

EDITORIAL: Global lessons in corporate law and governance

Dear readers!

The corporate landscape is more global than it has arguably ever been. Volume 6, Issue 3 of the *Corporate Law & Governance Review* is an impressive demonstration of the breadth of scholarship on issues that resound across different global jurisdictions. While the global corporate landscape is getting more uniform in many ways (Deshmukh & Doshi, 2022), there is also more diversity as more nations and regions become the topic of practical and academic output (Hopper et al., 2017; Kimber et al., 2005). In this issue, the familiar discussions around mechanisms for effective corporate regulation can be found, but also the less familiar discussions around Shariah-compliant financial structures which are less prevalent in the academic literature. This issue even offers an article on one of the most concerning and novel developments of our era — artificial intelligence.

The debates about corporate regulation and the free market are a familiar and unavoidable characteristic in the area of corporate law and governance (Gourevitch, 2002; Ruggie, 2018). The extent and methods that should be employed to ensure the integrity of corporations and their deeds have always been an academic mainstay. It is, however, from the differences in these national regimes that lessons can be learned. In this issue, several articles explore areas of key importance to legal regulation across quite different national spaces. *Suparman Marzuki* and *Mahrus Ali* explore the issue of judicial ethics violations in Indonesia. This article illustrates how the integrity of corporate transactions depends also on the integrity of the legal systems of the nation. *Karem Sayed Aboelazm's* article explores the different mechanisms available to monitor public contracts in Egypt, which presents an interesting discussion of different approaches in Egypt to public contract oversight. *Enisa Haliti-Mustafa*, *Sevdai Morina*, and *Valon Mustafa* discuss the importance of notaries in the Western Balkans. This article highlights the importance of notaries, an often overlooked profession (Latorre, 2024), in the efficient and transparent operation of the legal system. *Bedri Peci* and *Fitim Gashi* explore the need to develop enhanced regulatory frameworks and customer education to protect banking clients in Kosovo. While all of these articles may be interested in different mechanisms in different countries to protect the integrity of transactions, they all contribute to understanding different approaches to problems inherent in any national system.

As earlier mentioned, this issue also includes two articles discussing audit practices in Islamic finance. With the increasing popularity of Shariah-compliant banking and finance (Aldarabseh, 2019; Arshed et al., 2020), these articles provide a noteworthy contribution. Islamic finance, with the increasing globalisation of banking and finance, presents a critical area for development in practice and scholarship. The article by *Supiah Salleh*, *Muhammad Iqmal Hisham Kamaruddin*, *Zurina Shafii*, *Mustafa Mohd Hanefah*, *Nurazalia Zakaria*, *Wan A'tirah Mahyudin*, and *Nur Amni Mahmud Sabri* provides insight into the important issue of audit practices in Islamic Co-operatives in Malaysia. *Amer Morshed*, *Mohammed Daoud Othman*, and *Asma'a Al-Amarneh* contribute an interesting discussion on how the expected credit loss (ECL) model could be better adapted for application to Islamic Sukuk to improve risk management. These articles illustrate that while there are similar concerns across Western banking models and Islamic finance, the differences will necessitate innovation in compliance and auditing practices to support growth in this sector.

While some issues in corporate governance are a part of age-old debates, some issues in this issue are truly quite novel. *Mohammad Al-Mahameed* wrestles with the challenge of artificial intelligence in corporate governance in Jordan. Whilst this article is an admirable exploration of some of the issues that artificial intelligence is presenting in the area of corporate law and governance, it also highlights the amount that is still not understood in relation to the artificial intelligence revolution. As the author notes a negative factor affecting this research paper, which is a direct drawback, is the novelty of the artificial intelligence topic in Jordanian law and its associated legislation. There is also no comprehensive legal legislation addressing corporate governance through artificial intelligence technology, in addition to

the scarcity of specialized studies in this field without Jordanian legislation and the lack of references addressing this topic. Indeed, this is very likely the case in many jurisdictions across the world. The paper provides an admirable contribution to this novel area; however, this article also highlights the need for more concerted and coordinated efforts to create more definition and certainty across this area.

It is hoped that this issue, ranging from the familiar to the novel, will be of interest. The editors would also like to thank the authors for their contributions which have presented such an admirable range of important topics for consideration.

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