

EDITOR'S LETTER

“Our life is the only thing in the world we cannot consider as our private property, as we have not contributed to its generation. It was only loaned to us with the obligation to pass it on to posterity improved and augmented. Our contemporaries, but particularly our posterity, have therefore the right to demand that we render account for our life.”
Tomas Bata

Dear Readers,

Let me introduce the second issue of the fifteenth volume of the Journal of Competitiveness.

Our Journal confirmed the top quality because, based on the assessment of WOS, we achieved the impact factor 7,3 (Q1) and AIS 0,507 corresponding to Q3. We are proud of this assessment and consider it an obligation toward our readers for the future. We are preparing a new website and services for you, our readers.

In this issue, we publish articles on social capital development, economic growth effects, flexible digital employment and employment diversification effects on labour competitiveness, the context of digital competency, assessing the environmental competitiveness, digital technologies and their role on business and economic growth, and the influence of socially responsible human resource management on green behaviours in the aviation industry.

We are proud to publish the article of an author from Ukraine about corporate financing policy in the food processing industry. Other published papers arrived from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, China, Thailand, Vietnam, Croatia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Romania, Chile, Italy, Iran, and Poland. The volume of this issue consists of ten articles.

The first contribution (Mishchuk et al.) identifies the features of social capital development and its relationship with competitiveness based on a two-tier analysis: the relationship of SC with key indicators of competitiveness and human development at the macroeconomic level and the impact of social capital components on financial and non-financial indicators of enterprise competitiveness.

The second paper (Adjei) examines the dynamics of trade globalization by analysing and comparing the economic growth effect of overall trade globalization with the growth effects of de facto and de jure trade globalization in the economic community of West African states.

The third study (Kangyin and Lu) aims to propose the digital economy that has increased the competitiveness of economies worldwide, accelerated dramatic changes in employment trends, and driven the rapid growth of flexible employment in China. The authors used micro survey data from the China General Social Survey in 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2018 to empirically analyse the income competitiveness differences under different flexible employment modes in the context of the digital economy as well as the differences in income competitiveness between genders, deconstructing the differences.

The main objective of the fourth paper (Chen et al.) focuses on rapidly developing information technology, that is, as new forms of employment continue emerging, facilitating the diversification of China's traditional employment forms. This study investigates how the diversified employment environment affects labour competitiveness in China from the specific perspective of gender difference.

The fifth article (Stroie) provides a fresh perspective on the essential question: company reorganisation or bankruptcy? Competitiveness constantly reshapes business environments and strategic planning objectives. Any critical management tool for increasing competitiveness should be based on effective risk analysis models that can integrate business reorganisation capabilities.

The purpose of the sixth paper (Marlina et al.) is to analyse a digital competency-based human capital competency. This model is the model 5.0 era. To achieve the purpose, it is essential to integrate human capital competency with talent, flexibility, productivity, superior performance, and personal service.

The seventh article (Komasi et al.) describes some factors that affect the competitiveness of cities. One of the most important factors is the environmental dimension, which can affect and be influenced by economic and sociocultural aspects of urban competitiveness. The present study assesses the environmental competitiveness of cities with populations of more than 500,000 in Iran.

The eighth paper (Wang et al.) looks at the current big data era, where digital technologies play a vital role in firms improving their business and economic growth. Considering the firm type and size, this study explores how digital technologies impact their performance from financial and employment perspectives.

The authors of the ninth article (Konieva) develop the issue of migration and labour market competitiveness. The goal of their paper is to estimate the effect of immigration, emigration, and migration of asylum seekers on the labour market indicators – unemployment and average annual wage and labour market competitiveness, in selected EU member-states.

The final study (Nguyen et al.) aims to examine the influence of general Corporate Social Responsibility facilitation of human resource management on green behaviour in the aviation industry and to improve the competitiveness of organisations.

We want to thank the editorial staff, peer reviewers, and editorial board members for preparing this issue. We look forward to further cooperation with you, our readers.

On behalf of the journal's editorial staff,
Prof. David Tuček, Ph.D.
Editor-in-Chief