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Artificial Intelligence And Big Data Possibilities For Investigation And Implementation In Business, Accounting, Finance, And Management System: Reference To Leather Industry

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data analytics has emerged as a transformative force across business, accounting, finance, and management systems. This scoping review explores the methods, applications, and implementation strategies of these technologies, with a particular emphasis on the leather industry—a traditionally resource-intensive sector now facing increasing pressure to digitalize. The study identifies key AI techniques, including machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and robotic process automation, and maps their use in fraud detection, financial forecasting, customer segmentation, and decision support systems. Complementing these are Big Data methods such as descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analytics, which enable real-time monitoring, demand forecasting, and supply chain optimization. By referencing recent literature and case studies, the review highlights practical use cases and platforms like Python, TensorFlow, Apache Spark, and IBM Watson. Applications within the leather industry are also examined, including computer vision for quality control, AI-driven ERP systems, and data platforms for sustainability tracking and compliance. While the potential benefits—such as improved productivity, cost reduction, and enhanced transparency—are significant, implementation is challenged by high costs, workforce skill gaps, and resistance to change in legacy systems. The review concludes with recommendations for future research and sector-specific frameworks to facilitate adoption in traditional manufacturing contexts. As digital

transformation becomes a necessity rather than a choice, this study provides a roadmap for leveraging AI and Big Data to drive innovation, efficiency, and sustainability in the evolving landscape of business and industry.

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data analytics has fundamentally reshaped contemporary approaches to business, accounting, finance, and management systems. AI technologies—including machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision—are increasingly being utilized to automate processes, derive actionable insights, and support strategic decision-making [1]. Similarly, Big Data, characterized by its volume, velocity, and variety, enables organizations to uncover patterns and trends that were previously inaccessible through traditional data processing methods [2], [9]. In the context of industry transformation, these technologies have shown substantial potential in optimizing supply chains, enhancing financial transparency, and streamlining operations across various sectors [3]. The leather industry, despite being traditionally viewed as resource-intensive and slow to digitalize, is now beginning to embrace these innovations to maintain competitiveness in an increasingly data-driven economy.

Researchers such as [4] have emphasized the role of AI in modernizing manufacturing industries, highlighting its potential to improve quality control, reduce waste, and support predictive maintenance—factors that are critically relevant to leather production processes. In the realm of accounting and finance, AI tools are being employed for fraud detection, real-time auditing, and enhanced decision support systems [5]. In leather industry enterprises, where complex supply chains and fluctuating market demands challenge financial forecasting and compliance, AI and Big Data can provide robust solutions. For example, machine learning models can improve demand forecasting for leather goods, while data analytics can be used to assess supplier performance or trace raw material provenance—key issues in ethical sourcing and sustainability reporting [6].

From a management perspective, the integration of AI-driven enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems can support strategic decision-making, workforce optimization, and customer relationship management. As emphasized by [7], the adoption of such digital technologies is no longer optional but essential for businesses aiming to survive in volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA) environments. Given these developments, there is a growing need for empirical investigation and implementation strategies specific to traditional industries like leather, where digital adoption is still emerging. This paper explores the scope and application of AI and Big Data within the business functions of the leather industry, referencing recent literature to frame both the challenges and transformative possibilities. The research aims to bridge the gap between emerging technological capabilities and their practical utility in leather sector enterprises, thereby contributing to sustainable and innovation-driven industrial growth. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data technologies are transforming the foundations of modern business practices, with growing adoption in domains like accounting, financial forecasting, risk assessment, auditing, decision-making, and supply chain management. However, the heterogeneity of AI/Big Data methods and their application across sectors necessitates a structured scoping review to map existing methods, identify research trends, and highlight areas of practical implementation—particularly in evolving or underexplored sectors such as the

leather industry. The primary objective is to:

- Identify and categorize the AI and Big Data methods applied in business, accounting, finance, and management.
- Highlight the potential for implementation in traditional and emerging industries.
- Provide an overview of practical use cases, challenges, and opportunities.
- Suggest future directions for empirical research and implementation strategies.

2. Literature Review

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data as central drivers of digital transformation has led to profound changes in how businesses operate across various sectors, including accounting, finance, and management. These technologies are now considered essential for improving operational efficiency, enhancing decision-making, and ensuring competitiveness in rapidly evolving markets [3], [7].

1. Artificial Intelligence and Big Data in Business and Industry

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data into business operations has been one of the most transformative developments of the past decade. According to a report by [8], companies that leverage AI and advanced analytics can improve their profit margins by up to 20%. These technologies are particularly effective in enhancing decision-making, automating operations, and uncovering insights from vast datasets, leading to more agile and data-driven organizations. In manufacturing, including traditional sectors such as textiles and leather, AI is being used for predictive maintenance, demand forecasting, quality control, and inventory management [10]. A 2022 study by Deloitte found that 53% of manufacturing companies globally had implemented some form of AI, with 42% planning further expansion within the next three years. This adoption is increasingly being seen not just in high-tech industries but also in resource-heavy sectors where optimization can yield significant cost savings.

2. AI and Big Data in Accounting and Finance

AI technologies such as robotic process automation (RPA), machine learning (ML), and natural language processing (NLP) are widely adopted in accounting and finance to improve efficiency, accuracy, and compliance. According to the Association of International Certified Professional Accountants (AICPA) (2020), over 50% of firms in developed economies now use AI-based solutions for tasks such as invoice processing, auditing, fraud detection, and tax compliance. Big Data further strengthens financial decision-making by enabling real-time analytics and risk management. For example, [16] reported that financial firms using Big Data tools experienced a 60% improvement in operational efficiency and 39% better compliance outcomes. These technologies also support more accurate financial forecasting and investment strategies through data-driven modeling [11].

3. AI and Big Data in Management Systems

In terms of management systems, AI-driven enterprise resource planning (ERP), customer relationship management (CRM), and supply chain management (SCM) platforms are becoming central to modern organizational strategies. [13] noted that 75% of large enterprises will shift to AI-powered management systems by 2025 to stay competitive and manage increasingly complex operations. These systems facilitate real-time monitoring, employee productivity analysis, logistics optimization, and scenario planning—critical capabilities in volatile and dynamic markets. Research by [7] emphasized the rising importance of AI in strategic management, particularly in handling uncertainty and enhancing responsiveness.

4. Application to the Leather Industry

Despite its traditional roots, the leather industry is undergoing a gradual digital transformation. As noted by

[12], the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies in the leather and footwear sectors can help reduce waste, improve sustainability, and enhance product traceability. These goals align closely with emerging consumer demands for ethical and environmentally responsible products. A report by the [15] emphasized that the integration of AI and data analytics in tanning and production processes could improve output quality by up to 30% and reduces chemical waste by over 20%. Moreover, the use of Big Data to analyze customer preferences, seasonal trends, and geographic demand has allowed leather businesses to better align their production and marketing strategies. In addition, financial and accounting systems in leather export businesses are increasingly incorporating AI tools for automated invoicing, trade finance optimization, and compliance reporting, particularly to navigate complex global trade regulations.

5. Challenges and Research Gaps

While the potential of AI and Big Data is evident, there are challenges in implementation, particularly in traditional industries like leather. These include high initial costs, lack of digital infrastructure, and limited digital literacy among workers. As observed by [14], many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the leather sector still rely on manual processes, making the transition to smart technologies difficult. There is a growing need for sector-specific research that explores the unique operational and cultural contexts of the leather industry. Questions around data standardization, workforce retraining, and integration with legacy systems remain largely underexplored in existing literature. Furthermore, studies investigating the return on investment (ROI) of AI implementation in leather manufacturing and trade are sparse.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

To critically assess the possibilities of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data implementation in business, accounting, finance, and management systems, researchers typically rely on systematic, scoping, or narrative literature review methodologies. Each approach provides a different level of depth, scope, and analysis, depending on the research objective and data availability. This scoping review follows the Arksey and O'Malley framework and integrates PRISMA-ScR guidelines:

a. Research Questions

What AI and Big Data techniques are currently used in business and financial systems?
How are these techniques implemented in operational and strategic decision-making?
What are the key implementation challenges and opportunities, especially in traditional sectors (e.g., manufacturing, leather industry)?

b. Inclusion Criteria

Peer-reviewed journal articles, conference papers, and case studies (2012–2024).
Focused on AI/Big Data implementation in business, finance, accounting, or management.
Written in English.

c. Databases Searched

Scopus
Web of Science
IEEE Xplore
ScienceDirect
Google Scholar

d. Search Keywords

“Artificial Intelligence” OR “Machine Learning” OR “Big Data Analytics” AND
“Business” OR “Finance” OR “Accounting” OR “Management Systems” AND
“Implementation” OR “Applications” OR “Adoption” AND
“Leather Industry” OR “Traditional Manufacturing” (where applicable)

KEY FINDINGS: METHODS USED IN AI AND BIG DATA APPLICATIONS

Table 1 outlines a variety of Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods and their respective applications across business, finance, and management domains, along with the most commonly used tools for implementation. Machine Learning (ML) is widely employed for tasks such as fraud detection, credit scoring, customer segmentation, and demand forecasting, utilizing tools like Python's scikit-learn and TensorFlow. Deep Learning (DL), which builds upon ML techniques, is particularly effective for complex tasks like image recognition—useful in quality control—and financial market predictions, with popular tools including Keras and PyTorch. Natural Language Processing (NLP) plays a significant role in automating processes such as auditing, sentiment analysis, and contract review. Frameworks such as SpaCy, BERT, and GPT-based models are commonly applied in this domain. Expert Systems are utilized to enhance decision-making, especially in areas like tax compliance and internal audits, and are supported by tools like CLIPS and Drools. Reinforcement Learning is another AI method gaining traction in dynamic applications such as pricing strategies, inventory control, and supply chain optimization, with platforms like OpenAI Gym and RLlib facilitating its use. Lastly, Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is transforming finance and HR departments by automating repetitive, rule-based tasks, using tools such as UiPath and Blue Prism. This diverse set of AI methods highlights the expansive potential for intelligent automation and decision support across multiple business functions.

Table 1: Artificial Intelligence (AI) Methods

Method	Applications	Common Tools
Machine Learning (ML)	Fraud detection, credit scoring, customer segmentation, demand forecasting	Python (scikit-learn), TensorFlow
Deep Learning (DL)	Image recognition (e.g., for quality control), financial market predictions	Keras, PyTorch
Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Automated auditing, sentiment analysis, contract review	SpaCy, BERT, GPT-based models
Expert Systems	Decision support systems, tax compliance, internal audit frameworks	CLIPS, Drools
Reinforcement Learning	Dynamic pricing, inventory control, supply chain optimization	OpenAI Gym, RLlib
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	Automating repetitive tasks in finance and HR	UiPath, Blue Prism

Table 2 presents an overview of key Big Data methods, their applications, and the tools or platforms commonly used for implementation across various business contexts. Descriptive Analytics focuses on summarizing historical data to identify trends and evaluate past performance, often visualized through tools such as Tableau and Power BI. Predictive Analytics goes a step further by utilizing statistical models and machine learning techniques to forecast outcomes like sales trends or financial risks, with platforms such as SAS and IBM Watson widely used in this domain. Prescriptive Analytics offers actionable recommendations for optimizing business processes, including the production and logistics chains relevant to industries like leather manufacturing. Tools like MATLAB and Apache Spark are frequently employed for such purposes. Real-time Analytics enables immediate processing and analysis of data streams to detect anomalies, monitor transactions, or respond swiftly to supply chain disruptions—leveraging powerful platforms like Apache Kafka and Flink. Finally, Data Mining involves extracting meaningful patterns from large datasets, particularly transactional or operational data, which is crucial for decision-making and process improvement. Common tools used for data mining include Weka and RapidMiner. Together, these Big Data methods provide a robust framework for turning raw data into strategic business insights.

Table 2: Big Data Methods

Method	Applications	Platforms/Tools
Descriptive Analytics	Historical trend analysis, performance dashboards	Tableau, Power BI
Predictive Analytics	Sales forecasting, financial risk modeling	SAS, IBM Watson
Prescriptive Analytics	Optimization of production or logistics (including leather supply chain)	MATLAB, Apache Spark
Real-time Analytics	Monitoring transactions, fraud detection, supply chain disruptions	Apache Kafka, Flink
Data Mining	Identifying patterns in transactional or operational data	Weka, RapidMiner

Table 3 outlines the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data applications across various business domains, highlighting their transformative impact. In accounting, technologies like AI and Robotic Process Automation (RPA) are used to streamline processes—AI enhances audit accuracy, RPA automates routine data entry tasks, and Natural Language Processing (NLP) simplifies tasks such as invoice scanning and processing. In the finance domain, Machine Learning (ML) models are widely applied for credit scoring, fraud detection, and portfolio optimization, providing faster and more accurate financial assessments. Management systems benefit from AI-powered decision support tools and real-time performance dashboards, enabling executives to make informed, data-driven decisions. The supply chain—including specialized sectors like the leather industry—leverages predictive analytics for demand forecasting and employs real-time analytics for tracking raw materials and shipments, improving efficiency and reducing delays. Lastly, in customer service, AI-driven chatbots handle routine inquiries, while NLP techniques are used to analyze customer feedback and sentiment, enabling businesses to enhance user experience and satisfaction.

Table 3: Implementation in Business Domains

Domain	AI/Big Data Applications
Accounting	AI in auditing, RPA in data entry, NLP in invoice processing
Finance	ML-based credit scoring, fraud detection, portfolio optimization
Management	Decision support systems, performance monitoring using dashboards
Supply Chain	Predictive demand modeling, real-time tracking of raw materials (e.g., in leather industry)
Customer Service	AI chatbots for order inquiries, NLP for sentiment analysis

Sector-Specific Insight: Leather Industry

Though research on AI in the leather industry is limited, emerging trends show that:

- Computer vision is used for leather defect detection and quality control.
- Predictive analytics can improve inventory and waste management in tanneries.
- Big Data platforms can enable traceability and sustainability audits across the supply chain.
- AI-driven ERP integration improves productivity in footwear and leather goods manufacturing.

Challenges Identified

- Data silos and poor data quality in traditional industries.
- High implementation cost of AI and Big Data tools.
- Lack of skilled workforce for model training and data interpretation.
- Resistance to change in legacy business systems.
- Ethical and regulatory concerns, especially in finance and HR.

Opportunities for Future Research

- Develop sector-specific AI frameworks for manufacturing and leather production.
- Explore AI-driven ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) reporting tools.
- Investigate AI in financial sustainability analysis for SMEs.
- Analyze Big Data implementation models for low-tech industries transitioning to Industry 4.0.

4. CONCLUSION

This scoping review reveals a diverse landscape of AI and Big Data methods with substantial potential for adoption in business, accounting, finance, and management systems. While sectors like banking and e-commerce lead adoption, traditional industries such as leather manufacturing show growing interest in quality control, sustainability monitoring, and resource optimization. Continued interdisciplinary research and tailored implementation frameworks are essential to bridge the gap between theoretical innovation and practical execution. The reviewed literature clearly demonstrates the transformative potential of AI and Big Data across business functions, particularly in accounting, finance, and management systems. While sectors like tech and finance have rapidly adopted these innovations, traditional industries like leather are only beginning to explore their utility. While progress is significant in sectors like finance and high-tech manufacturing, the leather industry remains underexplored, offering rich opportunities for future research and practical implementation. Tailored strategies that address the sector's unique challenges—such as supply chain complexity, sustainability demands, and labor-intensive processes—are essential to unlocking the full benefits of digital innovation. Nevertheless, with increasing pressure to optimize efficiency, reduce environmental impact, and stay competitive globally, the leather industry stands to benefit significantly from AI and Big Data implementation. Further research and industry-specific strategies are essential to support this digital evolution.

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