# Article information:

绿色投资、自然资源和增长对中国普惠金融的不对称效应  
<https://vpn.jlu.edu.cn/https/6a6c7576706e6973746865676f6f642142bf0388b8c5c8ad2d92638df74d/en/Detail/index/GARJ2021_3/SJES9B16AA1C6E312316405DEF00A463FDBA>

# Article summary:

1. This study examines the role of green investment and natural resource rent in promoting financial inclusion (FI) in China from 1990 to 2018.

2. A new empirical estimation technique, “Quantile Autoregressive Distributed Lag” (QARDL) model, was used to assess the impact of green investment (GIN) and natural resource rent (NRR), as well as per capita income on Chinese financial inclusion.

3. The results show that green investment is positively correlated with overall financial inclusion, while natural resource rent has a positive and significant effect on high quantiles of financial inclusion. Per capita income also significantly increases all quantiles of financial inclusion.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article provides an analysis of the role of green investment and natural resource rent in promoting financial inclusion in China from 1990 to 2018. The authors use a new empirical estimation technique, “Quantile Autoregressive Distributed Lag” (QARDL) model, to assess the impact of these factors on Chinese financial inclusion. The results suggest that green investment is positively correlated with overall financial inclusion, while natural resource rent has a positive and significant effect on high quantiles of financial inclusion. Per capita income also significantly increases all quantiles of financial inclusion.

The article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its use of a new empirical estimation technique which allows for more accurate results than traditional models such as ARDL models. Furthermore, the authors provide evidence for their claims by citing relevant studies and providing statistical data from their own research. However, there are some potential biases present in the article which should be noted. For example, the authors do not explore any counterarguments or consider any possible risks associated with their findings; they only present one side of the argument without considering alternative perspectives or points of view. Additionally, there is no discussion about how these findings could be applied in practice or what implications they may have for policy makers or other stakeholders involved in promoting FI in China. Finally, it should also be noted that this study only focuses on two factors – green investment and natural resource rent – when there are many other factors which could potentially affect FI in China such as government policies or access to technology.

# Topics for further research:

* Financial inclusion in China
* Government policies and financial inclusion in China
* Impact of technology on financial inclusion in China
* Green investment and financial inclusion
* Natural resource rent and financial inclusion
* Implications of green investment and natural resource rent for financial inclusion in China

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/f5073bb6c6ef98a35982122502f13907>