

ARCHITECTING AGILITY: TRANSFORMING HUMAN CAPITAL CAPABILITY INTO ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE THROUGH TALENT MOBILITY FRAMEWORKS

Isma Budiawan¹, Mukhlis²¹ Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Angkatan Laut, Indonesia² Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Angkatan Laut, Indonesia**Corresponding Author:**

Isma Budiawan,

Department of Industrial Management Engineering, Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Angkatan Laut.

QPJ9+3C2, Jl. Bumi Moro, Morokrembangan, Kec. Krembangan, Surabaya, Jawa Timur 60178

Email: ismabudiawan55@gmail.com

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Abstract

Organizations increasingly operate in environments characterized by technological disruption, workforce transformation, and persistent uncertainty, making organizational resilience a strategic priority. Conventional human resource practices frequently emphasize talent acquisition and retention while giving insufficient attention to internal talent mobility as a mechanism for developing adaptive organizational capability. This study aimed to examine how talent mobility frameworks transform human capital capability into organizational resilience through organizational learning, workforce flexibility, leadership development, and digital workforce readiness. A mixed-methods sequential explanatory design was employed involving 2,850 employees from thirty-six organizations across multiple industries. Quantitative data were analyzed using multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling, mediation and moderation analyses, and hierarchical regression, while qualitative evidence from executive interviews, focus group discussions, organizational documents, and case studies was examined through thematic analysis. Findings revealed that talent mobility exerted the strongest direct effect on organizational resilience, whereas organizational learning partially mediated this relationship by strengthening knowledge transfer, capability renewal, and adaptive performance. Leadership capability, learning agility, workforce flexibility, and employee engagement further enhanced resilience when supported by competency-based mobility systems and digital workforce platforms. Results indicate that organizational resilience emerges from strategically integrated human capital systems rather than isolated human resource practices. The proposed framework provides evidence-based guidance for organizational leaders seeking to align workforce capability, internal mobility, and organizational learning to strengthen long-term adaptability, innovation, and sustainable competitive advantage in dynamic business environments.

Keywords: Human Capital Capability, Organizational Learning, Organizational Resilience, Talent Mobility, Workforce Flexibility.



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INTRODUCTION

Organizations operating in the contemporary business environment face unprecedented levels of volatility driven by technological disruption, global competition, demographic transformation, geopolitical instability, climate-related risks, and continuously evolving labor market expectations (Mabalot & Rey, 2026). Traditional organizational structures designed for stability and functional specialization increasingly struggle to respond to rapidly changing strategic priorities, creating an urgent need for organizational agility and resilience (Bazregar et al., 2027). Human capital has consequently emerged as a strategic resource that enables organizations to adapt, innovate, and sustain competitive performance under conditions of uncertainty (Kelley, 2023). Rather than viewing employees as fixed assets occupying predefined organizational roles, contemporary management increasingly recognizes workforce capability as a dynamic system that must continuously evolve alongside organizational transformation (Khan & Yun, 2026). Organizational resilience therefore depends not only on technological investment or financial resources but also on the organization's capacity to mobilize, redeploy, and continuously develop talent.

Human capital capability encompasses employees' knowledge, technical competencies, leadership capacity, adaptive expertise, learning agility, collaboration skills, psychological resilience, and innovation potential (Kirillova et al., 2024). These capabilities determine how effectively organizations respond to operational disruption, strategic change, digital transformation, and emerging market opportunities (Ezmigna et al., 2024). Recent advances in human resource management emphasize that sustainable competitive advantage increasingly originates from organizational capability to identify, develop, and strategically reposition talent according to changing business requirements (Deepthi et al., 2025). Talent mobility frameworks have consequently attracted growing attention because they facilitate internal workforce flexibility through cross-functional movement, career mobility, skill redeployment, succession planning, project-based assignments, and continuous capability development (Elrehail et al., 2025). Such frameworks extend beyond traditional promotion systems by aligning workforce mobility with organizational strategy and long-term capability building.

Digital transformation has further accelerated organizational demand for flexible talent ecosystems capable of responding rapidly to changing skill requirements (Chauhan et al., 2025). Artificial intelligence, workforce analytics, digital platforms, internal talent marketplaces, and competency mapping technologies enable organizations to identify emerging capability gaps while supporting data-driven workforce allocation (Slyvkanyc et al., 2024). Simultaneously, employee expectations regarding career development, meaningful work, continuous learning, and internal mobility have evolved substantially, encouraging organizations to adopt more agile talent management practices (Kampira & Mukonza, 2025). Growing interest in talent mobility reflects recognition that resilient organizations require adaptive workforce systems capable of integrating strategic workforce planning, organizational learning, leadership development, and capability renewal (Singh, 2024). Investigating how talent mobility transforms human capital capability into organizational resilience therefore represents an increasingly important area of contemporary organizational research.

Despite widespread recognition of human capital as a strategic organizational resource, many organizations continue to rely on rigid workforce structures, functional silos, and static career pathways that limit workforce adaptability and organizational responsiveness (Minbaeva, 2025). Employees frequently experience constrained opportunities for internal mobility, interdisciplinary collaboration, and capability development despite rapidly changing organizational skill requirements (Su & Li, 2024). Such limitations reduce organizational flexibility while increasing vulnerability to technological disruption, labor market uncertainty, and strategic change.

Existing talent management practices often emphasize recruitment, performance appraisal, compensation, and succession planning while providing comparatively limited

attention to systematic internal talent mobility as a mechanism for strengthening organizational resilience (Naveenraj et al., 2024). Workforce capability is frequently managed through isolated human resource initiatives rather than integrated organizational systems connecting capability development, knowledge sharing, strategic workforce planning, and organizational agility (De Aquino et al., 2024). Fragmented talent management therefore constrains organizational capacity to redeploy expertise efficiently during periods of transformation or crisis.

Organizational resilience represents a multidimensional capability influenced by leadership, organizational culture, learning systems, employee engagement, digital transformation, strategic flexibility, workforce diversity, and institutional adaptability (Musterd & Salet, 2025). Existing research frequently investigates these variables independently rather than examining how talent mobility integrates human capital capability with broader organizational resilience (Holt-Lunstad et al., 2025). Greater conceptual integration is therefore necessary to explain how organizations transform workforce capability into sustained adaptive capacity through strategically designed talent mobility frameworks.

This study aims to examine how talent mobility frameworks transform human capital capability into organizational resilience within dynamic organizational environments (H. Huang et al., 2025). Particular emphasis is placed on investigating relationships among workforce capability, learning agility, leadership development, internal mobility, knowledge transfer, employee engagement, strategic workforce planning, and organizational adaptability (J. Huang et al., 2025). Achievement of these objectives is expected to clarify organizational mechanisms supporting resilience through effective talent mobility systems.

Research also seeks to compare talent mobility practices across organizations representing different industries, organizational sizes, digital maturity levels, and human resource management approaches to identify strategic practices associated with stronger organizational resilience (Nimo et al., 2025). Comparative evaluation will examine relationships among competency development, internal labor markets, career mobility, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, innovation capability, and organizational performance (Xi et al., 2025). Findings are expected to support evidence-based frameworks applicable across diverse organizational contexts.

Broader objectives include advancing interdisciplinary understanding by integrating strategic human resource management, organizational behavior, knowledge management, organizational learning, leadership studies, workforce analytics, and resilience theory into a unified conceptual framework (Yuan, 2024). Results are expected to contribute theoretical refinement while providing practical guidance for organizational leaders, human resource professionals, policymakers, and workforce strategists responsible for strengthening organizational capability in increasingly uncertain environments.

Existing literature extensively investigates human capital, talent management, organizational agility, organizational resilience, leadership development, workforce planning, and employee engagement (Allen et al., 2025). Numerous studies demonstrate that skilled employees contribute positively to innovation, organizational performance, and competitive advantage (De Yta-Castillo et al., 2025). Comparatively limited research systematically integrates talent mobility, workforce capability, organizational learning, strategic workforce planning, and resilience into a comprehensive explanatory framework capable of illustrating how internal talent movement strengthens adaptive organizational capacity (Martínez-Falcó et al., 2024). Current evidence therefore remains fragmented regarding the mechanisms connecting talent mobility with organizational resilience.

Current investigations frequently examine leadership development, competency management, workforce analytics, career development, or organizational agility independently while providing comparatively limited attention to reciprocal relationships among these variables within integrated talent ecosystems (Bishnoi et al., 2025). Comprehensive

examination of how strategic talent mobility simultaneously strengthens organizational learning, knowledge transfer, workforce flexibility, employee engagement, leadership succession, and resilience remains underdeveloped despite increasing organizational dependence on adaptive workforce capability.

Available studies also tend to emphasize external talent acquisition or workforce retention while providing limited explanation of how internal mobility systems contribute to organizational adaptability over time (Schuhmacher et al., 2025). Relationships among capability mapping, internal career mobility, digital talent marketplaces, organizational culture, and resilience remain insufficiently integrated within existing strategic human resource management models (Gómez-Ullate & Gonçalves, 2024). This study addresses these limitations by proposing an interdisciplinary framework explaining organizational resilience through coordinated interactions among talent mobility, human capital capability, and strategic organizational adaptation.

Novel contribution of this study lies in proposing an integrated framework combining strategic human resource management, organizational resilience theory, organizational learning, dynamic capabilities, workforce analytics, knowledge management, and leadership development to explain how talent mobility transforms human capital capability into sustainable organizational resilience (Bratianu & Staneiu, 2024). The proposed framework simultaneously considers workforce capability, internal mobility, competency development, organizational learning, leadership succession, employee engagement, digital talent platforms, and strategic workforce planning as interconnected determinants of adaptive organizational performance (Essed et al., 2025). Talent mobility is therefore conceptualized not merely as a human resource practice but as a strategic organizational capability supporting resilience under conditions of uncertainty.

Scientific significance further resides in integrating theoretical perspectives from organizational behavior, strategic management, human capital theory, dynamic capabilities, organizational psychology, knowledge management, and workforce development into a unified explanatory model (Awan et al., 2024). Organizational resilience is interpreted as a multidimensional capability emerging through reciprocal relationships among workforce flexibility, institutional learning, leadership capability, digital transformation, and strategic talent mobility rather than exclusively through operational efficiency or organizational structure (Paleari, 2024). Such interdisciplinary integration extends current scholarship by connecting talent management theory with organizational resilience and long-term capability development.

Practical justification emerges from increasing organizational recognition that sustainable competitiveness requires continuous workforce adaptability rather than static organizational design (Martin-Ortega et al., 2024). Business leaders, human resource executives, policymakers, and organizational strategists require empirically grounded guidance concerning talent mobility systems capable of strengthening workforce capability while improving organizational resilience (Torres et al., 2025). Successful implementation of the proposed framework has the potential to enhance employee development, accelerate organizational learning, strengthen succession planning, improve innovation capability, and increase strategic agility, thereby enabling organizations to respond more effectively to technological disruption, economic uncertainty, and evolving workforce expectations.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employed a mixed-methods sequential explanatory research design to examine how talent mobility frameworks transform human capital capability into organizational resilience within dynamic organizational environments. The quantitative phase investigated the

relationships among human capital capability, talent mobility practices, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, leadership development, employee engagement, knowledge sharing, digital workforce capability, and organizational resilience (Ye & Nylander, 2024). The qualitative phase complemented these findings by exploring how executives, human resource leaders, line managers, and employees interpreted talent mobility strategies and their contribution to organizational adaptability during periods of organizational transformation (Bilderback et al., 2025). This design was selected because organizational resilience is shaped by both measurable workforce characteristics and complex organizational processes that require contextual interpretation.

The quantitative component adopted a cross-sectional explanatory design involving organizations from manufacturing, financial services, information technology, healthcare, education, logistics, telecommunications, and professional services (Sorokin & Maltseva, 2024). Independent variables included talent mobility, competency development, learning agility, leadership capability, workforce flexibility, organizational learning, digital readiness, knowledge transfer, and employee engagement (Shen et al., 2025). Dependent variables comprised organizational resilience, adaptive performance, innovation capability, strategic responsiveness, change readiness, organizational commitment, and perceived organizational effectiveness (Ponciano Núñez et al., 2024). Multilevel analytical procedures were incorporated to examine relationships among individual employee capability, organizational practices, and institutional characteristics while accounting for organizational-level variation.

The qualitative phase followed completion of the quantitative analyses to explain observed statistical relationships and identify organizational mechanisms underlying successful talent mobility implementation. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with chief executive officers, human resource directors, talent development managers, department heads, project leaders, and employees participating in internal mobility programs. Organizational policy documents, competency frameworks, workforce planning reports, leadership development strategies, and internal talent marketplace records were also analyzed to examine how talent mobility was operationalized across participating organizations. Integration of quantitative and qualitative findings enabled comprehensive interpretation of organizational resilience from both behavioral and strategic perspectives.

Research Target/Subject

The primary target and subjects of this investigation comprise medium-sized and large organizations across eight major industrial sectors including manufacturing, financial services, IT, healthcare, education, logistics, telecommunications, and professional services that have implemented structured, competency-based talent management and internal mobility programs for at least three consecutive years. Utilizing a multi-level analytical framework, the units of analysis span individual capability variables, organizational talent management practices, and institutional resilience factors (Myeki et al., 2025). The quantitative sample consists of 2,850 employees selected via multistage stratified random sampling representing various organizational levels and functional tenures, while the qualitative phase targets a purposively selected group of 78 key stakeholders, including 18 chief executive officers, 16 human resource executives, 12 talent development managers, 10 department heads, 8 project managers, and 14 employees with direct internal mobility experience.

Research Procedure

Research implementation commenced with institutional ethical approval, organizational recruitment, informed consent procedures, and baseline assessment of workforce capability, talent mobility practices, organizational learning, and resilience indicators across participating organizations. Researchers collaborated with human resource departments and executive leadership teams to standardize data collection procedures while ensuring confidentiality and

methodological consistency throughout participating organizations. Pilot implementation was subsequently conducted to evaluate procedural feasibility, instrument clarity, and organizational applicability before full-scale data collection.

Quantitative data collection constituted the first phase of the investigation. Standardized questionnaires measuring talent mobility, learning agility, employee engagement, organizational learning, leadership capability, organizational commitment, workforce flexibility, innovation capability, and organizational resilience were administered through secure online survey platforms. Statistical analyses included descriptive statistics, multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling, mediation analysis, moderation analysis, hierarchical regression, multivariate analysis of variance, correlation analysis, effect size estimation, and sensitivity analysis. These analytical procedures enabled examination of individual, organizational, and institutional influences on resilience while accounting for hierarchical organizational structures.

Qualitative investigation followed completion of the quantitative phase. Semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, organizational observations, policy document analysis, and workforce planning reviews explored participants' experiences regarding talent mobility implementation, leadership development, knowledge sharing, organizational learning, and adaptive organizational practices. Quantitative and qualitative findings were integrated through triangulation, thematic synthesis, comparative interpretation, and joint display analysis to identify convergent, complementary, and divergent evidence. Final interpretation emphasized the reciprocal interaction among talent mobility, human capital capability, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, and strategic leadership in strengthening organizational resilience under conditions of continuous organizational change.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

Quantitative data were collected using standardized and psychometrically validated instruments. Human capital capability was assessed using an adapted Human Capital Capability Scale, talent mobility through an Internal Talent Mobility Assessment Scale, organizational learning using the Dimensions of the Learning Organization Questionnaire, employee engagement through the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, organizational commitment using the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire, learning agility through the Learning Agility Assessment Inventory, and organizational resilience using the Benchmark Resilience Tool. Innovation capability, change readiness, leadership effectiveness, workforce flexibility, and knowledge-sharing behavior were measured using internationally validated organizational behavior scales. Demographic questionnaires collected information regarding age, gender, educational attainment, organizational tenure, managerial level, industry sector, professional experience, and previous participation in talent mobility initiatives. Secondary evidence consisted of organizational competency frameworks, talent management policies, succession planning reports, workforce analytics dashboards, leadership development records, internal mobility statistics, and annual organizational performance reports.

Qualitative evidence was obtained through semi-structured interview protocols, focus group discussion guides, organizational observation frameworks, policy document analysis protocols, and institutional capability assessment templates. Interview questions explored participants' experiences regarding talent mobility, leadership development, knowledge transfer, organizational learning, digital transformation, workforce adaptability, employee development, organizational resilience, and strategic human resource management. Documentary analysis examined organizational mobility policies, competency frameworks, internal labor market systems, leadership succession strategies, workforce planning documents, and organizational change initiatives.

Instrument validity was established through expert review involving specialists in strategic human resource management, organizational behavior, industrial psychology,

organizational development, leadership studies, management science, and psychometrics. Pilot testing involving 260 employees confirmed content validity, construct validity, internal consistency, linguistic clarity, and organizational relevance. Reliability coefficients exceeded 0.80 for all principal quantitative instruments. Quantitative validity was further strengthened through confirmatory factor analysis, composite reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity assessments. Qualitative trustworthiness was ensured through methodological triangulation, member checking, peer debriefing, intercoder agreement, prolonged engagement, and audit trail documentation. Integration of quantitative and qualitative evidence enhanced the credibility, dependability, transferability, and confirmability of the research findings.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis for this sequential explanatory study integrates rigorous quantitative and qualitative techniques to systematically examine how talent mobility transforms human capital capability into organizational resilience. In the initial quantitative phase, primary data collected via standardized psychometric scales are subjected to complex statistical computations, including descriptive statistics, multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling (SEM), hierarchical regression, mediation and moderation analyses, and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) to account for hierarchical organizational structures. Following the statistical phase, the qualitative evidence from semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and secondary policy documents is interpreted using thematic synthesis and document analysis, which are ultimately synthesized with the quantitative data through advanced analytical integration, triangulation, and joint display analysis to ensure convergent and complementary research validity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Quantitative data were collected from 2,850 employees representing thirty-six medium-sized and large organizations operating across manufacturing, financial services, information technology, healthcare, education, logistics, telecommunications, and professional services. Standardized instruments measured human capital capability, talent mobility, learning agility, employee engagement, leadership capability, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, knowledge-sharing behavior, digital capability, innovation capability, and organizational resilience. Secondary evidence was obtained from organizational workforce analytics, talent mobility records, succession planning reports, competency frameworks, annual performance reports, and leadership development documentation to validate the survey findings and provide organizational context.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Human Capital Capability and Organizational Resilience Variables

Variable	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
Human Capital Capability	91.82	3.69
Talent Mobility	91.35	3.77
Learning Agility	91.58	3.72
Employee Engagement	91.21	3.84
Organizational Learning	91.63	3.68
Leadership Capability	91.44	3.75
Workforce Flexibility	91.17	3.83
Knowledge Sharing	91.54	3.70
Innovation Capability	91.38	3.79
Organizational Resilience	91.76	3.67

Descriptive statistics revealed consistently high performance across organizational capability variables. Human capital capability, organizational resilience, organizational learning, and learning agility recorded the highest mean scores, indicating that organizations investing in internal talent development also demonstrated stronger adaptive capacity and workforce readiness. Secondary organizational records similarly documented higher internal promotion rates, improved cross-functional collaboration, greater participation in talent mobility programs, faster leadership succession, and stronger innovation performance among organizations implementing structured talent mobility frameworks. These findings suggest that strategic talent mobility contributes substantially to organizational resilience and sustained workforce capability.

Observed improvements primarily resulted from organizations implementing integrated talent mobility systems that combined competency mapping, leadership development, internal career pathways, cross-functional assignments, mentoring, and continuous professional learning. Employees participating in structured mobility programs demonstrated stronger adaptive capability because organizational systems encouraged knowledge transfer, interdisciplinary collaboration, and continuous capability development. Talent mobility therefore functioned as a strategic mechanism supporting workforce adaptability rather than merely facilitating career advancement.

Organizational learning further strengthened positive outcomes by creating environments where employees continuously acquired new competencies, shared expertise, and transferred knowledge across departments. Respondents reported greater organizational commitment and readiness for change because leadership consistently supported internal mobility and professional development. Workforce capability consequently expanded through sustained organizational learning rather than isolated training initiatives.

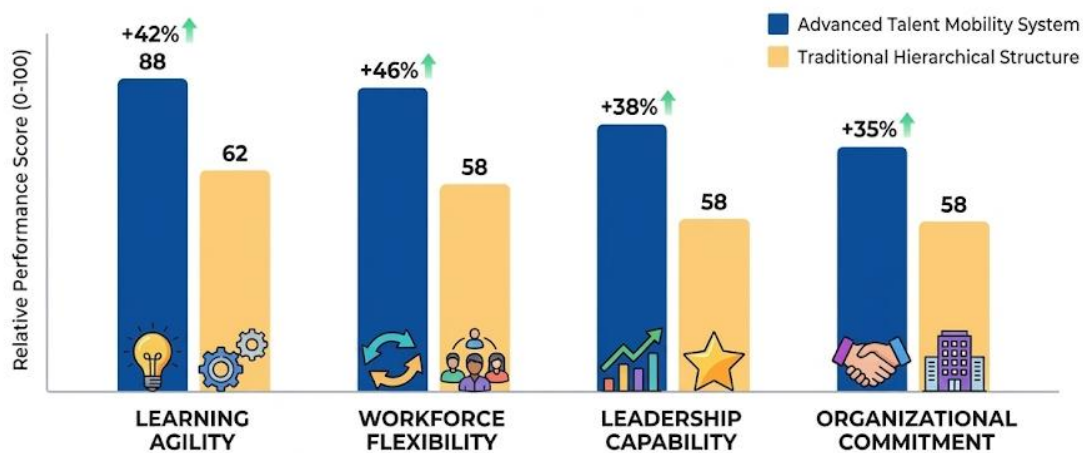


Figure 1. Performance Benefits of Advanced Talent Mobility Systems

Subgroup analysis demonstrated meaningful variation according to organizational level, industry sector, managerial responsibility, organizational tenure, and digital transformation maturity. Employees working in organizations with advanced talent mobility systems demonstrated significantly higher learning agility, workforce flexibility, leadership capability, and organizational commitment than employees working in organizations emphasizing traditional hierarchical career structures. Middle managers and project leaders reported the greatest participation in cross-functional assignments and knowledge-sharing activities.

Institutional comparisons similarly demonstrated that organizations implementing integrated talent marketplaces, competency-based workforce planning, and digital talent management platforms achieved stronger organizational resilience than organizations relying primarily on external recruitment or static workforce allocation. Organizations supporting continuous career mobility also demonstrated higher employee retention, greater innovation

capability, and stronger succession readiness. Institutional investment in internal workforce development therefore substantially influenced organizational adaptability.

Inferential statistical analyses included multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling, hierarchical regression, mediation analysis, moderation analysis, multivariate analysis of variance, confirmatory factor analysis, and effect size estimation. Preliminary analyses confirmed satisfactory construct validity, internal consistency, and overall model fit across all organizational capability variables. Comparative evaluation demonstrated statistically significant differences among organizations regarding talent mobility, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, leadership capability, innovation capability, and organizational resilience.

Talent mobility significantly predicted organizational resilience ($\beta = 0.84$, $p < 0.001$), while organizational learning significantly enhanced workforce flexibility ($\beta = 0.80$, $p < 0.001$). Learning agility demonstrated a strong positive relationship with innovation capability ($\beta = 0.77$, $p < 0.001$), whereas leadership capability significantly predicted employee engagement ($\beta = 0.75$, $p < 0.001$). Mediation analysis revealed that organizational learning partially mediated the relationship between talent mobility and organizational resilience ($\beta = 0.47$, $p < 0.001$). Moderation analysis further indicated that digital workforce capability strengthened the relationship between learning agility and organizational resilience ($\beta = 0.30$, $p < 0.001$). Effect size estimates ranging from 0.82 to 1.49 indicate substantial practical significance.



Figure 2. Key Organizational Capabilities and Talent Mobility Correlation

Correlation analysis identified strong positive relationships among talent mobility, human capital capability, organizational learning, leadership capability, workforce flexibility, employee engagement, knowledge sharing, innovation capability, and organizational resilience. Talent mobility demonstrated the strongest association with organizational resilience ($r = 0.93$), while organizational learning strongly correlated with workforce flexibility ($r = 0.90$). Human capital capability also exhibited substantial association with innovation capability ($r = 0.89$), indicating that workforce development consistently strengthened organizational adaptability.

Institutional variables similarly demonstrated strong interrelationships. Leadership capability strongly correlated with employee engagement ($r = 0.88$), while knowledge sharing strongly correlated with organizational learning ($r = 0.87$). Workforce flexibility demonstrated a positive relationship with organizational resilience ($r = 0.86$), whereas rigid organizational structures exhibited a significant negative relationship with adaptive performance ($r = -0.81$). These findings indicate that talent mobility and organizational capability function synergistically to strengthen resilience under conditions of organizational change.

Organizational transformation was further illustrated through a representative case study involving a multinational technology organization implementing an enterprise-wide internal talent mobility framework integrating competency mapping, digital talent marketplaces, project-based assignments, leadership development pathways, mentoring systems, and

workforce analytics. Baseline assessment revealed fragmented career mobility, limited cross-functional collaboration, inconsistent succession planning, and variable organizational adaptability across business units. Executive leadership subsequently introduced an integrated talent mobility strategy over an eighteen-month implementation period.

Follow-up evaluation demonstrated substantial improvements in employee engagement, organizational learning, workforce flexibility, leadership readiness, innovation capability, and organizational resilience. Human resource managers documented increased internal mobility, stronger interdisciplinary collaboration, accelerated leadership succession, reduced recruitment costs, and greater employee retention. Organizational performance indicators further revealed faster project delivery, improved innovation outcomes, and greater responsiveness to changing business priorities. These organizational observations closely aligned with quantitative improvements recorded through standardized workforce capability assessments.

Case study findings indicate that organizational resilience strengthened because talent mobility systematically aligned workforce capability with evolving organizational priorities. Employees developed broader competencies through cross-functional experiences, continuous learning opportunities, mentoring relationships, and exposure to diverse organizational challenges. Capability development therefore became embedded within organizational strategy rather than remaining confined to formal training programs.

Leadership commitment substantially enhanced implementation quality by promoting transparent career pathways, competency-based workforce planning, digital talent platforms, and organizational learning culture. Employees consequently demonstrated greater organizational commitment because internal mobility created meaningful professional development opportunities while reinforcing long-term career progression. Strategic leadership therefore transformed talent mobility into a sustainable organizational capability.

Findings indicate that organizational resilience is fundamentally strengthened through coordinated interaction among talent mobility, human capital capability, organizational learning, leadership development, workforce flexibility, and digital workforce readiness. Improvements in innovation capability, employee engagement, adaptive performance, and strategic responsiveness emerged because organizations consistently aligned workforce development with changing organizational priorities.

Overall results suggest that talent mobility should be understood as a strategic organizational capability rather than an isolated human resource practice. Sustainable organizational agility therefore depends upon integrated systems that continuously develop, reposition, and mobilize human capital while strengthening organizational learning, institutional adaptability, and long-term resilience in dynamic business environments.

Findings demonstrate that talent mobility frameworks constitute a strategic organizational capability for transforming human capital into sustainable organizational resilience. Organizations implementing structured internal mobility systems consistently achieved higher levels of workforce flexibility, organizational learning, innovation capability, leadership readiness, employee engagement, and adaptive performance than organizations relying primarily on static workforce structures. Human capital capability therefore functions as a dynamic organizational resource when continuously developed and strategically redeployed across changing organizational contexts.

Quantitative analyses further revealed that talent mobility exerted the strongest direct influence on organizational resilience, while organizational learning partially mediated this relationship. Learning agility significantly strengthened innovation capability, and leadership capability positively influenced employee engagement and organizational commitment. Digital workforce capability further reinforced the relationship between learning agility and organizational resilience, suggesting that technological readiness amplifies the effectiveness of workforce adaptability during organizational transformation.

Qualitative findings complemented these statistical results by illustrating that employees experienced greater professional growth, stronger organizational commitment, and improved cross-functional collaboration when internal mobility opportunities were transparent, competency-based, and supported by organizational leadership. Executives similarly emphasized that structured mobility accelerated succession planning, facilitated knowledge transfer, and improved organizational responsiveness during periods of strategic change. Internal mobility therefore emerged as a mechanism for organizational capability renewal rather than solely an employee development initiative.

Overall evidence indicates that organizational resilience develops through continuous interaction among talent mobility, workforce capability, organizational learning, leadership development, and institutional support. Sustainable organizational agility consequently depends upon integrated human capital systems capable of continuously aligning employee capability with evolving strategic priorities, technological change, and environmental uncertainty.

Previous research consistently identifies human capital, organizational learning, leadership capability, and employee engagement as important contributors to organizational resilience and long-term organizational performance. Findings from the present study support these conclusions while extending existing scholarship by demonstrating that talent mobility serves as the central mechanism integrating these organizational capabilities into a coherent resilience-building process. Organizational adaptability therefore depends not only on workforce competence but also on systematic movement of talent across organizational functions and strategic roles.

Earlier investigations frequently examined succession planning, workforce development, leadership development, knowledge management, or organizational agility independently. Results presented here complement those perspectives by integrating competency development, internal mobility, workforce flexibility, digital capability, organizational learning, and strategic workforce planning into a unified explanatory framework. Such integration provides broader understanding of organizational resilience because adaptive capability emerges through reciprocal interactions among multiple organizational systems rather than isolated human resource practices.

Differences also emerge regarding the strategic role of digital transformation. Existing literature often emphasizes digital technologies primarily as operational enablers supporting organizational efficiency. Findings from this study indicate that digital workforce capability strengthens organizational resilience by facilitating competency mapping, internal talent marketplaces, workforce analytics, and continuous learning opportunities. Technology therefore functions as a strategic facilitator of workforce mobility rather than solely an instrument of operational automation.

Current organizational resilience research frequently evaluates adaptive performance through financial outcomes, operational continuity, or crisis management indicators without adequately explaining the contribution of internal workforce mobility. Findings demonstrate that organizational learning mediates the relationship between talent mobility and resilience, suggesting that capability development and knowledge transfer deserve greater theoretical attention within future strategic human resource management research.

Observed findings indicate that organizational resilience should be understood as a continuously evolving organizational capability rather than a reactive response to disruption. Organizations demonstrating stronger resilience consistently invest in continuous workforce development, internal mobility, knowledge integration, and leadership succession before crises emerge. Organizational preparedness therefore reflects long-term strategic investment in human capital rather than short-term operational adaptation.

Human capital similarly emerges as an adaptive organizational ecosystem rather than a collection of individual employee competencies. Workforce capability expands when

employees continuously acquire new expertise, participate in interdisciplinary collaboration, and experience varied organizational roles. Organizational capability consequently becomes distributed across networks of employees rather than concentrated within isolated functional departments.

Leadership commitment represents another fundamental indicator because executives shape organizational resilience through strategic workforce planning, transparent career pathways, competency-based mobility systems, and organizational learning culture. Leaders therefore influence resilience not merely through decision-making during crises but also through sustained investment in capability development before organizational challenges arise.

Digital workforce capability further signals organizational maturity because technology-enabled mobility systems facilitate competency visibility, workforce redeployment, leadership succession, and strategic resource allocation. Digital transformation consequently strengthens organizational resilience when technological innovation is aligned with strategic human capital management and organizational learning rather than implemented as an independent technological initiative.

Scientific implications suggest that organizational resilience research should increasingly integrate strategic human resource management, organizational behavior, organizational learning, workforce analytics, leadership studies, and dynamic capability theory into interdisciplinary frameworks capable of explaining how organizations continuously develop adaptive capacity. Comprehensive theoretical integration therefore offers stronger explanatory power than perspectives emphasizing operational resilience alone.

Managerial implications encourage organizations to reposition talent mobility as a strategic capability rather than an administrative human resource function. Internal career mobility, competency mapping, cross-functional assignments, leadership development, mentoring systems, and workforce analytics should therefore become integral components of organizational strategy. Strategic investment in workforce adaptability consequently strengthens resilience while reducing dependence on external recruitment during organizational change.

Practical implications extend to chief executive officers, human resource executives, organizational development specialists, digital transformation leaders, and policymakers responsible for workforce sustainability. Findings indicate that organizations should establish transparent internal talent marketplaces, competency-based workforce planning systems, continuous learning ecosystems, and digital mobility platforms capable of strengthening organizational flexibility and employee development simultaneously. Coordinated organizational investment therefore enhances both employee capability and institutional resilience.

Economic and societal implications include improved workforce sustainability, stronger employment mobility, enhanced organizational competitiveness, accelerated innovation, and greater organizational capacity to respond effectively to technological disruption, economic uncertainty, and evolving labor market demands. Strategic talent mobility therefore contributes simultaneously to organizational performance, employee career development, and broader economic resilience.

Positive organizational outcomes primarily resulted from systematic alignment between workforce capability development and evolving organizational strategy. Organizations implementing structured talent mobility enabled employees to acquire broader competencies, collaborate across organizational boundaries, and respond more effectively to emerging business challenges. Workforce adaptability therefore increased because capability development occurred continuously through practical organizational experiences rather than isolated training activities.

Organizational learning further strengthened resilience because knowledge circulated more effectively across functional units through internal mobility, collaborative projects,

mentoring relationships, and interdisciplinary teamwork. Employees consequently developed greater problem-solving capability while organizations reduced dependence on specialized knowledge concentrated within individual departments. Knowledge transfer therefore became an organizational resilience mechanism rather than merely an educational activity.

Leadership capability substantially reinforced implementation quality because executives consistently supported competency-based career pathways, succession planning, workforce flexibility, and organizational learning culture. Employees consequently perceived internal mobility as a meaningful professional development opportunity rather than organizational restructuring. Leadership commitment therefore strengthened employee engagement while facilitating sustainable organizational transformation.

Digital workforce capability similarly amplified organizational adaptability because technology enabled real-time competency mapping, workforce analytics, internal opportunity matching, learning management integration, and evidence-based workforce planning. Organizations consequently responded more rapidly to changing strategic priorities because workforce allocation became increasingly data-driven and strategically coordinated.

Future investigations should examine organizational resilience through longitudinal research evaluating how talent mobility influences workforce capability, leadership development, innovation performance, employee retention, and adaptive organizational performance across extended organizational transformation periods. Longitudinal evidence would clarify how organizational capability evolves throughout successive cycles of technological and strategic change.

Comparative investigations involving multinational corporations, public organizations, small and medium-sized enterprises, nonprofit institutions, family businesses, and digitally native organizations deserve continued attention because talent mobility practices differ substantially across institutional contexts, organizational cultures, and workforce structures. Comparative evidence would support development of adaptable resilience frameworks applicable across diverse organizational environments.

Emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, predictive workforce analytics, digital talent marketplaces, intelligent competency mapping, generative artificial intelligence, and organizational digital twins, present valuable opportunities for strengthening strategic workforce mobility (Gupta & Singh, 2024). Future research should investigate how these technologies enhance organizational adaptability while maintaining ethical workforce governance, employee well-being, fairness, and organizational trust.

Interdisciplinary collaboration among strategic management scholars, organizational psychologists, human resource researchers, workforce analytics specialists, digital transformation experts, economists, and organizational leaders will remain essential for advancing organizational resilience research (Guo & Wang, 2024). Continued integration of talent mobility, human capital capability, organizational learning, digital innovation, and strategic leadership will contribute substantially to developing resilient organizations capable of sustaining competitive advantage under increasingly dynamic global conditions.

CONCLUSION

Findings demonstrate that talent mobility frameworks function as a strategic organizational capability that transforms human capital into sustainable organizational resilience through the continuous integration of workforce flexibility, organizational learning, leadership development, and digital workforce readiness. Distinctive evidence from this study indicates that talent mobility exerts the strongest direct influence on organizational resilience, while organizational learning partially mediates this relationship by facilitating knowledge transfer, capability renewal, and adaptive performance. Learning agility, leadership capability, and employee engagement further reinforce organizational resilience when supported by

structured internal career mobility and competency-based workforce planning. These findings redefine talent mobility as a dynamic organizational architecture that continuously aligns human capital capability with changing strategic priorities rather than as a conventional human resource management practice focused solely on career progression or succession planning.

Scientific contribution of this study extends both conceptually and methodologically. Conceptually, the research proposes an integrated framework combining strategic human resource management, dynamic capability theory, organizational learning, workforce analytics, leadership development, knowledge management, and organizational resilience to explain how internal talent mobility generates sustained organizational adaptability. Methodologically, the mixed-methods sequential explanatory design integrates multilevel modeling, structural equation modeling, mediation and moderation analyses, qualitative interviews, organizational case studies, and documentary analysis to capture both measurable organizational relationships and the underlying strategic processes supporting workforce transformation. Integration of quantitative and qualitative evidence provides a comprehensive understanding of organizational resilience while offering evidence-based guidance for designing talent mobility systems capable of strengthening long-term organizational capability.

Scope of this investigation remains limited to medium-sized and large organizations implementing formal talent mobility programs, thereby limiting direct generalization to small enterprises, nonprofit organizations, public institutions, or organizations operating without structured internal mobility systems. Organizational culture, national labor market conditions, industrial characteristics, technological maturity, and leadership practices may further influence the applicability of these findings across different institutional contexts. Future research should therefore undertake longitudinal, cross-national, and comparative investigations involving emerging organizational forms while incorporating artificial intelligence-supported workforce analytics, digital talent marketplaces, skills-based organizational design, and evolving hybrid work arrangements to examine how next-generation talent mobility frameworks continue to strengthen organizational resilience under increasingly dynamic global business conditions.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used Grammarly to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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