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1) TOP 1% WOS - 2025

Prof. Dr. Ong Tze San

Sustainable Development

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Sustainable Development

WILEY

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Environmentally Sustainable Development: The Role of Supply Chain Digitalization in Firms' Green Productivity

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Keywords: double machine learning | dynamic capabilities theory | resource-based view | SDGs 9-12-13 | supply chain resilience | sustainable development

ABSTRACT

In the midst of the global push for environmental protection and sustainable development, supply chain digitalization (SCD) has become a key enabler of both operational efficiency and green production. The existent literature, however, has mainly focused on SCD's impact on operational efficiency, neglecting its role in advancing environmental sustainability through green total factor productivity (GTFP). This study addresses this gap by examining how SCD influences GTFP, both directly and indirectly via the mechanism of supply chain resilience (SCR). Data from Chinese A-share firms between 2013 and 2023 was analyzed using a comprehensive double machine learning approach, revealing SCD's significant positive impact on GTFP and the crucial role of SCR in this relationship. Heterogeneity analysis further indicated that SCD's ability to improve GTFP is most pronounced in state-owned firms, heavily polluting industries, and economically developed regions, adding an original dimension to the findings. By establishing the critical role of SCD in promoting environmental sustainability, this study makes valuable contributions to the literature and offers policy insights for countries aiming to accelerate the digitalization and green transformation of their supply chains.

1 | Introduction

The continued expansion of the global economy is intensifying environmental challenges, including rising temperatures, resource depletion, and land degradation, which are becoming increasingly critical (Guo et al. 2024). The State of the Global Climate 2024 report reveals that 2024 is the hottest year ever recorded, underscoring growing global alarm and the urgent need for more decisive environmental action (Ripple et al. 2024). To address this challenge, firms must implement environmentally sustainable production practices that maintain both efficiency and competitiveness. This requirement is particularly critical in the context of China (Jiakui et al. 2023; Javeed et al. 2024). While being the largest developing country in the world and among the most rapidly transitioning economies, China also produces the highest level of carbon emissions globally (Dong and Yang 2024). This reality has positioned environmental sustainability as a top priority for the nation's future development (Raihan and Bari 2024). To this end, China has set a "carbon peak" target, requiring firms, key contributors to carbon emissions, to promote clean production and develop green products. The aim is to improve the environmental performance of these firms, thus ensuring their sustainable development (Zhou et al. 2024).

In this regard, green total factor productivity (hereafter GTFP) has emerged as a comprehensive metric for gauging firms' environmentally sustainable performance (Yang and Liu 2024). GTFP is defined as a firm's capacity to generate economic value while limiting environmental damage (Dai et al. 2025). GTFP

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Sustainable Development

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Digital Technologies and Sustainable Development: An Insight From Corporate Sector

Sohail Ahmad Javeed, Xiaoping Yang, Rashid Latief, Tze San Ong, Li Jinglu

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ABSTRACT

The excessive utilization of industrial output has drawn significant attention from authorities toward sustainable development. Given the substantial environmental challenges posed by the industrial sector, sustainable development has emerged as a paramount concern for scholars and organizations alike. In this context, considerable emphasis has been placed on the significance of digitization. Digital technologies, particularly blockchain technology (BCH) and digital finance (DF), are transforming the landscape of business and the economy, facilitating corporate sustainable development (CSD), enhancing corporate social practices, and fostering green innovation. Through the application of various econometric strategies using the Chinese business sector as a sample of the study, we found that BCH effectively promotes green innovation and corporate social activities. Additionally, our analysis underscores the critical role of DF in advancing corporate social practices and green innovation. Notably, we highlight the importance of human capital as a moderating factor that strengthens the relationships between BCH and CSD, as well as between digital finance and CSD. This study offers novel insights into ways, digital technology can enhance corporate sustainability practices and presents a framework that may be of significant utility to policymakers and decision-makers.

Prof. Dr. Ong Tze San

Sustainable Development

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ELSEVIER

Fostering hospitality employees' service-oriented organizational citizen behavior through managerial coaching behavior: A multilevel mixed methods study

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Managerial coaching behavior
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Mixed methods sequential explanatory design

ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the links between managerial coaching behavior (MCB) and employees' service-oriented organizational citizen behavior (service-oriented OCB), the mediating role of harmonious passion (HP) and the moderating role of growth need strength (GNS) in the hospitality sector. A mixed methods sequential explanatory design was employed, which consisted of a quantitative phase, where survey data were collected and analyzed, followed by a qualitative phase, where a specific case study was conducted. The quantitative findings revealed that MCB exerted a cross-level positive effect on service-oriented OCB, which was mediated by HP at the individual level. Moreover, the effect of MCB on HP was stronger when GNS was high and weaker when GNS was low. Furthermore, HP mediated the interaction between MCB and GNS on service-oriented OCB. The qualitative findings reported interviewees' viewpoints and successfully explained the "why" and "how" behind the influence of MCB on service-oriented OCB, complementing and enhancing comprehension of the quantitative results. These findings suggest that hospitality organizations should promote MCB to enhance employees' service-oriented OCB and focus on boosting HP and nurturing high level of GNS to maximize the positive impact of MCB.

1. Introduction

The hospitality industry, known for its people-centered and labor-intensive nature (Ji et al., 2022), heavily relies on the quality of customer service delivered by customer-contact employees. This directly impacts customer loyalty and enterprises' profitability (Abuelhassan and AlGassim, 2022). Given the diverse and rapidly changing needs of customers, customer-contact employees often encounter non-routine service situations. To deliver high-quality service, they have to exceed basic job requirements and standard procedures (Yan et al., 2023). Empirical research has shown that extra-role service behavior is a crucial indicator of service quality and customer satisfaction (Söderlund, 2018; Trang and Tho, 2019).

Given the significance of extra-role service behavior in the hospitality industry, extensive research has shed light on such behaviors. For instance, many scholars have investigated the environmental factors that can stimulate frontline employees' proactive customer service performance (PCSP). Specifically, various leadership styles have been identified as influencing PCSP (Dong et al., 2023; Ji et al., 2022; Ye et al., 2019). However, there is limited research on the antecedents of service-oriented organizational citizenship behavior (service-oriented OCB) , which is also considered an important type of extra-role service

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Understanding voluntary pro-environmental behavior among colleagues: Roles of green crafting, psychological empowerment, and green organizational climate

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Abstract
A concerning surge in pollution has drawn increased attention to sustainability efforts. The lack of environmentally conscious human behavior contributes significantly to environmental degradation. This research explores the impact of perceived colleague support towards the environment (PCSE) as a catalyst for promoting employees' green initiatives. Underpinned by the conservation of resources (COR) theory, the study reveals a sequential chain mediation model, wherein PCSE initiates a process leading to voluntary pro-environmental behavior (VPEB) among employees, facilitated by green crafting (GC) and a supportive green organization climate (GOC). Additionally, the study examines the moderating role of psychological empowerment (PE) on the relationship between GC and GOC. Data were collected at two-way points with a 2-week gap from the Pakistani textile sector. Results indicate that GC and GOC serially mediate the relationship between PCSE and VPEB of employees. Furthermore, the results support the mediation of GOC between PCSE and VPEB. However, the results did not support the moderating impact of PE. The study discusses important theoretical and practical implications for fostering green initiatives among employees.

KEYWORDS
green crafting, green organization climate, perceived colleague support towards environment, textile industry, voluntary pro-environmental behavior

1 | INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, increasing environmental challenges and the pressing need for sustainability have arisen from the alarming rate of global resource depletion (Cho et al., 2013; Razzaq et al., 2018). In particular, the textile industry, which is ranked as the second largest polluter worldwide, stands out for its harmful environmental impact (Ramos-Galarza & Acosta-Rodas, 2019). Notably, Pakistan holds the title of the world's leading exporter of textile products (Memon et al., 2020). The country is beholding a growing demand for various textile products, ranging from knitwear to ready-made garments, bedding, and clothing. Consequently, increased production to meet this demand has exacerbated environmental degradation (Majeed et al., 2019; Memon et al., 2020). The sustainable future of the textile industry depends on its ability to adopt competitive practices while meeting its environmental responsibilities. Despite its pivotal role in

Abbreviations: GC, green crafting; GOC, green organization climate; PCSE, perceived colleague support toward environment; PE, psychological empowerment; VPEB, voluntary pro-environmental behavior.

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Business Strategy and the Environment

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Evidence from financial freedom moderating the relationship between government intervention and financial stability

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Government intervention
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Financial stability
Financial freedom
System GMM model
Household saving
Credit growth rate
GDP growth rate

ABSTRACT

This article mainly explores the moderating effect of financial freedom on the effectiveness of government intervention in financial stability. To find more effective and accurate intervention measures, this article compares government intervention from two aspects: fiscal policy, represented by government spending and monetary policy, represented by monetary freedom. Financial stability is no longer a single stability standard but an overall multi-faceted stability, from the three dimensions of household savings, credit growth rate, and macro economy which is the deviation of GDP growth rate, from micro to macro measures of financial stability. This paper explores the moderating effect of financial institution efficiency on the effectiveness of government intervention through the micro-enterprise environment level. This article selects data from 136 countries worldwide and uses the system GMM model to verify the empirical results from 2016 to 2022. The results show that the interaction between financial freedom and government spending has a positive impact on household savings, a negative effect on credit growth rate, and a positive impact on the deviation of GDP growth rate. The interaction between financial freedom and monetary freedom positively impacts household savings, credit growth, and the GDP deviation. According to the marginal effect of the moderating variable financial freedom, the moderating effect of financial freedom on monetary freedom is stronger than that of government spending. Monetary policy is more effective than fiscal policy. In countries with a higher degree of financial freedom, fiscal policy has the most significant impact on the credit market, and monetary policy has the greatest impact on household savings environment. In summary, this study compares fiscal and monetary policy and studies the effects of financial freedom, which is the autonomy and efficiency of financial institutions. Different dimensions of financial stability through regulating fiscal policy and monetary policy based on the same long-term data. It aims to find the most effective, accurate, and influential government intervention methods and provide policy references and guidance for the country to implement effective interventions.

1. Introduction

Financial stability is the cornerstone of economic prosperity and resilience, and maintaining financial stability is critical to advanced and emerging economies. In today's rapidly developing but increasingly volatile global economy, the pursuit of rapid growth while maintaining financial stability has become the primary objective for governments around the world. The loanable funds theory

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ELSEVIER

Working capital management and corporate profitability: the moderating role of foreign ownership

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Foreign ownership
Working capital management
Corporate profitability
China

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the moderating role of foreign ownership by examining the working capital management (WCM)–corporate profitability relationship in emerging Chinese High-tech manufacturing industry during 2010–2021. We apply a two-way fixed effects model, sub-group testing, and generalised method of moment estimation (GMM), finding that longer Cash Conversion Cycles (CCC) significantly diminish operating profit and shareholder benefits, especially in firms with above-average CCC or high sales growth. Notably, foreign ownership mitigates this negative effect, and this reverse moderating effect is more significant in firms with low WCM efficiency or low growth, suggesting it can enhance corporate governance and ease financial constraints. Managers can bolster profitability by introducing foreign capital, underscoring the strategic role of foreign ownership in emerging markets. The findings enhance the understanding of foreign ownership role in corporate finance and management.

1. Introduction

In recent years, China's economy has shifted from rapid growth to high-quality development. Most industries have experienced significant declines in production and sales, with many enterprises facing liquidity risks and survival crises. In this context, some studies highlight the role of corporate financial liquidity in mitigating risks (Guan et al., 2021). Working Capital Management (WCM) is a crucial component of financial management, significantly influencing a company's liquidity and risk (Baños-Caballero et al., 2016; Deloof, 2003). Its goal is to enhance profitability and shareholder value without causing liquidity issues for the enterprise (Boisjoly et al., 2020).

Several studies have examined the impact of working capital on profitability (Baños-Caballero et al., 2012; Boisjoly et al., 2020; Deloof, 2003). However, the effects of WCM remain inconsistent, driven by industry characteristics (Aktas et al., 2015) and the financial market environment (Singhania and Mehta, 2017). High-tech manufacturing has recently become a key force in China's manufacturing sector upgrade, yet few studies focus on WCM in high-tech manufacturing.

Foreign investment has always been a critical driver of China's economic growth and a vital support for Chinese enterprises. Research shows foreign ownership brings additional capital, increasing access to external funding (Zeitun and Goaied, 2021),

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Impact of shadow banking on Chinese banks' efficiency: The moderating effect of ownership

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ARTICLE INFO

JEL Classifications:
G21
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Keywords:
Shadow banking
Technical efficiency
Bank ownership
Moderating effect

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of shadow banking on the efficiency of Chinese banks and how ownership status moderates the relationship. It measures the technical efficiency score of a sample consisting of 160 Chinese commercial banks from 2011 to 2022 using data envelopment analysis via an intermediary approach. Using the ordinary least squares, feasible generalized least squares, and panel-corrected standard error estimation methods, the findings demonstrate that shadow banking significantly and positively affects bank efficiency for all banks in the sample. Furthermore, while foreign ownership strengthens this relationship, the inverse is true for joint-stock and city commercial banks. However, state-owned banks and rural commercial banks show insignificant moderating effects.

1. Introduction

Banks provide the institutional infrastructure for financial intermediation and payment systems; therefore, banks' performance is vital for national economies (Antunes et al., 2024). In this regard, Tecles and Tabak (2010) observed that efficiency measures are among the best tools for quantifying and improving bank performance. Specifically, technical efficiency (TE) is an indicator of improvements in banking systems' efficiency and productivity, enabling the determination of the most efficient products and optimal quantities of bank inputs (Amornkitvikai and Charoenrat, 2024). Therefore, accurately measuring TE is vital for ensuring banks' sustainable growth.

Shadow banking has become a standard financial tool for commercial banks seeking arbitrage while avoiding traditional banking supervision (Wu and Shen, 2019). The Financial Stability Board (FSB) conceptualizes shadow banking as a form of credit intermediation facilitated by entities and activities operating beyond the perimeter of the formal banking system, alternatively termed non-bank credit intermediation (Oung, 2013). The 4 trillion CNY stimulus package in 2009 was the driving force of shadow banking's rapid growth after 2012, accelerating the development of China's corporate bond market (Ma & Hu, 2024). However, from 2017 onward[1], the Chinese government strengthened its supervision of shadow banking; therefore, its scale shrank slightly. Unlike the

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[1] The regulation of shadow banking in China dates from the end of 2016. On April 27, 2018, China's central bank issued the New Asset Management Regulation to mitigating financial risks by bringing shadow banking further under regulatory control. As a result, shadow banking has become less influential, more constrained, and more transparent, aligning more closely with formal financial regulations.

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Value-at-risk forecasting- based on textual information and a hybrid deep learning-based approach

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
VaR
GARCH
LSTM
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NLP
Sentiment analysis

ABSTRACT

The recent rise in deep learning and natural language processing (NLP) applications has notably improved productivity across different fields. This research aims to refine Value-at-Risk (VaR) model accuracy by leveraging text mining and deep learning. It first uses NLP to analyze online news sentiments, integrating these as variables to boost stock market risk forecasts and assess their effect on VaR accuracy. Additionally, the study combines predictions from four unique Generalized AutoRegressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH)-type models into advanced Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)-LSTM models to see if this boosts VaR precision. It also explores how textual data impacts VaR predictions over short and longer periods, using 7 and 20-day rolling windows. The analysis, using S&P500 (SPY), Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJI), and Nasdaq Composite (IXIC) data from 2012 to 2023 alongside news headlines, tests these approaches. The results confirm that incorporating textual information into the VaR model enhances its forecasting accuracy, highlighting the benefits of applying deep learning techniques in this process.

1. Introduction

The Value-at-Risk (VaR) is extensively utilized as an indicator of financial market risk, serving both regulatory and internal risk management purposes. Essentially, VaR is a straightforward statistical concept and a pragmatic tool for assessing risk. It quantifies the maximum potential loss within a specified time and with a defined confidence level. Beyond its crucial role in risk management across diverse sectors, where it has gained widespread acceptance as the primary risk metric, VaR also serves as a significant factor in portfolio allocation (Giacometti et al., 2007). Particularly, the global economic downturn triggered by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has raised heightened concerns about risk management. Accurate control and prediction of financial risk are crucial for informed decision-making by key stakeholders, including managers and regulators in risk management (Meng and Taylor, 2019). While the conceptual framework of VaR is clear, it is imperative to recognize that achieving precise measurement of conditional VaR poses statistical challenges (Bali et al., 2008). Furthermore, Abad and Benito (2013) underscore the substantial influence of volatility models on the precision of VaR forecasting. In essence, the precision of VaR estimates can be significantly improved by employing

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Inclusive financial reform, degree of openness to the outside world, and regional international tourism development: Evidence from a quasi-natural experiment

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ARTICLE INFO

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Inclusive finance reform
Degree of openness to the outside world
Regional international tourism development

ABSTRACT

This study selects data from Chinese prefecture-level cities between 2007 and 2023 as the research sample. Based on the quasi-natural experiment of inclusive finance reform experimental zones, it deeply explores the relationship between inclusive finance reform, the degree of openness, and the development of international tourism. The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between inclusive finance reform and the level of international tourism development. Additionally, the impact of inclusive finance reform varies between high-income and low-income regions. The degree of openness also plays a significant moderating role in the relationship between inclusive finance reform and international tourism development.

1. Research background

In the context of global economic integration, China's economy has continued to develop steadily, with an increasing degree of openness to the outside world. In 2024, China's cross-border e-commerce imports and exports reached 2.63 trillion yuan, representing a growth of 10.8 %. The countries involved in the "Belt and Road" initiative accounted for over 50 % of China's total import and export value for the first time, and the cumulative number of China-Europe freight trains exceeded 100,000. At the same time, China's international tourism market is also showing a positive development trend. During the 2025 Spring Festival holiday, orders for inbound tourism tickets grew by 180 % year-on-year, while hotel bookings for inbound tourism increased by over 60 %. However, there are still several issues present in the development of international tourism, such as difficulties in payment, inconvenience in foreign currency exchange, and cumbersome departure tax refund processes. These problems directly affect the travel experience of international tourists coming to China and are detrimental to the sustainable development of inbound tourism. As a national development strategy, inclusive finance has made significant progress in China in recent years. The People's Bank of China has successively launched inclusive finance reform pilot programs in 8 provinces and 11 cities, guiding relevant financial institutions to explore pathways for rural financial services, thereby directing more financial resources to key areas and weak links such as "agriculture, rural areas, and farmers." However, there remains considerable room for improvement and exploration in how inclusive finance can support the development of international tourism in various regions.

Existing research on inclusive finance reform has primarily focused on improving financial services for groups such as small and micro enterprises and farmers. For instance, practices in pilot areas for inclusive financial reform have been explored to understand

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Does financial inclusion affect bank market power? International evidence

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A R T I C L E I N F O

JEL Classification:
G21
L11

Keywords:
Bank market power
Financial inclusion
Bank competition

A B S T R A C T

This research examines the effect of financial inclusion on bank market power using a sample of 672 banks from 73 countries over the 2005–2022 period. We calculate the Lerner index for each bank to measure its market power and apply principal component analysis to construct the financial inclusion index. Empirical findings from 2SLS regression and the system generalized method of moments estimator indicate that financial inclusion has a positive impact on bank market power. Moreover, the results of dynamic panel threshold analysis show that larger banks gain more from the expansion of financial inclusion.

1. Introduction

Financial inclusion (FI) is an important element of development strategies in many countries, with over 60 nations having developed National Financial Inclusion Strategies since 2010 (World Bank, 2025). However, FI has also brought new dynamics to the banking industry, highlighting power imbalances - both between banks and consumers, and between banks and emerging financial service providers (Larsson, 2018).

Some emerging research has investigated the influence of FI on bank performance. It has been found that FI can impact bank stability (Ahamed and Mallick, 2019; Feghali et al., 2021; Wang and Luo, 2022), efficiency (Ahamed et al., 2021; Banna et al., 2020; Le et al., 2019), and profitability (Chauvet and Jacolin, 2017; Issaka Jajah et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023). However, the effect of FI on bank market power is largely neglected, even though it is vital for policymaking. Understanding this link can help policymakers design better regulations to protect consumers, promote competition, and maximize the benefits of FI. This imperative was underscored in the World Bank's (2022) Global Financial Inclusion and Consumer Protection Survey.

This paper offers a unique addition to the literature by exploring the direct influence of FI on bank market power. FI increases the overall demand for financial services and fosters competition between traditional banks and new providers. Several theories predict that FI may affect bank market power. According to the Efficient Structure Hypothesis, more efficient firms can compete more effectively and gain a larger market share (Demsetz, 1973). This suggests that efficient banks are better equipped to grow through FI

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The impact of executive compensation stickiness on enterprises' green innovation efficiency—— A threshold effect based on audit quality

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ABSTRACT

In the context of China's "dual carbon" strategy, enhancing enterprises' green innovation efficiency has become a critical pathway to achieving high-quality development. Drawing on panel data from Chinese A-share listed companies spanning 2010–2022, this study investigates the threshold effect of audit quality (AQ) on the relationship between executive compensation stickiness (ECS) and enterprises' green innovation efficiency. A nonlinear panel regression model is employed to conduct the empirical analysis. The findings reveal that ECS significantly hinders both green R&D efficiency (Grd) and green achievement conversion efficiency (Gcon), with the negative effect being more pronounced during the achievement conversion stage. Further threshold analysis indicates that when AQ falls below the threshold value of -0.0135, moderate compensation stickiness can mitigate short-term managerial behavior and enhance R&D efficiency. However, once AQ surpasses this threshold, excessive stickiness undermines performance-based incentives, hampers innovation input efficiency, and exhibits an inverted U-shaped relationship between ECS and Grd, highlighting that the non-linear effect is only significant under high audit quality. In contrast, AQ does not exhibit a significant threshold effect during the achievement conversion phase. This study contributes to the literature on green innovation and enterprise governance by providing empirical evidence on the interplay between executive incentive structures and external oversight mechanisms.

1. Introduction

In the context of the "dual carbon" goals and the transition toward sustainable development, green innovation has become a core driving force behind high-quality corporate development (Liang and Sun, 2024). Green innovation not only drives continuous technological progress and industrial upgrading within enterprises, but also helps alleviate resource shortages, improve environmental quality, and enhance long-term corporate competitiveness (Khalid et al., 2024). However, compared to traditional innovation, green innovation involves higher investment risks, longer technology incubation cycles, and greater outcome uncertainty. This results in short-sighted tendencies and risk-averse behavior among corporate managers when making decisions regarding green innovation investments (Jiang et al., 2024; Safiullah, Phan, and Nurul Kabir, 2024). In the context of increasingly institutionalized ESG and

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The role of government digitization in the labor market: mechanisms, heterogeneity and moderators

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Abstract

Purpose – Against the backdrop of global digital transformation and rising unemployment, this study aims to explore the under-researched link between government digitization and unemployment.

Design/methodology/approach – Using 2002–2023 panel data from 134 countries, a fixed-effect model examines the link between government digitization and unemployment. Robustness checks validate results, followed by four fixed-effect models with interaction terms to analyze mechanisms. Heterogeneity analysis explores differential impacts on different labor groups, and group tests assess moderating effects of economic freedom, industrial upgrading and ruling ideology.

Findings – Government digitization reduces unemployment overall. While it can increase unemployment by cutting public-sector jobs (i.e. the employment substitution effect), it can curb unemployment by reducing enterprises' non-productive expenses, alleviating financing constraints and decreasing economic policy uncertainty (i.e. the employment facilitation effect). Heterogeneous impacts on different labor groups and moderating effects of economic freedom, industrial upgrading and ruling party ideology are identified.

Originality/value – Unlike previous studies that treat digitization as a general economic phenomenon, this study isolates government digitization and uncovers its dual effects on unemployment: both reducing and increasing it through multiple mechanisms. This study further examines the heterogeneous effects of government digitization across labor groups and explores how national characteristics moderate its influence on unemployment. These findings offer new empirical evidence for the rationality of government digital transformation and provide practical guidance for countries addressing unemployment.

Keywords Government digitization, Unemployment, Labor market, Mechanisms, Moderating effects
Paper type Research article

1. Introduction

With the continuous deepening of a new round of technological revolution, digital technologies have developed at an unprecedented pace, providing a robust technological foundation for governments to construct digital governance systems and enhance their digital

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	Chong, S.-E., Lim, X.-J., **Ng, S. I.,** & Basha, N. K. (2025). Unlocking the enigma of social commerce discontinuation: exploring the approach and avoidance drivers. Marketing Intelligence & Planning, 43(5). https://doi.org/10.1108/mip-10-2023-0536 **SSCI(IF5.4,Q1), ABDC(A)**

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	Ding, Y., Li, X., **Chin, L.,** & Cong, S. (2025). The role of government digitization in the labor market: mechanisms, heterogeneity and moderators. International Journal of Manpower, 46(10), 192–210. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijm-05-2025-0347 **SSCI(IF3.5,Q1), ABDC (A)**
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	Xue, R., Gu, R., & **Ong, T. S**.(2025). How does coupling coordination between industrial structure optimization and ecosystem services dynamically affect carbon emissions in the Yellow River Basin? Journal of Cleaner Production, 517(2025), 145872. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2025.145872 **SCIE(IF9.8,Q1), ABDC(A)**
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	Bernard, S. A., Singal, M., Alvaro, D., **Ho, J. A.**, & Zizka, L. (2025). EXPRESS: Sustainable Horizons: Navigating ESG Reporting Challenges in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry. Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, 49(6). https://doi.org/10.1177/10963480251352232 **SSCI(IF5.3, Q1)**
	Wu, H., **Subramaniam, Anusuiya**, & Rahamat, S. (2025b). The Role of Psychological Contract Breach and Leader-Member Exchange in Sadism and Organizational Cynicism Among Chinese Hotel Employees. SAGE Open, 15(3). https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440251376462 **SSCI(IF2.0, Q1)**
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	Ding, Y., Li, X., **Chin, L.,** & Cong, S. (2025). The role of government digitization in the labor market: mechanisms, heterogeneity and moderators. International Journal of Manpower, 46(10), 192–210. https://doi.org/10.1108/ijm-05-2025-0347 **SSCI(IF3.5,Q1)**
	Dong, H., **Hashim, Haslinda**, & Kamarulzaman, N. H. (2026). Social comparison drives green transport switching: Travel satisfaction as the bridge. Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour, 116(2025), 103371. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trf.2025.103371 **SSCI(IF4.4,Q1)**
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