# Leveraging Business Intelligence in Organizational Innovation: A Leadership Perspective in Commercial Banks

Hamzeh Alhawamdeh

Associate Professor, Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Business, Jerash University, PO. Box 26150 Email: hamzeh.alhawamdeh@jpu.edu.jo, hamzehhawamdeh@hotmail.com

## Bashar Younis Alkhawaldeh

Assistant Professor, Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Business, Jerash University, PO. Box 26150 Email: basharyounes@yahoo.com, b.khawaldeh@jpu.edu.jo

## Omar Zraqat

Associate Professor, Accounting Department, Faculty of Business, Jerash University, PO. Box 26150 Email: omar.zraqt@jpu.edu.jo

## Abbas Mohammad Alhawamdeh

Assistant Professor, Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Business, Jerash University, PO. Box 26150 Email: aalhawa@me.com

**To Link this Article:** http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARAFMS/v14-i1/20399 DOI:10.6007/IJARAFMS/v14-i1/20399

Published Online: 27 January 2024

## Abstract

In an era characterized by rapid digital transformation and data proliferation, the financial services industry, particularly commercial banks, faces the need to harness the power of business intelligence (BI) to drive organizational innovation. Thus, conceptual study explores the intricate relationship between BI and leadership and offers insights into their joint role in driving innovation in commercial banks. The commercial banking industry has undergone a profound transformation driven by technological advances, changing customer expectations, and shifting market dynamics. In this context, the integration of BI has become a linchpin for banks seeking to innovate and remain competitive. Executives in these institutions are tasked not only with BI but also with leading innovative initiatives that redefine banking services, streamline operations, and improve the customer experience. As banks continue to adapt to the digital age, the harmonious partnership between BI and leaders remains essential to

unlocking the transformative potential of innovation. Leaders who male data-driven decisions, adhere to ethical standards, prioritize customers focus, invest in leadership development, and navigate regulatory challenges are positioned to lead their organizations into a future where innovation is not just a goal, but a way of doing business This study provides a nuanced perspective on the transformative potential of BI, when guided by effective leadership. Future research can build on these findings to further illuminate the path to innovation excellence in the ever-evolving landscape of commercial banking.

Keywords: Business Intelligence, Commercial Banks, Leadership, Organizational Innovation

#### Introduction

The advancement of information technology has led to the provision of big data, which is currently not properly utilized in commercial banks (Alshehadeh, et al., 2023). Through the use of Big Data analytics, commercial bahks can provide customer information to key decision makers so that they can make better decisions and ensure the long-term success of the business (Alkhawaldeh, et al., 2023; He, et al., 2023). Demirbas (2023) asserts that the utilisation of Big Data analytics in the domains of fraud detection, risk management, and customer relationship management (CRIM) has been found to enhance revenue generation and enhance custorer satisfaction within the banking sector. According to Srivastava et al, and Gopalkrishnan (year), the utilisation of Big Data analytics holds significant significance within the financial banking sector. This technology is vital in various activities, including the analysis of client lifetime patterns, the enhancement of proofing systems, customer segmentation and offering, sales and marketing planning, as well as the prevention of money laundering. Bharadiya (2023) posits that the banking industry stands to derive significant advantages from the utilisation of Big Data analytics, owing to its capacity to effectively manage and analyse substantial volumes of data. The utilisation of Big Data facilitates a thorough examination of business operations within a financial institution, enabling the bank to properly assess consumer feedback and subsequently enhance its service provision. The utilisation of Big Data analytics has demonstrated its capacity to empower finaticial institutions to analyse both structured and unstructured data from diverse origins, facilitating the generation of prompt and precise predictions.

The banking business has seen considerable changes due to the rapid digital transformation and data explosion in recent years (Ismaeel, et al., 2023; Gao, et al., 2023; Khan, et al., 2023). Commercial banks, which have historically been characterised by their cautious and riskaverse approach, are currently functioning in a period where embracing technology advancements is not merely a choice, but an imperative for their continued existence and expansion. This age can be delineated by a number of significant factors. To begin with, it is important to note that the quantity of data produced through financial transactions, customer interactions, and market activity has reached unparalleled magnitudes. The influx of data poses both advantageous prospects and formidable obstacles for commercial banks. On one side, it possesses the capacity to offer significant insights, facilitate strategic decisionmaking, and enhance operational effectiveness. However, the intricate nature and substantial quantity of this data necessitate the utilisation of sophisticated methodologies and technologies in order to get significant insights from it. Given the prevalence of data-driven environments, the utilisation of business intelligence tools and practises (BI) has become imperative for commercial banks. The field of business intelligence covers a diverse array of tools and methodologies that are designed to gather, analyse, and present data in order to facilitate well-informed decision-making processes. Within the banking sector, business

intelligence (BI) tools possess the capacity to offer significant and indispensable information pertaining to many critical domains such as customer behaviour, risk assessment, fraud detection, market trends, and more (Alkhawaldeh, et al., 2022; Aziz & Andriansyah, 2023). However, the significance of executives in commercial banks is notably crucial inside this dynamic environment. The executives within these institutions find themselves at a pivotal juncture. In addition to their responsibility of comprehending and leveraging the potential of business intelligence (BI), individuals are also entrusted with spearheading inventive endeavours that possess the capacity to fundamentally revolutionise the provision of banking services, optimise organisational processes, and enhance the overall customer journey (Chatpibal, et al., 2023).

The position of leadershup in commercial banks has undergone a transformation, expanding beyond the scope of operational management to encompass a strategic function that shapes the trajectory of the entire institution. Banks are confronted with a multitude of data and dynamic shifts in the maricet, necessitating the ability to surmount intricate obstacles. This study aims to examine the thric and provide valuable insights into leveraging business intelligence and leadership strategies to effectively meet the challenge of maintaining competitiveness and relevance within the rapidly evolving digital and innovative banking industry. In light of the aforementioned context, the objective of this research is to investigate the intricate connection between business intelligence and organisational innovation, specifically emphasising the pivotal influence of leaders in setting the trajectory of commercial banks. The impact of business intelligence tools and forward-thinking leadership on creativity in commercial banking is the focus of this research. It also gives commercial banks a strategy framework for handling the ever-shifting nature of the financial sector. Executives can use this tool to improve client satisfaction and business outcomes wale staying ahead of the competition.

## **Literature Review**

## Leveraging Business Intelligence for Organizational Innovation

Business intelligence (BI) enables financial institutions to conduct in-depth analysis of consumer data, facilitating the development of customised products and services. Through the implementation of tailored experiences, financial institutions have the ability to foster customer loyalty and stimulate advancements in consumer engagement. Efficiency plays a pivotal role in achieving success within the realm of commercial banking. Business intelligence (BI) functions as a means of enhancing internal operations by means of automating reporting procedures, optimising workflows, and offering predictive analytics (Alkhawaldeh, et al., 2020; Alsmadi, et al., 2022). As a result, financial institutions are capable of diminishing operational expenses, managing risks, and fostering innovation within their operational procedures. Effective risk management plays a critical role in the banking industry. BI tools offer real-time risk assessments through the analysis of various data sources. This proactive approach to risk management fosters innovation in risk mitigation strategies and enhances the bank's ability to navigate turbulent economic conditions. In an era of globalization, it is imperative for banks to identify new market opportunities and potential areas for growth. BI equips banks with the capability to analyze market trends, evaluate customer demand, and make informed decisions regarding expansion, mergers, or the introduction of new products and services (Alghamdi & Al-Baity, 2022).

While BI serves as the technological framework for fostering novelty, the role of effective leadership within commercial banks is pivotal in propelling the innovation agenda. Competent

leaders must possess the capability to decipher BI insights and employ them as a foundation for making strategic decisions (Hamad, et al., 2021). They must exemplify data-driven decision-making and advocate for the utilization of data across the entire organization. As guardians of vast quantities of customer data, leaders have a responsibility to uphold ethical standards in the collection, storage, and usage of such information. Principles pertaining to privacy, security, and compliance should be regarded as non-negotiable. Accomplished leaders actively cultivate a culture of innovation within the organization. They should motivate employees to engage in experimentation, take calculated risks, and learn from failures (Gabrielli, et al., 2022). By fostering a mindset that embraces innovation, leaders are able to drive change and transformation. In many instances, the implementation of new innovations within an organisation gives rise to the need for organisational change. Consequently, leaders must demonstrate proficient abilities in effectively managing these transitions. The effective integration and embracing of new practises by personnel is of utmost importance. Proficiency in change management is crucial for effectively integrating innovations led by business intelligence. Leadership should additionally cultivate collaboration among diverse departments and teams, acknowledging that interdepartmental collaboration can operate as a conducive environment for creating new ideas (Carter, et al., 2020). In addition, it is imperative to establish efficient communication channels to facilitate the organization's understanding of the strategic importance of business intelligence (BI) and its capacity to foster innovation. The incorporation of business intelligence (BI) into innovation processes holds significant promise, but it also presents a set of obstacles (Oke & Fernandes, 2020). It is imperative to approach the issue of data security and privacy with meticulous care in order to uphold client confidence. In order to properly utilise business intelligence (BI) solutions, it is imperative for banks to allocate resources towards training their employees, ensuring that they possess the necessary data literacy and abilities. In conclusion, commercial banks that harness the power of Bi for organizational innovation position themselves as industry leaders within the banking sector. By amalgamating datadriven insights with visionary leadership, banks are able to navigate the ever-changing landscape, delight customers, and maintain a competitive edge. In an era characterized by abundant data, BI serves as the key to unlocking innovation and securing a prosperous future for commercial banks.

## Leadership Perspective in the Banking Sector

The banking industry, often referred to as the foundation of the worldwide economy, plays a crucial role in facilitating financial transactions, promoting economic progress, and ensuring the overall stability of nations (Tay, et al., 2022). Nonetheless, in today's swiftly evolving landscape, characterized by technological disruptions, shifting customer expectations, and intricate regulatory frameworks, leadership within the banking sector encounters unparalleled challenges and prospects. One of the most notable trends that is reshaping the banking industry is the advent of digital transformation (Wewege, et al, 2020). As customers incressingly embrace online and mobile banking. leaders within the sector must navigate unexplored territories. Digital platforms offer convenience, accessibility, and real-time transactions, but they also introduce cybersecurity risks and necessitate substantial investments in technology. Leadership within the banking sector must not only ersee the integration of digital advancements but also foster innovation that capitalizes on these technologies (Kukkamalla, et al. 2020). This entails developing user-friendly mobile applications, implementing Al-powered chatbots for customer support, and exploring

blockchain applications for secure and transparent transactions. In an era where customers are more knowledgeable, empowered, and demanding than ever before, leadershup in the banking sector must prioritize customer-centric approaches. Banks are no longer mere transactional institutions; they have transformed into service providers that compete for customer loyalty and trust (Hussein, et al., 2023). Effective leadership acknowledges that comprehending customer needs, preferences, and challenges is of utmost importance. This understanding serves as the foundation for creating personalized products and services, tailored communication, and seamless user experiences. Banks that prioritize customer-centric strategies cultivate brand loyalty and gain a competitive advantage (Rahmani, et al., 2023). Leaders in the banking sector must navigate through a complex regulatory framework. In the wake of the global financial crisis of 2008, regulators have imposed stringent requirements regarding capital adequacy, risk management, and reporting.

Compliance is an absolute necessity, and any misstep can result in severe consequences. The leaders within the banking industry must guarantee that the management of risk is deeply ingrained in the culture of the organization (Dang, et al., 2020). This encompasses a thorough evaluation of credit risk, examination of market risk, and proficient management of liquidity. Furthermore, it is imperative for the leaders to stay well-informed about the ever-evolving regulations and proactively adapt their strategies and operations in order to maintain compliance. The banking sector, which has traditionally been associated with conservatism and risk aversion, is presently undergoing a remarkable metamorphosis towards cultivating a culture of innovation. Visionary leaders acknowledge that in order to remain competitive, banks must embrace innovation as an inherent value (Koopmans, 2021). Innovation within the banking sector encompasses a wide range of aspects, including product development, customer engagement, internal processes, and talent acquisition. Leaders must actively encourage employees to think outside the box, experiment with novel ideas, and wholeheartedly embrace calculated risks. This culture of innovation has the potential to usher in groundbreaking products and services, such as digital wallets, robo-advisors, and peer-topeer lending platforms. Leadership within the banking sector is not solely concerned with the present, but also with the future. Effective leaders appreciate the significance of talent management and succession planning (Mehreen, & Ali, 2022). As seasoned professionals retire or transition to other roles, organizations must ensure a steady pool of capable leaders. This entails identifying individuals with high potential within the organization, providing them with guidance and development opportunities, and aligning their skills with the strategic objectives of the bank. Leadership development programs and transparent career paths are vital components of talent management. In an era marked by a growing concern for environmental and social issues, leadership within the banking sector must also incorporate sustainability and social responsibility into their strategies. Banks are increasingly expected to exhibit ethical conduct and make positive contributions to society. Leaders within banks can spearhead initiatives such as sustainable lending, impact investing, and philanthropic programs that address societal challenges.

These endeavors not only satisfy a sense of societal obligation but also align with the principles and preferences of customers. The realm of authority within the domain of banking is a multi-faceted pursuit that necessitates a fusion of conventional financial prowess and forward-thinking ingenuity (Paul, 2022). As the domain undergoes a digital metamorphosis, embraces a customer-centric approach, navigates the intricacies of regulations, fosters innovation, manages talent, and embraces sustainability, the role of leadership becomes increasingly pivotal. Effective leaders in the banking field are not just guardians of financial

institutions; they are visionaries who mold the future of banking (Laker, et al., 2021). They comprehend that banking is no longer solely focused on transactions but on delivering seamless experiences, addressing societal requirements, and remaining adaptable in an everchanging environment in the forthcoming years, leadership Within the banking sector will continue to evolve, propelled by technological progress, evolving customer expectations, and global trials. Leaders who adjust, innovate, and lead with purpose will not only propel the success of their organizations but also contribute to the resilience and prosperity of the banking sector as a whole.

## The Role of Business Intelligence in Organizational Innovation

The global banking industry is currently undergoing a profound metamorphosis, driven by the constant progress of technology, evolving customer expectations, and intensified competition (Mehdiabadi, et al., 2020). In this ever-changing environment, the role of Business Intelligence (BI) in fostering ground-breaking ideas within commercial banks is becoming increasingly vital. This piece delves into the way BI acts as a catalyst for innovation in commercial banks and aids in their adaptation to the ever-evolving landscape. Commercial banks function within a highly regulated and fiercely competitive realm. They bear the responsibility of managing customer finances, mitigating financial risks, and offering a wide range of financial services (Shen, & Hou, 2021). Meeting the shifting demands of tech-savvy customers is of utmost importance. Banks must deliver seamless digital experiences, personalized services, and prompt responses to customer inquiries. Streamlining operations to reduce costs and optimize resource allocation is imperative for banks. By gaining efficiency, banks can liberate resources for the pursuit of innovation. Effectively assessing and managing risks is crucial in ensuring the stability of the bank. Innovations in risk analytics and modeling play a vital role. Banks must innovate in their product and service offerings to attract and retain customers (Zouari-Hadiji, 2023). This entails the creation of new financial products, such as digital wallets, robo-advisory services, and online lending platforms. Adhering to strict regulatory requirements and ensuring data security pose continuous challenges.

They can identify potential risks and vulnerabilities and develop innovative strategies to mitigate them. BI also plays a key role in guiding product development by identifying gaps in the market ogd emerging trends. This enables banks to introduce innovative financial products and services that cater to the evolving demands of their customers. Commercial banks are faced with ever-evolving regulatory requirements. BI tools can be instrumental in helpig bsnks maintain compliance by closely motoring and reporting on key compliance metrics (Chenger, & Pettigrew, 2023). Despite the vast potential it holds, harnessing Business Intelligence (BI) for fostering innovation within the realm of commercial banks presents its own set of challenges. The preservation of data privacy and secunty takes precedence, recognizing the inherently sensitive nature of financial information (Wylde, et al. 2022). Thus, bank is compelled to make substantial investments in formidable cybersecurity measures, all the while adhering to stringent data protection regulations. Moreover, the advancement of innovation can be hindered by cultural and organizational factors (Shafique, et al., 2020). Banks must cultivate an environment that nurtures the spirit of innovation, wherein employees are not only encouraged to explore novel ideas but also to embrace calculated risks and glean valuable lessons from setbacks. In an era characterized by rapid technological progress and evolving customer expectations, it is imperative for commercial banks to wholeheartedly embrace innovation in order to stay competitive and remain pertinent. Acting as a pivotal force in this undertaking, Business Intelligence assumes the role of an

indispensable ally, providing the indispensable insights and analytical capabilities necessary to propel innovation across all facets of banking operations (Azeem, et al., 2021). As commercial banks continue to undergo transformation and evolution, Business Intelligence will progressively assume a more critical role in shaping their future and ensuring their ongoing triumph in an ever-changing and fiercely competitive landscape.

#### Impact of Leadership on Business Intelligence Utilization

In the ever-evolving world of business, where data reigns supreme, organizations are increasingly acknowledging the pivotal role of Business Intelligence (BI) in guiding wellinformed decision-making, enhancing operational efficiency, and gaining a competitive advantage (Mujiono, 2021). Nevertheless, the triumphant implementation and utilization of BI tools and methodologies within an organization are not solely contingent on technology and data; leadership assumes a central position in shaping the integration, adoption, and leverage of BI across the entire organization. This article delves into the profound influence of leadership on the utilization of BI and its broader ramifications for organizational triumph. Leadership within an organization encompasses top executives, senior managers, and department heads who establish the vision, goals, and culture of the organization (Martins, 2020). Astute leaders grasp the transformative potential of BI and regard it as a strategic asset. Leadership is accountable for mapping out the strategic path of the organization, and this includes delineating how BI will be assimilated into its operations. Visionary leaders discern BI's potential in steering data-driven decision-making and fostering innovation (Brinson, 2020). They articulate a lucid vision of how BI will be employed to accomplish organizational objectives and align it with the overarching strategic goals. Leaders who comprehend the transformative power of BI are more inclined to invest in the requisite technology, resources, and training to ensure its fruitful implementation (Dawson, et al., 2022). They effectively communicate the strategic significance of BI throughout the organization, fostering a culture where data-driven decision-making is embraced from the upper echelons to the lower rungs. Leaders play an indispensable role in nurturing a datadriven culture within the organization (Sayogo, et al., 2023). They establish the ambiance whereby data is esteemed, utilized, and integrated into decision-making processes. When leaders prioritize data and actively encourage employees to base their decisions on datadriven insights, it engenders a culture in which BI is perceived as an invaluable asset.

Leaders who value BI's Return on Investment (ROI) are more likely to promote its continued utilization and expansion. When they witness positive outcomes, such as improved decision-making, cost savings, or revenue growth, they advocate for further investment in capabilities (Rahman, 2021). They comprehend that Business Intelligence is not a solitary endeavor but Is continuous progression that adapts alongside the requirements of the establishment. The guidance of leaders assumes a pivotal role in shaping the effective implementation of Business Intelligence amidst organizations. Visionary leaders establish the strategic course, nurture a culture driven by data, allocate resources, manage transformations, and assess return on investment. Their devotion to the triumphant utilization of Business Intelligence not only amplifies decision-making capabilities but also situates the establishment for competitiveness and expansion in a progressively data-oriented business environment (Zulu, et al., 2021). Ultimately, effective leadership serves as the propelling force behind unlocking the utmost potential of Business Intelligence within an organization. As the digital realm persists in its evolution, establishments must acknowledge the crucial role that leadership assumes in harnessing the prowess of Business Intelligence to accomplish their strategic

objectives and maintain adaptability in an ever-changing business realm. The influence of leadership on the utilization of Business Intelligence is not solely an organizational necessity but also a determinant of long-term triumph and competitiveness.

#### **Commercial Banks: A Case Study**

Commercial banks serve as fundamental pillars of the financial industry, acting as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers, while playing an essential role in the economic growth of a nation (Al Jabouri, 2021). This particular case study delves deep into the operations, obstacles, and possibilities within the commercial banking sector. Commercial banks are financial institutions that offer a wide array of financial services to individuals, businesses, and governments. These services encompass the acceptance of deposits, provision of loans, facilitation of payments, offering of investment products, and management of assets (Uddin, et al., 2021). Commercial banks are typically profit-oriented entities, striving to generate income through the interest spread, which represents the disparity between the interest paid on deposits and the interest earned on loans. Commercial banks extend various types of deposit accounts, including savings accounts, checking accounts, and fixed deposits. These accounts enable individuals and businesses to securely store their funds while simultaneously earning interest (Packin, & Nippani, 2022). Commercial banks grant loans to individuals and businesses for diverse purposes, such as home mortgages, business expansion, and personal financing. The interest accrued from these loans constitutes a significant portion of a bank's revenue. Commercial banks also provide payment services, encompassing electronic fund transfers, wire transfers, and check processing. These services facilitate the seamless movement of funds between different parties (Sethi, & Bhatia, 2023). Banks further offer investment products such as certificates of deposit (CDs), mutual funds, and wealth management services. These offerings enable customers to augment their wealth through a myriad of investment opportunities. Commercial banks additionally provide risk management services, including insurance products, derivatives, and hedging strategies. These services play a pivotal role in assisting businesses in mitigating financial risks. Many financial institutions possess divisions dedicated to managing assets on behalf of their clients, fostering investment portfolios. These divisions aim to optimize returns while simultaneously mitigating risk (Ita, et al., 2020). The commercial banking sector confronts numerous obstacles. Banks must adhere to a comprehensive set of regulations and standards to ensure the stability of their finances and safeguard their customers. Accomplishing these regulatory requirements can prove to be intricate and costly. As banking operations progressively shift towards digital platforms, banks find themselves susceptible to cyberattacks and data breaches. Safeguarding customer data and financial transactions is of utmost importance (VAIMPI, 2020). Traditional peers, fintech startups, and non-bank financial institutions present commercial banks with fierce competition. Remaining competitive necessitates innovation and adapting to evolving customer preferences. Banks are highly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates, which can significantly impact their profitability (Vučinić, 2020). The management of interest rate risk is an ongoing challenge. By embracing digital technologies, banks can enhance customer experiences, reduce operational costs, and introduce groundbreaking services such as mobile banking and online lending. Banks can leverage data analytics to gain valuable insights into customer behavior, enhance risk assessment, and offer personalized services. An opportunity exists for banks to extend their services to underserved populations through inclusive banking practices and digital financial services (Murinde, et al., 2022). Prioritizing sustainability and responsible banking practices

not only aligns with societal expectations but also opens up new avenues for markets and partnerships. Commercial banks serve as indispensable institutions within the global financial ecosystem, providing a wide array of services that foster economic growth and financial stability.

## Merging Business Intelligence and Leadership for Innovation in Commercial Banks

There is a growing emphasis within the banking industry on improving the quality of client experience. Business Intelligence (BI) offers leaders valuable insights into the preferences and behaviour of customers, which in turn facilitates the creation of creative solutions, such as personalised financial services and digital platforms (Amin & In Boamah, 2021). Leaders employ business intelligence (BI) strategies to enhance internal processes and minimise operational expenses. The utilisation of business intelligence (BI) generated insights facilitates identifying inefficiencies and optimising work flows hence enhancing organisational agility and cost-effectiveness. Adherence to regulatory requirements holds significant importance within the banking sector. Business intelligence (BI) plays a crucial role in facilitating regulatory compliance oversight and safeguarding data security, hence mitigating the potential consequences of noncompliance and related penalties (Yao & Song. 2021). The dependability of business int ligence (BI) 15 contingent upon the calibre of the data it evaluates.

In order to ensure the accuracy and consistency of data, leaders must prioritise data quality and implement robust data governance practices. In the contest of innovation, organisational adjustments are frequently necessary (Chaubey & Sahoo, 2021). In order to effectively navigate the process of implementing new technologies and practices, leaders must possess the requisite abilities in change management to guide their teams successfully Developing business intelligence (BI) competencies within the workforce is paramount. Leaders allocate resources towards taming and development itiatives to ensure staff possess the requisite competencies to leverage business intelligence (BI) products proficiently. Business intelligence (BI) activities should be based on the strateric objectives of the financial institution. According to Al-Okaily et al. (2022), it is imperative for leaders to guarantee that endeavours in innovation effectively align with the bank's long-term objectives and competitive positioning. The bank has implemented business intelligence (BI) techniques in its risk management strategies and employs data analytics to proactively detect and address potential issues. The aforementioned factor has facilitated JPMorgan Chase in efficiently manoeuvring through arduous economic circumstances. The utilisation of business intelligence (BI) by the bank serves to augment the customer experience by delivering tailored financial guidance and suggestions via digital platforms. The aforementioned phenomenon has resulted in enhanced levels of client satisfaction and loyalty (Atkinson, et al., 2022). HSBC uses business intelligence to streamline its operations and reduce costs, by improving processes and improving efficiency, and allowing the bank to allocate resources towards innovation and business-focused initiatives. Integrating business intelligence and leadership also provides commercial banks with the ability to stimulate innovation, improve operational efficiency, and enhance customer experience (Mohamed et al., 2022). In a rapidly changing financial landscape, the ability to leverage insights from data while being guided by effective leadership is a winning combination for banks aiming to remain competitive and meet the evolving needs of their customers. As this synergy continues to develop, commercial banks that embrace it are well positioned for future success.

## Conclusion

This conceptual study addressed a valuable clarification of the relationship between business intelligence (BD. leadership and organizational innovation of commercial banks. The case study on commercial banks reveals their pivotal role as Financial intermediaries, offering a spectrum of services from deposits to risk management. In a changing financial landscape, this synergy positions commercial banks for future success. Despite its contributions, this research has some limitations that deserve appreciation. The research is largely conceptual, drawing insights from existing literature and expert perspectives. Empirical research is necessary to verify the conceptual frameworks presented here. The results may not be universally applicable to all commercial banks, as factors such as organizational size, market focus and regional differences can influence AI and leadership dynamics. The rapid evolution of business intelligence technologies and banking practices means that the landscape may have evolved since the research was conceived. Thus, the research provides a snapshot of a dynamic field. While ethical considerations in BI are discussed, the research does not delve into the ethical challenges and dilemmas that may arise in the practical implementation of BI in banks. Research primarily focuses on the overall role of leadership in BI-based innovation, but does not extensively explore different leadership styles and their specific impacts. The research lacks quantitative data analysis, which could have provided statistical insights into the relationships between business intelligence, leadership, and innovation.

## **Recommendations for Future Research**

In commercial banking, it is essential for organizations to identify directions for future research as they navigate the ever-changing intersection between business intelligence and leadership for organizational innovation. It also provides recommendations for researchers seeking to enhance its practical applications and understanding. Deepening the effects of emerging business intelligence technologies on leadership practices has influenced innovation in commercial banks. Also discover how technologies can be easily integrated into the decision-making processes of bank managers. Conducting studies that transcend the boundaries of banking sectors compares the use of artificial intelligence and innovative leadership in commercial banks with other industries. Analyze the transferability of insights and best practices across various sectors. Plunge into the ethical dimensions of BI utilization in commercial banks. Examine the ethical dilemmas that bank leaders encounter in handling sensitive customer data and making data-driven choices. Explore strategies for ethical leadership within the context of BI-enabled innovation. Deepen the exploration of customercentric innovation within commercial banks. Investigate how leaders can leverage BI tools to attain a holistic understanding of customer preferences, behaviors, and requirements. Evaluate the impact of customer-centric innovations on the overall performance of the banking industry. Explore customized leadership development programs designed to equip bank executives with the necessary skills and competencies to effectively utilize business intelligence and lead innovation. Evaluate the outcomes of such programs in terms of cultivating a culture of innovation and achieving desired results. Delve into the role of business intelligence in assisting commercial bank leaders in navigating the intricate landscape of regulatory compliance. Analyze how leaders can leverage business intelligence to proactively address compliance requirements, monitor adherence, and adapt to evolving regulatory frameworks. Examine the intersection of business intelligence, leadership, and safeguarding data privacy and security. Explore the role of business intelligence and leadership in fostering organizational resilience and effective crisis management within

commercial banks. Evaluate strategies for leveraging data-driven insights to navigate economic downturns, cybersecurity threats, and global crises. Undertake longitudinal research to track the evolution of business intelligence and leadership practices in commercial banks over time. Analyze how these practices adapt to technological advancements, market dynamics, and evolving customer expectations. Investigate the empowerment of bank employees to effectively harness business intelligence tools. Evaluate leadership strategies that cultivate a data-driven culture and enable employees at all levels to contribute to innovation.

## References

- Al Jabouri, A. A. N. (2021). The comparative role between commercial and Islamic banks in Iraq: Rafidain Commercial Bank, Tigris Bank and Islamic Euphrates-Case Studies. *Ishtar Journal of Economics and Business Studies (IJEBS)*, *3*, 87-103.
- Alghamdi, N. A., & Al-Baity, H. H. (2022). Augmented Analytics Driven by AI: A Digital Transformation beyond Business Intelligence. *Sensors*, *22*(20), 8071.
- Alkhawaldeh, B. Y. S., Al-Zeaud, H. A., & Almarshad, M. N. (2022). Energy consumption as a measure of energy efficiency and emissions in the MENA countries: evidence from GMM-based quantile regression approach. International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 12(5), 352. https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.13470
- Alkhawaldeh, B. Y., Alhawamdeh, H., Al\_Shukri, K. S., Yousef, M., Shehadeh, A. Y. A., Abu-Samaha, A. M., & Alwreikat, A. A. (2023). The Role of Technological Innovation on the Effect of International Strategic Alliances on Corporate Competitiveness in Jordanian International Business Administration: Moderating and Mediating Analysis. Migration Letters, 20(6), 282-299. https://doi.org/10.59670/ml.v20i6.3479
- Alkhawaldeh, B. Y., Mahmood, S., & Jakada, A. H. (2020). An empirical assessment of the effect of taxes and interest rate on economic growth in Jordan: an application of dynamic autoregressive-distributed lag. Research in World Economy, 11(3), 1. https://doi.org/10.5430/rwe.v11n3p92
- Al-Okaily, A., Al-Okaily, M., Teoh, A. P., & Al-Debei, M. M. (2022). An empirical study on data warehouse systems effectiveness: the case of Jordanian banks in the business intelligence era. *EuroMed Journal of Business*.
- Alshehadeh, A., Alia, M., Jaradat, Y., Injadat, E., & Al-khawaja, H. (2023). Big data analytics techniques and their impacts on reducing information asymmetry: Evidence from Jordan. *International Journal of Data and Network Science*, 7(3), 1259-1266.
- Alsmadi, A. A., Shuhaiber, A., Alhawamdeh, L. N., Alghazzawi, R., & Al-Okaily, M. (2022). Twenty years of mobile banking services development and sustainability: A bibliometric analysis overview (2000–2020). *Sustainability*, *14*(17), 10630.
- Amin, G. R., & Ibn Boamah, M. (2021). A two-stage inverse data envelopment analysis approach for estimating potential merger gains in the US banking sector. *Managerial and Decision Economics*, 42(6), 1454-1465.
- Atkinson, P., Hizaji, M., Nazarian, A., & Abasi, A. (2022). Attaining organisational agility through competitive intelligence: the roles of strategic flexibility and organisational innovation. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, *33*(3-4), 297-317.
- Azeem, M., Ahmed, M., Haider, S., & Sajjad, M. (2021). Expanding competitive advantage through organizational culture, knowledge sharing and organizational innovation. *Technology in Society*, *66*, 101635.

- Aziz, L. A. R., & Andriansyah, Y. (2023). The Role Artificial Intelligence in Modern Banking: An Exploration of AI-Driven Approaches for Enhanced Fraud Prevention, Risk Management, and Regulatory Compliance. *Reviews of Contemporary Business Analytics*, 6(1), 110-132.
- Bharadiya, J. P. (2023). A Comparative Study of Business Intelligence and Artificial Intelligence with Big Data Analytics. *American Journal of Artificial Intelligence*, 7(1), 24.
- Brinson, T. C. (2020). Balancing Innovation and Employee Performance: Driving Organizational Profitability (Doctoral dissertation, Liberty University).
- Carter, D. R., Cullen-Lester, K. L., Jones, J. M., Gerbasi, A., Chrobot-Mason, D., & Nae, E. Y. (2020). Functional leadership in interteam contexts: Understanding 'what'in the context of why? where? when? and who?. *The Leadership Quarterly*, *31*(1), 101378.
- Chatpibal, M., Chaiyasoonthorn, W., & Chaveesuk, S. (2023). Driving financial results is not the only priority! An exploration of the future role of chief financial officer: a grounded theory approach. *Meditari Accountancy Research*.
- Chaubey, A., & Sahoo, C. K. (2021). Assimilation of business intelligence: The effect of external pressures and top leaders commitment during pandemic crisis. *International Journal of Information Management*, *59*, 102344.
- Chen, Y., Kumara, E. K., & Sivakumar, V. (2021). Investigation of finance industry on risk awareness model and digital economic growth. *Annals of Operations Research*, 1-22.
- Chenger, D., & Pettigrew, R. N. (2023). Leveraging data-driven decisions: a framework for building intracompany capability for supply chain optimization and resilience. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*.
- Dang, N. T. T., Nguyen, Q. T., Habaradas, R., Ha, V. D., & Nguyen, V. T. (2020). Talent conceptualization and talent management approaches in the Vietnamese banking sector. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(7), 453-462.
- Dawson, N., Martin, A., Sigelman, M., Levanon, G., Blochinger, S., Thornton, J., & Chen, J. (2022, December). How Skills Are Disrupting Work: The Transformational Power of Fast Growing, In-Demand Skills. In Business-Higher Education Forum. Business-Higher Education Forum. 2025 M Street NW Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036.
- Demirbaş, E. (2023). Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Importance for Banking: Examples from Turkish Banks During the Years. In *History of Accounting, Management, Business and Economics, Volume I* (pp. 83-100). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
- Gabrielli, S., Krenn, S., Pellegrino, D., Pérez Baún, J. C., Pérez Berganza, P., Ramacher, S., & Vandevelde, W. (2022). KRAKEN: A Secure, Trusted, Regulatory-Compliant, and Privacy-Preserving Data Sharing Platform. In *Data Spaces: Design, Deployment and Future Directions* (pp. 107-130). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Gao, D., Yan, Z., Zhou, X., & Mo, X. (2023). Smarter and Prosperous: Digital Transformation and Enterprise Performance. *Systems*, *11*(7), 329.
- Hakmaoui, A., Oubrich, M., Calof, J., & El Ghazi, H. (2022). Towards an anticipatory system incorporating corporate foresight and competitive intelligence in creating knowledge: a longitudinal Moroccan bank case study. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *174*, 121139.
- Hamad, F., Al-Aamr, R., Jabbar, S. A., & Fakhuri, H. (2021). Business intelligence in academic libraries in Jordan: Opportunities and challenges. *IFLA journal*, *47*(1), 37-50.
- Hanif, N., Arshed, N., & Farid, H. (2022). Competitive intelligence process and strategic performance of banking sector in Pakistan. *International Journal of Business Information Systems*, 39(1), 52-75.

- Hasan, F., Al-Okaily, M., Choudhury, T., & Kayani, U. (2023). A comparative analysis between FinTech and traditional stock markets: Using Russia and Ukraine war data. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 1-26.
- Hayajneh, J. A. M., Elayan, M. B. H., Abdellatif, M. A. M., & Abubakar, A. M. (2022). Impact of business analytics and π-shaped skills on innovative performance: Findings from PLS-SEM and fsQCA. *Technology in Society*, *68*, 101914.
- He, W., Hung, J. L., & Liu, L. (2023). Impact of big data analytics on banking: a case study. *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, *36*(2), 459-479.
- Hoang, T. G., & Bui, M. L. (2023). Business intelligence and analytic (BIA) stage-of-practice in micro-, small-and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). *Journal of Enterprise Information Management*, 36(4), 1080-1104.
- Hussein, A. S., Sumiati, S., Hapsari, R., & Abu Bakar, J. (2023). Bank 4.0 experiential quality and customer loyalty: a serial mediating role of customer trust and engagement. *The TQM Journal*, *35*(7), 1706-1721.
- Ismaeel, B., Alkhawaldeh, B. Y., & Alafi, K. K. (2023). The role of marketing intelligence in improving the efficiency of the organization: An empirical study on jordanian hypermarkets. Journal of Intelligence Studies in Business, 13(2), 32-42. https://doi.org/10.37380/jisib.v13i2.1082
- Ita, A. J., Owui, H. O., Dunsin, O. M., & Ita, R. I. (2020). Commercial banks lending and the growth of agricultural sector in Nigeria. *liard International Journal Of Banking And Finance Research*, 6(3).
- Janjane, H. A., & Fredrick, K. (2023). INFLUENCE OF STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP ON COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN KENYA, A CASE STUDY OF NATIONAL BANK OF KENYA. International Research Journal of Business and Strategic Management, 5(2).
- Khan, A., Goswami, A., & Choudhury, T. (2023). Technology gaps, social outreach and financial sustainability of South Asian MFIs: bootstrap DEA meta-frontier approach. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 1-30.
- Koopmans, C. S. (2021). Validating internal barriers towards radical and disruptive innovation in the Dutch Financial Services and Banking sector (Master's thesis, University of Twente).
- Kori, B. W., Muathe, S., & Maina, S. M. (2020). Financial and non-financial measures in evaluating Performance: the role of strategic intelligence in the context of commercial banks in Kenya. *International Business Research*, *13*(10), 130-130.
- Kukkamalla, P. K., Bikfalvi, A., & Arbussa, A. (2020). The new BMW: business model innovation transforms an automotive leader. *Journal of Business Strategy*, *42*(4), 268-277.
- Laker, B., Cobb, D., & Trehan, R. (2021). *Too proud to lead: how hubris can destroy effective leadership and what to do about it*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Lee, M., Sisson, A. D., Costa, R., & Bai, B. (2023). Disruptive technologies and innovation in hospitality: A computer-assisted qualitative data analysis approach. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 47(4), NP47-NP61.
- Maluleka, M. L., & Chummun, B. Z. (2023). Competitive intelligence and strategy implementation: Critical examination of present literature review. *South African Journal of Information Management*, *25*(1), 12.
- Martins, L. L. (2020). Strategic diversity leadership: The role of senior leaders in delivering the diversity dividend. *Journal of Management*, *46*(7), 1191-1204.

- Mehdiabadi, A., Tabatabeinasab, M., Spulbar, C., Karbassi Yazdi, A., & Birau, R. (2020). Are we ready for the challenge of Banks 4.0? Designing a roadmap for banking systems in Industry 4.0. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, 8(2), 32.
- Mehreen, A., & Ali, Z. (2022). The interplay between employee development factors and succession planning in predicting employee performance: evidence from retail banks. *Industrial and Commercial Training*, *54*(3), 528-543.
- Mohammad, A. B., Al-Okaily, M., & Al-Majali, M. (2022). Business intelligence and analytics (BIA) usage in the banking industry sector: an application of the TOE framework. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(4), 189.
- Mujiono, M. N. (2021). The shifting role of accountants in the era of digital disruption. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*, 2(11), 1259-1274.
- Murinde, V., Rizopoulos, E., & Zachariadis, M. (2022). The impact of the FinTech revolution on the future of banking: Opportunities and risks. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, *81*, 102103.
- Oke, A., & Fernandes, F. A. P. (2020). Innovations in teaching and learning: Exploring the perceptions of the education sector on the 4th industrial revolution (4IR). *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 6*(2), 31.
- Ooi, K. B., Tan, G. W. H., Aw, E. C. X., Cham, T. H., Dwivedi, Y. K., Dwivedi, R., ... & Sharma, A. (2023). Banking in the metaverse: a new frontier for financial institutions. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*.
- Packin, N. G., & Nippani, S. (2022). Ranking Season: Combating Commercial Banks' Systemic Discrimination of Consumers. *American Business Law Journal*, *59*(1), 123-174.
- Paul, N. E. (2022). An Exploration of Harmonies Between Arts-Based Leadership Training and Productivity in Small Businesses (Doctoral dissertation, Trevecca Nazarene University).
- Rahman, A. A. (2021). Bibliometric approach of Business Intelligence as technical infrastructure to enhance the organizational performance, competitiveness and decision making. *J. Legal Ethical & Regul. Isses*, *24*, 1.
- Rahmani, S., Pahlevi, A. P. A., Suzana, A. J., Rijal, S., & Susilowati, E. (2023). The Impact of Customer Relationship Management on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: A Case Study of BSI Bank in West Jakarta. SEIKO: Journal of Management & Business, 6(2), 327-335.
- Ramakrishnan, T., Khuntia, J., Kathuria, A., & Saldanha, T. J. (2020). An integrated model of business intelligence & analytics capabilities and organizational performance. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 46(1), 31.
- Sayogo, D. S., Yuli, S. B. C., & Amalia, F. A. (2023). Data-driven decision-making challenges of local government in Indonesia. *Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy*.
- Sethi, J., & Bhatia, N. (2023). *Elements of Banking and Insurance*. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd..
- Shafique, I., Ahmad, B., & Kalyar, M. N. (2020). How ethical leadership influences creativity and organizational innovation: Examining the underlying mechanisms. *European Journal of Innovation Management*, 23(1), 114-133.
- Shao, B., St Louis, R. D., Corral, K., & Li, Z. (2022). Best Practices for Leveraging Data Analytics in Procurement. *MIS Quarterly Executive*, *21*(2).
- Shen, W., & Hou, L. (2021). China's central bank digital currency and its impacts on monetary policy and payment competition: Game changer or regulatory toolkit?. *Computer Law* & Security Review, 41, 105577.

- Tay, L. Y., Tai, H. T., & Tan, G. S. (2022). Digital financial inclusion: A gateway to sustainable development. *Heliyon*.
- Uddin, G., Ashogbon, B., Martins, B., Momoh, O., Agbonrofo, H. E., Alika, S., & Oserei, K. (2021). The banking sector and national economy. *Available at SSRN 3773912*.
- Urs, N., Nisioi, I., & Roja, A. (2023). Leading the Way: How Leaders Facilitate Digital Transformation in Organizations. In *Proceedings of the Central and Eastern European eDem and eGov Days 2023* (pp. 145-152).
- VAIMPI, I. (2020). The most important macroeconomic and microeconomic factors that affect the non-performing loans of the Greek commercial banking systems and their development, not only during the economic development period, but also during the period of the severe economic crisis.
- VenkateswaraRao, M., Vellela, S., Reddy, V., Vullam, N., Sk, K. B., & Roja, D. (2023, March). Credit Investigation and Comprehensive Risk Management System based Big Data Analytics in Commercial Banking. In 2023 9th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS) (Vol. 1, pp. 2387-2391). IEEE.
- Vučinić, M. (2020). Fintech and financial stability potential influence of FinTech on financial stability, risks and benefits. *Journal of Central Banking Theory and Practice*, 9(2), 43-66.
- Wee, M., Scheepers, H., & Tian, X. (2023). The role of leadership skills in the adoption of business intelligence and analytics by SMEs. *Information Technology & People*, 36(4), 1439-1458.
- Wewege, L., Lee, J., & Thomsett, M. C. (2020). Disruptions and digital banking trends. *Journal* of Applied Finance and Banking, 10(6), 15-56.
- Wylde, V., Rawindaran, N., Lawrence, J., Balasubramanian, R., Prakash, E., Jayal, A., ... & Platts, J. (2022). Cybersecurity, data privacy and blockchain: a review. SN Computer Science, 3(2), 127.
- Yanagawa, E. (2020). Technology-driven next-gen corporate banking: Trends and implications in APAC and Japan. *Journal of Digital Banking*, *5*(1), 61-82.
- Yang, W., Wang, L., & Zhang, X. (2023). Online or not online: the impact of business owner's risk preference on the adoption of e-business. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 1-20.
- Yao, T., & Song, L. (2021). Examining the differences in the impact of Fintech on the economic capital of commercial banks' market risk: evidence from a panel system GMM analysis. *Applied Economics*, 53(23), 2647-2660.
- Zouari-Hadiji, R. (2023). Financial innovation characteristics and banking performance: The mediating effect of risk management. *International Journal of Finance & Economics*, 28(2), 1214-1227.
- Zulu, L. C., Djenontin, I. N., & Grabowski, P. (2021). From diagnosis to action: Understanding youth strengths and hurdles and using decision-making tools to foster youth-inclusive sustainable agriculture intensification. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *82*, 196-209.