



Editorial – *Arnaldo José de Hoyos Guevara*

The Journal is becoming more international; as a matter of fact this time we start with two papers related to application of AI, the first one coming from Russia, considering AI as an adaptive system that may help to deal with effective management of complex systems as well as ethical issues related to the ability of effective management. The second one deals with the extent to which Saudi university students are familiar with Gen AI tools such as ChatGPT, Grammarly, and GitHub Copilot and how they employ these technologies for academic support, research, and problem-solving. The paper identifies important patterns of AI as a complex adaptive system: possibility of variable behavior depending on the level and volume of elements, unpredictability of decision-making; and again, problematizes ethical issues related to the ability of effective management of complex AI systems, as well as their correct and safe functioning.

Now the next one coming from China deals with the relationship between cultural industry development and regional economic performance from a management effectiveness perspective, utilizing Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) to assess efficiency patterns across 31 provinces from 2016 to 2022. For this purpose, incorporates multiple dimensions including resource allocation efficiency, innovation capacity, and governance quality to evaluate cultural industry management performance and its impact on regional development and moreover developed a cultural industry management effectiveness index using DEA-SBM (Slacks-Based Measure) model combined with Tobit regression analysis; and based on Porter's Diamond Framework. The study incorporates multiple dimensions including resource allocation efficiency, innovation capacity, and governance quality to evaluate cultural industry management performance and its impact on regional development. Results reveal significant regional disparities in cultural industry management effectiveness, with eastern provinces consistently outperforming other regions. The DEA analysis shows an average technical efficiency of 0.67 across all provinces, indicating substantial room for improvement. Tobit regression results demonstrate that management effectiveness, measured through the composite index, has a significant positive impact on regional GDP growth. Tobit regression results demonstrate that management effectiveness, measured through the composite index, has a significant positive impact on regional GDP growth. Key determinants include human capital quality, technological innovation, and institutional support. Findings suggest that improving management practices in cultural industries can significantly contribute to regional economic development.

The next one coming for Saudi Arabia, deals with a comprehensive collection of supply chain indicators from Super Bock Group may be integrated into a single central repository or database by using the designed solution based on Power BI. There are several quantitative methods that can be used to forecast and assist tactical and operational decision-making, but they cannot be used to support strategic decision-making. The process of digital transformation of enterprises is referred to as Industry 4.0. It transforms the nature of business of a company drastically. The purpose of the study is to determine whether the data visualization techniques promote the decision support systems using features of the Microsoft power BI.

The next paper, examines the transformation of the state financial control system in the Russian Federation under the influence of digitalization in public administration. Criteria for effective innovative and investment development of enterprises in the context of global digitalization are analyzed. Functional features and directions for modernization of the legal regulation of Ukraine regarding innovative and investment development of enterprises as element of the state regulation system are determined, regulatory and legal support for innovative and investment development of enterprises and principles of the regulatory life cycle are clarified. Since digitalization of the policy is manifestation of globalization processes, which radically changes modern trends in political processes, functional purpose of institutional institutions and scenarios for development of processes in the future, directions for increasing effectiveness of the regulatory policy through digitalization were determined

as the tool to improve methods and tools for interaction between participants in innovative and investment processes.

Next paper, coming from Brazil deals with the Impact on the value of stocks of mandatory disclosure of ESG Information, and for this purpose a bibliometric analysis of 244 articles was carried out using the WoS and Scopus databases, and executed using R and Biblioshiny software deepening the analysis of research that relates sustainability to the financial performance of companies, especially in the context of mandatory disclosure and market value. Furthermore, they assist governments and regulators in improving public policies related to the disclosure of sustainability information.

Keeping on regarding ESG now as a compliance pathway to reduce income inequality in Pakistan by means of bank investment density measures on green and sustainable investment, fintech and digital banking, financial inclusion and social equity, smart cities, and infrastructure on the Gini coefficient and Theil index indicators of income inequality (SDG-10) in society, that may end up leading managers to design rigorous risk management practices to effectively implement sustainable investment projects to combat income inequality in society.

Next paper, coming from Brazil deals with a study concerning challenges and opportunities to foster Sustainability on the management of Sugar and Alcohol and refining companies that end up showing that the sugar and ethanol sector has made significant progress in adopting sustainable practices, with emphasis on regenerative techniques and greater integration of environmental and social criteria in management already becoming a reference; however oil refineries face more complex structural and regulatory challenges, even though they make efforts to incorporate technological innovations to mitigate environmental impacts.

Next paper, coming from Vietnam is an interesting paper dealing with the role of human beings in the commodity economy, from innovation to sustainable development. The research focuses on exploiting human potential, finding an economic institution that balances growth and social welfare, and pointing out the process of distributing and regulating human resources in the commodity economy. The article uses the approach of humanistic philosophy and social philosophy combined with qualitative analysis, applying the principles of "causality", "necessity and freedom", "subject and product" to clarify the transition between humans and the economy; and at the same time the article uses the method of synthesizing socio-economic documents to present scientific and practical arguments affirming that humans are the center of the commodity economy, not only a productive force but also a driving force for social development; the balance between economic growth and human development helps maintain a sustainable economy arriving to the conclusion that Sustainable development requires human development, investment in education, science and technology, human resource management, together with management policies to reduce inequality and ensure balanced economic, social and environmental development

Next paper, coming from India deals with the mediating role of Employee Engagement between Green Human Resource Management (HRM) and Organizational Commitment fostering Sustainability. Data was collected from 350 employees working in the automobile industries and PLS-SEM was used to analyze the data. The major findings of the study show that employee engagement plays a full mediation role between green HRM practices such as green training and development, green performance and green compensation and rewards with organizational commitment.

Next paper comes from China and deals on with the important issue of how modern pedagogical technologies, driven by the spread of information and communication technologies (ICTs), contribute to the sustainable transformation of the educational environment finding out that really ICT-based innovations enhance interactivity, collaboration, and adaptability in learning processes with the conclusion that ICTs can serve as a strategic driver for sustainable educational development when implemented with attention to stakeholder readiness, interdisciplinary collaboration, and value-based teaching practices

Now next paper coming from India examines the major determinants of green consumer behavior towards organic foods in an emerging economy, which incorporates the factors of both intrinsic and extrinsic drivers into an accepted validated PLS-SEM framework. Quantitative data consisting of a survey of 400 respondents from cities and country areas of Central India were obtained. The findings demonstrated that Perceived Health Value (PHV), and Green Product Knowledge (GPK) among many others are the most dominant predictors of Green Purchase Intention (GPI), indicating the superiority of self-centered motives, such as personal health promotion and consumer consumerism. This study is theoretically valuable for explaining the dual nature of eco-labels and presenting how health and knowledge are more fundamental than extrinsic indicators in the construction of

sustainable purchase intentions indicating the necessity of health-oriented conversations, teaching consumers, clear labelling, and segmentation-based pricing methods to promote the use of organic foods and reduce the intention–behavior discrepancy in emerging markets.

Next paper, coming from Romania deals with Gender and using linear regression estimates investigates the extent to which countries that early adopted mandatory quota exhibit a marked acceleration in women’s representation on boards, observing that boards also alternatively enlarged by the additive approach. Gender diversity and board size have been jointly analyzed in this study since their interplay is suggested by literature as triggers for gender equality during implementation of quota in early stages. Standard deviation with a 5-years overlapping windows is one of the main proxies for risk in finance since it captures the degree of firm’s risk-taking through the volatility of indicators like debt-to-equity $sd(DE)$, return on assets $sd(ROA)$ and operating efficiency $sd(OpR)$, underlying the assumption that riskier corporate operations lead to greater volatility. Using linear regression estimates it was found out that board gender diversity has a positive influence on the volatility of returns $sd(ROA)$, while board size is positively influencing the operating ratio volatility $sd(OpR)$ on the contingency framework of mandatory quota. Our results support the intergroup contact theory suggesting that women borrow the risk-attitude from their man board-counterparts in their professional roles.

Next paper examines the transformation of the state financial control system in the Russian Federation under the influence of digitalization in public administration. The primary focus is on developing a SMART control model as a legal and technological tool to enhance the transparency, accountability, and efficiency of budgetary processes. The research draws on international experience in digital public governance and explores the potential for integrating the Russian model into a broader transnational framework of financial compliance and fiscal oversight. The article discusses the risks and prospects of implementing digital platforms in public administration, considering legal certainty, technological compatibility, and strategic sustainability.

Next paper, coming from Iran is based on the fact that despite of the fact that the sphere of e-commerce is growing exceptionally fast on the international scale, the growth of internet-based shopping in Saudi Arabia is rather low. This slowdown is usually attributed to poor e-service quality (E-SQ), no consumer confidence and poor customer satisfaction. Although traditional service quality has been viewed in Saudi Arabia, there is a substantial gap towards how E-SQ is viewed and understood in the area of determining customer loyalty (CL) through customer perceived value (PV) and customer satisfaction (CS) (Qatawneh et al., 2024). A survey was conducted among 209 valid responses of adult users of the Western Region of Saudi Arabia who had made online purchases of products. The data was analyzed by means of SPSS version 23 and SmartPLS version 4 PLS-SEM. In the study, E-SQ displays a robust positive correlation with both PV and CS that significantly influence CL. Results hence highlight the importance of creating high-quality service experiences that enhance value perceptions and satisfaction to enhance long-term loyalty. The research contributes to the knowledge of digital service quality by integrating e-SERVQUAL dimensions within a loyalty framework.

The next paper coming from the Department of Management of the Islamic Azad University in Ardabil (Iran), deals with the question of to what extent the volatile labor market and increasing environmental uncertainties, career adaptability (CA) is considered a critical skill for employees to retain employment. The results indicate that CA has a positive impact on Wisdom Management (WM), which in turn indirectly influences sustainable employment; and the findings suggest that combining individual adaptability skills with ethical leadership styles can foster sustainable employment (SE) in Iranian workplaces.

70446 Next is an important paper aiming to assess the impact of social capital on the formation of social cohesion and the restoration of territorial communities in Ukraine on today’s wartime, using spatial damage analysis to integrate economic and geospatial data, ANOVA to assess differences in social cohesion across regions, multidimensional scaling (MDS) to visualize changes in social capital indicators, and regression analysis to quantify the impact of civic engagement and cohesion on social capita. Results of the study demonstrate that social cohesion, enhanced by decentralization and interregional cooperation, has become the foundation for the so much needed recovery of territorial communities even in difficult economic conditions as was expected.

Finally, last paper coming from Iran, deals with ways that agricultural commodity exchanges may have regarding overcoming challenges in agricultural sustainability.

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