance economic development and ESG levels in 121 countries from 2000-2022. European countries lead, while African countries lagged. The study supports achieving economic development and sustainable development goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100199>

#### **10. Green finance and energy efficiency improvement: The role of green innovation and industrial upgrading**

**Abstract:** Green finance significantly enhances energy efficiency in 30 Chinese provinces from 2010 to 2020, with regional disparities. Green innovation supports efficiency, with central and western regions showing more effectiveness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100200>

#### **11. The end of capitalism as a concept: Towards a new political economy for understanding monetary societies in the biosphere**

**Abstract:** Capital in political economy, derived from Adam Smith's overinclusive concept, can be redefined as 'monetary society in the biosphere', integrating economic and societal production in the biosphere, and addressing ecological crises.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100201>

#### **12. Saudi Arabia's path to carbon neutrality: Analysis of the role of Hajj pilgrimage, energy consumption, and economic growth**

**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of Hajj pilgrims, energy consumption, and economic growth on Saudi Arabia's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, suggesting that a 1% increase in tourism could reduce emissions by 0.04% in the near term.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100203>

#### **13. China's green digital era: How does digital economy enable green economic growth?**

**Abstract:** The research uses the GML index to measure green economic growth in 30 Chinese provinces from 2007 to 2019, revealing a significant upward trend, positive correlation between the digital economy and GEG, and moderating effects of FDI and R&D intensity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100204>

#### **14. Impact and mechanism of digital transformation on performance in manufacturing firms**

**Abstract:** This study uses text mining to analyze Chinese manufacturing companies' digital transformation, revealing it enhances sales, reduces production costs, and promotes innovation, with greater economic benefits for non-state-owned and larger firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100205>

#### **15. Financial factors influencing investment willingness in environment-friendly business: Empirical study on an emerging economy**

**Abstract:** This study examines financial factors influencing the business sector's shift towards environmentally friendly practices, focusing on 150 corporate executives. Findings help identify key elements, improve frameworks, and enable policymakers to customize incentives and regulatory frameworks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2025.100206>

### **International Economics (Vol.181)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-economics/vol/181/suppl/C>

### **01. The impact of the belt and road initiative on international consumption risk sharing: A difference-in-differences analysis**

**Abstract:** The study examines the Belt and Road Initiative's impact on consumption risk sharing among 64 countries, revealing a significant reduction, particularly in countries along the Land Silk Road, due to increased tariffs.

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

### **02. Macroeconomic responses to financial stress shocks: Evidence from the US and the Eurozone**

**Abstract:** The paper examines the macroeconomic impact of financial stress shocks on the US and Eurozone, focusing on unemployment and monetary policy responses. Results show negative effects on economic activity and employment, with US labor market recovery faster.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2024.100573>

### **03. Macroeconomic effects of climate change: Evidence from Canadian provinces**

**Abstract:** The study examines the long-term macroeconomic effects of climate change across ten Canadian provinces from 1961 to 2017, revealing long-lasting adverse impacts on real output, asymmetrical growth effects, and a lack of economic benefits from warmer climates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2024.100572>

### **04. The effects of physical and transition climate risk on stock markets: Some multi-Country evidence**

**Abstract:** The study uses the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) to analyze the impact of transition and physical climate risk on stock markets in 48 countries from 2007-2023, finding positive transition risk and negative physical risk.

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

### **05. Tail risk contagion and connectedness between crude oil, natural gas, heating oil, precious metals, and international stock markets**

**Abstract:** The study uses QVAR connectedness and frequency causality methods to analyze tail risk contagion and causality linkages in equity, precious metals, and energy commodity markets, revealing lower unexpected losses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2024.100570>

### **06. What role for aid for trade in (deep) PTA relations? Empirical evidence from gravity model estimations**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of bilateral aid for trade on promoting exports within deep North-South PTA relations. It suggests that compliance with non-tariff provisions in deep PTAs may lead to a trade-off between PTA depth and AfT effectiveness.

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

### **07. Central bank digital currency and cryptocurrency in emerging markets**

**Abstract:** The paper introduces a NK-DSGE model to analyze the impact of CBDCs and cryptocurrency on emerging markets. It highlights the significant role of cryptocurrency in banking and foreign debt dynamics, and the potential for welfare gains varying with their designs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2024.100577>

### **08. Fuel price surges and rising inflation expectations in the Euro Area**

**Abstract:** The study examines the relationship between fuel price fluctuations and inflation expectations in the Euro Area from 2005 to 2022, focusing on the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

It finds that fuel price fluctuations significantly impact inflation expectations, but their impact diminishes after March 2022. The findings also highlight the economic implications of fuel price changes.

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

### **09. Trade-in-task and regional income inequalities**

**Abstract:** This paper introduces a conceptual perspective in the Grossman and Rossi-Hansberg model (2008), highlighting the heterogeneous income distribution of trade-in-task effects among regions. The model is empirically verified for both offshoring and receiving European economies. Results show that increasing trade-in-task triggers regional income inequalities in offshoring countries, while boosting intra-country income convergence in receiving countries.

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

### **10. An investigation of monetary autonomy under corner solution and middle ground: A panel data analysis**

**Abstract:** This study examines monetary autonomy in 36 countries from 1991 to 2023 using panel data models. Finding no evidence of monetary autonomy under fixed exchange rates with free capital mobility, it suggests foreign exchange reserves can mitigate the trilemma hypothesis.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100579>

### **11. Measuring the contemporaneous and lead connectedness level between investor sentiment and exchange rate dynamics in Vietnam: Novel findings from TVP-VAR-SV technique**

**Abstract:** The study examines investor sentiment's impact on Vietnam's macroeconomy using structural vector autoregression. Results show USD/VND and GBP/VND exchange rates respond negatively to positive sentiment shocks, while EUR/VND and JPY/VND show positive responses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inteco.2025.100578>

## **International Journal of Production Economics (Vol.281)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-production-economics/vol/281/suppl/C>

### **01. A comparative analysis of carbon tax strategies basing on outsourcing remanufacturing: Differential VS progressive**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of carbon tax policies on outsourced remanufacturing, using four game-theoretic models and two coordination mechanisms. Results show that differential carbon tax policies stimulate outsourcing, while progressive policies boost profits. The study emphasizes the importance of considering consumer preferences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109501>

### **02. Supply chain strategic behavior and coordination with a risk-averse manufacturer under random yield and demand**

**Abstract:** This paper presents a comprehensive supply chain model involving a risk-averse manufacturer and a risk-neutral distributor. It analyzes strategic dynamics in a dual random supply chain, revealing that distributor purchasing decisions are influenced by revenue and risk, and credit guarantees enhance efficiency.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109492>

### **03. Examining the effects of blockchain technology on sales models: A study from the dual perspectives of economy and environment**

**Abstract:** This paper explores the relationship between low-carbon manufacturers (LCM) and E-platforms with blockchain technology, finding a beneficial range and increased win-win interval when BT is employed, despite potential environmental pressures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109502>

### **04. Strategic navigation of supply chain ambidexterity for resilience and agility in the digital era: A review**

**Abstract:** This study examines Supply Chain Ambidexterity (SCA) trends and the relationship between Digital Transformation, Dynamic capabilities, and SCA. It identifies research gaps and proposes ten propositions, highlighting the influence of Digital Transformation on SCA's resilience and agility. The findings guide future academic endeavors in the dynamic arena.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109514>

### **05. Cost-effective industrial internet of things network planning for sustainable manufacturing systems**

**Abstract:** This study proposes a cost-effective planning method for industrial IoT networks in sustainable manufacturing, considering quality-of-service requirements and manufacturing system characteristics. The approach reduces IoT implementation costs by 38.9% while maintaining satisfactory carbon emission reduction effects, demonstrating the potential of IoT in energy and carbon management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109517>

### **06. Enhancing a triple capital-constrained supply chain performance: Alliance financing, profit distribution, and information structure**

**Abstract:** The study examines supply chain finance (SCF) alliances in a triple capital-constrained supply chain, revealing that full alliance financing generates additional profit through reduced marginalization. The Shapley value distribution approach is preferred for profit distribution. The findings guide alliance formation for operational optimization and profit enhancement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109515>

### **07. From platformization to ecosystem: How do third-party supply chain finance platforms develop an ecosystem? An inter-organizational network perspective**

**Abstract:** This study explores how third-party supply chain finance platforms leverage their capabilities to form networks, revealing four critical capabilities: information processing, financial network structuring, stakeholder relationship management, and process management. The findings have significant theoretical and practical relevance to SCF theory development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109521>

### **08. Analyzing the impact of government R&D subsidy and digital transformation on supply chain risk dynamics management and firm performance in the China's chip industry**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of digital transformation, government R&D subsidies, and supply chain risk dynamics management in the Chinese chips industry from 2013-2022. It suggests strategic use of both for product/process innovation, enhancing Supply Chain Risk Dynamics Management. The findings suggest policy refinement for better risk management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109524>

### **09. Enhancing multi-criteria inventory classification: Resolving boundary issues with VIKOR-Fuzzy Sorting**

**Abstract:** The study introduces fuzzy set theory to improve classification flexibility in the VIKORSort method, enhancing decision-making effectiveness. The fuzzy method redefines classification boundaries, allowing smoother transitions and more nuanced representation of alternatives. This approach outperforms conventional methods in cost efficiency and flexibility.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109526>

### **10. Functional resonance analysis via a genetic algorithm to ensure cost-effective maintenance planning**

**Abstract:** This research proposes a methodology to optimize maintenance operations in safety-critical production systems using the Functional Resonance Analysis Method (FRAM) and a genetic algorithm (GA). The method saves nearly 6% in resource allocation, ensuring cost-effective maintenance planning in complex systems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109516>

### **11. Supply chain channel configuration with power imbalance and spillovers under platform retailing**

**Abstract:** The study explores how channel selection power and brand spillovers influence firm channel configuration strategies in a platform retail market. It reveals that equilibrium channel structures depend on factors like complementarity, commission rate, and brand spillover effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109522>

### **12. Matching supply and demand in a repositioning problem: A case study in the horticultural industry**

**Abstract:** The study explores demand/supply management in Reusable Transport Items (RTIs) pools, specifically in the horticultural industry. It proposes a new approach using user-depot assignments to reduce transshipments and improve efficiency. The study uses a mixed-integer programming model and a fractional relax-and-fix heuristic to solve problems involving up to 50 depots.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109518>

### **13. Contracting for system availability with zero ownership cost via redundancy, maintenance and repairable inventory**

**Abstract:** This paper proposes a principal-agent model for performance-based contracts, combining reliability-redundancy and maintenance service logistics. The model offers zero ownership cost and guarantees a supplier's profit margin. Results show supplier actions are observable to customers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109531>

### **14. Examining corporate social irresponsibility in manufacturing: An eye-tracking study of social media news**

**Abstract:** The study explores consumer responses to environmental corporate social irresponsibility news on social media, using eye-tracking methodology. Results show that conformity behaviour, particularly critical comments, drives negative responses. Collective opinions moderate this relationship, providing insights for companies to mitigate CSI news and manage risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109539>

### **15. Extreme weather and production economics: Insights, challenges, and future directions**

**Abstract:** This editorial discusses the impact of extreme weather on production and operations, highlighting existing studies, special issue publications, and future research directions, including stochastic models and disruptive technology innovations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109504>

### **16. Analyzing the dynamic capabilities of emerging technologies for industrial emergency situations**

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes dynamic capabilities for technological implementation in industrial emergency management, using a technology-based model from Industry 4.0. It explores twelve technologies and identifies four essential capabilities for facilitating Industry 4.0 technologies in emergency management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109495>

### **17. Exploring resilience in the downstream supply chain of the semiconductor industry: The mediating roles of risk mitigation, process simplification, and flexibility**

**Abstract:** The study explores supply chain resilience (SCR) indicators in the semiconductor industry, focusing on risk mitigation, process simplification, and flexibility. It finds that efficient information systems, risk management culture, and flexibility significantly improve SCR. The findings underscore the need for strategic investments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109530>

### **18. Examining the impact of trade tariffs on semiconductor firms' environmental performance**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that US-China geopolitical tensions significantly impact semiconductor firms' environmental performance, leading to operational uncertainty and supply chain disruptions, emphasizing the need for stable international relations for sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109528>

### **19. Optimizing Q-commerce delivery: Unravelling the interplay of fee, penalty, and rider-platform collaborative efforts**

**Abstract:** Q-commerce businesses growing faster than those in hours or longer depend on the performance of their delivery riders, who often face challenges like job security and long working hours. An analytical model suggests prior commitments and sharing of rider's effort-cost mechanism lead to better payoffs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2024.109503>

### **20. Leveraging artificial intelligence to facilitate green servitization: Resource orchestration and Re-institutionalization perspectives**

**Abstract:** This study explores the interaction between AI capabilities and green servitization (GS) in supply chain management. It reveals that ADSS capabilities enhance supply-chain alertness, influence resource orchestration, re-institutionalization, and circular economy practices, and significantly impact GS, highlighting the critical role of ADSS in GS adoption.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109519>

## **Energy Economics (Vol.142)**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/energy-economics/vol/142/suppl/C>

### **01. Alleviating the rural household energy poverty in China: The role of digital economy**

**Abstract:** The digital economy effectively mitigates rural household energy poverty (RHEP) using data from the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study. Green technologies and government organizational capacity enhance DE's role, but its impact varies by location, environmental regulations, and development levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108160>

### **02. Multiscale systemic risk spillovers in Chinese energy market: Evidence from a tail-event driven network analysis**

**Abstract:** The paper explores systemic risk spillovers in the Chinese energy market using MODWT and TENET models. It reveals intersectoral connectedness during market crises, with coal and oil subsectors being most exposed. The study could benefit governments, regulators, energy companies, and investors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108151>

### **03. How does green finance improve the total factor energy efficiency? Capturing the mediating role of green management innovation and embodied technological progress**

**Abstract:** This study reveals that green finance significantly improves enterprises' total factor energy efficiency (TFEE) in China, with capital-embodied technological progress playing the most significant mediating effect. This research is crucial for developing countries to promote high-quality economic development and reduce environmental pollution.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108157>

### **04. The impact of supply chain and digitization on the development of environmental technologies: Unveiling the role of inflation and consumption in G7 nations**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of supply chain disruptions, digitalization, and economic growth on the development of environmental technologies in G7 nations, suggesting that enhancing these factors while managing consumption and inflation can promote sustainable development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108165>

### **05. New challenges for green finance and sustainable industrialization in developing countries: A panel data analysis**

**Abstract:** The study examines the impact of green finance on sustainable industrialization in 56 developing countries from 2000-2021. Results show that green finance significantly improves sustainable industrialization, particularly in Asia and South America. The findings suggest that these countries should prioritize using environmentally friendly finance to combat unemployment, poverty, inequality, and social injustice.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108120>

### **06. Do supply chain and digitalization Foster China's advancement in green development? An evidence from wavelet quantile regression and wavelet quantile correlation analysis**

**Abstract:** This study investigates the impact of supply chain disruptions, digitalization, remittances, R&D, and GDP on environmental technology in China, highlighting the need for policymakers to prioritize green technologies and strengthen global environmental leadership.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108099>

### **07. Energy consumption transition and green total factor productivity in Chinese prefecture-level cities**

**Abstract:** The study explores the spatial effect of energy consumption transition (ECT) on green total factor productivity (GTFP) in 279 Chinese prefecture-level cities. Results show a nonlinear relationship between ECT and GTFP, with formal and informal environmental regulation playing nonlinear roles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108156>

### **08. How do renewable energy policies affect energy green development? Evidence from Chinese listed energy firms**

**Abstract:** The Chinese government emphasizes renewable energy policies (REP) for green development. A study using panel data from 821 firms found REP significantly increases GTI by 23.9%, with financing constraints, corporate green governance, and information asymmetry mediating the effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108154>

### **09. Supply chain digitalization, green technology innovation and corporate energy efficiency**

**Abstract:** The study reveals that supply chain digitization significantly promotes corporate energy efficiency, facilitating the quantity, quality, and innovation persistence of green technology innovations. This effect is stronger for firms with lower institutional attention, larger scale, growth, and maturity.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108153>

### **10. How do economies decarbonize growth under finance-energy inequality? Global evidence**

**Abstract:** The study explores the complex relationship between economic growth and carbon emissions across 180 economies, finding that decarbonization is crucial for global inclusive growth, with renewable energy consumption and finance playing key roles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108172>

### **11. Digitizing energy supply chains for enhanced resilience: Exploring the nexus between supply chain digitization, carbon neutrality, and natural resource extractions**

**Abstract:** This research examines the impact of supply chain digitization on energy resilience in South Asia. It finds that a 1% increase in GDP leads to a 0.06 % increase in NRE and a 1.01 % increase in GDP for every 1% reduction in carbon emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108177>

### **12. Ensuring the security of the clean energy transition: Examining the impact of geopolitical risk on the price of critical minerals**

**Abstract:** The study uses TVP-LP regression models to analyze the impact of geopolitical risk on the prices of six critical minerals. It suggests that non-technical risks associated with procuring each mineral are more significant than geopolitical acts. The results show that geopolitical threats have a larger impact than geopolitical acts and respond more quickly.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108195>

### **13. Integrating renewable energy resources in electricity distribution systems—A firm-level efficiency analysis for Sweden controlling for weather conditions**

**Abstract:** The study explores the impact of Sweden's transition to low-carbon energy on Electricity Distribution System Operators (DSOs), finding that increased small-scale feeders and decentralized production improve cost efficiencies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108148>

#### **14. Enterprise performance empowered by heterogeneous environmental laws: A digital economy**

**Abstract:** This article explores the impact of environmental regulations on corporate performance in China's digital economy. It examines the role of incentives, public participation, and command regulation in shaping environmental regulation, providing insights for government law formulation and corporate responses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108187>

#### **15. Contract selection decision of hybrid energy power supply chain under cap-and-trade: From the perspective of supply disruption risk**

**Abstract:** The intermittency of new energy power generation increases supply disruption risk in the power supply chain. A two-stage decentralized PSC is constructed, considering SDR. A Stackelberg game model is used to explore contract selection decisions based on SDR and CAT regulations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108194>

#### **16. Cost-effective intelligent building: Energy management system using machine learning and multi-criteria decision support**

**Abstract:** This study uses multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) methodologies to optimize building energy systems in real-time. It uses techniques like feature extraction, classification, trust authentication, encryption, and decryption. The framework ensures robust data security and provides insights for energy efficiency improvements.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108184>

#### **17. Substitution effects of high-speed railway on carbon mitigation: From theory to empirics**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of high-speed railways, specifically the Kyushu Shinkansen, on passenger vehicle sustainability. Results show a decrease in emissions per capita in serviced areas, but less in freight transport.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108179>

#### **18. The effectiveness of future financial benefits on PV adoption — Evidence from Belgium**

**Abstract:** The study compares three incentive schemes for photovoltaic (PV) adoption in Belgium's Flanders and Wallonia regions. Results show that adoption is highly sensitive to future financial benefits, with capacity-based schemes being more effective than net metering.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108141>

#### **19. Do energy transition investment flows aid climate commitments?**

**Abstract:** The study reveals a positive correlation between energy transition investment (ETI) flows and green bond issuance, highlighting the importance of impact investments in advancing the green finance market and supporting climate-resilience initiatives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108163>

#### **20. A simulation model for imbalance costs of renewable energy aggregators: The case of Greek balancing market**

**Abstract:** The Greek Balancing Market, a rapidly growing renewable energy market, is undergoing significant changes due to the increasing penetration of renewable energy

sources. A simulation model reveals that aggregators face significant balancing costs, jeopardizing their long-term viability and the market's operation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108155>

## **21. Cost sharing mechanisms for carbon pricing: What drives support in the housing sector?**

**Abstract:** Carbon pricing in residential buildings faces challenges due to financial burden distribution between landlords and tenants. Survey data shows perceived cost, effectiveness, and fairness influence public preferences, with tenancy and perceived fairness being the most preferred cost allocation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108134>

## **22. Supply chain digitalization and energy efficiency (gas and oil): How do they contribute to achieving carbon neutrality targets?**

**Abstract:** This study explores the impact of supply chain digitalization, green technologies, and energy efficiency on US greenhouse gas emissions. Findings suggest that digitalization intensifies emissions, while energy efficiency reduces them. Policymakers should prioritize green technologies and energy efficiency improvements.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108140>

## **23. Effects of the climate-related sentiment on agricultural spot prices: Insights from Wavelet Rényi Entropy analysis**

**Abstract:** This study examines the impact of climate change and equity market performance on agricultural commodity spot prices. Results show that public sentiment and market performance predict extreme events in long-term agricultural spot prices, though predictability decreases for short-term fluctuations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108146>

## **24. Social norms and individual climate protection activities: A survey experiment for Germany**

**Abstract:** This paper examines the causal effect of information interventions on climate protection activities in Germany, focusing on descriptive and injunctive social norms. Results show weak evidence that combined interventions increase donations for climate protection.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2024.108103>

## **25. Economical driving and taxation of road use**

**Abstract:** The study calculates the second-best optimal taxes on fuel and vehicle miles travelled, revealing that the current US tax wedge is significantly lower than the second-best optimal tax wedge, and that the tax on vehicle miles travelled is reduced to prevent excessive taxation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2025.108193>