

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT: THEORETICAL EVOLUTION, CORE FRAMEWORKS, AND CONTEMPORARY FRONTIERS

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Abstract

Strategic management research has evolved through multiple theoretical perspectives that offer complementary explanations of how firms create, capture, and renew competitive advantage. This study provides an integrative thematic review of the field's intellectual development, focusing on the transition from the design and positioning schools to the resource-based view, dynamic capabilities, and contemporary approaches centred on artificial intelligence, digital transformation, platform ecosystems, and sustainability. The review draws on searches conducted in Scopus and Web of Science covering peer-reviewed articles, books, and book chapters published between 1959 and mid-2026. Approximately 340 records were screened, of which 26 theoretically central and directly relevant sources were retained for thematic synthesis. The findings indicate that industry positioning, firm-specific resources, and dynamic capabilities should not be treated as competing explanations of superior performance. Rather, they form an interconnected system in which firms identify attractive competitive positions, deploy valuable and difficult-to-imitate resources, and continuously reconfigure those resources as environmental conditions change. Building on this synthesis, the study identifies three increasingly prominent frontiers AI-enabled strategic decision-making, ecosystem-based digital competition, and ESG-oriented strategy and explains how they extend established theories of competitive advantage. The review contributes by presenting an integrative framework that links external positioning, internal resource orchestration, and strategic renewal, while outlining research questions concerning AI governance, ecosystem dependence, digital capability development, and the conditions under which sustainability capabilities generate durable advantage.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Competitive Advantage, Resource-Based View, Dynamic Capabilities, Algorithmic Strategy

Article Type: Research Article.

STRATEJİK YÖNETİM: KURAMSAL EVRİM, TEMEL ÇERÇEVELER VE ÇAĞDAŞ ARAŞTIRMA ALANLARI

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Özet

Stratejik yönetim araştırmaları, firmaların rekabet avantajını nasıl yarattığını, elde tuttuğunu ve yenilediğini açıklayan birbirini tamamlayıcı teorik perspektifler doğrultusunda gelişmiştir. Bu çalışma, alanın entelektüel gelişimine ilişkin bütüncül bir tematik inceleme sunmakta ve tasarım ve konumlandırma okullarından kaynak temelli görüşe, dinamik yetenekler yaklaşımına ve yapay zekâ, dijital dönüşüm, platform ekosistemleri ile sürdürülebilirlik odaklı çağdaş yaklaşımlara uzanan teorik dönüşümü incelemektedir. İnceleme, 1959 ile 2026 yılının ortaları arasında yayımlanan

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hakemli makaleleri, kitapları ve kitap bölümlerini kapsayan Scopus ve Web of Science taramalarına dayanmaktadır. Yaklaşık 340 kayıt değerlendirilmiş ve bunlardan teorik açıdan merkezi öneme sahip, araştırma konusuyla doğrudan ilişkili 26 kaynak tematik sentez için seçilmiştir. Bulgular, endüstri konumlandırması, firmaya özgü kaynaklar ve dinamik yeteneklerin üstün performansın birbirine rakip açıklamaları olarak değerlendirilmemesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bunun yerine bu yaklaşımlar, birbirine bağlı bir sistemin unsurları olarak görülmelidir. Bu sistemde firmalar cazip rekabetçi konumları belirlemekte, değerli ve taklit edilmesi güç kaynakları kullanmakta ve çevresel koşullar değiştiğinde bu kaynakları sürekli olarak yeniden yapılandırmaktadır. Bu sentezden hareketle çalışma, giderek daha fazla önem kazanan üç araştırma alanını ortaya koymaktadır. Bunlar yapay zekâ destekli stratejik karar verme, ekosistem temelli dijital rekabet ve ESG (çevresel, sosyal ve yönetim) odaklı stratejidir. Çalışma ayrıca bu alanların rekabet avantajına ilişkin yerleşik teorileri nasıl genişlettiğini açıklamaktadır. Araştırma, dışsal konumlandırma, içsel kaynak orkestrasyonu ve stratejik yenilenmeyi bütünleştiren bir çerçeve sunarak literatüre katkıda bulunmaktadır. Bunun yanında yapay zekâ yönetimi, ekosistem bağımlılığı, dijital yeteneklerin geliştirilmesi ve sürdürülebilirlik yeteneklerinin hangi koşullar altında kalıcı rekabet avantajı yarattığına ilişkin gelecekteki araştırmalar için önemli sorular ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stratejik Yönetim, Rekabet Avantajı, Kaynak Temelli Görüş, Dinamik Yetenekler, Algoritmik Strateji

Makale Türü: Araştırma Makalesi.

1. INTRODUCTION

Strategic management is the field concerned with the major, resource-committing choices that determine an organisation's long-run performance: which markets to compete in, how to compete, what capabilities to build, and how to adapt as conditions change (Barney & Hesterly, 2019; Porter, 1980; Wernerfelt, 1984). Its defining question is deceptively simple: why do some firms persistently earn returns above their cost of capital while rivals in the same industry do not? Six decades of theory have produced a sequence of answers, each illuminating part of the puzzle and each, in turn, exposed as incomplete by a changing economy.

This thematic review has three aims. First, it reconstructs the intellectual trajectory of the discipline so that today's debates can be read against the paradigms they extend or contest. Second, it synthesises the field's foundational frameworks into a single integrative model of competitive advantage. Third, it examines the frontiers that are most actively reshaping research and practice in 2025–2026 artificial intelligence (AI), digital transformation, and sustainability assessing where each genuinely changes the logic of strategy rather than merely supplying new examples of old principles.

Although strategic management research offers a wide array of perspectives on how firms are organized, governed, and adapted over time, there remains limited consensus on how these perspectives are theoretically integrated. Early foundational studies largely treated these approaches as distinct or competing explanations of firm performance (Rumelt, 1991; Barney, 1991; Teece et al., 1997). Subsequent scholarship has increasingly moved toward theoretical convergence, highlighting complementarities between the resource-based view and dynamic capabilities perspective, particularly in relation to how firms develop, deploy, and renew resources over time (Foss & Knudsen, 2013; Helfat & Martin, 2015). More recent research extends this integrative agenda by examining how digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and platform ecosystems are reshaping the boundaries between established strategic frameworks and their applicability in contemporary contexts (Jacobides et al., 2019; Vial, 2019; Nambisan et al., 2019). Nevertheless, despite this growing body of integrative work, a fully coherent understanding of how these frameworks jointly operate under conditions of technological turbulence and sustainability-related pressures remains underdeveloped.

The review adopts a thematic rather than chronological-only structure. After outlining scope and method (Section 2), it presents the evolution of strategic thought (Section 3) and an integrative

synthesis of the core frameworks (Section 4). Sections 5 and 6 turn to the contemporary frontiers and their sector and geographic incidence. Section 7 draws out implications for strategists, and Section 8 concludes with an agenda for future research.

2. SCOPE AND METHOD

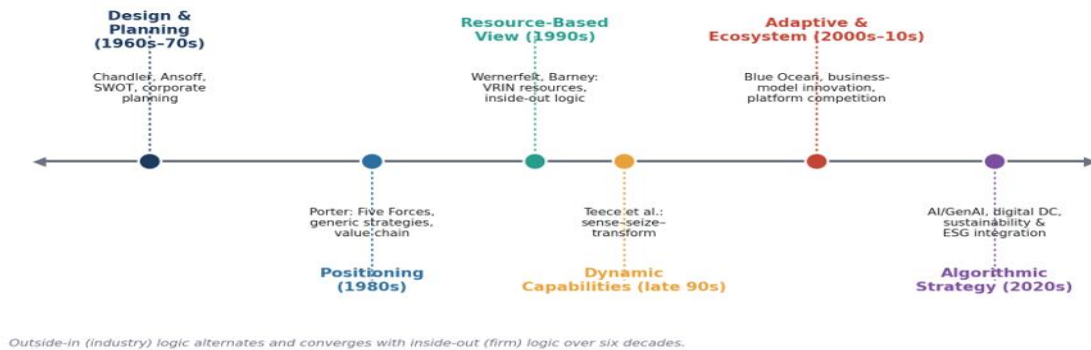
The unit of analysis is the firm and its strategy, examined at the level of themes rather than individual companies. “Strategic management” is treated as encompassing strategy formulation (analysis and choice), strategy implementation (structure, capabilities, and execution), and strategy renewal (adaptation over time). The review is conceptual and integrative: it organises established theory and recent scholarship into a coherent map of the field, rather than testing a single hypothesis.

Evidence is drawn from foundational works in the discipline and from recent peer-reviewed literature and bibliometric reviews published in 2024–2026, including studies appearing in the Strategic Management Journal and related outlets. The review is classified as an integrative thematic synthesis. The literature base was assembled through searches of Scopus and Web of Science using the search strings (“strategic management” AND (“resource-based view” OR “dynamic capabilities” OR “competitive advantage”)) and (“strategic management” AND (“artificial intelligence” OR “digital transformation” OR “ESG” OR “platform ecosystem”)), restricted to English-language peer-reviewed articles, books, and book chapters published between 1959 and mid-2026. An initial pool of approximately 340 records was screened by title and abstract; 26 sources were retained on the basis of theoretical centrality, citation impact, and direct relevance to the synthesis themes. Practitioner reports were included selectively as supplementary context where peer-reviewed coverage was nascent. Thematic categories were derived inductively from repeated patterns in the retained literature and then organised deductively against the three-paradigm structure (positioning, RBV, dynamic capabilities). All sources are cited in author–date (APA 7th edition) format, with full entries in the References section.

3. THE EVOLUTION OF STRATEGIC-MANAGEMENT THOUGHT

The field’s history can be read as a pendulum swinging between two explanations of advantage. An “outside-in” tradition locates the source of profit in industry structure and competitive position; an “inside-out” tradition locates it in the firm’s own resources and capabilities. Figure 1 summarises the principal paradigms and their leading contributors.

Figure 1. The evolution of strategic-management paradigms across six decades.



3.1. Design and planning (1960s–1970s)

Early strategic management was prescriptive and analytical. Chandler’s (1962) thesis that structure follows strategy, Ansoff’s (1965) product–market growth matrix, and the SWOT logic of matching internal strengths and weaknesses to external opportunities and threats framed strategy as a deliberate, top-down planning exercise. Its weakness was an assumption of relative environmental stability.

3.2. The positioning school (1980s)

Porter (1980, 1985) recast strategy through the lens of industrial-organisation economics. The Five Forces framework explained industry profitability as a function of rivalry, the threat of entry and substitutes, and the bargaining power of buyers and suppliers; the generic strategies of cost leadership, differentiation, and focus, together with the value chain, gave managers a structured way to choose and defend a position. The positioning view dominated practice for a decade but was later criticised for treating industry structure as relatively fixed and for saying little about why firms in the same industry differ (Pangarkar, 2024).

3.3. The resource-based view (1990s)

Building on Penrose’s (1959) theory of the firm, Wernerfelt (1984) and Barney (1991) argued that advantage stems from resources that are valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN criteria); Barney’s (1991) later reformulation added the role of the supporting organisational context to yield the VRIO framework, in which the “O” (organisation) dimension determines whether the firm can exploit the resource’s potential. Attention shifted inward, from where a firm competes to what it uniquely owns or controls. The RBV explained intra-industry performance differences that positioning could not, but it was, in turn, charged with being static good at describing the resources behind an existing advantage, weaker at explaining how firms renew advantage as markets shift (Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997).

3.4. Dynamic capabilities (late 1990s onward)

Teece, Pisano, and Shuen (1997) defined dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments. Teece’s (2007) later micro-foundations sensing opportunities, seizing them, and transforming the asset base explicitly addressed the RBV’s static limitation by focusing on how resource configurations are renewed over time. Dynamic capabilities are higher-order routines that govern the evolution of ordinary capabilities, and the framework remains one of the most generative streams in contemporary strategy research (Cristofaro, Helfat, & Teece, 2025; Teece, 2023).

3.5. Adaptive, ecosystem, and algorithmic strategy (2000s–present)

As digital technologies lowered entry barriers and blurred industry boundaries, scholarship broadened to business-model innovation, blue-ocean (uncontested-market) strategy, platform and ecosystem competition, and most recently the use of AI in the strategy process itself (Digital Strategy Institute, 2025; Doshi, Bell, Mirzayev, & Vanneste, 2025). These developments do not discard earlier paradigms; they extend them to settings characterised by rapid technological change, network effects, and cooperative as well as competitive relationships.

Table 1 contrasts the three paradigms that continue to anchor the field, clarifying what each takes as the primary source of advantage and where each is strongest and weakest.

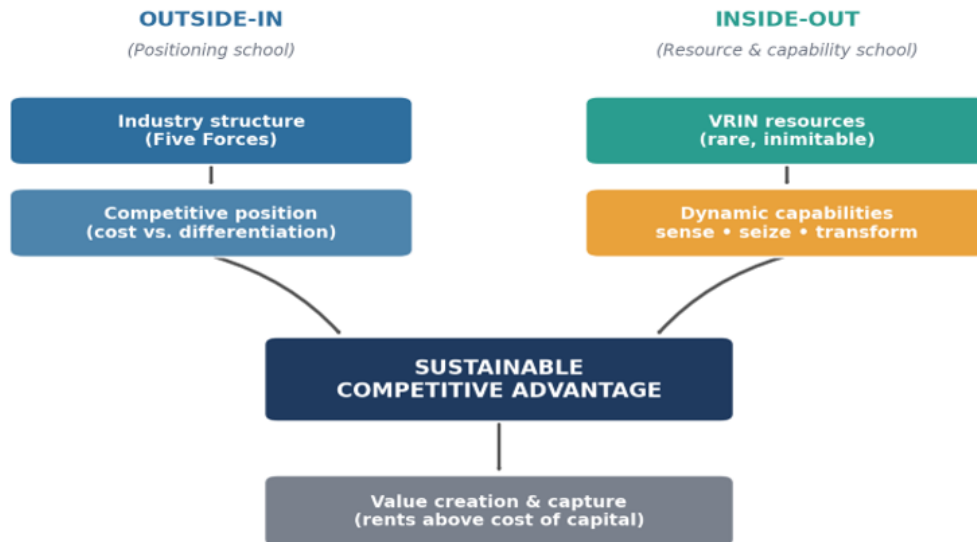
Table 1. The three anchoring paradigms of strategic management compared.

Paradigm	Source of advantage	Core constructs	Principal limitation
Positioning (Porter, 1980)	Favourable industry structure & defensible position	Five Forces; generic strategies; value chain	Treats structure as relatively fixed; quiet on firm heterogeneity
Resource-based view (Wernerfelt, 1984; Barney, 1991)	Ownership of VRIN resources	Valuable, rare, inimitable, non-substitutable resources	Largely static; weak on resource renewal
Dynamic capabilities (Teece et al., 1997)	Ability to reconfigure resources as conditions change	Sensing, seizing, transforming; higher-order routines	Constructs hard to measure; definitional ambiguity

4. CORE FRAMEWORKS: AN INTEGRATIVE SYNTHESIS

The apparent rivalry between the positioning and resource/capability schools has, in mature scholarship, given way to integration. The two logics answer different parts of the same question: positioning explains how attractive the competitive arena is and where to stand within it, while the resource and capability view explains why a particular firm can occupy that position profitably and hold it. Figure 2 represents this convergence.

Figure 2. Integrative model- the outside-in and inside-out logics converge on sustainable advantage.



Read together, the frameworks imply a sequence rather than a contest. Industry analysis identifies where economic profit is available and how it is threatened; the resource-based view asks which of the firm's assets are genuinely valuable, rare, and hard to imitate; and dynamic capabilities ask whether the firm can keep reconfiguring those assets as the environment moves. Advantage is

sustainable only when all three align: a well-chosen position, defended by distinctive resources, continually refreshed by strong sensing, seizing, and transforming routines. Recent empirical work increasingly combines the resource-based view and the dynamic-capabilities view explicitly, for example in studies of how small and medium-sized enterprises pair digital resources with adaptive routines to improve both competitiveness and sustainability performance (Chen & Wang, 2024; Fülöp et al., 2025).

5. CONTEMPORARY THEMATIC FRONTIERS

Three themes dominate the strategic-management research agenda in 2025–2026: artificial intelligence in the strategy process, digital transformation and ecosystem competition, and the integration of sustainability and ESG into the core of strategy. Recent bibliometric reviews report a marked rise in scholarship on AI, digital transformation, and sustainability, alongside the continued centrality of the resource-based and dynamic-capabilities streams (Sunardjo et al., 2025; Tran, 2025). Table 2 summarises the directional shift in research attention across the principal thematic streams between the early 2010s and the mid-2020s.

Table 2. Directional trends in strategic-management research attention, early 2010s to mid-2020s.

Research theme	Early 2010s	Mid-2020s	Direction of change
Resource-based view / dynamic capabilities	Dominant	Dominant	Sustained / expanding
Industry positioning (Porter)	Moderate	Moderate	Stable
AI and algorithmic strategy	Nascent	Rapidly growing	Strong upward
Digital transformation / platforms	Emerging	Prominent	Upward
Sustainability / ESG integration	Peripheral	Prominent	Strong upward

Note: Directional assessments are author-derived qualitative propositions based on the bibliometric patterns reported in Sunardjo et al. (2025) and Tran (2025). They are intended to convey relative change in research attention, not absolute publication counts.

Table 3. Summarises the drivers, the dominant theoretical lens, and the principal tension within each frontier.

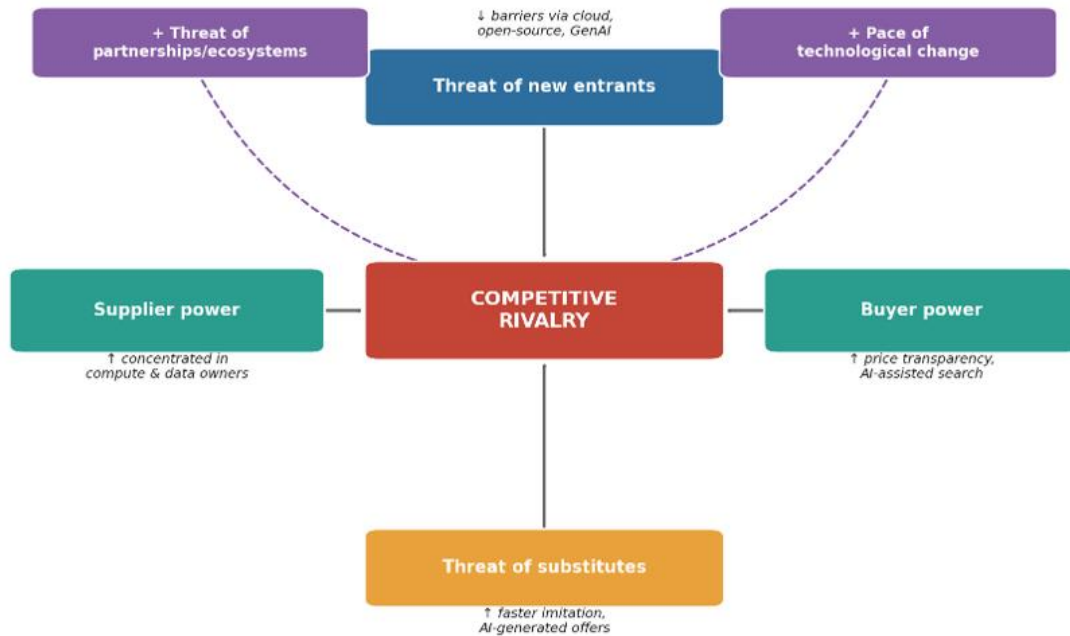
Frontier	Key drivers	Dominant lens	Central tension
AI & algorithmic strategy	Generative AI; predictive analytics; falling cost of analysis	Dynamic (managerial) capabilities; decision theory	Augmentation vs. automation of the strategist
Digital transformation & ecosystems	Platforms; APIs; network effects; data assets	Business-model innovation; ecosystem theory	Cooperation vs. competition (“coopetition”)
Sustainability & ESG	Regulation; investor & customer pressure; resource constraints	RBV + dynamic capabilities; stakeholder theory	Compliance cost vs. source of differentiation

5.1. Artificial intelligence and algorithmic strategy

AI is moving from an operational tool to a participant in the strategy process itself. Empirical work shows that large language models can evaluate strategic alternatives ranking business models in ways that, while individually inconsistent and prone to bias, converge toward expert human judgement once aggregated (Doshi et al., 2025). Other research develops hybrid models combining transformer architectures with reinforcement learning to support strategic decisions in volatile markets (Pu, Li, & Hou, 2025), while qualitative studies find that AI can democratise and accelerate decision-making in small and medium-sized firms, even as adoption remains cautious and incremental (Aiudi, Francioni, Kyrdoda, & Amerio, 2025).

AI also re-shapes the classic industry-analysis lens. Commentators argue that the Five Forces, designed for relatively fixed industry boundaries, understate the role of partnerships, platforms, and rapid technological change in AI-driven markets, and have proposed extending the framework with additional forces such as the governance of platform ecosystems and complementor relationships, as well as the pace of technological advancement (Mass Technology Leadership Council, 2025). Figure 3 visualises this reconfiguration: entry barriers fall as cloud and open-source tools spread; supplier power concentrates among owners of compute and proprietary data; buyer power rises with AI-assisted price transparency; and substitutes proliferate as imitation accelerates.

Figure 3. AI-era reconfiguration of Porter's Five Forces, with proposed extensions for ecosystem-based competition.



Solid = classical forces; purple dashed = proposed extensions for AI-driven, ecosystem-based competition.

The unresolved question is whether AI augments or displaces the human strategist. The weight of current evidence favours augmentation AI as a powerful input to judgement under uncertainty while raising governance concerns around accountability, bias, and data privacy that the literature is only beginning to address (Doshi et al., 2025).

5.2. Digital transformation and ecosystem competition

Digital transformation is the comprehensive reworking of a firm's strategy, organisation, and processes around digital technologies. Large surveys report that a substantial majority of senior leaders are rebuilding business models around AI and have accelerated digital investment, yet only about a third of digital-transformation initiatives realise their intended outcomes a persistent gap between aspiration and execution (Digital Strategy Institute, 2025). This gap is itself a dynamic-capabilities problem: technology is necessary but insufficient without the sensing, seizing, and transforming routines to convert it into value.

Strategically, the most consequential shift is from firm-versus-firm to ecosystem-versus-ecosystem competition. Value increasingly accrues to those who orchestrate platforms, open APIs, and data-sharing partnerships rather than those who optimise a single value chain in isolation. This blurs industry boundaries and elevates cooperative strategy alongside competitive strategy precisely the dimension critics find missing from the classical positioning model (Digital Strategy Institute, 2025; Pangarkar, 2024).

5.3. Sustainability and ESG integration

Sustainability has moved from the periphery of corporate responsibility toward the centre of strategy. A growing body of work frames ESG not as a compliance cost but as a potential source of differentiation and resilience, and links digital transformation to improved ESG performance through innovation and servitisation (Chen & Wang, 2024; Liu & Wang, 2025). Practitioner research similarly argues that embedding societal value into products, processes, and ecosystems creates new modes of competition rather than a trade-off against profitability (Boston Consulting Group, 2025).

Theoretically, the sustainability frontier is being absorbed into the existing apparatus rather than replacing it. Recent studies combine the resource-based view and the dynamic-capabilities view to explain how firms orchestrate digital and traditional resources to improve ESG performance, and introduce constructs such as “digital dynamic capabilities” to capture the conversion of digital insight into sustainability outcomes (Fülöp et al., 2025; Xiao et al., 2026). The central tension remains empirical: under what conditions does sustainability investment become a durable, inimitable resource rather than a cost that rivals can match?

6. SECTOR AND GEOGRAPHIC INCIDENCE

The three frontiers do not affect all sectors equally. Table 4 offers a sector-impact matrix a directional reading of where the combined AI, digital, and sustainability themes most reshape competitive dynamics. The assessment is qualitative and intended to orient analysis, not to provide investment guidance.

Table 4. Sector-impact matrix for the combined AI, digital, and sustainability themes (directional).

Sector	Impact	Direction	Horizon	Primary mechanism
Technology & software	High	Positive	Near-term	AI-native products; platform ecosystems
Financial services	High	Mixed	Near-term	Algorithmic decisions; data & compliance
Industrials & manufacturing	Medium	Positive	Medium-term	Digital twins; servitisation; ESG supply chains
Energy & utilities	High	Mixed	Medium-term	Energy transition; sustainability capex
Consumer & retail	Medium	Mixed	Near-term	AI-assisted search; price transparency
Healthcare	Medium	Positive	Medium-term	Decision support; data governance constraints

Geographically, the incidence of these themes reflects differences in regulation, capital, and technological capacity. Table 5 sketches the broad pattern reported in recent macro and strategy commentary, in which AI factors into nearly every major corporate decision and growth diverges between AI “winners” and “losers” (Accenture, 2025; Frost & Sullivan, 2025). The geographic assessments in Table 5 are author-derived qualitative propositions grounded in the practitioner literature cited; they are not the product of systematic cross-country empirical analysis and should be read accordingly.

Table 5. Regional-exposure matrix for the combined AI, digital, and sustainability themes (directional).

Region	Exposure	Net direction	Key factors
United States	High	Positive	Deep capital markets; AI leadership; flexible labour
European Union	High	Mixed	Strong ESG/AI regulation; slower scaling of platforms
China	High	Mixed	State-directed AI investment; export-led price pressure
Emerging Asia	Medium	Positive	Digital leapfrogging; manufacturing reconfiguration

7. IMPLICATIONS FOR STRATEGISTS

Three implications follow from the synthesis. They are framed as analytical priorities, not recommendations to buy, sell, or pursue any specific course of action.

- **Treat advantage as a system, not a single lever**

Position, resources, and renewal capability must align; investment in any one without the others tends to erode quickly. The integrative model in Figure 2 is the practical test a strong position undefended by distinctive, continually refreshed resources is not durable.

- **Build dynamic capabilities deliberately around AI and digital assets**

The execution gap in digital transformation is a capability gap. Sensing (scanning AI and market shifts), seizing (committing resources to new models), and transforming (reconfiguring the organisation) are the routines that convert technology into advantage (Digital Strategy Institute, 2025).

- **Frame sustainability as a potential resource, not only a constraint**

Where ESG capabilities are valuable, rare, and hard to imitate, they can differentiate; where they are easily matched, they are merely table stakes. The strategic task is to identify which is which in a given context (Boston Consulting Group, 2025).

8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Strategic management has progressed not by discarding paradigms but by layering them: positioning, resources, and dynamic capabilities now form a connected explanation of how firms create, capture, and renew advantage. The contemporary frontiers AI, digital transformation, and sustainability are best understood as stress tests that extend this apparatus into faster, more boundary-less, and more stakeholder-conscious environments, rather than as a clean break with it.

Several questions remain open. How should the strategist's role be redefined when generative AI can generate and evaluate strategic alternatives (Doshi et al., 2025)? Which dynamic capabilities are decisive for closing the digital-transformation execution gap? And under what conditions does sustainability investment become an inimitable resource rather than a matchable cost? Progress on these questions will likely come from work that integrates the resource-based and dynamic-capabilities views with theories of ecosystems, decision-making under uncertainty, and stakeholder value the direction in which the most recent scholarship is already moving (Cristofaro et al., 2025; Fülöp et al., 2025; Tran, 2025; Xiao et al., 2026).

More specifically, future research should pursue four directions. First, scholars should investigate how generative AI alters the micro-foundations of dynamic capabilities: if AI can perform sensing and evaluation tasks previously reserved for human strategists, the locus of sensing, seizing, and transforming routines may shift, raising new questions about managerial cognition, accountability, and the boundary between augmentation and automation. Second, longitudinal empirical work is needed to identify the specific organisational routines and learning mechanisms that distinguish firms which successfully close the digital-transformation execution gap from those that do not; survey-based cross-sectional designs are insufficient for this purpose. Third, the conditions under which sustainability investment becomes a durable, VRIN-grade resource rather than a quickly matched compliance cost remain underexplored, particularly across industries with divergent regulatory regimes and competitive structures. Fourth, and integrating the sector and geographic dimensions of this review, comparative studies examining how the interplay of AI, digital transformation, and ESG strategies differs across institutional contexts for example, between tightly regulated European markets and more market-driven economies would substantially advance both theory and practice. Each of these directions calls for research designs that combine resource-based and dynamic-capabilities frameworks with institutional theory, decision science, and stakeholder perspectives.

It is equally important to recognise that the impact of artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and sustainability on competitive dynamics is not uniform across sectors or geographies. As the sector-impact matrix and regional analysis in Sections 6 demonstrate, technology-intensive industries and capital-rich regions are positioned to capture disproportionate early benefits from AI and digitalisation, whereas energy-transition pressures and ESG regulatory frameworks create both constraints and differentiation opportunities that vary markedly between the European Union, the United States, China, and emerging Asian economies. These asymmetries carry direct implications for strategic decision-making: a strategy that leverages AI-driven sensing and seizing routines in a software-native environment may require substantial adaptation before it generates equivalent value in a capital-intensive manufacturing or healthcare context. Similarly,

sustainability investments that constitute a durable, inimitable resource in tightly regulated European markets may function only as compliance cost in markets where regulatory enforcement remains limited. Practitioners and researchers alike should therefore resist the temptation to treat the three contemporary frontiers as universally applicable prescriptions; instead, they should calibrate the depth and sequencing of AI adoption, digital transformation initiatives, and ESG integration to the specific institutional, competitive, and technological conditions of the sector and region in question.

STATEMENTS/DECLARATIONS

Ethics Statement: This study is based on secondary data obtained from previously published literature indexed in Scopus and Web of Science. Therefore, ethical committee approval was not required.

Author Contributions Statement: 1st author's contribution rate 50%, 2nd author's contribution rate 50%.

Conflict of Interest: There is no conflict of interest among the authors.

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Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

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