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European Economic Review (Vol. 174)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-economic-review/vol/174/suppl/C>

01. Do equal employment opportunity statements encourage racial minorities? evidence from a large natural field experiment

Abstract: A natural field experiment conducted across 10 U.S. cities found that equal employment opportunity (EEO) regulations do not encourage racial minorities' willingness to apply for jobs. The study found that the presence of EEO statements in job advertisements does not enhance the pool of minority applicants, and discouragement effects are observed in some cities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104987>

02. Market competition and the adoption of clean technology: Evidence from the taxi industry

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of competition shock on the adoption of cleaner technologies among taxi drivers in Spain. Results show increased competition led to a 30% surge in electric vehicles adoption, reducing CO2 emissions and promoting environmental sustainability while mitigating market power.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104967>

03. Fiscal tightening and skills mismatch

Abstract: The paper links fiscal tightening to the vertical skills mismatch rate, highlighting that it can increase over-qualified workers. It uses a DSGE model to calibrate for Greece, showing that fiscal tightening shocks increase skills mismatch. The model is used for welfare and policy analyses.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104984>

04. Monetary policy interactions: The policy rate, asset purchases, and optimal policy with an interest rate peg

Abstract: The study examines monetary policy in a New Keynesian model with variable credit spread and central bank asset purchases. It reveals a cost-push channel and credit wedge due to a liquidity premium to long-term debt. The study also quantifies welfare costs to various monetary policy strategies relative to the optimal dual-instrument policy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104985>

05. More effort with less pay: On information avoidance, optimistic beliefs, and performance

Abstract: Recent behavioral studies confirm the existence of preferences for and against instrumental information, with information avoiders outperforming information receivers in real-effort tasks, and aligning with optimistic belief design behavioral theories.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104965>

06. Unit cost expectations: Firms' perspectives on inflation

Abstract: The study proposes a survey-based measure of nominal marginal cost expectations held by business decision makers to track inflationary pressures and augment existing data. It focuses on idiosyncratic costs that firms are aware of and plan for. Key findings include that firms' unit cost realizations closely comove with U.S. inflation statistics, outperform households' inflation expectations, and unit costs significantly influence their price setting behavior.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104955>

07. Global value chains and the Phillips curve: A challenge for monetary policy

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of participation and position in Global Value Chains on the Phillips Curve and monetary policy's inflation control. It finds that higher participation leads to a flatter PC, indicating globalisation can reduce price sensitivity to unemployment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104966>

08. Greenflation: Empirical evidence using macro, regional and sectoral data

Abstract: The study examines the impact of climate change policies on inflation in 177 economies, 78 subnational territories, and 17 sectors from 1989-2022. Results show that carbon taxes lead to inflationary pressures, with a one standard deviation carbon tax shock causing a 0.7% price increase one year after implementation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104983>

09. On explaining why the (human) world is rich

Abstract: The wealth of the modern world is a historical marvel, traditionally explained by economic historians. However, co-authors of Explaining Technology aim to explain the exponential shape of our enrichment using a model of combinatorial evolution of technology. They propose broadening inquiries to include questions about its form and purpose.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104969>

10. Institutional diversity and innovative recombination

Abstract: Koppl et al. (2023) argue that recombination is the key driver of technological evolution. This paper argues that institutions play a crucial role in affecting aggregate levels and rates of recombination and innovation, shaping patterns. The paper integrates combinatorial evolution with commons theory and institutional economics, highlighting the importance of diverse institutions in facilitating and steering combinatorial innovation. The theory is illustrated using cases related to intellectual property, competition policy, and unmanned aerial vehicle development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2025.104998>

European Journal of Political Economy (Vol. 87)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/european-journal-of-political-economy/vol/87/suppl/C>

01. Does inter-municipal cooperation reduce the intensity of tax competition? Evidence on inter-local industrial parks in Germany

Abstract: The study examines the role of inter-municipal cooperation in coordinating tax policies and reducing tax competition, focusing on inter-local industrial parks in West-German states. Results show that tax coordination occurs in some cases but not in others, suggesting specific political constellations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102649>

02. Reform windfall as redistribution: A survey experiment on redistributive preferences in contemporary China

Abstract: A study in China found that people support redistribution of wealth gained through reform windfalls, despite a rise in living standards over four decades. The study found that exposure to wealth acquired through reform-era pathways led to a decrease in support for redistribution. The study also found limited evidence of heterogeneity, with individuals reporting higher economic pressure showing a greater reduction in redistributive support.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102651>

03. Education and tolerance towards Homosexuality—Evidence from China

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of education on attitudes towards homosexuality in developing countries, focusing on China's compulsory schooling laws in the 1980s. It suggests that improvements in education can increase tolerance towards homosexuality, particularly among those with high school completion resistance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102662>

04. Politics in the facebook era. Evidence from the 2016 US presidential elections

Abstract: Social media allows political campaigns to reach specific voters with precision, but its effect on voting behavior is uncertain. Survey data from the 2016 US presidential campaign reveals that exposure to Facebook micro-targeted ads reduced the likelihood of persuading Democrats to vote for the Democrat candidate, while increasing the likelihood of persuading Republicans and swing state residents.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102641>

05. Fiscal policy preferences: Evidence from conjoint experiments in Poland

Abstract: The study explores public preferences for fiscal policy in Poland using two ACBC experiments. The first test measures taxpayers' willingness to pay higher taxes for public services. The second experiment tests citizens' preference for alternative tax solutions. The results show support for increased government spending in key policy areas and a willingness to finance these expansions through higher taxes. The study suggests that public preferences can align in favor of higher taxes when benefits are clearly communicated and fairness concerns are addressed.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102664>

06. How do local governments and housing markets respond to demographic information shocks? Evidence from Japan's Extinction Risk List

Abstract: The study uses a unique event, the publication of a list of Japanese municipalities at risk of extinction by 2040, to estimate the impacts of declining populations on municipalities and housing markets. Results show increased regional development spending, decreased housing sales prices, and a consistent effect on local government policy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102663>

07. Random walks into democracy and back: The case against causal explanations of democratization

Abstract: The study identifies singular democratization events and their politico-institutional foundations, based on loyalty coordination between government officials and power-sharing rules. It suggests that sustainable democracy's evolution and demise may be a random walk, a sequence of uncorrelated historical events, rather than a causal driver, due to the complexity of historical processes leading to it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102667>

08. Do large, sustained economic freedom reforms hurt or improve women's economic rights?

Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between economic freedom and women's economic rights, focusing on the impact of sound money and freedom of international trade. Findings suggest that economic freedom has an improving effect, with a positive aggregate effect that remains robust across various control variables and treatment operationalizations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102671>

09. Social welfare and the group size paradox

Abstract: Tullock (1967) suggests that welfare costs of tariffs and monopolies include both resources spent obtaining and resisting transfers, including lobbying for favorable policies. Olson (1965) suggests lobbying can lead to a free-rider problem, where an interest group's ability to overcome this problem can worsen social welfare. Conversely, an increase in policy bias towards the group seeking the transfer can raise social welfare by reducing expenditures.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102673>

10. Political parties' ideological bias and convergence in economic outcomes

Abstract: The study examines the impact of voters' preferences and politicians' ideological biases on key economic outcomes in 71 democracies from 1995 to 2019. Results show that both left and right-wing governments deliver convergent growth, inflation, and inequality outcomes, while hybrid regimes reduce inequality and economic freedom under leftist governments and enhance it under rightist governments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102669>

11. Weapons and influence: Unpacking the impact of Chinese arms exports on the UNGA voting alignment

Abstract: This study examines the causal influence of Chinese arms exports on recipients' voting alignments with China in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The results show that Chinese arms exports significantly increase the share of votes in favor of China. The findings suggest that recipients may be incentivized to align with China due to strategic necessity and long-term dependence on Chinese arms supplies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102666>

12. Social mobility and political stability

Abstract: This paper explores revolutions in an elite-dominated economy, highlighting the impact of nepotism on the elite class and citizens' relative advantage. It suggests that social mobility constrains nepotism, influencing revolution occurrence. The paper also proposes an optimal scheme to increase social mobility and prevent revolutions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102665>

13. Heterogeneity of institutions and model uncertainty in the income inequality nexus

Abstract: This study examines income inequality drivers, focusing on political institutions. It uses a multidimensional approach, defining institutions in governance, freedom, fragmentation, and scale. The study uses a model averaging methodology to address model uncertainty and specification. The results show that income inequality drivers vary across economic development patterns, and no "one size fits all" policy prescription links political institutions and income inequality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102670>

14. Rule of law and economic performance: A meta-regression analysis

Abstract: The study uses meta-regression analysis to examine the impact of the rule of law on economic performance, revealing publication selection biases but confirming a moderate positive effect. The main sources of heterogeneity are spatial, development level, measurement practices, and methodological specifications.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102677>

15. Presidential versus parliamentary: Political system and stock market volatility

Abstract: The study analyzes stock market volatility in 60 countries using panel data. Results show presidential systems have lower volatility compared to parliamentary systems, attributed to political stability and less coalition dependence. This lower volatility doesn't negatively impact stock market performance, with some evidence suggesting it even enhances it.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102674>

16. Starting young: How age limits shape political participation

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of election experiences on future political participation in Sweden. It compares the behavior of individuals who can vote and run for office for the second time to those who participate for the first time. Results show that more demanding political engagement increases with second participation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102672>

17. How central bank independence shapes monetary policy communication: A Large Language Model application

Abstract: This paper explores the role of central bank independence (CBI) in shaping monetary policy communication. It suggests that increased independence alters pressures faced by central banks, forcing them to address these to maintain their reputation. The study uses Google's Gemini to validate textual indices of policy pressures in speeches from 100 central banks from 1997 to 2023.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2025.102668>

International Journal of Health Economics and Management (Vol. 25.1)

<https://link.springer.com/journal/10754/volumes-and-issues/25-1>

01. The pharmaceutical distributors' efficiency in Italy: an assessment of the impact of the 2010 reimbursable drug pricing reform

Abstract: The 2010 reform of wholesalers' and pharmacies' margins on reimbursable drugs halved distributors' margins, affecting pharmaceutical wholesalers' financial viability and efficiency, was analyzed using a large dataset from 2009 to 2019. The study found that larger firms lag behind smaller ones in efficiency and that efficient wholesalers struggle to generate normal profit from drug distribution. A new regulatory approach is needed to improve efficiency and welfare.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09387-y>

02. Equity and efficiency effects of flat premiums

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of flat premiums on equity and efficiency in a regulated market, highlighting increased cross-subsidization among participants. It suggests that while flat premiums simplify the regulatory framework, they introduce trade-offs that policymakers must consider.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09388-x>

03. The effect of the exit of an insurer, due to government liquidation, on access to health care: evidence from Colombia

Abstract: The study examines the impact of the liquidation of a Colombian health insurer, CAPRECOM, on future access to user care. Results show a negative effect, with increased complaints rates per 1,000 members. However, this effect doesn't persist over time and doesn't affect judicial claims. The study emphasizes the need for public policies for EPSs liquidation, highlighting the importance of strategic planning and guidelines during the transition period.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09381-4>

04. Do depressive symptoms influence nonattendance at work? A semiparametric approach

Abstract: Depression affects daily activities, including work, and poor health leads to increased absenteeism. A structural model of labor absenteeism considers the impact of depressive symptoms. Results show that depressed workers lose around 12 more days per year than non-depressed ones. Obesity and age are associated with higher absenteeism levels, while non-college education, maleness, and self-employment are associated with lower levels.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-025-09389-4>

05. Informal and formal long-term care utilization and unmet needs in Europe: examining socioeconomic disparities and the role of social policies for older adults

Abstract: The increasing number of older adults with limitations in their daily activities has significant implications for long-term care (LTC) systems in Europe. This study examines the uptake of home-based LTC in 18 European countries using data from the 2019 Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Results show that wealthier and more educated individuals are less likely to use home-based personal care. LTC policies are insufficient to reduce unmet needs, while generous pensions are associated with lower unmet needs.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09378-z>

06. Feeling discriminated means poor self-perceived health: a gender analysis using SHARE

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of discrimination on self-assessed health among older workers aged 50-65. Data was collected from the SHARE survey and the SHARELIFE questionnaire. Results showed a significant association between discrimination and poor health status, particularly in men. The study emphasizes the need to address discrimination as a determinant of health, negatively affecting both sexes, men and women. The findings underscore the importance of addressing discrimination in the workplace.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09383-2>

07. Vaccination strategies for different contact patterns: weighing epidemiological against economic outcomes

Abstract: This paper examines the trade-offs between different vaccination strategies, using a setting with three age groups and considering transmission rates. It finds that first vaccinating the elderly minimizes fatalities, except when vaccination is slow and transmission rates are low. The study suggests that a trade-off may arise between reducing fatalities, lowering the number of infected, and maximizing economic gains from vaccinations.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10754-024-09384-1>

International Journal of Production Economics (Vol. 283)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-journal-of-production-economics/vol/283/suppl/C>

01. Smart production and photocatalytic ultraviolet (PUV) wastewater treatment effect on a textile supply chain management

Abstract: Wastewater from garment production is a major source of water pollution in textile supply chain management. Traditional wastewater treatments are ineffective for removing organic particles and heavy metals. Photocatalytic ultraviolet (PUV) treatment is an eco-friendly solution that can remove organic particles. Smart production systems control garment production based on necessity, allowing for wastewater treatment. This treatment positively impacts market demand for garments. The study found that smart production reduces supply chain costs by 18.55%, followed by PUV treatment by 16.01%. Categorized labor is cost-effective, especially for skilled labor.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109557>

02. Impact of distribution channel dynamics on automotive assortment planning

Abstract: This study investigates the impact of franchise dealer network dynamics on automotive OEMs' product-level configuration assortment planning. It uses simulated data and develops an analytical model to characterize optimal joint product configuration assortment and inventory levels at dealers. Key factors influencing the dealer network include dealer density, network heterogeneity, and customer choice complexity, providing valuable insights into the optimal joint product configuration assortment and inventory levels.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109553>

03. Competition or co-opetition: Optimal fresh produce delivery mode strategy for livestreaming platform

Abstract: The growing popularity of selling fresh produce online has led to e-tailers and livestreaming platforms launching their own labels. This study identifies four theoretical

models and managerial insights to help livestreaming platforms make strategic decisions about PDM (platform delivery mode) or TDM (third-party delivery mode). The findings suggest that platforms should choose PDM for large base market potential, and TDM for low potential. The study also considers unit production cost, quantity loss, independent departments, and freshness-keeping effort cost coefficients.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109565>

04. To reveal or conceal: AI identity disclosure strategies for merchants

Abstract: Online merchants face a dilemma in revealing AI-driven services, which may evoke customer resistance. A study using a game-theoretic model reveals that nondisclosure is ineffective in markets with sophisticated consumers who can recognize AI involvement. However, disclosure remains preferred in low-quality AI services. Merchants benefit more from nondisclosure in collaboration settings. AI anthropomorphism can increase acceptance of nondisclosure while making disclosure more appealing. Mandating AI identity transparency may not always maximize social welfare.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109564>

05. Cooperative service strategy for competitive platforms under multi-homing

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of service investment on platforms and service strategy choices in symmetric and asymmetric service costs scenarios. It demonstrates that service investment mitigates price competition, while intensifying it when multi-homing users are allowed. The feasible range of the cooperative service strategy is found to be when the difference in service costs is small, but more intense competition for users reduces the likelihood of platforms adopting this strategy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109575>

06. Credit where it's due: The synergy of trade credit and innovation in R&D-driven firms

Abstract: This study explores the strategic role of trade credit in overcoming information asymmetry in business transactions and fostering growth in R&D-investing companies. It hypothesizes that firms offering more trade credit and investing in R&D can enhance growth prospects. Combining R&D investments with trade credit leads to greater growth, as trade credit facilitates commercialization of R&D outputs while mitigating information asymmetry. The study emphasizes the importance of communication and cooperation between business partners.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109576>

07. Cooperation dilemmas in construction and demolition waste recycling: From understanding to navigating

Abstract: The research aims to address the lack of coordinated cooperation among stakeholders in the recycling supply chain for construction and demolition waste. It models a partnership decision game where companies choose between in-depth cooperation or surface-level cooperation. The findings reveal a transfer effect, leading to a prisoner's dilemma. The study proposes a subsidy scheme and a policy of strategic information revelation to motivate in-depth cooperation, providing theoretical support for government policy development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109580>

08. Board composition and sustainable supply chain management: Environmental committee's role

Abstract: Climate change pressures companies to integrate environmental initiatives into their sustainable supply chain (SSC) are increasing. This study examines board attributes' roles in SSC practices and whether the environmental committee enriches directors' roles. Results show that board independence and gender diversity reinforce SSC practices, but expertise and tenure weaken them. The environmental management team positively moderates these practices. The study also suggests a comprehensive SSC proxy to guide firms in formulating policies and highlights the role of the environmental committee in mobilizing board capital for better SSC management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109579>

09. Strategic service supplier selection in servitized manufacturing: A linguistic preference-based decision support system

Abstract: The study develops a linguistic preference-based decision support system for strategic service supplier selection in servitized manufacturing environments. It integrates service, supplier, and societal dimensions through 21 criteria, addressing uncertainty and complexity. The system's practical validity was demonstrated in a multinational servitized manufacturing company, demonstrating the importance of collaboration capability, communication effectiveness, social responsibility, and domain expertise of KIBS providers. This research contributes to decision sciences and manufacturing servitization literature.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109566>

10. Are we truly ready for what is coming? A reflection on supply chain resilience in face of megatrends

Abstract: Supply chains (SCs) are facing major disruptions due to megatrends like digital transformation, aging population, urbanization, and climate change. This study analyzes SCs' readiness for coping with these disruptions using four potentials of resilient systems and three types of SC structure. The readiness varies across megatrends and SC structures, with anticipating, responding, and learning potentials being less developed than monitoring. Linear SCs are more vulnerable to most megatrends. Further investigation is needed to understand SCs' resilience to these disruptions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109585>

11. Balancing worker and producer benefits in economic production quantity

Abstract: This paper extends the Economic Production Quantity (EPQ) model to account for worker fatigue accumulation and recovery, providing a more accurate description of production dynamics. The model focuses on manufacturing, exploring challenges like inventory buildup and depletion. It finds the optimal lot size by minimizing total costs for producers while ensuring workers protection through fatigue limits. The model converges to classical EPQ and EOQ models, improving worker well-being and cost management, and providing a mutually beneficial framework for both producers and workers.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109582>

12. Cross-channel influence of blockchain technology on green supply chains under asymmetric retail platform competition

Abstract: The growing demand for eco-friendly products has driven manufacturers to enhance product greenness and disclose sustainability efforts. Blockchain technology plays a crucial role in facilitating credible communication and influencing supply chain decisions.

However, there is a gap in understanding its cross-channel influence in situations of information disclosure asymmetry across platforms. The study investigates the interactive dynamics of a green supply chain under asymmetric platform competition, finding that manufacturers' adoption depends on market conditions and aligning with incumbent platform preferences.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109584>

13. Composite contract design for enhancing emergency reserves

Abstract: The government uses option contracts to entrust enterprises with reserving materials in advance during emergencies. These contracts can be revenue-sharing and price-discount mechanisms to increase reserve quantity. Three contracts are studied: option (OP), option and revenue-sharing (RS), and option and price-discount (PD). The optimal reserve quantity under RS or PD contracts exceeds that under the OP contract. The government's utility decreases under RS contracts, while it can increase or decrease under PD contracts. The RS contract has the broadest applicability, followed by OP and PD contracts. The study highlights the importance of these contracts in managing reserve quantities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109581>

14. Joint optimization strategy based on a three-state manufacturing system considering dynamic buffers

Abstract: The paper explores joint optimization for imperfect manufacturing systems with two production states and one failure state. Researchers propose a dynamic buffer replenishment problem that adjusts to actual production conditions and considers defect rate in uncontrolled states. A new joint control model is presented, minimizing expected average cost per unit of time. The model is more cost-effective than a fixed buffer time model and more realistic, potentially leading to higher profits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109587>

15. Cold storage, warm breaks: The effects of rest breaks on order picking performance in cold-storage environments

Abstract: Cold-storage systems are crucial for cold supply chains, but human labor exposure can lead to cold stress and fatigue. A study involving a grocery retailer found a horizontal S-shaped relationship between work time after a rest break and order picking time. The optimal working period following a rest break peaks before performance declines, highlighting the importance of strategic scheduling to maximize order picking efficiency in cold-storage environments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109560>

16. To Cooperate or Not: Evaluating process innovation strategies in battery recycling and product innovation

Abstract: The study explores the optimal PIR strategies of upstream and downstream firms in the recycling of EV batteries. It uses Stackelberg game models, where a battery supplier and EV manufacturer assume leadership roles. The results show that cooperation is not always the preferred strategy, and manufacturers may exert higher PIR efforts. When product innovation and PIR are carried out separately, the two innovations maintain a complementary relationship, allowing manufacturers to offer higher-quality products at lower prices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109559>

17. Unlocking sustainable performance with blockchain technology: Insights from organizational learning theory

Abstract: The study explores the integration of blockchain technology into business processes using organizational learning theory. It finds that effective BT usage depends on external knowledge acquisition and internal knowledge integration. Exploration of BT has a more substantial impact due to its immediate benefits, while exploitation involves optimizing existing processes. The study also highlights the heterogeneity between manufacturing and IT firms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109555>

18. Transformative supply chains: the enabling role of digital technologies

Abstract: A new social-ecological model of the supply chain explores the role of digital technologies in enabling transformative changes. The model conceptualizes transformative supply chains as social-ecological systems capable of adapting to internal and external challenges. The model is investigated through multiple case studies in Made-in Italy sectors, revealing the connection between digital technologies and supply chain transformative capabilities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109562>

19. Crowdsourcing-enabled AI: Unlocking value in digital services

Abstract: The study explores the role of crowdsourcing-enabled AI tools in creating high-value digital services. It reveals that involving both general crowd and specialists enhances customer relationships, improves production and operations, and advances product and service development. However, in environments with rapid technological change, specialists with expert knowledge are essential for value creation. The research emphasizes the importance of selecting suitable crowdsourcing participants and considering contingency factors when studying how digital services generate value.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2025.109586>