



Strategic Financial Agility in Strengthening Corporate Resilience under Artificial Intelligence Driven Economic Uncertainty

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ABSTRACT

Economic uncertainty triggered by the development of artificial intelligence requires companies to increase their financial adaptability to maintain resilience. This study aims to analyze the influence of strategic financial agility on corporate resilience in the face of AI-driven economic uncertainty. The study uses an explanatory quantitative approach through a survey of 120 financial and strategic managers in one of the companies in Bengkulu using a structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results show that strategic financial agility has a positive and significant effect on corporate resilience through the flexibility of resource allocation, speed of financial decisions, and investment adaptability. The findings confirm that adaptive financial capabilities strengthen company resilience in the midst of AI-based economic uncertainty.

INTRODUCTION

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly changed the decision-making, planning, and resource management processes of companies. AI allows companies to process large amounts of information and speed up decision-making, but at the same time increases competition dynamics, changes in business models, and the demands for faster financial decisions. Mikalef and Gupta (2021) show that AI capabilities can improve organizational creativity and performance, while Wamba (2022) found that AI assimilation drives performance through increased organizational agility. The findings confirm that the benefits of technology are not only determined by its adoption, but also by the ability of companies to adapt resources and decisions responsively to changes in the environment.

From a financial management perspective, these conditions increase the importance of a company's ability to adjust resource allocation, make financial decisions quickly, and adapt investments when business conditions change. Global uncertainty in 2025 remains high due to trade volatility, geopolitics, and technological changes, making adaptability increasingly important for the company's sustainability. In the local context, the economy of Bengkulu Province in the second quarter of 2025 grew by 4.99% year-on-year, but this growth continued amid the pressures of the dynamic external economic environment. Therefore, companies in Bengkulu need a financial management approach that not only emphasizes stability, but also flexibility, speed, and adaptability.

Theoretically, these needs can be explained through the perspective of dynamic capabilities, which is the organization's ability to respond to changes by identifying opportunities and threats, making strategic decisions, and reconfiguring resources. In the context of finance, this principle is reflected in strategic financial agility through the flexibility of resource allocation, the speed of financial decision-making, and the adaptability of investments. Chortareas and Noikokyris (2021) found that financial flexibility helps companies deal with uncertainty in investment decisions, while Yousefi and Yung (2022) show that financial flexibility can reduce the negative impact of economic policy uncertainty on company behavior. Barry et al. (2022) also show that financial flexibility supports investment activities and corporate employment when facing a crisis.

However, there is a gap in the existing literature. Previous research has more examined financial flexibility, strategic agility, digital transformation, or AI capability separately. Vrontis et al. (2023) found that strategic agility plays an important role in company performance, while He et al. (2022) and Li and Wang (2024) show that digital transformation can improve organizational or enterprise resilience. Wang et al. (2025) further link financial flexibility and organizational resilience in the context of corporate green innovation. However, the study has not specifically explained how strategic financial agility as a financial management capability that includes resource flexibility, speed of decision, and investment adaptation directly strengthens corporate resilience in

conditions of economic uncertainty that are increasingly influenced by the development of AI.

This gap is increasingly relevant because AI not only creates efficiency opportunities, but also changes the speed and complexity of organizational decision-making. Giachino et al. (2024) show that AI-driven decision-making is positively related to company performance and is influenced by environmental dynamism. Meanwhile, Hillmann and Guenther (2021) emphasized that corporate or organizational resilience is related to the ability of organizations to maintain functions, adapt, obtain necessary resources, and recover from disruptions. Based on these gaps, this study aims to explicitly analyze the influence of strategic financial agility on corporate resilience in dealing with AI-driven economic uncertainty in one of the companies in Bengkulu.

This research is expected to make a theoretical contribution by expanding the literature on financial management and dynamic capabilities through the placement of strategic financial agility as a strategic capability that can explain strengthening corporate resilience in an AI-based economic environment. In contrast to previous research that predominantly uses financial flexibility or digital transformation, this study integrates the flexibility of resource allocation, speed of financial decisions, and adaptation of investments into the perspective of financial agility. Practically, the results of the research are expected to be the basis for financial managers and strategic managers in designing more adaptive resource and investment allocation policies so that companies can maintain sustainability, accelerate response to change, and strengthen organizational resilience in the midst of economic uncertainty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dynamic Capabilities Theory

Dynamic Capabilities Theory describes an organization's ability to detect changes in the environment, take advantage of opportunities, and reconfigure resources to remain competitive in changing conditions. Akpan et al. (2022) show that sensing and reconfiguration capabilities are related to increasing organizational resilience. These findings are reinforced by Jousen et al. (2025), who through a systematic literature review identified dynamic capabilities as an important mechanism that allows companies to make strategic changes towards resilience in a volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous environment. Thus, dynamic capabilities theory is the basis for viewing adaptive financial management capabilities not just as an operational function, but as a strategic capability of the company.

Strategic Financial Agility

Strategic financial agility in this study refers to the ability of companies to quickly and flexibly allocate financial resources, make financial decisions, and adjust investments when there are changes in the business environment. This concept is broader than financial flexibility because it includes elements of speed of response and reconfiguration of decisions. Motwani and Katatria (2024) explain that agility is related to the ability of organizations to sense,

renewing, and adapt quickly to changes in the environment. Meanwhile, Wu et al. (2024) show that financial flexibility plays a role in maintaining performance and reducing financial distress when companies face crisis conditions. Based on these two perspectives, strategic financial agility can be understood as a dynamic capability in financial functions that integrates resource flexibility with decision-making speed and adaptability. Istan (2024) also found that financial flexibility has a positive and significant influence on capital structure and corporate performance, reinforcing the strategic relevance of financial flexibility to company performance.

Corporate Resilience

Corporate resilience describes a company's ability to anticipate disruptions, maintain key functions, adapt, and recover when faced with change or crisis. Wulandhari et al. (2023) show that resilience is built through a process of sensing, seizing, and transforming that allows companies to assess risks and adapt resources to uncertain conditions. In line with that, Bek Yağmur and Aydıntuğ Myrvang (2023) found that organizational agility has a positive and significant effect on organizational resilience. Thus, resilience not only reflects the company's ability to survive pressures, but also the ability to make strategic adjustments so that the company's operations and goals remain sustainable.

Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty

The development of AI produces two relevant consequences for corporate resilience. On the one hand, AI can improve the quality of information processing, productivity, and the ability of companies to deal with disruptions. Han et al. (2025), for example, found evidence that AI investment can increase firm resilience to disaster-induced shocks, although these benefits depend on adequate organizational design support. On the other hand, AI also creates new risks in the form of rapid technological change (Istan, 2022), reliance on digital systems, implementation errors, and decision uncertainty. Wang and Cao (2025) show that the increasing intensity of AI adversity events can reduce firm resilience. These opposite findings confirm that AI is not solely a source of excellence, but also creates an economic environment that demands higher organizational adaptability.

Strategic Financial Agility dan Corporate Resilience

Conceptually, strategic financial agility can strengthen corporate resilience because companies that are able to change funding priorities, accelerate financial decisions, and adjust investments have greater room to respond when facing disruptions. Hussain and Malik (2022) found that agility plays an important role as an important mechanism that connects dynamic capabilities with resilience. Similar evidence was shown by Bek Yağmur and Aydıntuğ Myrvang (2023), who found the positive influence of organizational agility on resilience. In the context of this study, these capabilities are translated specifically to the financial management domain so that strategic financial

agility is expected to improve companies' ability to maintain function, adapt, and recover in the midst of AI-driven economic uncertainty.

Relationship Framework and Research Hypotheses

Based on Dynamic Capabilities Theory and previous empirical findings, this study places Strategic Financial Agility as an exogenous variable and Corporate Resilience as an endogenous variable, while AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty is the environmental context behind this relationship. Strategic financial agility is reflected through the flexibility of resource allocation, speed of financial decision-making, and adaptability of investments. This structure is maintained to be consistent with the research objectives, abstracts, and PLS-SEM model used. Therefore, the main hypotheses of the research are formulated as follows:

H1: Strategic Financial Agility has a positive and significant effect on Corporate Resilience under Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty.

In this model, AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty is not positioned as a moderator variable. Thus, the research continues to focus on testing the ability of strategic financial agility in strengthening corporate resilience in an economic environment characterized by changes and uncertainties due to the development of AI.

METHODOLOGY

Types of Research

This study uses an explanatory quantitative approach with a cross-sectional survey design to analyze the influence of Strategic Financial Agility (SFA) on Corporate Resilience (CR) in the context of Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty (AIEU). The analysis was conducted using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) because it is suitable for testing the relationship between latent constructs and predictive capabilities of the model (Hair & Alamer, 2022).

Population and Sample

The research population is financial managers and strategic managers at one of the companies located in Bengkulu. The sample of 120 respondents was selected using non-probability purposive sampling, because respondents must have involvement in financial and strategic decision-making. This number is considered adequate for the relatively simple PLS-SEM model by considering the adequacy of statistical power (Jhantasana, 2023).

Research Instruments

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire with a Likert scale of 1–5. The instrument consisted of 22 indicators, namely Strategic Financial Agility SFA1–SFA9, AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty AIEU1–AIEU5, and Corporate Resilience CR1–CR8. The development of indicators adapted the concepts of organizational agility, financial flexibility, AI-related uncertainty, and organizational resilience from previous research (Motwani & Katatria,

2024; Verreyne et al., 2023; Wang & Cao, 2025; Wu et al., 2024). Validity was assessed through outer loading, AVE, and HTMT, while reliability used Cronbach's alpha, rho_A, and composite reliability (Hair & Alamer, 2022).

Data Collection Procedure

The research began with a literature review and the preparation of indicators based on the research constructs. Questionnaires were then given to 120 financial and strategic managers who met the sample criteria. The collected data was checked for completeness and consistency, then coded before analysis. To reduce common method bias, questionnaire statements were prepared clearly and the confidentiality of respondents' answers was maintained (Podsakoff et al., 2024).

Data Analysis Techniques

Data were analyzed using SmartPLS 4 through the evaluation of measurement models and structural models. Measurement models were tested using outer loading, AVE, Cronbach's alpha, rho_A, composite reliability, and HTMT. Structural models were evaluated through VIF, path coefficient (β), R^2 , f^2 , and Q^2 . Hypothesis testing was conducted using bootstrapping of 5,000 subsamples with a significance level of 5% ($p < 0.05$) (Sarstedt et al., 2024). In this research model, AIEU is positioned as an environmental context, while the main test remains focused on the influence of Strategic Financial Agility on Corporate Resilience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

The study involved **120 respondents** consisting of financial managers and strategic managers in one of the companies in Bengkulu. All respondent data are complete and can be used in the analysis. The characteristics of the respondents are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Research Respondents

Features	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	74	61,67
	Women	46	38,33
Age	28-35 years old	26	21,67
	36-45 years old	73	60,83
	46-55 years old	21	17,50
Education	S1	87	72,50
	S2	32	26,67
	S3	1	0,83
Working period	2-5 years	26	21,67
	6-10 years	50	41,67
	11-15 years	31	25,83
	16-19 years old	13	10,83
Position	Financial Manager	66	55,00

	Strategic Manager	54	45,00
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The average age of the respondents was **40.06 years** with a standard deviation of 6.21 and an age range of 28–55 years. The average working period of the respondents reached **9.21 years** with a standard deviation of 4.48 and a range of 2–19 years.

Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Descriptive analysis was conducted on Strategic Financial Agility (SFA), AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty (AIEU), and Corporate Resilience (CR). The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Research Constructs

Constructs/ Aspects	Indicator	Mean	SD
Strategic Financial Agility	SFA1-SFA9	3,434	0,847
Resource allocation flexibility	SFA1-SFA3	3,442	0,936
Speed of financial decisions	SFA4-SFA6	3,428	0,872
Investment adaptation	SFA7-SFA9	3,433	0,932
AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty	GREAT-OLD5	3,228	0,971
Corporate Resilience	CR1-CR8	3,242	0,901

Strategic Financial Agility obtained an overall average of 3.434. The three aspects of its formation show a relatively balanced value, namely flexibility of resource allocation of 3.442, investment adaptation of 3.433, and speed of financial decisions of 3.428. AIEU has an average of 3.228, while Corporate Resilience has an average of 3.242.

Evaluation Results of Measurement Model

The evaluation of the measurement model is carried out through *the outer loading* value to assess the contribution of each indicator to its construct.

Table 3. Results of Outer Loading Indicator

Construct	Indicator	Outer Loading
Strategic Financial Agility	SFA1	0,795
	SFA2	0,787
	SFA3	0,735
	SFA4	0,744
	SFA5	0,704
	SFA6	0,746
	SFA7	0,783
	SFA8	0,804
	SFA9	0,736
AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty	AIEU1	0,781
	AIEU2	0,838
	AIEU3	0,872

	AIEU4	0,733
	AIEU5	0,822
Corporate Resilience	CR1	0,710
	CR2	0,795
	CR3	0,786
	CR4	0,798
	CR5	0,765
	CR6	0,821
	CR7	0,751
	CR8	0,784

All indicators produced an outer loading between 0.704–0.872. The indicator with the highest loading was AIEU3 of 0.872, while the lowest value was found in SFA5 of 0.704.

Convergent Reliability and Validity

Construct reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha, rho_A, and composite reliability, while convergent validity was assessed based on Average Variance Extracted (AVE).

Table 4. Convergent Reliability and Validity Results

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	AVE
Strategic Financial Agility	0,908	0,918	0,925	0,578
AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty	0,868	0,898	0,905	0,657
Corporate Resilience	0,906	0,918	0,924	0,604

Cronbach's alpha value of the entire construct is in the range of 0.868–0.908, while the composite reliability is in the range of 0.905–0.925. The AVE value of each construct is also above 0.50, namely SFA of 0.578, AIEU of 0.657, and CR of 0.604.

Validitas Diskriminan

The validity of the discriminant was analyzed using the *Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio* (HTMT). The test results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. HTMT Test Results

Construct	SFA	AIEU	CR
Strategic Financial Agility (SFA)	–	0,159	0,581
AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty (AIEU)	0,159	–	0,148
Corporate Resilience (CR)	0,581	0,148	–

All HTMT values were below 0.85. The highest value was found in the relationship between SFA and CR of 0.581, while the HTMT value of AIEU with CR was 0.148 and AIEU with SFA was 0.159.

Structural Model Evaluation Results

The structural model tests the influence of Strategic Financial Agility on Corporate Resilience, while the AIEU remains positioned as a research environment context and is not used as a mediator or moderator.

Table 6. Results of Structural Model Evaluation

Model Indicators	Value
VIF SFA → CR	1,000
Path coefficient (β)	0,541
R ² Corporate Resilience	0,292
f ²	0,413
Q ²	0,269

The coefficient of determination of Corporate Resilience obtained a value of R² = 0.292, so that the variation of Corporate Resilience estimated by Strategic Financial Agility in the model was 29.2%. The *value of effect size* was obtained as f² = 0.413, while the predictive relevance value was Q² = 0.269.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing was carried out through a *bootstrapping* procedure of 5,000 subsamples with a significance level of 5%.

Table 7. Research Hypothesis Testing Results

Hipotesis	Hubungan	b	STDEV	t-statistic	p-value	95% CI	Results
H1	SFA → CR	0,541	0,065	8,333	<0.001	0,421–0,674	Accepted

The *bootstrapping* results produced a path coefficient of 0.541, *t-statistic* of 8.333, and p < 0.001. The 95% confidence interval is in the range of 0.421–0.674 and does not include a zero value. Thus, H1 is accepted, namely Strategic Financial Agility has a positive and significant influence on Corporate Resilience in the context of Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty.

Overall, the empirical results show that all indicators meet the measurement model used, the construct has adequate reliability and validity, and the key structural relationships tested result in a positive and significant direction. The three aspects of Strategic Financial Agility, namely the flexibility of resource allocation, the speed of financial decisions, and the adaptation of investments, are consistently reflected in the SFA construct used to predict Corporate Resilience.

The results of the study show that Strategic Financial Agility has a positive and significant effect on Corporate Resilience, with a path coefficient of β = 0.541, t-statistic = 8.333, and p < 0.001. These findings show that the higher the company's ability to exercise flexibility in resource allocation, accelerate financial

decision-making, and adjust investments, the stronger the company's ability to maintain functions, adapt, and respond to changes in the business environment. Thus, the research hypothesis that Strategic Financial Agility has a positive and significant effect on Corporate Resilience is acceptable. These findings also show that adaptive financial capabilities not only function as an operational mechanism, but are part of the company's strategic capabilities in maintaining organizational resilience.

The findings support the Dynamic Capabilities Theory, which explains that organizations must have the ability to detect changes, seize opportunities, and reconfigure resources to remain able to survive in a dynamic environment. In this study, these capabilities are reflected through the flexibility of financial resource allocation, speed of financial decisions, and investment adaptation. Hussain and Malik (2022) show that dynamic capabilities can increase organizational resilience through agility because organizations that are able to reconfigure resources have a better capacity to adapt to disruptions. This result is also in line with Vrontis et al. (2023), who found that strategic agility plays an important role in improving a company's ability to cope with changes in the environment. Thus, the results of the study reinforce the view that financial agility is a form of dynamic capability that is relevant in the context of financial management.

The descriptive results showed that resource allocation flexibility had the highest average value of 3.442, followed by investment adaptation of 3.433 and financial decision speed of 3.428. Although the difference between the three is relatively small, the pattern shows that a company's ability to reallocate financial resources is an important component of Strategic Financial Agility. These findings are consistent with Chortareas and Noikokyris (2021), who show that financial flexibility helps companies respond to uncertainty in investment decision-making. Wu et al. (2024) also found that financial flexibility plays a role in maintaining performance and reducing the risk of financial distress in crisis conditions. Therefore, the ability of companies to change the use of resources according to changing conditions can be an important mechanism in maintaining operational sustainability.

The findings of this study also expand on the results of Wang et al. (2025), who linked financial flexibility with organizational resilience in the context of corporate green innovation. The difference is that this study places Corporate Resilience as a direct outcome of Strategic Financial Agility, not as a mechanism that supports the relationship with innovation. This difference shows that financial agility can have a broader role, namely not only supporting investment or innovation activities, but also directly strengthening the company's ability to survive and adapt. Thus, this study provides a conceptual expansion of the financial flexibility literature by including the dimensions of decision speed and investment adaptation into the construct of Strategic Financial Agility.

An R^2 value of 0.292 indicates that Strategic Financial Agility is able to explain around 29.2% of the variation in Corporate Resilience. This value shows that financial agility is an important factor in shaping a company's resilience, but it is not the only factor that determines Corporate Resilience. Other factors such as leadership quality, digital capabilities, innovation capabilities, organizational

culture, organizational learning, and human resource readiness can also affect the company's resilience level. However, an f^2 value of 0.413 indicates that the influence of Strategic Financial Agility on Corporate Resilience has a substantive effect, while a Q^2 value of 0.269 indicates that the model has adequate predictive relevance. Thus, Strategic Financial Agility is not only statistically related to Corporate Resilience, but also has practical value in predicting a company's ability to cope with environmental changes.

In the context of Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty, the results of the research are becoming increasingly relevant because the development of AI creates opportunities as well as risks for organizations. The average AIEU of 3,228 shows that respondents perceive a level of uncertainty related to AI-based technological changes. These uncertainties can arise in the form of changes in business processes, the need for new technology investments, implementation risks, and changes in decision-making patterns. Han et al. (2025) show that AI investment can increase firm resilience, but these benefits depend on the capabilities of the organization that support its utilization. This means that AI does not automatically create company resilience. Companies still need internal capabilities to turn information and technology into strategic decisions. In this study, Strategic Financial Agility can be understood as one of the internal capabilities that allows companies to adjust financial decisions in an environment that is increasingly influenced by AI.

However, AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty in this study is not positioned as a moderator or mediator variable, but rather as a context of the research environment. Therefore, the results of the study cannot be used to state that AIEU statistically strengthens or weakens the relationship between Strategic Financial Agility and Corporate Resilience. This is important to maintain the consistency of interpretation of the model used. Nevertheless, the AI-based uncertainty context still strengthens the relevance of the research because companies need more adaptive financial resource management capabilities when facing accelerating technological and economic changes.

Theoretically, this research contributes by developing the concept of Strategic Financial Agility as a dynamic capability in the field of financial management. Previous literature has mostly discussed financial flexibility in the context of investment, financial distress, or innovation, while strategic agility is generally discussed in a broader organizational scope. This research integrates the flexibility of resource allocation, speed of financial decisions, and the adaptability of investments into a single construct that is directly associated with Corporate Resilience. This contribution expands the application of Dynamic Capabilities Theory into the context of strategic financial management.

In practical terms, the findings show that strengthening Corporate Resilience is not enough just by maintaining liquidity or financial reserves. Companies also need to build mechanisms that allow financial resources to be quickly diverted, financial decisions adjusted to changing conditions, and investments restructured when new risks or opportunities arise. Thus, the financial function needs to move from just an administrative function to a strategic function that supports the company's adaptability.

This study still has several limitations. First, the research design is cross-sectional, so the relationship between variables only describes the conditions in one observation period. Second, the study was conducted on 120 financial and strategic managers in one company in Bengkulu, so generalization of results to other companies, industries, or regions needs to be done carefully. Third, the R^2 value of 0.292 indicates that there are still other factors that have not been included in the model. Further research is recommended to use a longitudinal design and involve several different companies and industry sectors to increase external validity. In addition, variables such as AI capability, digital maturity, leadership agility, organizational learning, innovation capability, and environmental dynamism can be included in the model. AIEU can also be developed as a moderator variable so that future research can test whether the influence of Strategic Financial Agility on Corporate Resilience becomes stronger at a higher level of AI-based uncertainty.

Overall, the results of the study confirm that Strategic Financial Agility is a strategic capability that plays a role in strengthening Corporate Resilience. The company's ability to allocate resources flexibly, make financial decisions quickly, and adjust investments provides a stronger basis for companies to maintain functions, adapt, and respond to change. The findings expand the literature on Dynamic Capabilities Theory in the field of financial management while placing financial agility as one of the important mechanisms in building corporate resilience in the midst of Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that Strategic Financial Agility has a positive and significant effect on Corporate Resilience in the context of Artificial Intelligence-Driven Economic Uncertainty. The company's ability to flexibly allocate resources, accelerate financial decision-making, and adjust investments is proven to be a strategic capability that supports organizational resilience. An R^2 value of 0.292 indicates that Strategic Financial Agility explains 29.2% of the variation in Corporate Resilience, while the f^2 value of 0.413 and Q^2 of 0.269 indicate the substantive effect and predictive relevance of the model. This finding strengthens the application of Dynamic Capabilities Theory in the field of financial management by placing financial agility as one of the important capabilities in dealing with AI-based economic uncertainty.

Based on these findings, companies are advised to strengthen flexible resource allocation mechanisms, accelerate the financial decision-making process, and improve the ability to adjust investments to changing technology and economic conditions. The financial function needs to be directed not only as an administrative function, but also as part of strategic decision-making. In addition, companies need to integrate digital capabilities, risk management, and human resource readiness to improve resilience more comprehensively, considering that most of the variations in Corporate Resilience are still influenced by other factors outside of Strategic Financial Agility.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Follow-up research is recommended using longitudinal design and involving several companies or industry sectors to improve the generalization of findings. The model can also be expanded to include AI capability, digital maturity, leadership agility, organizational learning, innovation capability, and environmental dynamism. In addition, AI-Driven Economic Uncertainty can be tested as a moderator variable to find out whether AI-based uncertainty levels strengthen or weaken the relationship between Strategic Financial Agility and Corporate Resilience.

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