

## **EDITORIAL: Performance, resilience, and sustainability at the individual, firm, and country-level business contexts**

*Dear readers!*

We are pleased to share with you 22 scholarly articles in our most recent issue of the journal *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*.

The articles in this issue have examined factors such as performance, resilience, and sustainability through the lenses of individual, firm-level, and country-level business contexts using a variety of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Scholars have further focused on development, investment decisions, risk levels, and behavioral intentions in emerging economies in Africa and Asia, such as Jordan, Ghana, Morocco, Papua, Nepal, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, South Africa, and others.

For example, at the country level, several studies focused on the value of institutions, policies, and rights in achieving various goals. *Jebreel Mohammad Al-Msiedeen, Hashem Alshurafat, Mohammad K. Shbeilat, Abdullah Majed Al Maani, and Lubna Khaled Alroud* highlighted the way institutional forces in Jordan relate to current versus international best practices in corporate governance. *Chatwarun Angasinha and Vichaya Lipipun* examined motheromics through a comparative study of early childcare and parental leave policies in Sweden, Japan, Australia, Singapore, Vietnam, and Thailand, finding significant variations between the countries. These scholars built on earlier studies on the personal and economic factors related to motherhood and career paths (Miller, 2011). Sweden's policies were the most generous for working parents, which other countries may want to consider. Offering leave for both parents may be optimal, especially due to the prevalence of many single-parent households (Jou et al., 2020). *Alexander Phuk Tjilen, Beatus Tambaip, Budi Dharmawan, Adrianus, Pulung Riyanto, and Yosephina Ohoiwutun* examined food security in Papua, noting the importance of holistic and sustainable policies. Global food insecurity has recently been exacerbated due to crises such as the pandemic, war and conflicts, climate change, and an economic recession (Animasaun et al., 2023; Bin Alam et al., 2023). Corruption is yet another problem that country leaders have been battling. *Le Duc Hoang, Mai Quynh Ha, Long Phi Tran, Hang Thi Thuy Le, Trinh Mai Van, and Pham Van Tue Nha* examined 17,114 firms in 24 emerging countries and found that improved creditor rights may help to address high levels of corruption.

At the firm level, several studies focused on successful practices that companies have used to remain competitive and/or sustainable. *Oumaima Quidi and Badr Habba* examined large listed family and non-family firms in the Arab world, finding significant differences in their financing patterns. Family firms were more likely to rely on debt as a source of financing. *Kgaugelo Sammy Boya* examined non-profit churches in South Africa, highlighting the importance of standards and policies (e.g., constitutions, church orders) in perceptions of professionalism. Non-profit organizations that voluntarily adopt policies and standards may do so to enhance their collective meaning and professionalism rather than their material benefits (Kennedy, 2018). Other proactive approaches have also been beneficial to companies. *Tabani Moyo, Cecile Gerwel Proches, Emmanuel Mutambara, and Upasana Gitanjali Singh* found that companies in the telecommunications industry in Zimbabwe used blogs on Twitter (X), Facebook (Meta), and YouTube to enhance their social capital, corporate reputation, and ultimately, resilience.

At the individual level, several studies focused on variables that correspond to positive individual outcomes. For example, *Suryadi, Abd. Qadir Muslim, Langgeng Setyono, and Nanang A.S* examined resilience in Islamic boarding schools, finding that spiritual leadership influences entrepreneurial innovation, which in turn encourages organizational resilience. *Gerrit van der Walddt, David J. Fourie, and Cornel Malan*

found that work-integrated learning programs correspond positively to employability, job retention, career advancement, continuous learning, and self-esteem. Work-integrated learning can provide people with a strong labor market advantage (Jackson & Rowe, 2023).

This issue contributes to conversations and multiple levels of analysis on the factors that can be used by countries, companies, and people to sustain and grow in an increasingly complex and often turbulent world.

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