
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Chia-Huei Wu is currently an Associate Professor at Department of Hotel Management and Culinary Creativity, Minghsin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan. She received her PhD in Technology Management from University of Chung Hua. She has well over 50 published peer-reviewed journal papers. Her recent research interests are in big data and service management. She is serving on the editorial boards of some journals.

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Wei Liu is currently the distinguished Professor at Qingdao University. His current research centres on corporate environmental strategy, sustainable management in emerging economies and the Chinese context. He has published

numerous peer-reviewed papers, and his work has appeared in international journals such as *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *Emerging Markets Review*, *Finance Research Letters*, and others. In addition, he has guest-edited special issues for the *International Journal of Technology Management*, *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*, *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, and others.

Zhe Zhang is an experienced researcher in the Sydney School of Architecture, Design and Planning, the University of Sydney. He has guest-edited in journals such as *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*, *International Journal of Environmental Technology and Management*, and *International Journal of Technology, Policy and Management*. He has published peer-reviewed papers that appeared in SSCI/SCI-indexed journals, including *Planning Perspectives*, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, and others. In addition, he also received the honour of 'Hot Paper' and 'Highly Cited Paper' in Essential Science Indicators (ESI).

While people enjoy the social progress brought by economic development and energy consumption, they also bear the consequences of environmental pollution. In the seven papers in this special issue, scholars have discussed and provided suggestions on sustainable development, resource allocation, energy consumption, human resources, and air pollution.

Qiu et al. studied the misallocation of resources under conditions of regional economic development. Based on the theoretical framework of resource misallocation, they studied the problem of energy misallocation in the context of urban agglomeration using the micro dataset of Chinese industrial enterprises from 1998 to 2007. What is interesting in this paper is that market barriers, fiscal stimulus and labour control will aggravate energy misallocation, and the former two have obvious spatial effects. At the same time, the negative spatial effect of trade openness can effectively alleviate this problem.

Nowadays, although more and more scholars pay attention to green consumption behaviour, much research examines the positive feedback of consumers. Based on the consumer psychology and cognitive dissonance theory, Li, Quan and Zhang used Amos software to process survey data from 435 questionnaires. They proposed a conceptual model of anticipated guilt-green consumer intention link under different green involvement through structural equation modelling.

Energy consumption can contribute to rapid economic growth, but it also brings with it a problem of environmental pollution that cannot be ignored. Based on this, Li and Hu (studied the dynamic interactions between economic growth, energy consumption and environmental pollution using the 2003–2016 A-provincial time data. By using Johansen integration test, Granger causality analysis, IRF impulse response and variance decomposition method, the authors concluded that there is a long-term equilibrium relationship among the three, and economic growth and energy consumption are the causes of environmental pollution, and environmental pollution is more affected by the change of energy consumption.

Under the development of social economy and continuous improvement of the market economy system, human resources continue to play an important role in the life of

society. On the one hand, it has a significant impact on the environmental performance of firms. On the other hand, the paid leave system resulting from sound human resources has contributed to the development of rural tourism. Zhou, Mao and Li argue that there are different elements of environmental performance evaluation under different production methods of enterprises. They studied the performance evaluation of environmental management for sustainable development of enterprises based on human resource management by using the method of expert investigation. The study found that the lack of production methods, available environmental technologies and experience in environmental management caused companies in the process of environmental performance evaluation is still not passive governance evaluation mode.

Liu studied rural tourism and the environmental problems based on the indexing system established by the Pressure State Response (PSR) model combined with principal component analysis. The study identified four main factors that affect the environmental carrying capacity of rural tourism and weighted them using the entropy weighting method to arrive at a composite score for carrying capacity.

In the research of air pollution control, Meng, Chang and Chen used the questionnaire survey method to broaden the measurement path of variables, and to contribute to follow-up research. At the same time, they found that participants' willingness, ability, cost, benefit, risk sharing and mutual trust are all influencing factors. Their study not only tested their 11 hypotheses, but also suggested the establishment of a government-centred, multi-sectoral and collaborative air pollution control system.

Huang, Liu and Wang studied the effects of atmospheric nitrogen deposition on the growth and results of young macadamia nut plants. They concluded that atmospheric nitrogen deposition had a significant impact on the growth and results of the crop, with the survival rate of the crop in the experimental group even reduced by 15%, after setting up an experimental group and a control group which strictly controlled for nutrients, soil and other variables.