



Adaptive Leadership, Business Modeling, and Strategic Resilience: Navigating Organizational Challenges in a VUCA World

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Abstract

In the rapidly evolving business environment characterized by VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity) conditions, organizations face significant challenges that demand adaptive leadership, innovative business models, and strategic resilience. This research explores how these concepts can be effectively implemented to enhance organizational preparedness, responsiveness, and innovation. Furthermore, the research examines how business models can be designed to be more agile, adaptable, and responsive to changing market conditions, and how leaders can leverage business model innovation to drive growth and competitiveness. Through real-world case studies of Netflix's successful business model transformation and the failures of Blockbuster, this research highlights the critical role of adaptive leadership in navigating disruptions and fostering a culture of continuous learning and innovation. The findings underscore the necessity of integrating adaptive leadership, business model innovation, and strategic resilience into organizational practices to mitigate the risks of insufficient preparedness, slow responses to disruptions, and missed growth opportunities.

Keywords

Adaptive leadership, Strategic resilience, VUCA world, Business Modeling, Strategic Management

INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly changing and unpredictable global environment, organizations face unprecedented challenges that demand innovative leadership, strategic resilience, and adaptable business models. The concept of a VUCA world characterized by Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity has become increasingly relevant in understanding the contemporary business landscape. Adaptive leadership and strategic resilience are essential frameworks that enable organizations to not only survive but thrive in such conditions. This research explores how adaptive leadership, strategic resilience, and business model innovation can help organizations navigate the complexities and challenges of a VUCA world (Santra et al., 2022). The notion of a VUCA world originated from military strategy but has since been widely adopted in business and management literature to describe the dynamic and often chaotic nature of the modern organizational environment. Volatility refers to the rapid and unpredictable changes in the environment, uncertainty involves the lack of predictability in events, complexity denotes the multiple interdependencies and factors affecting organizations, and ambiguity signifies the lack of clarity and difficulty in understanding situations (Raei et al., 2021).

Adaptive leadership emphasizes the ability of leaders to respond effectively to changing circumstances by being flexible, responsive, and innovative. Unlike traditional leadership models that often rely on hierarchical structures and rigid strategies, adaptive leadership encourages leaders to embrace uncertainty, experiment with new approaches, and empower their teams to develop creative solutions. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of adaptive leadership in fostering organizational resilience and agility. For instance, Adaptive leaders are crucial in helping organizations navigate complex and rapidly changing environments by promoting a culture of continuous learning and adaptation. They

emphasize the need for leaders to develop adaptive capacity, which involves recognizing emerging patterns, anticipating disruptions, and responding proactively (Vassolo et al., 2022).

Strategic resilience enables an organization to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from adverse conditions while maintaining or even enhancing its core functions (Duchek, 2020). Resilience in this context is about bouncing back from setbacks and evolving and transforming in response to challenges. This concept has gained significant attention in recent years as organizations have faced myriad disruptions, including economic crises, technological advancements, and global pandemics.

Business model innovation (BMI) is also critical in a VUCA world, as it enables organizations to adapt to changing market conditions, customer needs, and technological advancements. A business model that is agile, adaptable, and responsive to changing circumstances can help organizations stay ahead of the competition and thrive in uncertain environments. As Kolyada has shown in his recent research describing his theory of the multi-level nature (multi-levelness) of a business model, an organization's business model is the foundation of its strategy; the strategy options available to the organization follow from its business model (Kolyada, 2024). However, many organizations struggle to develop and implement innovative business models that can respond effectively to VUCA conditions.

The intersection of adaptive leadership, strategic resilience, and business model innovation is critical for organizational success in a VUCA world (Raei et al., 2021). Adaptive leaders play a vital role in building and sustaining strategic resilience by fostering an environment that encourages experimentation, learning, and innovation. They help organizations develop the flexibility and agility needed to navigate uncertainty and complexity effectively, and to design and implement business models that can respond to changing market conditions.

Recent literature underscores the synergistic relationship between adaptive leadership, strategic resilience, and business model innovation. McEwen (2022), suggests that adaptive leaders who prioritize resilience-building strategies and business model innovation enable their organizations to better withstand and adapt to disruptions. They do this by creating a culture that values resilience, encouraging continuous learning, and promoting collaborative problem-solving.

In the contemporary business environment, organizations are increasingly operating within a VUCA world characterized by Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity. This context presents significant challenges for traditional leadership models which often rely on stability, predictability, and control (Anuradha et al., 2019). As the pace of change accelerates and disruptions become more frequent and severe, there is a critical need for leadership approaches that can effectively navigate these turbulent conditions (FRSA, 2022). However, many organizations struggle to develop and implement such adaptive strategies, leading to reduced resilience and compromised performance.

The core problem lies in the inadequacy of conventional leadership and strategic frameworks to address the demands of a VUCA environment. Traditional leadership models, which emphasize hierarchical control and fixed strategies, are often ill-suited to respond to rapid and unpredictable changes. This mismatch can result in organizational rigidity, slow decision-making processes, and an inability to capitalize on emerging opportunities or mitigate threats effectively. Adaptive leadership offers a promising alternative by emphasizing flexibility, continuous learning, and the empowerment of teams to respond creatively to challenges. Business model innovation can also help organizations adapt to changing market conditions and stay ahead of the competition. Despite its potential, many organizations lack the necessary structures and cultural foundations to support adaptive leadership practices and business model innovation. This gap manifests in a limited capacity to anticipate and adapt to change, thereby undermining strategic resilience and the ability to absorb shocks, recover, and emerge stronger (Duchek, 2020).

Strategic resilience is critical for sustaining organizational viability in a VUCA world. It involves not just bouncing back from disruptions but also adapting and evolving in response to changing circumstances. However, fostering strategic resilience requires a cohesive integration of adaptive leadership practices that many organizations have yet to achieve. This integration involves anticipating potential disruptions, effectively coping with immediate crises, and adapting processes and strategies for long-term sustainability. Furthermore, recent global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have starkly highlighted the insufficiencies in traditional leadership (Mustajab et al., 2020). The pandemic has exposed vulnerabilities in organizational structures and has underscored the necessity for adaptive leadership and strategic resilience. Organizations that have thrived amidst the pandemic have demonstrated significant adaptive capacity and resilience, underscoring the urgent need for widespread adoption of these principles.

This study addresses a critical gap in understanding and implementing adaptive leadership and strategic resilience within organizations operating in today's volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) conditions. The lack of integration between these concepts and organizational practices leads to insufficient preparedness, slow responses to disruptions, and missed opportunities for growth and innovation. To bridge this gap, this study investigates how adaptive leadership can be effectively fostered and how it contributes to building and sustaining strategic resilience in organizations. By exploring the relationship between adaptive leadership, strategic resilience, and business modeling, this research aims to provide actionable insights into how organizations can develop the capacity to anticipate, respond to, and adapt to disruptions in a VUCA world. Specifically, this research seeks to answer three critical research questions: how to foster adaptive leadership, the role of business modeling in integrating adaptive leadership and strategic resilience, and how organizations can leverage these capabilities to respond to disruptions and adapt to changing circumstances. By addressing these questions, this research aims to contribute to the understanding of the relationship between adaptive leadership, strategic resilience, and business modeling, ultimately providing practical guidance for organizations seeking to thrive in a rapidly changing business environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adaptive leadership is a dynamic and flexible approach to leadership that emphasizes the ability to respond to changing environments, particularly in the face of complex challenges characterized by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA). Unlike traditional leadership models that often rely on established hierarchies and stable environments, adaptive leadership is rooted in the idea that leaders must be able to adjust their strategies, behaviors, and practices to navigate the complexities and unpredictability of modern organizational landscapes. According to Ivanova (2023), adaptive leadership involves mobilizing people to tackle tough challenges and thrive amidst uncertainty. It requires leaders to identify and address adaptive challenges, which are problems that cannot be solved using existing knowledge and expertise. Instead, these challenges necessitate experimentation, new learning, and changes in values, beliefs, and behaviors. Adaptive leaders must first understand the environment in which they operate. This involves diagnosing the organizational culture, identifying key stakeholders, and understanding the internal and external factors influencing the organization.

Leadership in VUCA conditions often involves managing the emotional responses of team members. Adaptive leaders must regulate distress within the organization, providing enough tension to motivate change while preventing overwhelm. This balance ensures that the organization remains focused and resilient without succumbing to stress and anxiety (Santra et al., 2022). Adaptive leadership requires maintaining disciplined attention on the critical issues. Leaders must avoid getting sidetracked by distractions and instead keep the organization focused on the adaptive challenges that need to be addressed. This involves fostering a culture of accountability and continuous improvement.

Adaptive leadership emphasizes empowering employees to take ownership of the challenges facing the organization (Vassolo et al., 2022). Leaders should create an environment where team members feel responsible for identifying problems and developing solutions. Adaptive leaders must ensure that diverse perspectives are heard and valued. This includes protecting and amplifying the voices of individuals who may not traditionally hold leadership positions but who offer valuable insights and ideas. By encouraging open dialogue and inclusivity, adaptive leaders can harness the collective intelligence of the organization (Roberson et al., 2022).

The term VUCA standing for Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity originated from the U.S. military in the late 1980s and 1990s to describe the new geopolitical environment post-Cold War. Over time, it has been adopted in the business and organizational context to describe the increasingly unpredictable and complex landscape that modern enterprises navigate.

Volatility refers to the nature and dynamics of change, marked by rapid shifts and fluctuations that can be abrupt and unpredictable. This can manifest in sudden market shifts, technological advancements, or changes in consumer behavior. An example of volatility is the rapid technological changes seen in the tech industry, where new innovations can quickly render existing products obsolete. The COVID-19 pandemic further exemplified volatility as organizations faced sudden and drastic changes in market conditions, consumer behaviors, and operational capabilities (Lund et al., 2020). Organizations need to develop flexible strategies and maintain agility to respond swiftly to such volatile conditions.

To thrive in a VUCA world, organizations must build resilience by enhancing their ability to withstand shocks and recover swiftly (Singh et al., 2024). This includes investing in robust risk management frameworks, developing contingency plans, and fostering a resilient organizational culture. Organizational agility involves the ability to quickly adapt to changes, pivot strategies, and implement new processes (Motwani et al., 2024). This requires streamlined decision-making processes, empowering employees at all levels, and maintaining flexibility in operations. Innovation is crucial in a VUCA environment, where traditional approaches may not suffice. Organizations should encourage creative thinking, support experimental initiatives, and create an environment where failure is viewed as a learning opportunity rather than a setback. In a complex and interconnected world, collaboration across functions, departments, and even organizations becomes essential. Promoting cross-functional teams and partnerships can help address multifaceted challenges and leverage diverse perspectives (Scarlat et al., 2023).

The VUCA framework provides a comprehensive lens through which organizations can understand and navigate the complexities of the modern business environment (Lantto et al., 2023). By embracing the principles of volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity, organizations can develop strategies that are not only reactive but also proactive in anticipating and adapting to change. Integrating adaptive leadership and fostering a culture of resilience, agility, innovation, and collaboration will equip organizations to thrive amidst the uncertainties of the VUCA world (Watanabe, 2021).

Business modeling refers to the conceptual framework that outlines how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value. It serves as a blueprint for a company's operations, offering a holistic understanding of the organization's value propositions, customer segments, revenue streams, cost structures, and key resources. Business models are dynamic, evolving as market conditions, customer needs, and technologies change, making them a critical tool for both new ventures and established firms seeking to remain competitive in rapidly shifting environments. It provides a structured way to analyze and design the building blocks of a business, such as its target audience, the products or services it offers, the infrastructure supporting its operations, and the financial mechanisms that sustain profitability. This process enables companies to assess risks, test strategies, and explore different ways to optimize their business logic (Wirtz, 2020).

Business modeling refers to the process of designing, analyzing, and implementing a framework through which a company can operate to achieve its strategic objectives. It involves identifying the key components that constitute a business, including value propositions, customer segments, revenue streams, cost structures, and key resources (Cosenz et al., 2020). Business modeling and BMI are a dynamic and iterative processes, where companies continuously develop, refine and adapt their models in response to changes in the market, technology, and competitive landscape (Firman et al., 2020).

The primary purpose of business modeling is to provide a systematic approach to understanding how different elements of a business interact to create value. It allows companies to experiment with different business models and strategies, assess their feasibility, and make informed decisions on how to structure their operations to achieve long-term success (Centobelli et al., 2020). The process of business modeling typically involves several stages, including ideation, design, validation, and implementation. Throughout these stages, companies must consider both internal factors (such as resources and capabilities) and external factors (such as business models of competitors, market trends and customer needs) to develop a model that is both effective and sustainable (Bocken et al., 2019).

A business model is the outcome of the business modeling process. It is a conceptual blueprint that outlines how a company creates, delivers, and captures value (Lüdeke, 2020). The business model defines the core logic of the firm, including its value proposition, the architecture of value creation, and the mechanisms for value capture. It serves as a guide for decision-making and strategic planning, helping the company align its operations with its overarching goals (Ritter et al., 2020).

Kolyada (2024) emphasizes that business modeling and business models are critical concepts for companies operating in complex and competitive markets. Business modeling provides a structured approach to designing and refining a company's operations, while the business model itself serves as a blueprint for how the company will create and sustain value over time. Together, these concepts help companies navigate uncertainty, adapt to change, and achieve long-term success.

Research Question

How can adaptive leadership influence the development and implementation of business models to enhance organizational resilience in a VUCA (Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, and Ambiguous) environment?

METHODS

The research adopted a qualitative research design, focusing on understanding the lived experiences, strategies, and practices of business leaders and organizations operating in VUCA conditions. This design allowed for an in-depth exploration of adaptive leadership behaviors, business modeling, and resilience strategies within dynamic business environments. The study included detailed case studies of organizations that have successfully integrated adaptive leadership and strategic resilience into their operations. These case studies helped provide real-world examples of how businesses have navigated VUCA conditions and the results of their strategic initiatives. The cases were selected based on their demonstrated success in managing uncertainty and complexity.

Case study approach is particularly well suited for exploring topics such as adaptive leadership, business modeling, and strategic resilience in the face of organizational challenges within a VUCA world. Case studies offer a rich, contextual insight into how organizations function and respond to VUCA conditions in real-world scenarios. It offers insights into real challenges faced, decisions made, and outcomes achieved or missed, which theoretical frameworks alone may not capture. Case studies allow researchers to explore these complexities in depth, considering how factors such as market dynamics, technological disruptions, leadership decisions, and organizational culture influence outcomes. Findings from case studies have direct practical implications for organizational leaders and managers. Lessons learned can inform strategic decision-making, leadership development programs, and organizational change initiatives aimed at improving resilience and agility in VUCA environments. Case studies provide access to rich data sources, including documents, and archival records, which offer comprehensive insights into organizational processes and strategies. This allows researchers to triangulate data from multiple perspectives and sources, enhancing the validity and reliability of findings. Case studies offer a robust methodology for studying adaptive leadership and strategic resilience in VUCA conditions by providing rich, contextually embedded insights that enhance understanding, theory-building, and practical application in organizational settings. This research employs two diverse case studies which are Blockbuster and Netflix to demonstrate adaptive leadership, business modelling and strategic resilience in the context of organizational challenges in a VUCA world.

Data Sources

Data for the case studies are collected through document analysis, and organizational documents such as strategic plans, leadership development programs, and performance reports was analyzed to understand the integration of Adaptive leadership in a VUCA world. Detailed analysis of examples of businesses that thrived or failed, highlighting leadership and strategic choices. Examination of their strategic planning processes, business model innovations, and operational adjustments to validate the model's applicability. Analysis of practices and outcomes related to leadership decisions and business model adaptation. A comprehensive review of existing research in leadership theories, strategic management, and business modeling provided foundational knowledge and theoretical grounding for the study. Sources included

articles from Scopus-indexed journals and other reputable academic databases. Peer-reviewed journals on leadership, strategic management, and organizational resilience. Information from company websites, press releases, and financial statements to understand strategic decisions and leadership approaches within specific organizations. These data sources were chosen to provide a holistic view of the research problem, ensuring that the findings are robust, reliable, and grounded in real-world evidence.

RESULTS

Blockbuster's Failure to Adapt to Digital Transformation

Blockbuster, once a giant in the video rental industry, is now often cited as a cautionary tale of what happens when companies fail to adapt to digital transformation. At its peak, Blockbuster had over 9,000 stores worldwide and was a dominant force in the home entertainment market. However, as the digital age dawned, bringing with it new technologies and business models, Blockbuster struggled to adapt, ultimately leading to its downfall. This failure can be traced back to the company's inability to develop a resilient business model and its refusal to create a new business model when the old one had run its course.

Blockbuster's original business model was built on the physical rental of VHS tapes and DVDs. Customers would visit a store, browse the shelves, and rent movies for a limited period. Late fees were a significant source of revenue, and the model relied heavily on physical stores and inventory management. For many years, this model worked exceptionally well. Blockbuster became synonymous with movie rentals, and its large brick-and-mortar presence gave it a competitive edge. The company enjoyed economies of scale and established a strong brand identity.

In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the rise of digital media began to challenge the traditional video rental model. Companies like Netflix, initially offering DVD rentals by mail, quickly saw the potential of streaming technology. As internet speeds increased and consumer behavior shifted towards digital consumption, the foundations of Blockbuster's business model began to erode.

Blockbuster had multiple opportunities to pivot its business model in response to these changes. Most notably, in 2000, Blockbuster had the chance to purchase Netflix for \$50 million but declined, dismissing the digital threat as insignificant. This decision is now regarded as one of the biggest strategic blunders in business history. When Blockbuster eventually recognized the threat posed by digital media, it was too late. The company launched its own DVD-by-mail service and later a streaming service, but these efforts were half-hearted and poorly executed. By then, Netflix had already established a strong foothold in the market, and Blockbuster's brand was increasingly associated with an outdated business model.

Blockbuster's failure to create a resilient business model can be attributed to its inflexibility. The company was heavily invested in its brick-and-mortar stores and relied on revenue streams like late fees, which were becoming increasingly obsolete. Instead of reimagining its business model to align with digital trends, Blockbuster clung to its traditional method. Blockbuster's inability to develop such an advantage left it vulnerable to digital disruption. Strategic resilience is the ability of an organization to absorb shocks, adapt to new conditions, and continue to thrive. A resilient business model is one that is not static but continually evolving, shaped by both internal innovation and external market forces. Blockbuster's failure to demonstrate strategic resilience meant that it could not withstand the digital disruption that ultimately led to its demise.

The Blockbuster case underscores the importance of embracing digital transformation rather than resisting it. Companies must be willing to invest in new technologies and rethink their business models to stay competitive. Building strategic resilience involves preparing for the future by continuously assessing the external environment and being willing to adapt business models as needed. This requires a combination of strategic foresight, agility, and adaptive leadership.

Netflix's Success in a VUCA World: Transition from DVD Rental to Streaming

Netflix's journey from a DVD rental service to a global streaming giant is a prime example of how a company can navigate and succeed in a VUCA world. The transition was not merely a shift in technology but a fundamental transformation of the business model, driven by a deep understanding of consumer behavior, technological advancements, and strategic foresight.

Netflix faced all these elements as it transitioned from a DVD rental service to a streaming platform. The rapid growth of broadband internet, changes in consumer viewing habits, and the emergence of new competitors created a volatile and uncertain environment. Additionally, the complexity of managing content licensing, technology infrastructure, and global expansion added layers of challenges.

Netflix's subscription-based model offers a predictable and recurring revenue stream. This model is flexible, allowing users to cancel or change their plans without long-term commitments, which is appealing in a VUCA world where consumers value flexibility and choice. Netflix invested heavily in building a robust technology infrastructure capable of delivering high-quality streaming content globally. The company's adaptive streaming technology adjusts video quality based on internet speed, ensuring a smooth viewing experience even in regions with less reliable internet connections. Netflix's global expansion strategy involved launching its service in multiple countries while also investing in localized content to cater to diverse markets. By producing and acquiring content that resonates with local audiences, Netflix has been able to grow its subscriber base internationally. Netflix's ability to rapidly adapt to changes in

technology and consumer behavior has been a cornerstone of its success. The company constantly experiments with new features, such as interactive content and mobile-only plans, to stay ahead of industry trends and consumer expectations. Netflix's leadership, particularly CEO Reed Hastings, demonstrated visionary thinking by anticipating industry shifts and positioning the company to capitalize on emerging opportunities. The decision to pivot from DVD rentals to streaming was risky, but it was grounded in a clear understanding of the evolving media landscape. The company's commitment to understanding and meeting customer needs has set it apart from competitors. Netflix's business model is highly scalable, allowing it to serve millions of subscribers globally without significant incremental costs. The company's flexible content acquisition and production strategy also enable it to respond quickly to changes in viewer preferences and market conditions.

Netflix's success in a VUCA world is a testament to its ability to anticipate industry changes, innovate continuously, and adapt its business model to meet the needs of a rapidly evolving market. The company's transition from a DVD rental service to a global streaming giant was driven by a deep understanding of consumer behavior, a commitment to technological innovation, and a focus on creating value for its customers. As the media landscape continues to evolve, Netflix's agility and customer-centric approach will likely remain key drivers of its sustained success.

Adaptive leadership involves fostering a culture that is responsive to change and open to continuous learning. At Netflix, this meant creating an organizational culture that encouraged experimentation, learning from failures, and quickly iterating on new ideas. This cultural agility was essential in allowing Netflix to adapt to the rapidly changing technological landscape and consumer expectations. This required not only strategic planning but also the flexibility to adapt Netflix's business model and strategy to varying Netflix's shift from DVD rentals to a subscription-based streaming model diversified its revenue sources. Unlike the one-time revenue generated from DVD rentals, the subscription model ensures a steady, recurring income. This has provided financial stability, allowing Netflix to invest in content, technology, and global expansion, even during economic downturns or market disruptions.

DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

The research found that adaptive leadership is crucial for organizations operating in VUCA environments. Leaders who demonstrate flexibility, emotional intelligence, and the ability to make decisions under uncertainty are more likely to guide their organizations through turbulent times. Leaders who can adapt to changing circumstances whether through altering strategies or reallocating resources are more successful in ensuring organizational resilience.

A significant finding was that adaptive leaders were not only able to respond to crises but were also proactive in anticipating disruptions. By fostering an organizational culture that values learning and change, adaptive leaders empower teams to think creatively and devise innovative solutions.

The study found that businesses with resilient business models that is models that emphasize adaptability and flexibility are better equipped to navigate VUCA conditions. Organizations that have integrated resilience into their business models were able to quickly adjust their operations in response to external shocks, such as economic downturns, technological disruptions, or competitive threats. For example, many of the case study organizations had developed contingency plans, diversification strategies, and risk management frameworks to address potential uncertainties.

Furthermore, the study highlighted that resilience is not merely about survival in a crisis, but also about thriving in uncertain environments by seizing new opportunities. Several respondents indicated that they viewed VUCA conditions as opportunities for innovation, rather than threats. This proactive stance towards uncertainty aligns with theories on organizational ambidexterity, which emphasize balancing exploitation of existing capabilities with exploration of new opportunities.

Implications for Theory/Theory Development

This research enriches the concept of adaptive leadership by demonstrating its critical role in navigating volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA). The findings emphasize that adaptive leadership not only involves the ability to respond effectively to immediate challenges but also to anticipate and shape the future. This study introduces a more granular perspective on how adaptive leaders balance short-term agility with long-term strategic resilience, which provides a foundation for further empirical and theoretical exploration.

By linking the concepts of strategic resilience and business modeling, the study offers a theoretical framework for organizations to adapt their business strategies proactively. This integrative approach challenges existing siloed theories and suggests that resilience must be embedded in the design of business models rather than treated as a separate construct. This insight paves the way for further research into the mechanisms by which business models can become inherently adaptive and resilient.

This study proposes a holistic theoretical framework where adaptive leadership, business modeling, and strategic resilience function as interdependent constructs. By demonstrating their interconnectedness, the research invites scholars to develop comprehensive models that reflect the complexity of contemporary organizational ecosystems.

Implications for Readers, Business and Management Practice

The research highlights the importance of adaptive leadership in navigating rapidly changing landscapes. Business leaders can benefit from adopting practices that prioritize flexibility, emotional intelligence, and collaborative problem-solving.

Leaders who embrace adaptability can guide their organizations more effectively through crises, fostering a culture that encourages innovation and resilience.

By integrating the VUCA framework into strategic planning processes, organizations can identify potential challenges and develop proactive responses. This research provides practical tools and methodologies for assessing environmental volatility and crafting strategies that address uncertainty and complexity effectively.

Managers and decision-makers are encouraged to adopt systems thinking as outlined in the study. This approach enables them to understand interdependencies within their organizations and the broader business environment, leading to more informed and sustainable decisions. Systems thinking also facilitates the identification of leverage points for driving meaningful change.

The study provides a blueprint for organizations to transition from rigid, traditional structures to more dynamic, adaptive systems. Managers are encouraged to implement training programs, foster cross-functional collaboration, and utilize feedback mechanisms to enhance organizational learning and adaptability.

Business practitioners are reminded of the critical role of organizational culture in fostering resilience. The study advocates for creating an environment where employees feel empowered to experiment, learn, and adapt to change. A culture that values resilience and innovation can position businesses to remain competitive and relevant.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

While the research heavily emphasizes leadership behaviors and organizational culture, other critical factors affecting resilience, such as market forces, industry-specific challenges, or external political and economic factors, were not deeply explored. These factors may play a significant role in an organization's ability to navigate VUCA environments and could be valuable in future studies.

The study proposes adaptive leadership as a universal solution for navigating VUCA environments, but the applicability of this model may vary across different organizational contexts, particularly in industries with highly regulated environments or where leadership models are strictly hierarchical. The flexibility and adaptability of leadership may be constrained in such environments, and further research could explore how adaptive leadership can be effectively integrated into such settings.

These limitations highlight areas where further research is needed to enhance the applicability and generalizability of the findings. Despite these constraints, the study provides a solid foundation for understanding how adaptive leadership and business modeling contribute to resilience in VUCA environments.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study reveals a groundbreaking insight into the interplay between adaptive leadership and business model innovation in achieving strategic resilience. The combination of adaptive leadership and timely changes to the business model is essential for achieving strategic resilience and maintaining market success. This logical chain outlines the process through which an adaptive leader identifies flaws in an existing business model, devises a new, more effective model, implements it, and, as a result, enables the company to acquire strategic resilience and achieve sustained market success. This chain represents a scientific novelty in understanding how leadership and business model innovation are interdependent drivers of organizational resilience and competitiveness. This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on navigating VUCA environments by offering insights into the strategic behaviors, leadership qualities, and organizational attributes that enhance resilience. The study emphasizes that businesses that develop adaptive leadership capabilities, invest in resilient business models, and foster an innovative culture will be better positioned to not only survive but thrive in the face of uncertainty.

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