

EDITORIAL: Economic research and innovation — A dialogue between governance, banking systems, and performance

Dear readers!

This issue brings together a wide range of academic studies that collectively reflect the growing complexity and interdisciplinary nature of governance and economic research. The diversity of topics and methods — from empirical and exploratory analyses to advanced quantitative models and systematic literature reviews — illustrates how governance, performance, and sustainability remain at the core of contemporary inquiry.

Several contributions focus on corporate governance and its connection with organizational performance. The studies highlight how gender diversity and institutional female directors contribute to board effectiveness and company success (Klu et al., 2025; Pucheta-Martínez et al., 2018; Osmani & Doda, 2025), while others explore the role of board and audit committee effectiveness in shaping auditor turnover within GCC firms (Hassan et al., 2018).

The issue also broadens the lens toward financial systems and macroeconomic stability. Research on demonetization in India and on Chinese listed companies reveals how governance structures influence profitability and investment efficiency (Ajadi, 2023; Nguyen et al., 2025; Tang et al., 2025). Other papers employ advanced econometric models — OLS, GMM, and VAR — to analyze the effects of fiscal deficits, current account balances, and tourism development on economic growth in emerging economies (Yurdakul & Uçar, 2015; Tiwari et al., 2025).

A distinct thread explores audit quality, accounting information, and ethical behavior. Studies from Egypt and Vietnam show that good governance and transparency enhance audit quality and risk management (Abusafia et al., 2025; Soliman, 2020). Complementary works on accounting scandals (Agrawal & Chadha, 2005; Low et al., 2008; Grant & Visconti, 2006) stress the continuing need for ethical education, robust internal controls, and effective regulation to rebuild trust in corporate reporting.

Beyond the corporate sphere, contributions on public administration and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) enrich this issue's perspective. Analyses of project management in Kazakhstan and PEST factors in higher education underscore how institutional, social, and technological dimensions shape governance capacity (Cox, 2021; De Lara & Santos, 2024). Meanwhile, research introducing a hybrid multi-criteria decision-making model offers innovative strategies for strengthening NGOs sustainability and accountability (Ayhan et al., 2025).

Together, these studies capture the dynamic interplay between governance, finance, ethics, and public policy. They highlight that sound governance — whether in private enterprises, public institutions, or non-profit organizations — remains the foundation for transparency, innovation, and sustainable growth.

We extend our sincere thanks to all authors, reviewers, and the editorial team of Virtus Interpress for their valuable contributions and collaboration in producing this issue.

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