Самые цитируемые с 2014 года по 3 апреля 2019 года
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1. Angelsen, A., Jagger, P., Babigumira, R., Belcher, B., Hogarth, N.J., Bauch, S., Börner, J., Smith-Hall, C., Wunder, S. Environmental Income and Rural Livelihoods: A Global-Comparative Analysis (2014) World Development, 64 (S1), pp. S12-S28. Цитировано 237 раз.
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DOI: 10.1016/j.worlddev.2014.03.006
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: This paper presents results from a comparative analysis of environmental income from approximately 8000 households in 24 developing countries collected by research partners in CIFOR's Poverty Environment Network (PEN). Environmental income accounts for 28% of total household income, 77% of which comes from natural forests. Environmental income shares are higher for low-income households, but differences across income quintiles are less pronounced than previously thought. The poor rely more heavily on subsistence products such as wood fuels and wild foods, and on products harvested from natural areas other than forests. In absolute terms environmental income is approximately five times higher in the highest income quintile, compared to the two lowest quintiles. © 2014 The Authors. Publishedby Elsevier Ltd.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Forests; Household income surveys; Inequality; Poverty
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: comparative study; developing world; household income; low income population; poverty; rural economy

2. Gawer, A. Bridging differing perspectives on technological platforms: Toward an integrative framework (2014) Research Policy, 43 (7), pp. 1239-1249. Цитировано 219 раз.
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DOI: 10.1016/j.respol.2014.03.006
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: An integrative framework is proposed to advance management research on technological platforms, bridging two theoretical perspectives: economics, which sees platforms as double-sided markets, and engineering design, which sees platforms as technological architectures. While the economic perspective informs our understanding of platform competition, the engineering design perspective informs our view of platform innovation. The article argues that platforms can be usefully conceptualized as evolving organizations or meta-organizations that: (1) federate and coordinate constitutive agents who can innovate and compete; (2) create value by generating and harnessing economies of scope in supply or/and in demand; and (3) entail a modular technological architecture composed of a core and a periphery. In support of this conceptualization, a classification system is presented, indicating that technological platforms appear in a variety of organizational forms: within firms, across supply chains, and across industry innovation ecosystems. As an illustration, the framework is then applied to derive a simple model highlighting patterns of interaction between platform innovation and competition, yielding hypotheses that could be tested empirically by future scholars. © 2014 The Authors.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Double-sided markets; Economies of scope; Modularity; Organizations; Platforms
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: Societies and institutions; Supply chains, Classification system; Double sided; Economies of scope; Integrative framework; Modularity; Platforms; Technological architectures; Technological platform, Commerce

3. Scarlat, N., Dallemand, J.-F., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Nita, V. The role of biomass and bioenergy in a future bioeconomy: Policies and facts (2015) Environmental Development, 15, pp. 3-34. Цитировано 193 раз. https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84937634513&doi=10.1016%2fj.envdev.2015.03.006&partnerID=40&md5=e12a1fdd0f69a43c57a2db5ec9faf866
DOI: 10.1016/j.envdev.2015.03.006

КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: The European Commission has set a long-term goal to develop a competitive, resource efficient and low carbon economy by 2050. Bioeconomy is expected to play an important role in the low carbon economy. This paper provides a review of the policy framework for developing a bioeconomy in the European Union covering energy and climate, agriculture and forestry, industry and research. The Europe has a number of well-established traditional bio-based industries, ranging from agriculture, food, feed, fibre and forest-based industries. This paper proposes an analysis of the current status of bioeconomy in the European Union and worldwide until 2020 and beyond. We estimate the current bio economy market at about € 2.4 billion, including agriculture, food and beverage, agro-industrial products, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, wood-based industry, biochemical, enzymes, biopharmaceutical, biofuels and bioenergy, using about 2 billion tonnes and employing 22 million persons. New sectors are emerging, such as biomaterials and green chemistry. The transition toward a bioeconomy will rely on the advancement in technology of a range of processes, on the achievement of a breakthrough in terms of technical performances and cost effectiveness and will depend on the availability of sustainable biomass. © 2015 The Authors.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Bio-materials; Bioeconomy; Bioenergy; Biomass; Green economy; Policies

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DOI: 10.1080/21681015.2016.1172124
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: The transition within business from a linear to a circular economy brings with it a range of practical challenges for companies. The following question is addressed: What are the product design and business model strategies for companies that want to move to a circular economy model? This paper develops a framework of strategies to guide designers and business strategists in the move from a linear to a circular economy. Building on Stahel, the terminology of slowing, closing, and narrowing resource loops is introduced. A list of product design strategies, business model strategies, and examples for key decision-makers in businesses is introduced, to facilitate the move to a circular economy. This framework also opens up a future research agenda for the circular economy. © 2016 The Author(s). Published by Informa UK Limited, trading as Taylor & Francis Group.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Circular business model; circular design; circularity; closed loop; sustainability
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: Decision making; Design; Sustainable development, Business modeling; Circular designs; Circular economy; circularity; Closed loops; Decision makers; Design strategies; Research agenda, Product design

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DOI: 10.1111/jiec.12244
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: It is increasingly recognized that the growing metabolism of society is approaching limitations both with respect to sources for resource inputs and sinks for waste and emission outflows. The circular economy (CE) is a simple, but convincing, strategy, which aims at reducing both input of virgin materials and output of wastes by closing economic and ecological loops of resource flows. This article applies a sociometabolic approach to assess the circularity of global material flows. All societal material flows globally and in the European Union (EU-27) are traced from extraction to disposal and presented for main material groups for 2005. Our estimate shows that while globally roughly 4 gigatonnes per year (Gt/yr) of waste materials are recycled, this flow is of moderate size compared to 62 Gt/yr of processed materials and outputs of 41 Gt/yr. The low degree of circularity has two main reasons: First, 44% of processed materials are used to provide energy and are thus not available for recycling. Second,

socioeconomic stocks are still growing at a high rate with net additions to stocks of 17 Gt/yr. Despite having considerably higher end-of-life recycling rates in the EU, the overall degree of circularity is low for similar reasons. Our results indicate that strategies targeting the output side (end of pipe) are limited given present proportions of flows, whereas a shift to renewable energy, a significant reduction of societal stock growth, and decisive eco-design are required to advance toward a CE. © 2014 by Yale University.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Circular economy; Energy transition; Industrial ecology; Material flow accounting; Recycling; Sustainable resource use
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: Ecology; Economics, Circular economy; Energy transitions; Industrial ecology; Material flow accountings; Sustainable resource use, Recycling, economic activity; energy flux; European Union; industrial ecology; industrial technology; life cycle analysis; material flow analysis; recycling; renewable resource; resource use; sustainable development; waste disposal; waste treatment

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Water on an urban planet: Urbanization and the reach of urban water infrastructure
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DOI: 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2014.04.022
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: Urban growth is increasing the demand for freshwater resources, yet surprisingly the water sources of the world's large cities have never been globally assessed, hampering efforts to assess the distribution and causes of urban water stress. We conducted the first global survey of the large cities' water sources, and show that previous global hydrologic models that ignored urban water infrastructure significantly overestimated urban water stress. Large cities obtain 78±3% of their water from surface sources, some of which are far away: cumulatively, large cities moved 504 billion liters a day (184km3yr-1) a distance of 27,000±3800km, and the upstream contributing area of urban water sources is 41% of the global land surface. Despite this infrastructure, one in four cities, containing $4.8±0.7 trillion in economic activity, remain water stressed due to geographical and financial limitations. The strategic management of these cities' water sources is therefore important for the future of the global economy. © 2014 The Authors.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Cities; Cross-basin transfer; Desalination; Groundwater; Surface water; Water security
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: desalination; global economy; hydrological modeling; land surface; surface water; urban growth; water stress

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DOI: 10.1093/cjres/rsu026
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: This paper grounds the critique of the 'smart city' in its historical and geographical context. Adapting Brenner and Theodore's notion of 'actually existing neoliberalism', we suggest a greater attention be paid to the 'actually existing smart city', rather than the exceptional or paradigmatic smart cities of Songdo, Masdar and Living PlanIT Valley. Through a closer analysis of cases in Louisville and Philadelphia, we demonstrate the utility of understanding the material effects of these policies in actual cities around the world, with a particular focus on how and from where these policies have arisen, and how they have unevenly impacted the places that have adopted them. © 2014 The Author.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: data; economic development; governance; smart cities; urban studies
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: economic development; governance approach; neoliberalism; urban area; urban economy, Abu Dhabi [United Arab Emirates]; Incheon [South Korea]; Kentucky; Louisville; Masdar; Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; Songdo; South Korea; United Arab Emirates; United States

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DOI: 10.1016/j.enconman.2014.03.002
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: Legislation on vehicle emissions continues to become more stringent in an effort to minimise the impact of internal combustion engines on the environment. One area of significant concern in this respect is that of the cold-start; the thermal efficiency of the internal combustion engine is significantly lower at cold-start than when the vehicle reaches steady state temperatures owing to sub-optimal lubricant and component temperatures. The drive for thermal efficiency (of both the internal combustion engine and of the vehicle as a whole) has led to a variety of solutions being trialled to assess their merits and effects on other vehicle systems during this warm-up phase (and implemented where appropriate). The approaches have a common theme of attempting to reduce energy losses so that systems and components reach their intended operating temperature range as soon as possible after engine start. In the case of the engine, this is primarily focused on the lubricant system. Lubricant viscosity is highly sensitive to temperature and the increased viscosity at low temperatures results in higher frictional and pumping losses than would be observed at the target operating temperature. The approaches used to tackle the problem include the use of phase change materials (to reduce the cool-down rate during a period following engine running) [1,2] and the use of thermal barrier coatings in an attempt to insulate the cylinder bore and prevent heat loss (thus increasing the amount of energy utilised as brake work [3]). A range of system alterations have also been trialled including diversion systems on the lubricant circuit to reduce thermal losses. Presented here is a critical review of the research into vehicle thermal management during the cold-start phase which has been driven by a desire to improve both engine and overall vehicle engine efficiency. The review includes both system developments and material selection issues and the role the two fields have to play in tackling this critical issue. © 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Energy efficiency; Engine cold-starts; Fuel economy; Insulation; Lubrication; Phase change materials
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: Component temperatures; Lubricant viscosity; Operating temperature; Operating temperature ranges; Steady-state temperature; System development; Thermal efficiency; Vehicle thermal management, Automobile cooling systems; Energy dissipation; Energy efficiency; Engines; Fuel economy; Insulation; Lubrication; Phase change materials; Temperature; Thermal barrier coatings; Vehicles; Viscosity, Engine cylinders

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DOI: 10.1111/1475-679X.12115
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: This paper discusses the empirical literature on the economic consequences of disclosure and financial reporting regulation, drawing on U.S. and international evidence. Given the policy relevance of research on regulation, we highlight the challenges with (1) quantifying regulatory costs and benefits, (2) measuring disclosure and reporting outcomes, and (3) drawing causal inferences from regulatory studies. Next, we discuss empirical studies that link disclosure and reporting activities to firm-specific and market-wide economic outcomes. Understanding these links is important when evaluating regulation. We then synthesize the empirical evidence on the economic effects of disclosure regulation and reporting standards, including the evidence on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adoption. Several important conclusions emerge. We generally lack evidence on market-wide effects and externalities from regulation, yet such evidence is central to the economic justification of regulation. Moreover, evidence on causal effects of disclosure and reporting regulation is still relatively rare. We also lack evidence on the real effects of such regulation. These limitations provide many research opportunities. We conclude with several specific suggestions for future research. © 2016 The Accounting Research Center at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА АВТОРА: Accounting standards; Capital markets; Cost-benefit analysis; Disclosure; IFRS; Institutional economics; International accounting; Political economy; Real effects; Regulation; Transparency

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DOI: 10.1021/ja5124754
КРАТКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ: Arylation using diaryliodonium salts generates one equivalent of an iodoarene as a side-product, a significant waste of atom economy. Here, we show that diaryliodoniums can undergo Cu-catalyzed tandem C-H/N-H arylation, producing novel indoles that incorporate both aryl groups from the reagent. © 2015 American Chemical Society.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА УКАЗАТЕЛЯ: Aromatic compounds; Salts, Aryl group; Arylations; Atom economy; Diaryliodonium salts; Side products, Chemical reactions, carbon; copper; diaryliodonium salt; hydrogen; indole derivative; inorganic salt; nitrogen; unclassified drug, Article; arylation; atom; catalyst; chemical bond; clinical chemistry; reaction optimization; stereospecificity; temperature