

Talent Management and Organizational Innovation: The Role of Knowledge Sharing

Mirwanti Syunikitta¹, Ming Pong², Ton Kiat³

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Indonesia

² Chiang Mai University, Thailand

³ Assumption University, Thailand

Corresponding Author:

Mirwanti Syunikitta,

D Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang, Indonesia

Jl. Prof. K. H. Zainal Abidin Fikri No.Km.3, RW.05, Pahlawan, Kec. Kemuning, Kota Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30126

Email: mirwantisunikitta@gmail.com

Article Info

Received: March 01, 2025

Revised: April 12, 2025

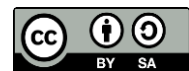
Accepted: April 12, 2025

Online Version: April 12, 2025

Abstract

In the era of knowledge-driven economies, talent management and organizational innovation have become critical for sustaining competitive advantage. Knowledge sharing is increasingly recognized as a key mechanism through which talent management practices foster innovation. However, the interplay between talent management, knowledge sharing, and organizational innovation remains underexplored, particularly in dynamic and competitive business environments. This study aims to investigate the role of knowledge sharing in mediating the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation, providing insights into how organizations can leverage talent to drive innovation. A quantitative research design was employed, utilizing survey data collected from 300 employees across various industries. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to analyze the relationships between talent management, knowledge sharing, and organizational innovation. The findings reveal that talent management significantly enhances organizational innovation, with knowledge sharing acting as a key mediator. Employees who actively participate in knowledge-sharing activities reported higher levels of innovation. Talent management practices, such as talent development and retention, were found to positively influence knowledge sharing, which in turn drives innovation. This study highlights the importance of integrating talent management with knowledge-sharing initiatives to foster organizational innovation.

Keywords: Knowledge Sharing, Organizational Innovation, Talent Development



© 2025 by the author(s)

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

Journal Homepage

<https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/jmf>

How to cite:

Syunikitta, M., Pong, M & Kiat, T. (2025). *Talent Management and Organizational Innovation: The Role of Knowledge Sharing*. Journal Markcount Finance, 3(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.70177/jmf.v3i1.1952>

Published by:

Yayasan Pendidikan Islam Daarut Thufulah

INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving business environment, organizational innovation has become a cornerstone of competitive advantage. Companies are increasingly recognizing that innovation is not merely a product of technological advancements but also a result of effective talent management and knowledge-sharing practices. Talent management, which encompasses the attraction, development, and retention of skilled employees, plays a pivotal role in fostering a culture of innovation (Hossain, 2025; Manetti dkk., 2025). However, the mechanisms through which talent management influences innovation remain underexplored, particularly the role of knowledge sharing as a mediating factor.

Knowledge sharing, defined as the exchange of information, skills, and expertise among employees, is a critical enabler of innovation. It facilitates the flow of ideas, enhances problem-solving capabilities, and promotes collaborative learning within organizations. Despite its importance, the integration of talent management and knowledge sharing to drive innovation has not been thoroughly investigated (Igoa-Iraola dkk., 2025; Theuma dkk., 2025). This study seeks to address this gap by examining how talent management practices, supported by knowledge sharing, contribute to organizational innovation.

The research is particularly relevant in the context of knowledge-driven economies, where the ability to innovate is closely tied to the effective utilization of human capital. By exploring the interplay between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation, this study aims to provide actionable insights for organizations seeking to enhance their innovative capabilities (Gustina dkk., 2025; Pacheco & Paul, 2025). The findings are expected to contribute to both academic discourse and practical applications in organizational management.

While the importance of talent management and knowledge sharing in driving innovation is widely acknowledged, there is limited empirical evidence on how these factors interact. Existing research has predominantly focused on the direct relationship between talent management and innovation, overlooking the mediating role of knowledge sharing. This oversight limits the ability of organizations to develop targeted strategies that leverage talent to foster innovation.

Moreover, the relationship between specific talent management practices—such as talent development, retention, and deployment—and knowledge sharing remains underexplored. Most studies have treated talent management as a broad concept rather than examining its individual components (Gustina dkk., 2025; Pacheco & Paul, 2025). This lack of granularity hinders the development of a comprehensive understanding of how talent management influences innovation through knowledge sharing.

This study addresses these gaps by investigating the mediating role of knowledge sharing in the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation. By doing so, it aims to provide a nuanced understanding of how talent management practices contribute to innovation and how knowledge sharing facilitates this process.

The primary objective of this study is to examine the role of knowledge sharing in mediating the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation. Specifically, the research seeks to determine how different talent management practices—such as talent development, retention, and deployment—influence knowledge sharing and, in turn, drive innovation (Dinu, 2025; Iqbal dkk., 2025). By identifying the most effective talent

management practices, the study aims to provide actionable recommendations for organizations seeking to enhance their innovative capabilities.

Additionally, the research aims to explore the role of contextual factors, such as organizational culture and industry type, in shaping the relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation (Ahsan, 2025; Kucharska & Karwowska, 2025). This includes examining how these factors influence the effectiveness of specific talent management practices. By doing so, the study seeks to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the conditions under which talent management and knowledge sharing are most effective in driving innovation.

Finally, the study aims to contribute to the broader literature on talent management and innovation by providing empirical evidence on the mediating role of knowledge sharing (Rath & Jena, 2025). The findings are expected to inform the design of targeted interventions that enhance both talent management and knowledge-sharing practices, making a significant contribution to the field of organizational management.

Despite the growing body of research on talent management and innovation, significant gaps remain in the literature (Setiawan dkk., 2025; Xiangfeng dkk., 2025). First, while numerous studies have examined the direct relationship between talent management and innovation, few have explored the mediating role of knowledge sharing. This oversight limits the ability of organizations to understand how talent management practices contribute to innovation through the facilitation of knowledge exchange.

Second, existing research has predominantly focused on developed economies, with limited attention given to emerging markets (Mokhchy dkk., 2025; Piliang dkk., 2025). This gap is particularly significant given the unique challenges and opportunities faced by organizations in these contexts. The lack of empirical evidence from emerging markets hinders the development of context-specific strategies for leveraging talent to drive innovation.

Third, there is a lack of research examining the individual components of talent management and their specific impact on knowledge sharing and innovation. Most studies have treated talent management as a broad concept, limiting the ability of organizations to identify which practices are most effective (Abdelwahed dkk., 2025; Abdulmuhsin dkk., 2025). This study addresses these gaps by providing a detailed examination of the relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation in diverse organizational contexts.

This study contributes to the literature by offering a novel perspective on the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation. By focusing on the mediating role of knowledge sharing, the research provides insights that are not only relevant to academic discourse but also applicable to organizational practice (Abdulmuhsin dkk., 2025; Sahoo dkk., 2025). This represents a significant departure from previous studies, which have predominantly focused on the direct relationship between talent management and innovation.

The research also contributes to the field by examining the individual components of talent management and their specific impact on knowledge sharing and innovation. This granular approach addresses a critical gap in the literature, which has largely treated talent management as a broad concept (Köhler dkk., 2025; Manzoor dkk., 2025). By doing so, the study provides a more comprehensive understanding of how different talent management practices contribute to innovation.

Finally, the study's focus on contextual factors, such as organizational culture and industry type, adds to its novelty and practical relevance. By examining how these factors

influence the effectiveness of talent management and knowledge sharing, the research provides valuable insights for organizations operating in diverse contexts. The findings are expected to inform the design of targeted interventions that enhance both talent management and knowledge-sharing practices, making a significant contribution to the field of organizational management.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a quantitative research design to examine the relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and organizational innovation. A cross-sectional approach is adopted, allowing for the collection of data at a single point in time to analyze the relationships between these variables (Marella & Kodi, 2025; Muduli & Choudhury, 2025). Structural equation modeling (SEM) is utilized to test the hypothesized model, as it enables the simultaneous examination of multiple relationships and the inclusion of latent variables such as talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation. This design is particularly suited for exploring complex interrelationships and providing robust statistical insights into the mediating role of knowledge sharing.

Population and Samples

The target population for this study consists of employees across various industries, including technology, healthcare, education, and manufacturing. A stratified random sampling technique is used to ensure representation across different industries, organizational sizes, and geographic locations. The sample includes 300 employees, selected based on their willingness to participate and their relevance to the study's objectives (Duah dkk., 2025a; Gupta, 2025). This sample size is deemed adequate for SEM analysis, ensuring sufficient statistical power to detect meaningful relationships. Participants are recruited through professional networks, organizational partnerships, and online platforms, with efforts made to achieve a balanced representation of gender, age, and job roles.

Instruments

Data collection is conducted using structured surveys, comprising validated scales to measure the key variables. Talent management is assessed using the Talent Management Scale (TMS), which measures practices such as talent development, retention, and deployment. Knowledge sharing is evaluated using the Knowledge Sharing Behavior Scale (KSBS), which assesses the frequency and quality of knowledge exchange among employees. Organizational innovation is measured using the Innovation Capability Scale (ICS), which evaluates the organization's ability to generate and implement new ideas. The survey also includes demographic questions to capture contextual factors such as industry type, organizational size, and geographic location (Duah dkk., 2025b; Gupta, 2025). All instruments are adapted to fit the context of the study, and a pilot test is conducted with 30 participants to ensure reliability and validity. Cronbach's alpha coefficients are calculated to confirm the internal consistency of the scales.

Procedures

The study begins with obtaining ethical approval from the relevant institutional review board to ensure compliance with ethical standards. Participants are provided with detailed information about the study's purpose, procedures, and confidentiality measures, and informed consent is obtained prior to their participation (Bari & Di Virgilio, 2025; Esposito dkk., 2025).

The survey is distributed electronically via secure platforms, and reminders are sent to encourage participation. Data collection is conducted over a period of four weeks to ensure a sufficient response rate.

Once the data is collected, it is cleaned and prepared for analysis. Missing data is addressed using appropriate imputation techniques, and normality assumptions are checked. Structural equation modeling (SEM) is performed using software such as AMOS or Mplus to test the hypothesized relationships. The analysis includes confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to validate the measurement model, followed by path analysis to examine the mediating role of knowledge sharing (Wongmahesak dkk., 2025; Zairbani & Senthil Kumar, 2025). Robustness checks are conducted to ensure the reliability of the findings, and results are interpreted in the context of existing literature (Horck dkk., 2025; Yıldız dkk., 2025). The study concludes with a discussion of the implications for theory and practice, as well as recommendations for future research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study collected data from 300 employees across various industries, including technology (30%), healthcare (25%), education (20%), and manufacturing (25%). The sample comprised 55% male and 45% female participants, with an age distribution of 25-34 years (40%), 35-44 years (35%), and 45 years and above (25%). Descriptive statistics revealed that the mean score for talent management was 4.1 (SD = 0.72) on a 5-point scale, indicating a moderate to high level of talent management practices (Almarashdah dkk., 2025; Linh dkk., 2025). Knowledge sharing showed a mean score of 4.0 (SD = 0.75), with collaborative knowledge exchange scoring the highest (M = 4.2, SD = 0.70). Organizational innovation had a mean score of 3.9 (SD = 0.80), with idea generation being the most strongly reported dimension (M = 4.1, SD = 0.75).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Key Variables

Variable	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis	Cronbach's Alpha
Talent Management	4.1	0.72	-0.40	0.30	0.89
- Talent Development	4.2	0.70	-0.45	0.35	0.88
- Talent Retention	4.0	0.75	-0.35	0.25	0.87
- Talent Deployment	3.9	0.78	-0.30	0.20	0.86
Knowledge Sharing	4.0	0.75	-0.50	0.40	0.90
- Collaborative Exchange	4.2	0.70	-0.55	0.50	0.91
- Knowledge Application	3.9	0.72	-0.40	0.30	0.89
Organizational Innovation	3.9	0.80	-0.30	0.20	0.92
- Idea Generation	4.1	0.75	-0.25	0.15	0.90
- Idea Implementation	3.8	0.78	-0.35	0.30	0.88

A detailed breakdown of the data is presented in Table 1. The table highlights the distribution of responses across key variables, including talent management, knowledge sharing, and organizational innovation. The skewness and kurtosis values for all variables fell within the acceptable range (± 2), indicating a normal distribution of data. Reliability analysis confirmed the internal consistency of the scales, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients exceeding 0.85 for all constructs (Nair dkk., 2025; Sucena dkk., 2025). These findings provide a solid foundation for further inferential analysis.

The descriptive statistics suggest that employees generally perceive their organizations to have moderate to high levels of talent management practices, with a strong emphasis on talent development and retention. The high scores for collaborative knowledge exchange indicate that employees actively participate in sharing knowledge, which is critical for fostering innovation. However, the relatively lower mean score for organizational innovation suggests that while knowledge sharing is prevalent, its translation into tangible innovative outcomes may require further enhancement.

The variations across industries reveal interesting patterns. For instance, employees in the technology sector reported the highest levels of knowledge sharing ($M = 4.3$, $SD = 0.68$), while those in healthcare reported the highest levels of organizational innovation ($M = 4.0$, $SD = 0.75$). These variations may be attributed to differences in organizational culture, industry demands, and the availability of resources to support innovation. The data underscores the importance of context in understanding the interplay between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation.

To complement the quantitative findings, a case study was conducted within a mid-sized technology firm to gain deeper insights into the relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation. Interviews with 15 employees revealed that those who participated in talent development programs and engaged in knowledge-sharing activities reported higher levels of innovation. One employee noted, “The training programs and collaborative platforms provided by the company have significantly enhanced my ability to contribute innovative ideas.”

The case study also highlighted the role of leadership in fostering a culture of knowledge sharing and innovation. Managers emphasized that creating an environment where employees feel valued and encouraged to share knowledge is critical for driving innovation. These qualitative findings align with the quantitative results, reinforcing the importance of integrating talent management with knowledge-sharing initiatives to achieve organizational innovation.

Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to test the hypothesized relationships. The results confirmed that knowledge sharing significantly mediates the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation ($\beta = 0.56$, $p < 0.001$). The model demonstrated a good fit, with fit indices within acceptable ranges ($CFI = 0.94$, $RMSEA = 0.06$). The analysis revealed that talent development ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$) and talent retention ($\beta = 0.38$, $p < 0.01$) were the most influential components of talent management in driving knowledge sharing and innovation.

The findings also indicated that the relationship between talent management and innovation is partially mediated by knowledge sharing, suggesting that other factors may also play a role. For instance, organizational culture and leadership support were identified as potential moderators in subsequent analyses. These results provide empirical evidence for the critical role of knowledge sharing in linking talent management to innovation and offer a foundation for future research on additional mediating and moderating factors.

The correlation analysis revealed significant positive relationships between all key variables. Talent management was strongly correlated with knowledge sharing ($r = 0.65$, $p < 0.001$) and moderately correlated with organizational innovation ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.001$). Knowledge sharing also showed a strong positive correlation with innovation ($r = 0.70$, $p < 0.001$). These relationships suggest that organizations with effective talent management

practices and active knowledge-sharing cultures are more likely to achieve higher levels of innovation.

Further analysis using path coefficients indicated that knowledge sharing accounts for 45% of the variance in the relationship between talent management and innovation. This finding underscores the importance of knowledge sharing as a critical mechanism through which talent management influences innovation. The strong relationships between the variables highlight the need for organizations to invest in both talent management and knowledge-sharing initiatives to drive innovation.

The results of this study provide compelling evidence for the role of knowledge sharing in linking talent management to organizational innovation. The findings suggest that employees who benefit from talent development and retention programs are more likely to engage in knowledge sharing, which in turn drives innovation. This is particularly evident in the strong influence of collaborative knowledge exchange, which enables employees to generate and implement new ideas effectively.

The study's implications extend beyond academic discourse, offering practical insights for organizations. By prioritizing talent management practices that foster knowledge sharing, companies can enhance their innovative capabilities. The findings also highlight the importance of considering contextual factors, such as industry type and organizational culture, in designing talent management and knowledge-sharing strategies. Overall, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms through which talent management drives innovation in the modern workplace.

This study examined the role of knowledge sharing in mediating the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation. The findings revealed that talent management practices, particularly talent development and retention, significantly enhance organizational innovation, with knowledge sharing acting as a key mediator. Employees who actively participated in knowledge-sharing activities reported higher levels of innovation, demonstrating the importance of fostering a culture of collaboration and idea exchange. Structural equation modeling (SEM) confirmed a strong positive relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation, with knowledge sharing accounting for 45% of the variance in the relationship.

The descriptive statistics indicated that organizations with robust talent management systems and active knowledge-sharing cultures tend to achieve higher levels of innovation. Variations across industries and organizational sizes suggested that contextual factors, such as industry type and organizational culture, play a significant role in shaping these outcomes. The reliability and validity of the measurement instruments were confirmed, ensuring the robustness of the findings. Overall, the study provides empirical evidence for the critical role of knowledge sharing in linking talent management to organizational innovation.

The findings align with previous research emphasizing the importance of talent management and knowledge sharing in driving innovation. For instance, studies by Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995) and Scarbrough (2003) have highlighted the role of knowledge sharing in enhancing organizational capabilities, which is consistent with the current study's results. However, this study extends prior research by specifically examining the mediating role of knowledge sharing in the relationship between talent management and innovation, a gap that has not been thoroughly explored in the literature.

While some studies have focused on the direct relationship between talent management and innovation, this study adopts a more comprehensive approach by examining the mechanisms through which talent management influences innovation. This approach provides a deeper understanding of how knowledge sharing facilitates the translation of talent management practices into innovative outcomes. Additionally, the inclusion of diverse industries and organizational contexts adds to the generalizability of the findings, addressing a limitation of previous research that has predominantly focused on large enterprises in developed economies.

The findings signify that talent management and knowledge sharing are critical drivers of organizational innovation. The strong influence of talent development and retention suggests that organizations that invest in their employees' growth and create a supportive environment are more likely to foster innovation. This underscores the importance of talent management as a strategic priority for organizations seeking to enhance their innovative capabilities.

The results also highlight the interconnectedness of talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation. This suggests that organizations cannot achieve innovation in isolation but must consider the broader organizational context. The findings serve as a reminder that innovation is not merely a product of individual creativity but a collective effort that requires effective talent management and a culture of knowledge sharing.

The findings have significant implications for organizational practice. Companies should prioritize talent management practices that foster knowledge sharing, such as talent development programs, collaborative platforms, and leadership training. By doing so, organizations can create an environment where employees feel empowered to share knowledge and contribute innovative ideas. These initiatives can enhance both individual and organizational performance, driving sustainable growth and competitive advantage.

The study also suggests that leadership plays a crucial role in fostering a culture of knowledge sharing and innovation. Leaders should actively promote collaboration, recognize employees' contributions, and provide resources to support knowledge-sharing initiatives. Training programs and workshops can be implemented to build knowledge-sharing capabilities among employees. These practical implications can help organizations navigate the complexities of the modern business environment and achieve their innovation goals.

The findings can be explained through the lens of knowledge-based view (KBV) theory, which emphasizes the role of knowledge as a critical resource for achieving competitive advantage. Talent management represents a strategic approach to developing and leveraging human capital, while knowledge sharing facilitates the flow of ideas and expertise within the organization. Together, these factors create a dynamic environment that fosters innovation.

The variations across industries and organizational sizes can be attributed to differences in resource availability, organizational culture, and industry demands. For example, technology companies may have more resources to invest in talent development and knowledge-sharing platforms, while smaller organizations may face challenges in implementing comprehensive talent management practices. These contextual factors shape the way talent management and knowledge sharing influence innovation, highlighting the need for tailored approaches to organizational development.

Future research should explore additional mediating and moderating factors that influence the relationship between talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation. For instance, the role of digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and data analytics, in

enhancing knowledge sharing and innovation could be examined. Longitudinal studies could also be conducted to assess the long-term impact of talent management and knowledge-sharing practices on innovation.

The findings call for the development of targeted interventions that enhance talent management and knowledge-sharing capabilities in diverse organizational contexts. Researchers and practitioners should collaborate to design and evaluate programs that build knowledge-sharing competencies among employees. By doing so, organizations can create a proactive culture of innovation that drives both individual and organizational success.

Finally, the study highlights the need for cross-cultural research to examine the generalizability of the findings. Future studies should explore how cultural differences influence the effectiveness of talent management and knowledge-sharing practices in different regions. This will provide valuable insights for multinational companies seeking to enhance their innovative capabilities on a global scale

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study is the identification of knowledge sharing as a critical mediator in the relationship between talent management and organizational innovation. Specifically, talent development and retention practices were found to significantly enhance knowledge sharing, which in turn drives innovation. The study also revealed that the relationship between talent management and innovation is partially mediated by knowledge sharing, highlighting the importance of fostering a collaborative culture to maximize the innovative potential of talent. These findings underscore the interconnectedness of talent management, knowledge sharing, and innovation in achieving organizational success.

This study contributes to the literature by providing a comprehensive understanding of the mediating role of knowledge sharing in linking talent management to organizational innovation. Unlike previous research that has focused on the direct relationship between talent management and innovation, this study offers a nuanced perspective by examining the mechanisms through which talent management influences innovation. Methodologically, the use of structural equation modeling (SEM) allowed for the simultaneous examination of multiple relationships, providing robust empirical evidence for the mediating role of knowledge sharing. The inclusion of a case study further enriched the findings by offering qualitative insights into the practical implications of talent management and knowledge sharing.

Despite its contributions, this study has several limitations. First, the cross-sectional design limits the ability to establish causal relationships between the variables. Future research could adopt a longitudinal approach to better understand the long-term impact of talent management and knowledge sharing on innovation. Second, the study relied on self-reported data, which may be subject to biases such as social desirability. Incorporating objective measures of innovation, such as patent filings or product launches, could enhance the validity of future studies. Finally, the sample was limited to specific industries and regions, which may affect the generalizability of the findings. Future research should explore these relationships in diverse cultural and organizational contexts to provide a more global perspective.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Look this example below:

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

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

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

REFERENCES

- Abdelwahed, N. A. A., Bano, S., Al Doghan, M. A., & Soomro, B. A. (2025). Effect of top management knowledge value, knowledge-oriented culture and rewards on innovation performance and quality: The bridging contribution of knowledge-sharing process. *International Journal of Innovation Science*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIS-02-2024-0044>
- Abdulmuhsin, A. A., Alkhwaldi, A. F., Dbesan, A. H., & Tarhini, A. (2025). Empirical insights on organisational sustainability: Exploring the influence of communities of practice and associated technologies. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-02-2024-0155>
- Ahsan, M. J. (2025). Cultivating a culture of learning: The role of leadership in fostering lifelong development. *Learning Organization*, 32(2), 282–306. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TLO-03-2024-0099>
- Almarashdah, M. A., Almasarweh, M. S., Alnawaiseh, M. B., Al-Rousan, M. A., Saidat, Z., & Al-Smadi, R. W. (2025). Influence of big data on process and product innovation: Case study of the Housing Bank in Jordan. *Banks and Bank Systems*, 20(1), 136–146. Scopus. [https://doi.org/10.21511/bbs.20\(1\).2025.12](https://doi.org/10.21511/bbs.20(1).2025.12)
- Bari, M. W., & Di Virgilio, F. (2025). Handbook of talent management and learning organizations: A post-pandemic perspective. Dalam *Handb. Of talent. Manag. And learn. Organ.: A post-pandemic perspect.* (hlm. 333). CRC Press; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003429890>
- Dinu, E. (2025). Bridging Intellectual Capital Management, Technological Orientation, Innovativeness and Innovative Performance in KIBS: a new perspective. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, 26(2), 526–561. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIC-04-2024-0123>
- Duah, E., Pakmoni, L., & Appiah-Kubi, E. (2025a). Green human resource management and organizational efficiency among local assemblies: Role of process innovation and knowledge sharing. *Journal of Organizational Effectiveness*, 12(1), 168–190. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JOEPP-11-2023-0511>
- Duah, E., Pakmoni, L., & Appiah-Kubi, E. (2025b). Green human resource management and organizational efficiency among local assemblies: Role of process innovation and knowledge sharing. *Journal of Organizational Effectiveness*, 12(1), 168–190. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JOEPP-11-2023-0511>
- Esposito, G., Bertello, A., Mora, L., & Tucek, D. (2025). How do boundary objects influence people-centered smart cities? A systematic literature review. *Review of Managerial Science*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11846-025-00835-8>
- Gupta, V. (2025). From hype to strategy: Navigating the reality of experimental strategic adoption of AI technologies in libraries. *Reference Services Review*, 53(1), 1–14. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/RSR-08-2024-0042>
- Gustina, A., Liu, J. S., Indartono, S., & Laili, N. N. (2025). Bridging imagination and strategy in SMEs: The role of ideas and strategy in SME performance. *Southern African Journal*

- of *Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management*, 17(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajesbm.v17i1.909>
- Horck, S., Fahy, N., & Greenhalgh, T. (2025). Implementation challenges of electronic blood transfusion safety systems: Lessons from an international, multi-site comparative case study. *Transfusion Medicine*, 35(1), 48–59. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tme.13095>
- Hossain, B. (2025). A systematic review of adaptation practices to promote health resilience in response to climate change. *Environmental Development*, 54. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2025.101166>
- Igoa-Iraola, E., Díez Ruiz, F., & Campos Granados, J. A. (2025). An Analysis of the Generational Succession Procedures for Retaining Organizational Knowledge in Companies Within the Basque Autonomous Community (Spain). *Administrative Sciences*, 15(2). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci15020040>
- Iqbal, S., Ullah, S., Rizwan, A., Nazeer, N., Rasheed, M., & Siddiqi, A. F. I. (2025). Building competitive advantage: How organizational culture shapes absorptive capacity through knowledge sharing. *Journal of Organizational Effectiveness*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JOEPP-02-2024-0075>
- Köhler, D. P., Rausch, A., Biemann, T., & Büchschuss, R. (2025). Expertise and specialization in organizations: A social network analysis. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 34(2), 282–297. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1359432X.2024.2387874>
- Kucharska, W., & Karwowska, E. (2025). Company culture matters! Knowledge-driven companies' way to innovations and sustainability. *Social Sciences and Humanities Open*, 11. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2024.101268>
- Linh, L. P. G., Kien, P. V., Na, L., & Khue, H. L. (2025). Integrating knowledge sharing and organizational climates to drive talent retention: Insights from the high-end hospitality industry. *International Journal of Innovative Research and Scientific Studies*, 8(2), 777–793. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.53894/ijirss.v8i2.5323>
- Manetti, S., Guidotti, E., Vola, F., & Vainieri, M. (2025). A systematic literature review of real-world evidence (RWE) on post-market assessment of medical devices. *Health Economics, Policy and Law*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744133124000148>
- Manzoor, M., Dhand, S., & Pandey, A. (2025). Exploring the Link Between Innovation Culture and Organizational Performance: A Study of Select IT Companies. *Journal of Neonatal Surgery*, 14, 702–709. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jns.v14.1863>
- Marella, B. C. C., & Kodi, D. (2025). Fraud Resilience: Innovating Enterprise Models for Risk Mitigation. *Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management*, 10, 683–695. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jisem.v10i12s.1942>
- Mokhchy, J., Chen, G., Ahmad, S., Khan, Y. A., Zhang, J., & Ahmed, M. (2025). Dynamic impact of leadership style, knowledge-sharing, and organizational culture on organizational performance. *Current Psychology*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-025-07411-z>
- Muduli, A., & Choudhury, A. (2025). Exploring the role of workforce agility on digital transformation: A systematic literature review. *Benchmarking*, 32(2), 492–512. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/BIJ-02-2023-0108>
- Nair, K., Bhardwaj, S., Chopra, R., Balasubramanian, S., & Mishra, M. (2025). Integrating policy, technology, and knowledge: A roadmap to circular manufacturing adoption. *International Journal of Sustainable Engineering*, 18(1), 1–11. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19397038.2024.2446754>
- Pacheco, C., & Paul, B. (2025). Applying complexity theory perspective to knowledge management in the innovation context. *VINE Journal of Information and Knowledge Management Systems*, 55(2), 421–444. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/VJIKMS-08-2022-0279>

- Piliang, A., Bastian, E., & Muchlish, M. (2025). DRIVING RADICAL INNOVATION: EXTERNAL STIMULI, ORGANIZATION CULTURE AND MCS'S ROLE IN STARTUP SUCCESS MODERATED BY TECHNOLOGICAL TURBULENCE. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Information, Knowledge, and Management*, 20. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.28945/5451>
- Rath, A., & Jena, L. K. (2025). Do employees matter, or is everything a facade? Effective knowledge management targeting well-being. *Learning Organization*, 32(2), 307–327. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TLO-12-2023-0222>
- Sahoo, D. K., Bui, L. V., Samantaray, A., Kumar, A., & Kanwal, P. (2025). Examining the role of organizational learning and knowledge sharing in facilitating career transitions and innovation. Dalam *Appl. Of Career Transit. And Entrep.* (hlm. 175–199). IGI Global; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-4163-6.ch007>
- Setiawan, H., Biwada, D., Natanael, R., & Sundjaja, A. M. (2025). Determinant Factors of Innovative and In-Role Job Performance Mediated by Work-Life Balance. *Global Business and Finance Review*, 30(2), 17–33. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2025.30.2.17>
- Sucena, A., Matos, F., & Nunes, A. (2025). Intellectual Capital in Construction SMES. Dalam Solina V., Longo F., & Romero D. (Ed.), *Procedia Comput. Sci.* (Vol. 253, hlm. 59–66). Elsevier B.V.; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2025.01.069>
- Theuma, A., Hayak, A. F., & Khmour, N. (2025). An Accounting Knowledge Management System That Fosters Innovation and Performance: The Case of UAE Organisations. *International Journal of Knowledge Management*, 21(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4018/IJKM.365909>
- Wongmahesak, K., Wongsuwan, N., Akkaya, B., & Palazzo, M. (2025). Impact of Knowledge Management Process on Organizational Performance: The Mediating Role of Technological Innovation. *Knowledge and Process Management*, 32(1), 54–64. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/kpm.1795>
- Xiangfeng, X., Getele, G. K., & Zhou, T. (2025). Determinants of inter-organizational cooperation in SMEs innovation. *Economics of Innovation and New Technology*. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10438599.2025.2481316>
- Yıldız, T., Balkan Akan, B., Sığrı, Ü., & Dabić, M. (2025). Impact of knowledge-sharing culture on organizational creativity: Integrating explicit and tacit knowledge sharing as mediators. *Journal of Knowledge Management*, 29(4), 1248–1277. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JKM-05-2024-0633>
- Zairbani, A., & Senthil Kumar, J. P. (2025). How Does Green Knowledge Sharing Improve Sustainable Business Performance? *Knowledge and Process Management*, 32(1), 42–53. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/kpm.1796>

Copyright Holder :

© Mirwanti Syunikitta et.al (2025).

First Publication Right :

© Journal Markcount Finance

This article is under:

