



An Autonomous Institution of Government of Kerala

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International Review of Financial Analysis (Vol.101)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/international-review-of-financial-analysis/vol/101/suppl/C>

01. Does information transmission alleviate the salience bias of fund managers?

Abstract: This study shows that fund managers in China exhibit increased pessimism towards firms vulnerable to seismic hazards, leading to a decrease in net buy volume. This biased pessimism is influenced by the salience theory. Corporate site visits and online interaction help curb this pessimism, contributing to the understanding of salience bias and overcoming behavioral bias in finance.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103984>

02. The impact of top-down amplification of economic growth targets on CSR performance-evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the negative relationship between top-down amplification of economic growth targets on corporate social responsibility (CSR) performance. It reveals that this amplification increases operating risk and financial constraints, leading to a decline in CSR performance. The effect is more pronounced among firms with less important, inefficient monitoring, non-state-owned enterprises, and lower facilitation payments.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103995>

03. Exchange traded products: Taxonomy, risk and mitigations

Abstract: This study explores Exchange-Traded Products (ETPs), their emergence as a preferred investment option, their impact since 1990, and the regulatory shifts that have disintermediated markets. It highlights the need for effective regulations to safeguard investors and maintain financial stability amid growth concerns.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103969>

04. Uncertainty, macroeconomic activity and commodity price: A global analysis

Abstract: The study uses a global dataset to create a proxy for global macroeconomic uncertainty, demonstrating its independence from regional or country-specific measures. It provides an alternative to the EPU index for identifying global uncertainty shocks. The proxy links uncertainty to oil price formation and international uncertainty spillover effects, highlighting the global phenomenon of uncertainty and real activities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103962>

05. Text-based analysis of corporate nationalism and dividend policies in China

Abstract: The study uses linguistic data from corporate annual reports to examine how corporate nationalism affects large stock dividends in Chinese companies. It finds that nationalism significantly suppresses dividend activities, with four dimensions: national pride, national revival, corporate role, and anti-foreign. This negative impact is more pronounced in firms with high media attention, low audit quality, weak marketization, strong political connections, and high ownership concentration.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104006>

06. AI culture 'profiling' and anti-money laundering: Efficacy vs ethics

Abstract: A study at a financial institution reveals that incorporating national culture in anti-money laundering predictions is effective. Hofstede individualism scores of a country's resident or wire sender are crucial for detecting money laundering. This highlights the need for strict data protection to protect privacy and promote financial inclusion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103980>

07. Discovering nonlinear interactions between China's financial markets: A data-driven approach

Abstract: The paper examines the interconnections between foreign exchange, stock, and housing markets, focusing on the period after the 2005 exchange rate reform. It uses a modified differential evolution algorithm to estimate nonlinear systems with flexible interactions. The analysis reveals dual equilibrium states, with a stable focus and a saddle-node, and a nonlinear dynamic affecting stock price changes due to the RMB exchange rate.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103975>

08. Exploring the driving effect of the digital economy on rural labor force's occupational transformation: Based on analysis of CFPS panel data

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of the digital economy on rural laborers' occupational mobility, using data from China Family Panel Studies. It finds that while technological effects decrease the digital economy's influence, it motivates workers to make decisions about mobility, overcoming risk aversion. The digital economy also encourages managerial, skilled, and service-oriented professions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104010>

09. Do FinTech platforms amplify the wealth effect?

Abstract: The study examines how FinTech platforms influence investment returns and consumption behaviors using data from Alipay. It found that users with higher platform dependency (PlatDep) are more sensitive to short-term returns. FinTech platforms facilitate return-consumption transformation, reduce risk aversion, and enhance peer influence, increasing consumption sensitivity, especially among young users and cities with limited traditional banking infrastructure.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104007>

10. Unveiling the asymmetric dynamic spillovers in industry bond credit risk: Is the energy industry the prime mover?

Abstract: The study uses a new connectedness approach to analyze the dynamic return connectedness between industry bond credit spreads in China. It found that the average total connectedness index (TCI) remains high, especially during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. The TCI for positive returns is greater than negative returns, indicating stronger inter-industry connections. The spillover of credit risk is attributed to supply chain connections among different industries. The TCI is heavily influenced by global shocks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104014>

11. Impact of government attention guided by environmental policies on green technology innovation

Abstract: The study examines the impact of government environmental protection on green technology innovation in 30 Chinese provinces from 2006-2022. Results show increased focus on conservation leads to better green technology application, with positive correlations in eastern regions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104009>

12. Evaluating the impact of report readability on ESG scores: A generative AI approach

Abstract: The study uses GPT-4 to examine the correlation between sustainability reports' readability and ESG scores for U.S. companies. Results show a positive correlation between context-dependent readability scores and ESG scores, while text-dependent scores show no correlation. The study highlights the importance of context-dependent readability in ESG evaluations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104027>

13. Catalytic effect of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect policy on corporate ESG performance

Abstract: This study examines the impact of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect policy and capital market liberalization on corporate ESG performance, finding significant improvements. Analyst focus and capital market liberalization expedite these improvements, with state-owned enterprises showing substantial increases.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104016>

14. Digital economy, dual innovation capability and enterprise labor productivity

Abstract: This study explores how firms' innovation capabilities impact their ability to convert digital advancement into productivity gains. Using panel data from Chinese listed companies, it found that digital economy development significantly enhances enterprise labor productivity, with both exploitative and exploratory innovation capabilities playing a role. The findings highlight the importance of innovation capabilities in maximizing productivity gains from digital advancement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104005>

15. How technological heterogeneity in FDI shapes entrepreneurial structures

Abstract: This study examines the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on China's entrepreneurial landscape using panel data from 31 provinces from 2011 to 2021. Findings show a nuanced relationship between FDI and entrepreneurial structure, with technology-intensive FDI having a significant negative effect on technology and capital structure, capital-intensive FDI having an insignificant positive effect on entrepreneurial capital structure, and labor-intensive FDI having no significant effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103986>

16. Corporate social responsibility signalling under external transparency demands

Abstract: The study explores the signalling component of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditures, arguing that increased external pressures for transparency encourage investors and creditors to perceive private information. Using IFRS and Directive 2014/95/EU, the research finds that CSR expenditures have a positive signalling effect, reducing the likelihood of financial constraints.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104045>

17. Social capital and financial fraud among the elderly

Abstract: The 2018 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study reveals that social participation increases financial fraud risk among individuals aged 55 and above, while social support and security reduce it. Life satisfaction, economic support from children, and declining daily living activity weaken the protective effect of social security.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104035>

18. Green innovation and carbon emission reduction: Empirical insights from spatial durbin and dynamic threshold models

Abstract: This study examines the impact of green innovation on carbon emission reduction across Chinese provinces. Results show significant regional patterns in innovation effectiveness, with eastern provinces showing the most significant effects. The relationship is nonlinear, influenced by government intervention, economic development, and foreign direct investment. The findings inform environmental policy and suggest targeted strategies to enhance emission reductions across varying economic contexts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103997>

19. The effect of environmental credit rating on enterprise green development

Abstract: The study examines the impact of China's environmental credit rating system on enterprise green development (EGD) using a staggered difference-in-differences method. Results show that the system significantly promotes green development, driven by internal and external factors such as increased environmental investment, green innovation, and energy consumption reduction. The system is more effective for mature enterprises, those with strong environmental regulations, high financing constraints, and green awareness.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104038>

20. Volatility spillover dynamics between fintech and traditional financial industries and their rich determinants: New evidence from Chinese listed institutions

Abstract: The study examines volatility spillovers between Chinese fintech and traditional financial industries using stock prices and the VAR network approach. It reveals that institutional volatility spillovers surged post-COVID-19, with large-cap institutions playing a crucial role. Fintech, securities, and diversified financial industries were net volatility transmitters, while banking, insurance, and real estate industries were net receivers. Fundamental economic determinants explained over 85% of the total spillover index. The findings provide insights into effective risk management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104034>

21. Qualified foreign institutional investors and corporate ESG performance: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study explores the influence of Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (QFII) on corporate ESG performance, revealing that stable QFII shareholding and high-quality institutional governance significantly improve ESG performance. This effect is particularly pronounced in non-SOEs and high-tech enterprises. However, QFII shareholding negatively impacts employee relations.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104032>

22. Do green bonds have an advantage in information disclosure?

Abstract: The study analyzes China's green bond market, revealing that green bonds disclose green information at 15% higher levels than conventional bonds. This advantage is stronger in bonds with third-party green certifications and green project investments. The study also

identifies heightened disclosure in nonstate-owned enterprises, regions with green bond policies, polluting industries, and advanced financial development areas.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104008>

23. Is green revenue vanity or sanity? Evidence from corporate cash holdings

Abstract: A new corporate green revenue dataset in China reveals that firms with higher green revenues tend to hold less cash, with a 3.56% decline in cash holdings. This is more pronounced in firms with high precautionary motives. Firms with green revenues invest in climate change risks.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104018>

24. Does ESG rating disagreement affect management tone manipulation?

Abstract: The study examines the impact of ESG rating disagreement on management tone manipulation in Chinese A-share listed companies from 2015 to 2022. It found that disagreement intensifies management tone manipulation, increases market pressure on managers, and increases the risk of stock price crashes. The findings have practical implications for regulators in standardizing ESG rating criteria and information disclosure by listed companies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104039>

25. Balancing acts: Bank market deregulation and the dynamics of earnings management

Abstract: The study explores the impact of bank market deregulation in the U.S. since 1994 on corporate earnings management decisions, revealing a trade-off between accrual-based and real earnings management, driven by improved bank monitoring and response to default risk.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104040>

26. Cross-border e-commerce, foreign shareholding, and supply chain resilience

Abstract: This study examines the impact of establishing comprehensive pilot zones for cross-border e-commerce (CPZCEs) on corporate supply chain resilience using data from Chinese A-share listed companies from 2010-2022. Findings show that CPZCEs improve supply chain resilience by increasing redundancy, decreasing concentration, and improving innovation quality. Foreign ownership moderates this effect, with higher percentages amplifying the positive effect.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.103998>

27. CEO power and firm decarbonisation efforts

Abstract: The study examines the impact of CEO power on firms' decarbonisation efforts, finding that firms with higher CEO power have lower carbon emissions. The negative relationship is exacerbated by diverse boards and older board members, particularly in carbon-intensive industries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104044>

28. Nonlinear influence of digital finance on green economic efficiency

Abstract: This study examines the impact of digital finance (DF) on green economic efficiency (GEE) in 30 Chinese provinces. Results show a positive U-shaped relationship between DF and GEE, with a linear effect in developed areas. The study also suggests that regional technological innovation is an effective mechanism for this relationship. The government should leverage DF's functions to improve GEE.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104031>

29. Inhibition or inducement? The impact of carbon emissions trading scheme (ETS) on corporate earnings management from the perspective of public pressure

Abstract: This study examines the impact of the carbon emissions trading scheme (ETS) on corporate earnings management in China's listed companies. It finds that ETS positively correlates with earnings management, with a negative effect on public pressure. The study also finds that ETS induces earnings management through channels of corporate financial risk and debt financing cost. The findings provide policy recommendations for improving and monitoring corporate earnings information quality in the carbon trading market.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104019>

30. Do emission trading schemes induce green FDI? Evidence from China

Abstract: This research uses China's carbon emission trading pilot policy as a quasi-natural experiment to analyze the impact of ETS on green FDI inflows. The study found that ETS significantly enhances green FDI inflows, particularly in counties outside the Yangtze River Economic Belt and areas with lower industrial agglomeration. The effect of ETS on attracting green foreign enterprises is moderated by green innovation, local governments' environmental protection awareness, and regional marketization levels. The study suggests ETS may contribute to air quality improvement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104020>

31. Fear of fairness in courts: The impact of liberal judge ideology on corporate carbon emissions

Abstract: Firms in circuit courts with liberal judges significantly reduce their carbon footprints due to stricter environmental regulations and penalties. Firms committed to corporate social responsibility and institutional ownership are less deterred, while those in environmental-litigation-prone industries are cautious.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104022>

32. University shareholding and corporate innovation: Evidence from China

Abstract: The study reveals that university shareholding significantly enhances corporate innovation performance, particularly in high-tech industries or those facing intense labor market competition. The combined effects significantly enhance firm value, providing insights into university involvement in emerging market innovation practices.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2025.104017>

Journal of Banking & Finance (Vol.174)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-banking-and-finance/vol/174/suppl/C>

01. The role of CDS spreads in explaining bond recovery rates

Abstract: Two new indices are developed from CDS market data to predict bond recovery rates. Analyzing 613 defaulted U.S. corporate bond issues from 2006 to 2019, they found the cross-sectional mean and approximate entropy of CDS spreads as significant predictors. These findings can improve credit risk assessment methodologies and identify key risk indicators for recovery rates.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107414>

02. Dealer leverage and exchange rates: Heterogeneity across intermediaries

Abstract: The study reveals that leverage of primary dealers has predictive power in exchange rate forecasting, but varies by jurisdiction and time. Foreign-headquartered dealers in the U.S. have stronger leverage, while U.S.-headquartered dealers have insignificant leverage.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107400>

03. Inequality and capital structure

Abstract: High-income individuals allocate more savings to the stock market, reducing debt capital supply. Nonfinancial corporations adapt by adjusting their capital structure. The negative relationship between leverage and local income inequality is driven by corporations' limited access to non-local capital markets. This is supported by the introduction of the euro.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107432>

04. Stock market experience and investor overconfidence: Do investors learn to be overconfident?

Abstract: This paper explores investor overconfidence using a Bayesian model, incorporating biased prior beliefs and biased learning. Results show that overconfidence is prevalent and persistent, decreasing with investment experience, and only contributes to overconfidence in early years.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107431>

05. Bank misconduct: The deterrent effect of country governance and customer reaction

Abstract: The study uses a database of 251 sanctions on 109 European banks to examine the deterrent effect of country governance effectiveness on bank misconduct from 2009 to 2019. It also examines depositor behavior and media coverage, finding a stronger reaction to misconduct.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbankfin.2025.107434>

Journal of Development Economics (Vol. 174)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-development-economics/vol/174/suppl/C>

01. Economic shocks, gender, and populism: Evidence from Brazil

Abstract: The study explores the role of gender heterogeneity in labor market shock exposure in Brazil's rise of far-right populism. Results show male-specific shocks boost Jair Bolsonaro's support, while female-specific shocks reverse. This gender gap in political preferences suggests Bolsonaro's conservative rhetoric appeals to men with economic loss.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103412>

02. Demand for "Safe Space": Avoiding harassment and complying with norms

Abstract: A study on 22,000 train rides by 363 women in Rio de Janeiro found that randomly assigning them to a women-reserved space reduces harassment by 50%. Top-tercile users make up 80% of demand, experiencing half of the harassment. Perceptions of sexual openness in public spaces may limit women's agency, with 79% more likely to report using the reserved space.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103392>

03. Learning to use trade agreements

Abstract: A study using a unique Latin American customs dataset reveals that preference usage patterns indicate that fixed costs in obtaining lower tariffs in a Preferential Trading Area decrease with exporters' experience in preference utilization, particularly in the same product and partner.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103424>

04. Local knowledge, formal evidence, and policy decisions

Abstract: Policymakers value local expert advice over formal impact evaluations in making policy decisions. A discrete choice experiment with the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank shows that policymakers accept programs with smaller estimated enrollment rate effects and prefer programs supported by different regions with higher estimated impact.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103425>

05. Responding to natural disasters: What do monthly remittance data tell us?

Abstract: The study investigates the insurance role of remittances against natural disasters using monthly flows from Italy to 81 developing countries from 2005-2015. Results show that remittances positively respond to disasters in migrants' home countries, returning to pre-disaster levels after 3-4 months. The intensity and timing of remittances' responsiveness vary based on disaster nature, receiving country characteristics, and migrants' socio-economic conditions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103413>

06. Too fast, too furious? Digital credit delivery speed and repayment rates

Abstract: A study from a Mexican digital lender found that reducing loan speed by doubling delivery time from ten to twenty hours decreases the likelihood of default by 21%. The findings suggest that waiting periods used to selectively slow down credit could improve lender profitability and help consumers avoid default.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103427>

07. Road infrastructure and skill premium: Evidence from Indian manufacturing

Abstract: The study examines the impact of road infrastructure on India's manufacturing sector, finding that skill premiums increase three years after highway segment completion, mainly in larger firms. Labor market frictions significantly influence these outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103408>

08. Relaxing multiple agricultural productivity constraints at scale

Abstract: A randomized controlled trial in western Kenya found that a bundled program targeting multiple productivity constraints increased maize yields by 26%, total maize output by 24%, and profits by 18%, indicating that the program's success is bundled.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103409>

09. A dynamic theory on clientelism and bureaucratic development

Abstract: The study presents a model of bureaucratic development, focusing on weak-state traps and the stateness-first hypothesis. It reveals that public goods production depends on bureaucratic quality and institutional quality. The model shows incumbents prefer clientelism when institutional quality is low, and franchise extensions can lead to weak-state traps if not developed enough.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103438>

10. The power of children in energy conservation: Evidence from a randomized controlled trial

Abstract: A China-based energy conservation program, involving students in auditing and competitions, led to a 7% reduction in household electricity consumption, particularly among younger students and families with lower education. The program also influenced parents towards energy-saving practices, potentially reducing residential electricity consumption by 2.5%.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103439>

11. Measuring racial bias in employment services in Colombia

Abstract: The study examines racial biases in Colombia's public employment service, revealing high levels of implicit bias among job counselors. Although they don't self-report bias, this bias correlates with lower referral rates for Afro-descendants. The study also found that providing information about implicit bias doesn't change referral behavior.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103435>

12. Identity conflict, ethnocentrism and social cohesion

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of ethnic warfare on social identification and cohesion in 36 African countries. It finds a positive link between ethnic conflict and social cohesion, primarily due to ethnocentric dynamics and increased prosocial behavior towards co-ethnics. The study also considers remote violence and low ethnic fractionalisation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103426>

13. FDI in Côte d'Ivoire: Are local firms better off?

Abstract: This study examines the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on domestic firms' productivity and export performance in Côte d'Ivoire. Despite no significant effects on productivity, small firms, older firms, firms outside Abidjan, and firms with above-median initial productivity show significant impact. Horizontal FDI increases domestic firms' export margins, suggesting domestic firms gain export capabilities by observing foreign firms in the same industry.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103441>

14. Farm profits, prices and household behavior

Abstract: The agricultural household model, which involves simultaneous production and consumption decisions, is crucial for development models. However, most studies assume complete markets, leading to recursive decision-making. A new approach testing household consumption choices in rural Indonesia is developed, identifying those with complete markets and rejecting the recursion assumption. The tests are straightforward and provide new opportunities to understand household behaviors in incomplete markets.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103423>

15. The elasticity of substitution between skilled and unskilled labor in developing countries: A directed technical change perspective

Abstract: The model explains endogenous skill-biased technical change in developing countries, countering traditional substitution effects and reducing wage inequality. It reconciles existing estimates and rationalizes implausible ones. New estimates, based on a new global panel and Latin American data, provide new insights into inequality and growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103411>

16. When the levee breaks: The impact of floods on educational outcomes in China

Abstract: The study reveals that flooding in China significantly reduces educational attainment and high school enrollment in rural areas, especially in low-risk areas. Floods disproportionately affect students from poor households, and the emergence of low-skilled firms exacerbates the issue. The findings underscore the need for flood policies to mitigate long-term adverse effects.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103450>

17. Do employers discriminate against married women? Evidence from a field experiment in Egypt

Abstract: The study found that in Egypt, women were slightly less likely to receive callbacks than men, with a small difference between single and married women. However, they were more likely to be asked for more information.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103452>

18. In search of the holy grail: Post-intervention effects of an unconditional cash transfer program in Zambia

Abstract: The Zambian government's Child Grant Program (CGP) provided cash transfers to households with young children, with previous positive impacts. However, post-program survey data from 2017 shows no lasting effects on outcomes like food security and child material well-being. Small cash transfers, at \$12 per month, are unlikely to lead to sustained improvements in living standards for households on the edge of survival.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103454>

19. Beyond the records: Data quality and COVID-19 vaccination progress in low- and middle-income countries

Abstract: A study reveals that survey-based COVID-19 vaccine coverage in 36 LMICs exceeds administrative figures by 47%, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study explains this discrepancy and the role of data quality in understanding vaccination progress. After accounting for sampling and measurement errors, a 9 percentage point gap remains with official figures, possibly due to flaws in administrative records. The results suggest that vaccination progress may have been quicker than previously credited.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103449>

20. Corruption exposure, political trust, and immigrants

Abstract: The study reveals that immigrants from countries with low political trust tend to have higher levels of political trust in their new country, despite being exposed to institutional corruption before migration. This trust persists and leads to greater electoral participation and political engagement in the long run. The impact of home-country corruption is exacerbated by income and democracy differences, and media exposure. Self-selection into host countries based on trust is highly unlikely.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103440>

21. How Do Immigrants Promote Exports?

Abstract: The study explores how immigrants promote exports by separating bilateral migration networks from aggregate productivity channels like knowledge diffusion and workforce diversity. Results show richer countries benefit more from immigrants' diversity, while developing countries benefit more from knowledge diffusion.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103443>

22. Affording expensive ceremonies: Evidence from quinceañeras in Mexico

Abstract: The study explores the financial management of low-income households in developing countries, focusing on the cost of festivals and ceremonies, particularly quinceañeras, a Latin cultural coming-of-age ceremony. It finds that these events, despite their limited resources, significantly impact economic outcomes, highlighting the need for better credit market management.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103448>

23. Dynamic responses to smoking bans: Evidence from young adults in a developing country

Abstract: This paper explores the effectiveness of smoking bans in Brazil, a developing country with 18.4 million regular smokers. Results show bans reduced smoking prevalence by 18% among young adults, primarily due to cessation, and prevented approximately USD 87 million in healthcare costs in treated cities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103442>

24. Going the distance: Hybrid vocational training for women in Nepal

Abstract: The study explores the impact of a hybrid distance learning program on women's labor force participation, finding that it increases training completion rates from 30% to 51%, and trainees are as knowledgeable and skilled as their traditionally trained counterparts.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103414>

25. Is crime a “root cause” of Central American emigration? Evidence from El Salvador

Abstract: The 2022 crime crackdown in El Salvador, a major migration source, led to a significant reduction in migrant encounters at the U.S. border, with a 45%-67% decrease in encounters with Salvadorans compared to other countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103456>

26. Multiplying multi-plants: A new and consequential phenomenon

Abstract: The study reveals that multi-plants, where firms establish multiple production facilities within a state, have grown significantly, accounting for 36% of employment in large firms. This shift in understanding firm size distribution is crucial, as it suggests that large plants may have shrunk despite increasing contract labor use.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103455>

27. Voting age, information experiments, and political engagement: Evidence from a general election

Abstract: The study investigates voter incentives for political engagement in developing countries using experimental and quasi-experimental survey data. Results show that just-eligible voters have higher political motivation and actions. Information about potential youth vote and current policy challenges increases interest, while pre-existing knowledge about salient policy issues affects policy priorities less than ineligible voters.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103458>

28. Temporary migration for long-term investment

Abstract: New survey data from Bangladesh shows temporary migration is an effective strategy for workers to accumulate capital and finance self-employment. Lowering migration costs increases emigration, saves, and domestic self-employment. However, reducing interest rates for entrepreneurial loans lowers migration and savings repatriation, undermining the positive effects on domestic business creation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103360>

29. The power of dialogue: Forced displacement and social integration amid an Islamist insurgency in Mozambique

Abstract: The study investigates the social integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province, where an Islamist insurgency has resulted in over one million IDPs. The research found that even brief, structured intergroup interactions can have a lasting impact on social cohesion, highlighting the need for low-cost interventions to reduce tension between displaced persons and host communities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103457>

30. Underemployment of college graduates: is doing anything better than doing nothing?

Abstract: A field experiment in Burundi reveals that employers' hiring interest in high-skill jobs increases by about 10% when mentioning low-skill experiences on resumes. Employers prefer job seekers with low-skill experience over those with no experience, regardless of the quality of the job seeker. This highlights the importance of considering low-skill job experiences in low-income countries.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103459>

31. Loose knots: Strong versus weak commitments to save for education in Uganda

Abstract: A study in Uganda compared a school-based commitment savings program for children to a weaker commitment. The weaker account resulted in more savings and higher test scores, while the fully committed account did not yield any educational improvements or impact on secondary outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103444>

32. The impact of female political leadership on gender attitudes: Evidence from Taiwan's local councils

Abstract: The study explores the role of reserved seats for women in Taiwan's local councils, which may contribute to women's higher socio-economic status compared to South Korea and Japan. The research shows that exposure to female political leadership reduces the likelihood of mothers having multiple children, encourages active household involvement, and motivates female students to pursue political majors.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103451>

33. Universal secondary education, schooling and women's empowerment: Evidence from Uganda

Abstract: The 2007 Ugandan Universal Secondary Education policy significantly improved women's education and empowerment, particularly in areas with greater program intensity. The policy also improved women's labor market outcomes, marriage, and fertility, suggesting the potential for sub-Saharan African governments to leverage secondary education investments for sustained improvement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103464>

34. The protective role of index insurance in the experience of violent conflict: Evidence from Ethiopia

Abstract: Droughts are a major cause of livestock mortality and conflict in pastoralist populations in East Africa. Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) products help mitigate climate risk by using remote-sensed data. A study in southern Ethiopia found that a 1 mm negative shock to rainfall increases conflict risk by 0.32–0.43 percentage points. Participation in IBLI decreases conflict risk by up to 4.9 percentage points, with its protective effect growing with poor rainfall.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2024.103445>

35. Estimating the direct and indirect effects of improved seed adoption on yields: Evidence from DNA-fingerprinting, crop cuts, and self-reporting in Ethiopia

Abstract: The 2018/19 Ethiopia Socio-economic Survey reveals that measurement error in self-reported seed variety adoption, particularly from farmers unaware of improved maize varieties, attenuates estimated yield gains by 25 percentage points. Improved seed varieties, with enhanced genetics, account for a 41-percentage point yield increase and increased input use, resulting in a 30-percentage point gain on average.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103466>

36. The uneven reach of the state: A novel approach to mapping local state presence

Abstract: This paper presents a methodology to predict state presence at granular spatial resolutions using data from Sub-Saharan Africa. It links indicators of state presence with residents' experiences with subnational governance, employs a machine learning algorithm, validates predictions, and documents local state presence's influence on development outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103453>

37. From fields to factories: Special economic zones, foreign direct investment, and labour markets in Vietnam

Abstract: Vietnam's integration into Global Value Chains (GVCs) has been facilitated by special economic zones (SEZs). This study examines the local labour market impacts of SEZ exposure from 2009-2019. Results show a shift from agriculture to manufacturing in foreign firms, leading to higher wages and more formal employment contracts. The effects are primarily affecting women.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103467>

38. Probing the limits of mobile phone metadata for poverty prediction and impact evaluation

Abstract: Recent papers show that mobile phone metadata and machine learning can estimate individual subscribers' wealth and target cash transfer programs. In Haiti, combining surveys and mobile phone call detail records (CDR) was tested for estimating the program's impact on household expenditures. Results showed CDR-based predictions were less accurate than wealth predictions, highlighting the need for better data in poverty measurement.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103462>

39. Labor intensity, market structure, and the effect of economic activities on civil conflict

Abstract: The study analyzes the impact of agricultural commodity prices on conflict in the Philippines. It reveals that labor-intensive commodities lead to smaller conflict reductions, while concentrated markets are more easily taxed by armed groups. This approach quantifies the trade-off between economic activity characteristics, providing guidelines for conflict-sensitive development strategies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103465>

40. Language training, refugees' healthcare integration, and the next generation's health

Abstract: The study examines the multigenerational health effects of a Norwegian language training program, highlighting its positive effects on refugees' long-term integration into the healthcare system and the health of future generations. The program improves primary care use by 44% after 12 years, largely due to increased labor market attachment and economic success.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103470>

41. The long shadow of conflict on human capital: Intergenerational evidence from Peru

Abstract: The study examines the impact of mothers' exposure to the 1980-2000 Peruvian civil conflict on their children's socio-emotional skills development. It finds that maternal exposure has adverse intergenerational effects on children's agency and pride, with increased risky behavior at age 15. The study also highlights the role of reduced parental investments and migration decisions during conflict.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103468>

42. Can SMS interventions increase vaccination? Evidence from the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya

Abstract: A study in Kenya conducted four experiments using SMS messages to encourage COVID-19 vaccination completion. Despite incorporating behavioral nudges and financial incentives, no significant increase in vaccination completion rates was found. A follow-up phone survey revealed that 84% of respondents were not worried about the virus, suggesting that a single message with less salient content may not be effective in improving health outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103469>

43. Foreign banks and firms' export dynamics: Evidence from China's banking reform

Abstract: The paper explores the impact of banking integration on export dynamics in China. It finds that the presence of foreign banks increases export entry and sales, but not exit or growth. The effects are more pronounced for exports to distant countries, industries with fewer collateralizable assets, and those exporting differentiated goods.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103474>

44. Parental responses to child disability: Gender differences and relative earnings

Abstract: The study reveals that child disability significantly reduces mothers' employment rate and annual earnings by 9% and 12%, respectively, and persists for at least ten years. Fathers' labor supply remains largely unchanged, suggesting non-market factors like caregiving abilities and gender norms may contribute to these disparities.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2025.103460>

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<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-environmental-management/vol/381/suppl/C>

01. Predicting and investigating water quality index by robust machine learning methods

Abstract: The study uses machine learning algorithms to predict the Water Quality Index (WQI) in urban environments, focusing on "good" to "poor" water quality. LSTM outperforms other algorithms in predictive accuracy and precision. This approach helps identify pollution factors, optimize waste management, and support real-time decision-making. It also incorporates climate indicators, making it a transformative tool for urban water quality prediction. The research contributes to sustainable resource management and improved public health outcomes.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125156>

02. An income-tailored energy efficiency rebate policy: Multi-dimensional benefit evaluation approach for upgrading heating furnaces in Ontario, Canada

Abstract: The study presents a framework for evaluating the economic, environmental, and health benefits of upgrading residential heating furnaces in Ontario, Canada, focusing on income-based disparities across seven groups. The benefits include reduced natural gas consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, PM2.5 contaminants, and premature mortality prevention. Findings show significant differences in per-household energy-saving benefits among income groups, suggesting that uniform rebate policies may not equitably support all income groups. An income-based tax rebate structure is recommended to enhance upgrade uptake and optimize rebate distribution.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125106>

03. Thermal sensitivity and rising greenhouse gas emissions in riparian zone soils: Implications for ecosystem carbon dynamics

Abstract: This study explores the thermal sensitivity of soil organic carbon decomposition in riparian zones, revealing spatial heterogeneity and a positive correlation with temperature. Results show a stronger temperature sensitivity of CH₄ emissions, with soil pH and mean annual temperature as key drivers. Projections suggest that by 2100, CH₄, CO₂, and CO₂-equivalent emissions from riparian zones could increase by 4.9-44.3%, 4.3-17.4%, and 4.0-20.0%, respectively.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125194>

04. Prediction of electric vehicles CO₂ emission trajectory and peak time series in China

Abstract: This study uses electric vehicle ownership data from 31 provinces in China to predict carbon emissions. The results show robust predictive performance, with a mean absolute percentage error of 8.02%. The peak of CO₂ emissions from road transportation in China is projected to occur in 2028 due to the rapid proliferation of electric vehicles. The provinces are categorized into four groups based on predicted emissions intensity and electric vehicle market penetration. Policy recommendations include accelerating charging infrastructure construction, increasing EV licensing policies, adjusting license plate quota regulations, and delaying EV subsidies.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125145>

05. Potential construction area identification of the transboundary national park bridging ecology, society and economics: A case study of Mount Everest region

Abstract: The study proposes a hierarchical identification model for transboundary national parks in biodiverse border regions. The model evaluates construction areas based on irreplaceability, connectivity, and cost-effectiveness. It categorizes landscape into core ecological areas, connective ecological areas, and peripheral radiation areas. The model reveals disparities in ecosystem service value, ecological risk, and human activity intensity across the China-Nepal border. The findings emphasize the need for regional and national differences in park construction.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125190>

06. Microplastic pollution: Critical analysis of global hotspots and their impact on health and ecosystems

Abstract: This paper explores the impact of microplastic pollution on human health and the environment, highlighting its significant global issue. It discusses sources like industrial effluent discharge, littered plastic waste, and synthetic product degradation. The review also highlights microplastic contamination in food systems, causing health issues like oxidative stress and inflammation. The paper emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary analyses, high standards-compliant policies, and international efforts to protect public health, food, and the environment.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124995>

07. A novel deep learning-based floating garbage detection approach and its effectiveness evaluation in environmentally sustainable development

Abstract: The study proposes an efficient deep learning solution based on YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once v8) for detecting floating garbage on water surfaces. The model improves detection mean Average Precision to 89.4% and Precision to 95.8%, with a lightweight size of 18.8 MB. This lightweight model can improve aggregated floating garbage collection rate by up to 61.5% compared to the mainstream Faster R-CNN model, saving up to 1730.3 kW·h of electricity per ton of recycled waste oil and reducing CO₂ emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125154>

08. Single-step pyrolytic synthesis of ultra-microporous ammonIALIZED biochar for carbon dioxide capture

Abstract: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a major greenhouse gas, primarily from human activities. Biochar, a stable, hydrophobic material, is a promising method for capturing CO₂ emissions. However, its ability to adsorb CO₂ is limited in low-pressure environments. This study uses *Leucaena leucocephala* as a biomass precursor and a synthesis process combining pyrolysis and ammonialization to produce ammonIALIZED biochar (ABC). ABC800, produced at 800°C, has high surface area, microporosity, and superior CO₂ adsorption capacity. This study offers new insights into a sustainable approach to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125197>

09. Innovating tomorrow: Industry 5.0's role in shaping the workforce and socio-economic development in the sustainable energy transition era

Abstract: The study explores strategies for leveraging Industry 5.0 to enhance workforce capabilities and socio-economic progress. It uses the Best-Worst Method (BWM) and Interpretive Structural Modelling (ISM) to analyze their interdependences. The study also highlights the importance of "Policy Governance and Community Engagement" and "Skill Development and Educational Innovation" in facilitating an inclusive energy transition. The findings provide actionable insights for policymakers to design targeted workforce reskilling initiatives, develop inclusive industrial policies, and foster public-private partnerships to accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125170>

10. Management of soil-related ecosystem services in semi-arid regions of Iran using key environmental drivers

Abstract: Soil is crucial for global food security, and understanding the environmental and management drivers of soil-related ecosystem services (SRES) is essential. Four SRES in semi-arid ecosystems of Iran were quantified, showing varied potential for land covers. Elevation was identified as the most important driver, influencing 15% of SRES production. The NPP threshold (1.2 t ha⁻¹) is essential for maintaining soil formation and climate regulation, while the richness threshold (10-15 plant species) is crucial for soil retention and water regulation. Enhancing species richness is crucial for sustainable management in arid lands.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125181>

11. Waste reutilization: Carbon foam-red mud composites with photothermal effects for wastewater purification in outdoor environments

Abstract: Water scarcity is a global issue, affecting regions even in water-rich areas. To address this, researchers have developed photothermal/photodegradation materials using carbon foam and red mud for wastewater purification. These materials effectively purify organic substances and industrial heavy ions, and a practical device was designed for outdoor water purification under natural sunlight, demonstrating its potential practicality.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125200>

12. Planning conservation priority areas for marine mammals accounting for human impact, climate change and multidimensionality of biodiversity

Abstract: This study investigates the distribution patterns, diversity, and relationship between marine mammals and anthropogenic impacts and climate change. It suggests that extinction probability affects species uniqueness rankings, highlighting the need for species threat levels in conservation efforts. The study also finds negative correlations between marine mammal diversity and cumulative impacts, suggesting that existing marine protected areas (MPAs) face

high levels of human impacts and climate velocity, while low-regret MPAs offer valuable opportunities for marine mammal conservation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125193>

13. Co-application of digestate and biochar reduced greenhouse gas emissions in paddy soil through enhanced denitrification and anaerobic methane oxidation

Abstract: Digestate from food waste (FW) is a promising nutrient resource for agriculture, but its application often produces significant greenhouse gas emissions. Biochar, a soil amendment, has shown potential in mitigating these emissions. A study found that co-application of biochar and digestate significantly reduced N₂O accumulation, increased soil pH, and reduced CH₄ accumulation. Biochar also increased the abundance of methanotrophic bacteria, facilitating nitrite-dependent anaerobic methane oxidation. This study suggests a low-carbon management strategy for FW digestate and GHG emissions mitigation in paddy soil.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125244>

14. Climate warming modifies hydrological responses in the southern Western Ghats and the western coastal plains (India): Insights from CMIP6-VIC simulations

Abstract: Climate change is intensifying the hydrological cycle in the southern Western Ghats and western coastal plains of the Indian subcontinent, particularly during the Indian Summer Monsoon season. The region is projected to experience a 20% increase in annual precipitation per 1°C rise in temperature, with extreme precipitation events potentially increasing by up to 16% per degree of warming. This highlights the need for region-specific adaptation strategies to manage water resources effectively, ensuring sustainable water availability, agricultural productivity, and hydropower generation.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125252>

15. Challenges of aligning district heating structures with climate goals across China's provinces

Abstract: The study reveals that China's district heating system emits significant amounts of CO₂ and air pollutants, with coal-fired industrial boilers contributing 30% and combined heat and power plants accounting for 57% and 35% respectively. This has led to a shift to biomass-fired boilers, particularly in biomass-rich regions. The study suggests delaying CHP retirements, expanding heating networks, and advancing heat pump and energy storage technologies to meet growing heating demands and achieve carbon neutrality goals.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125249>

16. Social tolerance, environmental responsibility and green bond market growth

Abstract: The study uses data from the IMF's climate database to analyze the impact of social tolerance on the issuance of 285 green bonds across 66 countries from 1992 to 2021. Results show that higher social tolerance leads to increased green bond issuance and improved credit ratings, indicating a more tolerant social environment supports environmental initiatives and green bond market growth.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125263>

17. A better balance: Energy transition and industrial restructuring for a sustainable economy-climate-environment pathway

Abstract: This study proposes a novel optimization method for balancing socioeconomic development, carbon emission reduction, and environmental pollution in Jiangsu Province, China. By integrating the coupling coordination degree model into a traditional multi-objective optimization model, three pathways are designed to achieve coordinated development of economy, climate, and environment from 2018 to 2030. The model improves performance,

reduces carbon emissions, and increases environmental pollution reductions. This improved model supports real-world decision-making and planning for integrated development.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125265>

18. How low-carbon transition affects entrepreneurship: Evidence from China's low-carbon city pilot policy

Abstract: The low-carbon transition in China significantly promotes entrepreneurship through technological innovation, talent agglomeration, industrial upgrading, and financing facilitation. The impact is more pronounced in southern regions and cities with advanced economies, higher carbon emissions, and less industrial specialization. LCCP can inhibit entrepreneurship in neighboring cities but can curb strategic relocation behavior of polluting enterprises. These findings provide new ideas for interregional environmental governance in China.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125247>

19. Simultaneous reduction of odorous and greenhouse gases emissions by thermophilic microbial agents during chicken manure composting

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of thermophilic fungal and bacterial agents on odorous and greenhouse gas emissions during chicken manure composting. Results show that F treatment significantly reduced emissions of ammonia, H₂S, methane, and nitrous oxide, while B treatment reduced these emissions. The study also found that thermophilic fungal inoculation effectively mitigates these emissions.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125240>

20. Rhizodegradation of diesel and PAH contaminated soils with *Miscanthus × giganteus*: Soil, plants, microbes and pollutants interactions after two seasons

Abstract: *Miscanthus × giganteus*, a high-yielding perennial grass, has shown potential for phytomanagement of petroleum hydrocarbons (PHC) contaminated sites. However, the mechanisms of plant-soil interactions are unclear. A study followed the second growing season of miscanthus cultivation on soil spiked with diesel and PAH. *Miscanthus* showed tolerance to PHC-contaminated soils, but high diesel concentrations reduced biomass and reduced carbon sequestration. Despite similar PHC levels, rhizodegradation was observed, with increased root exudates and bacterial diversity. PAH contamination affected the pahGP marker abundance, but its impact was limited.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125208>

21. Coordinate the environmental and economic sustainability in a closed-loop supply chain

Abstract: The paper explores authorization models and remanufacturing strategies in a closed-loop supply chain, focusing on environmental and economic sustainability. Four models are developed, and a study reveals a "remanufacturing-environmental sustainability dilemma," highlighting the need for a balance between economic and environmental benefits.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125227>

22. A comprehensive analysis of the spatiotemporal dynamics and determinants of carbon emission efficiency in China's manufacturing sector

Abstract: China's high carbon emissions in the manufacturing sector pose a significant challenge to its "Dual Carbon" goals and global ecological security. Improving carbon emission efficiency and reducing emissions are crucial for achieving these goals. A study using panel data from 30 Chinese provinces from 2005-2022 and CO₂ emissions equivalents from the manufacturing sector found that spatial geographical location significantly impacts efficiency.

Improving CEECMS requires foreign trade, regional coordinated development, and supply-side structural reforms.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125269>

23. A significant increase in forest regeneration failure following logging is driven by climatic and management factors

Abstract: The study quantified the spatial and temporal extent of regeneration failure following logging in the Eucalyptus forests of south-eastern Australia. It found that 19.2% of areas logged between 1980 and 2019 were characterized by regeneration failure, with a significant increase in the extent over the 40 years. The rate of change in regeneration failure also increased. Regeneration failure was greatest on cutblocks with high edge-area ratio, steep slopes, low elevation, and dominated by Mountain Ash forests.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125169>

24. Enhancing harmful algal bloom predictions through integrated modeling of turbidity and nutrient dynamics in monsoon climate reservoirs

Abstract: A three-dimensional hydrodynamic and water quality model was developed to accurately predict harmful algal blooms (HABs) in dam reservoirs, especially in monsoon climates like South Korea. The model, which simulates turbid water density during rainfall events, showed that turbidity-induced light limitation reduced Chl-a concentrations by 44-58% across the reservoir. The model improved prediction accuracy by 51-70% compared to conventional nutrient-only models and quantified seasonal variations in turbidity-nutrient interactions. This approach promotes comprehensive HABs management and sustainable water quality practices in monsoon-affected reservoirs.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125291>

25. An environmental and economic study on the chemical recycling of plastic composites using an engineering constitutive model

Abstract: This study explores the environmental and economic viability of carbon fiber-reinforced polymer composites through chemical recycling techniques. It uses an engineering constitutive model and lifecycle and cost analyses to provide precise assessments under different processing conditions. The results show solvent-assisted chemical recycling offers superior net environmental savings while maintaining low energy consumption, capital investment, and recycling costs. The study recommends refining recycling processes for sustainability and informed decision-making aligned with sustainable development principles.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125271>

26. Is coastal climate adaptation infrastructure worth public investment? Evidence from stated preference economic valuation and cost-benefit analysis

Abstract: This study examines public preferences for climate adaptation infrastructure in South Florida, focusing on green and grey projects. Results show a strong preference for green infrastructure over grey infrastructure. All coastal projects are worthy of public investment, with green infrastructure projects offering a benefit-cost ratio more than double that of grey infrastructure. These findings provide valuable policy insights for coastal protection strategies and planning.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125294>

27. Water level regimes can regulate the influences of microplastic pollution on carbon loss in paddy soils: Insights from dissolved organic matter and carbon mineralization

Abstract: The study investigates the impact of microplastics (MPs) on soil organic carbon (SOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in paddy soils. It found that adding PE reduced CO₂

emissions and influenced SOC mineralization under alternating wet and dry (AWD) and continuous flooding (CF) conditions. However, PE addition increased DOC content and DOM bioavailability. The study suggests that AWD is an efficient management method to mitigate MPs' impact on SOC decomposition, contributing to sustainable agricultural practices in plastic-contaminated soil-crop systems.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125296>

28. Two pathways for reducing soil aggregate organic carbon mineralisation via minimum tillage under a long-term field experiment

Abstract: Soil aggregates are key to soil organic carbon (SOC) mineralisation. A study conducted on soil samples from conventional and minimal tillage (CTS) showed that minimum tillage increased macro-aggregate content and soil carbon fraction content but decreased soil hydrolase activity and CO₂ cumulative emissions. It also reduced SOC mineralisation contribution of SMA compared to CTS. The study suggests that reducing soil aggregate-size classes and hydrolase activity can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural production.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125195>

29. Designing an effective incentive scheme for climate change mitigation in energy forests

Abstract: The study introduces a "carrot and stick" incentive scheme for energy forests, integrating subsidies and taxation. It uses the social carbon price concept and a principal-agent mechanism to incentivize private forest owners to optimize carbon reductions. The scheme extends optimal rotation ages, especially for low-quality soil forests. Tailored subsidies reflect forest heterogeneity, while taxation aligns with sustainable forest management, biodiesel utilisation, and carbon neutrality objectives.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.125316>