

Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews

eISSN: 2582-9394 Cross Ref DOI: 10.30574/msarr





(Review Article)



Integrative HR approaches in mergers and acquisitions ensuring seamless organizational synergies

Bernadette Bristol-Alagbariya 1,*, Latifat Omolara Ayanponle 2 and Damilola Emmanuel Ogedengbe 3

- ¹ Independent Researcher, Bonny Island, Nigeria.
- ² Independent Researcher, Houston, TX, USA.
- ³ Independent Researcher, Nigeria.

Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews, 2022, 06(01), 078-085

Publication history: Received on 12 September 2022; revised on 22 October 2022; accepted on 25 October 2022

Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.30574/msarr.2022.6.1.0070

Abstract

Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are transformative business strategies that offer opportunities for growth, competitive advantage, and market expansion. However, their success often hinges on the effective integration of human resources (HR), which plays a pivotal role in aligning organizational goals, fostering cultural compatibility, and ensuring workforce stability. This paper explores the critical role of HR in M&A, highlighting the challenges of cultural integration, talent retention, and employee engagement. It emphasizes strategic HR approaches, including pre-merger due diligence, post-merger cultural alignment, and the use of technology to facilitate integration. The paper also underscores the importance of measuring HR success through metrics such as employee satisfaction, retention rates, and productivity levels and provides actionable recommendations for HR practitioners. By leveraging these integrative HR strategies, organizations can achieve seamless synergies and long-term success in the complex landscape of M&A.

Keywords: Mergers and acquisitions; Human resource integration; Cultural alignment; Talent retention; Workforce synergy

1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) and Their Growing Significance

Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are pivotal strategies in the modern business environment, enabling organizations to achieve growth, enhance market presence, and gain competitive advantages. These processes involve consolidating two or more entities, aiming to create value greater than the sum of their individual parts. Various motivations, including the desire for geographic expansion, technological advancement, market diversification, and economies of scale, drive M&A activities (Bashan & Armon, 2019).

In recent decades, M&A transactions have become increasingly prevalent across industries, from finance and technology to healthcare and manufacturing. The globalization of markets and the rapid pace of technological innovation have made M&A a strategic necessity for many organizations seeking to maintain relevance and adaptability. In 2022 alone, global M&A transactions were valued at over \$4 trillion, underscoring their importance as a growth mechanism in the evolving economic landscape (Wójcik, Keenan, Pažitka, Urban, & Wu, 2022).

However, while M&A can unlock immense potential, they are also fraught with complexities and challenges. Many transactions fail to deliver the anticipated benefits due to overlooked or poorly managed integration processes. A critical yet frequently underestimated component of successful integration is the role of human resources (HR). The failure to

 $^{^{*}}$ Corresponding author: Bernadette Bristol-Alagbariya

address human capital issues, such as cultural clashes, employee resistance, and leadership alignment, can jeopardize the entire process and erode the value of the transaction (Mahapatro, 2021).

1.2. Importance of Human Resource (HR) Integration in Achieving Organizational Synergies

Human capital is one of the most valuable assets in any organization, making HR integration an essential determinant of success in M&A. Unlike operational or financial synergies, which are tangible and quantifiable, human and cultural synergies are intangible but equally critical. The alignment of organizational cultures, employee engagement, and the seamless transition of talent are prerequisites for achieving the overarching goals of the merger or acquisition (Chang-Howe, 2019).

Effective HR integration ensures the retention of key talent, minimizes disruptions, and fosters a cohesive organizational identity. Cultural compatibility, in particular, has been identified as a significant factor in determining the success of M&A initiatives. When two organizations merge, they bring distinct values, leadership styles, and work practices that may clash if not managed effectively. HR plays a pivotal role in harmonizing these differences by fostering open communication, building trust, and designing policies that promote collaboration (Dao & Bauer, 2021).

Furthermore, HR integration is vital in mitigating employee uncertainty and resistance. M&A often evokes feelings of insecurity among employees, stemming from fears of job redundancy, role changes, or cultural incompatibility. These concerns can result in decreased morale, lower productivity, and even attrition. By proactively managing these human factors, HR can create an environment that supports employees through the transition, ensuring their commitment to the new organizational vision (Antoniou, Vrontis, Thrassou, & Papasolomou, 2020).

In addition to managing people and culture, HR is instrumental in aligning leadership and decision-making structures. During M&A, leadership teams from different organizations must collaborate to define a shared strategy and operational framework. HR facilitates this process by identifying leadership strengths, providing coaching and support, and establishing a governance structure that aligns with the merged entity's goals (Tarba, Ahammad, Junni, Stokes, & Morag, 2019).

1.3. Objectives of the Paper and Its Focus on Integrative HR Strategies

This paper aims to explore the integrative HR approaches that underpin successful M&A transactions, emphasizing their role in achieving seamless organizational synergies. It will highlight the strategic importance of HR in addressing the human and cultural challenges inherent in M&A processes, offering insights into best practices for effective integration.

Specifically, the paper will examine how HR can proactively contribute to both pre-merger planning and post-merger integration. Pre-merger efforts, such as cultural assessments and workforce planning, lay the groundwork for a smooth transition. Meanwhile, post-merger strategies align organizational cultures, retain key talent, and foster collaboration across teams.

The discussion will also delve into the metrics and tools that HR can leverage to evaluate the success of integration efforts, such as employee satisfaction, retention rates, and organizational performance. By providing actionable recommendations, the paper seeks to equip HR practitioners and business leaders with the knowledge and strategies necessary to navigate the complexities of M&A and unlock their full potential.

In conclusion, as M&A continues to shape the global business landscape, the importance of integrative HR strategies cannot be overstated. The ability to effectively manage human and cultural factors is often the defining element that determines whether an M&A initiative succeeds or falls short. This paper will serve as a comprehensive guide to understanding and implementing these strategies, aiming to achieve seamless organizational synergies in the context of mergers and acquisitions.

2. The Role of HR in Mergers and Acquisitions

2.1. Key Challenges Faced by HR During M&A

Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) present unique challenges for human resource (HR) professionals. The complexity of integrating two organizations extends beyond operational and financial aspects, often centering on the effective management of people and culture. Among the primary challenges are cultural integration, talent retention, and employee engagement.

Cultural integration is one of the most critical hurdles in any M&A process. Every organization has its own distinct culture, shaped by its history, leadership, and values. When two companies merge, these differences can clash, leading to misunderstandings, resistance, and diminished morale. For example, a company with a hierarchical culture may face difficulties merging with one that emphasizes egalitarianism and innovation. HR professionals are tasked with identifying and bridging these cultural gaps, ensuring that the new entity fosters a cohesive and productive environment (Iwao, 2020).

Another pressing challenge is talent retention. M&A often creates uncertainty among employees, fueling fears of redundancies, role changes, or unfavorable organizational shifts. High-performing individuals, in particular, may seek opportunities elsewhere if they perceive instability or misalignment with their personal values. The loss of key talent can jeopardize the success of the merger by disrupting operations and diminishing the organization's intellectual capital. Retention strategies, therefore, become a critical focus for HR during the transition (Moyo, 2021).

Employee engagement is equally vital yet difficult to maintain during M&A. The uncertainty and stress associated with organizational change can lead to disengagement, decreased productivity, and a decline in overall performance. Employees may feel alienated, undervalued, or excluded from decision-making, further exacerbating these issues. HR plays a crucial role in fostering engagement by addressing employees' concerns, creating opportunities for involvement, and maintaining a sense of stability and purpose (Lang, 2019).

2.2. HR's Contribution to Aligning Organizational Goals, Culture, and Workforce

Human resource professionals are instrumental in aligning organizational goals, culture, and workforce during M&A. Their efforts directly impact the ability of the newly merged entity to function cohesively and achieve its strategic objectives (Dao & Bauer, 2021). HR's first contribution lies in aligning organizational goals. During M&A, the combined entity must establish a shared vision and strategic direction. HR facilitates this process by collaborating with leadership to identify common objectives, assess workforce capabilities, and develop plans for achieving these goals. This alignment ensures that employees across both organizations understand and support the new mission, reducing resistance and fostering collaboration (Holbeche, 2022).

Cultural alignment is another critical area in which HR plays a central role. Integrating two distinct cultures requires a nuanced approach, beginning with an in-depth assessment of the existing cultural dynamics. HR professionals use surveys, focus groups, and interviews to understand each organization's values, behaviors, and norms. Based on these insights, they design initiatives to harmonize cultural differences, such as workshops, team-building activities, and leadership training programs. These efforts create a unified organizational identity, minimizing friction and promoting a positive work environment (Muhr, Holck, & Just, 2022).

Workforce alignment is equally important in ensuring operational continuity and success. HR oversees the integration of organizational structures, roles, and responsibilities, ensuring that the new entity operates efficiently. This involves workforce planning, talent assessments, and the development of career pathways for employees in the merged organization. Additionally, HR helps to identify skill gaps and implement training programs to equip employees with the competencies needed for the new strategic direction (Holbeche, 2022).

2.3. Importance of Communication and Trust-Building Throughout the M&A Process

Effective communication and trust-building are foundational to successful HR integration during M&A. These elements ensure transparency, reduce uncertainty and foster a sense of inclusion among employees. Communication is particularly vital in addressing the ambiguity and apprehension that often accompany M&A. Employees need clear, consistent, and timely information about the merger's purpose, progress, and implications for their roles. HR professionals serve as the primary communicators, disseminating information through multiple channels, such as town hall meetings, newsletters, and one-on-one discussions. This proactive approach minimizes speculation, alleviates fears, and reinforces employees' confidence in the organization's leadership.

Trust-building is equally critical during the M&A process. Employees are more likely to embrace change when they trust their leaders and feel that their interests are being prioritized. HR fosters trust by promoting transparency, demonstrating empathy, and providing support throughout the transition. For instance, open-door policies, feedback mechanisms, and counseling services create opportunities for employees to voice concerns and receive guidance. These initiatives not only build trust but also enhance employee loyalty and engagement (Andersen & Bogefors, 2019).

Furthermore, HR's emphasis on trust and communication extends to leadership integration. M&A often involves merging leadership teams with differing management styles and priorities. HR facilitates alignment by organizing

leadership retreats, coaching sessions, and collaborative workshops. These activities help leaders build rapport, resolve conflicts, and establish a unified approach to managing the organization (Bathelt & Henn, 2021).

3. Strategic HR Approaches for Seamless Integration

3.1. Pre-Merger HR Planning: Due Diligence and Workforce Assessments

The foundation for successful mergers and acquisitions (M&A) integration lies in thorough pre-merger HR planning. This stage allows organizations to anticipate potential challenges, identify synergies, and establish a roadmap for integration. Two critical components of pre-merger HR planning are due diligence and workforce assessments (Calipha & Brock, 2019). Due diligence in the HR context involves an in-depth evaluation of the workforce, organizational culture, and existing HR policies and practices of both entities involved in the merger or acquisition. This process provides insights into areas of alignment and disparity, helping HR professionals to identify potential risks and opportunities. For example, due diligence might reveal significant differences in compensation structures, benefits, or employee relations practices, which could create friction if not addressed proactively. Similarly, it may uncover overlapping roles or skill gaps that need to be resolved for the new entity to operate efficiently (Jaakola, 2020).

Workforce assessments complement due diligence by offering a detailed analysis of the human capital assets of both organizations. This includes evaluating employee skills, performance, and potential and identifying critical roles and high-performing individuals. Such assessments allow HR to make informed decisions about talent retention, workforce restructuring, and training needs. For instance, retaining key talent ensures continuity and preserves institutional knowledge, while workforce restructuring aligns roles and responsibilities with the strategic objectives of the merged entity. By investing in comprehensive pre-merger planning, HR sets the stage for a smoother integration process (Ganapathy, 2019).

3.2. Post-Merger Integration Strategies

The post-merger phase is where the success of HR strategies is tested. This stage focuses on harmonizing cultural differences, fostering collaboration, and equipping employees with the skills needed to thrive in the new organizational environment.

Cultural alignment is one of the most significant challenges in post-merger integration. Each organization brings its own set of values, norms, and practices, which may conflict if not addressed systematically. HR plays a crucial role in identifying and designing initiatives to bridge these cultural differences. This may include conducting cultural audits, organizing workshops to promote mutual understanding, and defining a unified set of organizational values that reflect the goals of the merged entity. For example, suppose one company values hierarchical decision-making while the other emphasizes innovation and autonomy. In that case, HR can create policies and training programs to balance these approaches, ensuring compatibility and cohesion (Mahapatro, 2021).

Team-building initiatives are another vital component of post-merger integration. These activities foster trust, collaboration, and camaraderie among employees from both organizations, mitigating potential tensions and promoting a sense of belonging. Team-building efforts may include cross-functional projects, leadership retreats, and social events that encourage employees to interact and develop relationships. Such initiatives enhance employee engagement and strengthen the organization's ability to work as a cohesive unit (Jordan, 2019).

Re-skilling programs are essential for preparing employees to meet the demands of the merged organization. M&A often brings changes in technology, processes, or strategic focus, requiring employees to adapt to new roles or responsibilities. HR can address this need by designing targeted training programs, mentoring initiatives, and e-learning platforms. For instance, if the merger involves adopting advanced digital tools, HR can provide training sessions to help employees develop the necessary technical skills. By investing in employee development, HR ensures that the workforce remains agile, competent, and aligned with the organization's strategic goals (Akkor & Ozyukse, 2020).

3.3. Leveraging Technology for HR Integration

Technology plays an increasingly vital role in facilitating HR integration during M&A. By leveraging digital tools, HR professionals can streamline processes, enhance communication, and monitor progress effectively. Employee engagement platforms are invaluable in maintaining morale and fostering a sense of inclusion during the integration process (Urbinati, Chiaroni, Chiesa, & Frattini, 2020). These tools provide employees with a centralized hub for accessing information, sharing feedback, and participating in decision-making. For example, an organization might use a communication app to share updates about the merger, host virtual town halls, or conduct pulse surveys to gauge

employee sentiment. Such platforms empower employees by keeping them informed and involved, reducing uncertainty and fostering trust.

Performance monitoring systems are equally important in ensuring a seamless transition. These tools enable HR to track key metrics such as productivity, retention rates, and employee satisfaction, providing real-time insights into the effectiveness of integration efforts. For instance, performance dashboards can highlight areas where employees are struggling, allowing HR to intervene with targeted support or adjustments. Additionally, these systems facilitate the alignment of individual and team performance with organizational objectives, ensuring that the merged entity operates cohesively (Pattanayak, 2020).

Technology also supports the administrative aspects of HR integration, such as payroll consolidation, benefits management, and compliance tracking. Cloud-based HR platforms can automate these processes, reducing errors and freeing HR professionals to focus on strategic initiatives. For example, integrating payroll systems ensures that employees from both organizations are compensated accurately and on time, preventing dissatisfaction or mistrust (Madakam, Holmukhe, & Jaiswal, 2019).

4. Measuring Success in HR Integration

4.1. Metrics for Evaluating HR Success in M&A

Measuring the success of HR integration in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) is critical to understanding the effectiveness of strategies implemented and identifying areas for improvement. The success of HR in this context is often evaluated through key performance metrics such as employee satisfaction, retention rates, and productivity levels.

Employee satisfaction serves as a vital indicator of how well the workforce adapts to changes brought about by M&A. Satisfaction surveys, focus groups, and pulse checks are common tools used to assess employees' perceptions of the integration process. High levels of satisfaction suggest that HR has effectively managed communication, cultural alignment, and support mechanisms. Conversely, low satisfaction levels highlight areas where employees may feel alienated or unsupported, prompting targeted interventions (Boone, Kurtz, & Berston, 2019).

Retention rates are another essential metric for evaluating HR success. High employee turnover during or after an M&A often signals dissatisfaction, misalignment, or insecurity within the workforce. HR must monitor retention closely, particularly among high-performing individuals and key talent critical to the organization's success. A stable or improved retention rate indicates that HR strategies such as engagement initiatives and retention bonuses have been effective in minimizing disruption (Alparslan, 2020).

Productivity levels measure how well employees adapt to the new organizational structure and operational demands. A decline in productivity often occurs during the initial stages of integration due to uncertainty and adjustment challenges. However, sustained drops can indicate deeper issues such as poor communication, misaligned processes, or a lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities (Nankervis, Baird, Coffey, & Shields, 2019). HR's ability to restore and enhance productivity reflects the overall success of its integration strategies. In addition to these metrics, other indicators, such as the time taken to achieve cultural alignment, the success of re-skilling programs, and the effectiveness of team-building initiatives, can provide a holistic view of HR integration success. By tracking these metrics, organizations can assess the overall impact of HR efforts on the post-merger environment (Wirtz & Lovelock, 2021).

4.2. The Role of Feedback Loops and Continuous Improvement in Refining Integration Strategies

Feedback loops are essential in ensuring the continuous improvement of HR integration strategies during M&A. They provide HR professionals with valuable insights into the effectiveness of their initiatives, enabling them to make data-driven adjustments and address emerging challenges. One of the most effective ways to establish feedback loops is through regular employee surveys and focus groups (Pargaonkar, 2021). These tools capture employees' experiences and perspectives, highlighting both successes and areas of concern. For example, suppose employees express dissatisfaction with communication during the integration process. In that case, HR can respond by increasing messaging transparency, frequency, or clarity. Similarly, feedback about cultural clashes can prompt additional alignment initiatives or adjustments to integration timelines (Atkinson, 2021).

Leadership feedback is another critical component of the feedback loop. Senior leaders and managers play a pivotal role in the success of M&A and often have firsthand insights into operational and workforce challenges. Regularly soliciting their feedback ensures that HR remains aligned with strategic priorities and can address issues before they escalate.

Continuous improvement involves using feedback to refine and adapt HR strategies in real time. For instance, if initial retention strategies fail to stabilize turnover, HR can introduce additional incentives, career development programs, or personalized engagement efforts. The iterative nature of continuous improvement ensures that HR remains agile, responsive, and effective throughout the integration process (Choy & Kamoche, 2021). Moreover, establishing an open communication and trust culture encourages employees and leaders to provide honest feedback. This approach enhances the quality of feedback received and fosters a sense of inclusivity and ownership among the workforce, further supporting the success of HR integration (Lee, Choi, & Kang, 2021).

4.3. Best Practices from Literature to Enhance HR Outcomes During M&A

Research and case studies on HR practices in M&A provide a wealth of insights into strategies that can enhance outcomes. Implementing these best practices can significantly improve the effectiveness of HR integration efforts. One widely recognized best practice is the early involvement of HR in the M&A process. Engaging HR professionals during the due diligence phase ensures that potential workforce and cultural challenges are identified and addressed proactively. Early involvement also allows HR to develop tailored integration plans that align with the strategic objectives of the merger or acquisition.

Transparent communication is another critical best practice. Studies highlight the importance of providing employees with clear, consistent, and timely information about the M&A process. Regular updates help to reduce uncertainty, build trust, and maintain morale. Communication should also be two-way, allowing employees to ask questions, express concerns, and provide feedback.

Investing in cultural integration is frequently cited as a determinant of M&A success. This involves conducting cultural assessments, defining shared values, and implementing initiatives to harmonize cultural differences. Research shows that organizations that prioritize cultural alignment are more likely to achieve synergies and maintain workforce stability.

Retaining key talent is another focus area in the literature. Best practices include offering retention bonuses, providing clear career development pathways, and creating opportunities for meaningful involvement in the integration process. High-performing employees are critical to maintaining operational continuity and driving the success of the merged entity. Finally, leveraging technology to support HR integration is increasingly emphasized in the literature. Digital platforms can streamline administrative processes, facilitate communication, and provide real-time data for monitoring integration progress. For example, cloud-based HR systems can consolidate payroll, benefits, and performance management, ensuring a seamless transition for employees.

5. Conclusion

Integrative HR strategies are essential for the success of mergers and acquisitions (M&A), as they directly influence the achievement of organizational synergies. M&A, while offering substantial opportunities for growth and market expansion, inherently brings challenges such as cultural clashes, talent retention, and employee engagement. HR plays a pivotal role in addressing these challenges by aligning organizational goals, fostering cultural integration, and maintaining workforce stability.

Pre-merger HR planning, including due diligence and workforce assessments, lays the foundation for a seamless integration process. Post-merger strategies such as cultural alignment initiatives, team-building activities, and reskilling programs ensure that employees adapt effectively to the new organizational structure. The role of communication and trust-building throughout the process cannot be overstated; transparent and timely communication reduces uncertainty, builds trust, and fosters employee engagement.

Additionally, the use of metrics to measure integration success—such as employee satisfaction, retention rates, and productivity levels—enables HR professionals to monitor progress and make data-driven adjustments. Feedback loops and continuous improvement processes further enhance integration outcomes by ensuring that strategies remain responsive to evolving challenges. Best practices from the literature, including early HR involvement, investment in cultural alignment, and leveraging technology, provide actionable insights to optimize integration efforts.

Recommendations for HR Practitioners

To ensure seamless organizational synergies during M&A, HR practitioners should adopt a proactive, structured, and employee-centric approach. The following recommendations outline key strategies for success:

- HR should be involved from the due diligence stage to identify workforce-related risks and opportunities. Early engagement enables the development of integration plans that align with the strategic objectives of the M&A.
- Conduct cultural assessments to understand the values, behaviors, and working styles of merging entities.
 Develop a unified set of organizational values and implement initiatives such as cross-cultural training to bridge differences.
- Establish clear communication channels to keep employees informed about the M&A process, timelines, and expected changes. Regular updates and two-way communication help build trust and reduce uncertainty.
- Identify high-performing employees and implement targeted retention strategies, such as bonuses, career development opportunities, and personalized engagement efforts. Retaining critical talent ensures operational continuity and supports long-term success.
- Utilize digital tools to streamline HR processes, facilitate communication, and monitor integration progress. Platforms that consolidate payroll, benefits, and performance management can help maintain operational efficiency.

By adopting these recommendations, HR practitioners can navigate the complexities of M&A with greater confidence and effectiveness. These efforts will not only enhance the success of the integration process but also create a cohesive and engaged workforce capable of driving the merged entity toward its strategic goals.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Akkor, D. G., & Ozyukse, S. (2020). The effects of new technologies on the insurance sector: a proposition for underwriting qualifications for the future. *Eurasian Journal of Business and Management*, 8(1), 36-50.
- [2] Alparslan, V. (2020). *Mergers and acquisitions in the transportation and logistics sector: a sustainable value creation or aware value destruction?* WHU-Otto Beisheim School of Management,
- [3] Andersen, S. L. S., & Bogefors, A. (2019). Trust in Mergers & Acquisitions-A Case Study on the Formation of Trust in the Integration Process.
- [4] Antoniou, N., Vrontis, D., Thrassou, A., & Papasolomou, I. (2020). Employee retention during Cooperative banks' mergers and acquisitions. *Journal for Global Business Advancement*, 13(1), 108-133.
- [5] Atkinson, S. (2021). *The dynamics of post-acquisition integration: Feedback effects and performance outcomes.* UNSW Sydney,
- [6] Bashan, A., & Armon, D. (2019). Quality management challenges in a dynamic reality of mergers, acquisitions and global expansion. *International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management*, 36(7), 1192-1211.
- [7] Bathelt, H., & Henn, S. (2021). Knowledge exchanges, trust, and secretive geographies in merger and acquisition processes. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space, 53*(6), 1435-1453.
- [8] Boone, L. E., Kurtz, D. L., & Berston, S. (2019). *Contemporary business*: John Wiley & Sons.
- [9] Calipha, R., & Brock, D. (2019). The pre-M&A stage: understanding the phases and success factors. *Journal of Intercultural Management and Ethics*, *2*(4), 13-34.
- [10] Chang-Howe, W. (2019). The challenge of HR integration: a review of the M&A HR integration literature. *Journal of Chinese Human Resource Management*, 10(1/2), 19-34.
- [11] Choy, M. W., & Kamoche, K. (2021). Identifying stabilizing and destabilizing factors of job change: A qualitative study of employee retention in the Hong Kong travel agency industry. *Current Issues in Tourism, 24*(10), 1375-1388.

- [12] Dao, M. A., & Bauer, F. (2021). Human integration following M&A: Synthesizing different M&A research streams. *Human resource management review, 31*(3), 100746.
- [13] Ganapathy, V. (2019). Strategic Management of Human Capital. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling, 17,* 1-15.
- [14] Holbeche, L. (2022). Aligning human resources and business strategy: Routledge.
- [15] Iwao, K. (2020). Strategies for Cultural Integration Following Cross-Border Mergers and Acquisitions. Walden University,
- [16] Jaakola, H. (2020). Business process view to mergers and acquisitions integration: improving deal performance.
- [17] Jordan, M. J. (2019). Mergers and Acquisitions: Organizational Integration Strategies: Walden University.
- [18] Lang, M. R. (2019). Strategies to Foster Employee Engagement Before, During, and After Organizational Mergers. Walden University,
- [19] Lee, W. R., Choi, S. B., & Kang, S.-W. (2021). How leaders' positive feedback influences employees' innovative behavior: The mediating role of voice behavior and job autonomy. *Sustainability*, *13*(4), 1901.
- [20] Madakam, S., Holmukhe, R. M., & Jaiswal, D. K. (2019). The future digital work force: robotic process automation (RPA). *JISTEM-Journal of Information Systems and Technology Management, 16*, e201916001.
- [21] Mahapatro, B. (2021). Human resource management: New Age International (P) ltd.
- [22] Moyo, D. (2021). How boards work: And how they can work better in a chaotic world: Hachette UK.
- [23] Muhr, S. L., Holck, L., & Just, S. N. (2022). Ambiguous culture in Greenland police: Proposing a multi-dimensional framework of organizational culture for Human Resource Management theory and practice. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 32(4), 826-843.
- [24] Nankervis, A., Baird, M., Coffey, J., & Shields, J. (2019). Human resource management: Cengage AU.
- [25] Pargaonkar, S. (2021). Unveiling the Future: Cybernetic Dynamics in Quality Assurance and Testing for Software Development. *Journal of Science & Technology*, *2*(1), 78-84.
- [26] Pattanayak, B. (2020). *Human resource management*: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- [27] Tarba, S. Y., Ahammad, M. F., Junni, P., Stokes, P., & Morag, O. (2019). The impact of organizational culture differences, synergy potential, and autonomy granted to the acquired high-tech firms on the M&A performance. *Group & Organization Management*, 44(3), 483-520.
- [28] Urbinati, A., Chiaroni, D., Chiesa, V., & Frattini, F. (2020). The role of digital technologies in open innovation processes: an exploratory multiple case study analysis. *R&d Management*, *50*(1), 136-160.
- [29] Wirtz, J., & Lovelock, C. (2021). Services marketing: People, technology, strategy: World Scientific.
- [30] Wójcik, D., Keenan, L., Pažitka, V., Urban, M., & Wu, W. (2022). The changing landscape of international financial centers in the twenty-first century: Cross-border mergers and acquisitions in the global financial network. *Economic Geography*, 98(2), 97-118.