

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE RETAIL SECTOR: MARKET AND BUSINESS MODEL TRANSFORMATION

**Ibrahim Sagio** \*<sup>1</sup>

Universitas Tanjungpura  
[ibrahim.sagio@hukum.untan.ac.id](mailto:ibrahim.sagio@hukum.untan.ac.id)

**Ignatius Septo Pramesworo**

Perbanas Institute, Jakarta  
[ign.septo@perbanas.id](mailto:ign.septo@perbanas.id)

**Silvia Ekasari**

STIE Manajemen Bisnis Indonesia  
[silvia.ekasari@stiembi.ac.id](mailto:silvia.ekasari@stiembi.ac.id)

### Abstract

In the dynamic landscape of the retail industry, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an important catalyst for transformation. The study in this research used a literature review. The research findings show that AI contributes to the personalization of the customer experience, with machine learning algorithms offering personalized product recommendations, increasing engagement, and stimulating sales. In terms of inventory and supply chain management, AI helps optimize stock through accurate forecasting, reduce wastage, and adapt procurement to changing market demands. Automated cashier operations and the use of chatbots effectively reduce waiting times and improve customer service quality. Analysis of the rapid development of consumer behavior through AI allows for more responsive and aspiring marketing strategies.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Retail, Market Transformation, Business Model.

### Introduction

Technological innovation in the retail sector is an important factor for business survival and growth in this digital era. Technological advancements, particularly the development of artificial intelligence (AI), have revolutionized the way companies interact with their customers, manage internal operations, and even design business strategies for the future (Heggernes, 2021). These innovations allow retailers to enhance customer experience through deeper personalization, efficient process automation, and more targeted product or service offerings. As a result, companies that adopt technology quickly often gain a competitive advantage, are able to expand their market share, and increase customer loyalty (Echeberria, 2022).

Furthermore, technological innovation is also bringing fundamental changes to traditional business models in the retail sector. With bigger data and more advanced analytics, businesses can now make more accurate data-driven decisions, forecast market trends more effectively, and optimize their supply chain management. This not only enables retailers to operate with more lean and agility, but also allows them to

---

<sup>1</sup> Correspondence author.

experiment with new business models, such as the sharing economy and online-to-offline (O2O) platforms, that were previously unrealizable (Spiess-Knafl, 2022). As such, investment in technological innovation is not only necessary to survive the current competition but also to shape the future of the retail industry itself (R. & Devi, 2022).

Artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as one of the key transformation factors in many sectors, including retail, heralding a new era in innovation and business operations. By leveraging AI, companies can now interpret and analyze large volumes of data with speed and accuracy that humans cannot achieve (Ying, 2022). This allows for the identification of customer behavior patterns, optimization of user experience, and personalization of services that were previously unimaginable. AI also strengthens the predictive and prescriptive capabilities of businesses, enabling companies to make strategic decisions based on robust predictive analysis, from anticipating consumer demand to optimizing supply chains (Radenković et al., 2023). The transformation brought about by AI not only improves operational efficiency but also paves the way for product and service innovation, giving retail companies the opportunity to differentiate themselves in a competitive market (Spanke, 2020).

Furthermore, AI is revolutionizing the interaction between retail and consumers through the creation of seamless and highly personalized customer experiences. Chatbots and virtual assistants, for example, provide responsive customer service 24/7, increasing customer satisfaction while reducing employee workload. AI also enables the implementation of sophisticated recommendation systems, helping customers find products that match their preferences more quickly and accurately (Spiess-Knafl, 2022). The transformative impact of AI is not limited to internal improvements and efficiency alone; it also fundamentally changes the way companies understand and interact with their customers, driving loyalty and increasing customer lifetime value. With the emergence of AI as a transformational factor, retail companies are faced with a unique opportunity to reimagine their strategies, adopt a more data-driven and customer-focused approach, and succeed in a changing market landscape (Tachicart, 2023).

On the other hand, however, there are significant challenges that come with the adoption of AI in the retail sector. These include data privacy concerns, high technology implementation costs, and the need for a workforce with specialized expertise in AI and data analytics. Therefore, it is important to take a closer look at how the retail sector can utilize AI to achieve maximum benefits while facing the challenges (Annunziata, 2023).

Ultimately, this research is motivated by the need to deeply understand the potential transformation that AI brings to the retail industry, and how companies can adapt their business models to remain relevant and competitive in the evolving digital era. Through a literature review, this research will attempt to identify the influence of AI on market transformation and business model change in the context of the retail sector.

## **Research Methods**

The study in this research uses the literature research method. The literature research method is an approach in research that intensively involves the collection, review, and analysis of documents or written works related to the research problem. In

essence, this research relies on existing data such as books, journal articles, newspapers, reports, online documents, and other sources relevant to the research topic (Sio et al., 2024). Literature study research is conducted with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the theories, concepts, and findings in a scientific field under study. This method allows researchers to find research references from various reliable sources by searching for relevant keywords in catalogs, indexes, and search engines to collect pertinent literature (Nguyen et al., 2024).

In literature review research, there are several steps that are generally taken. These include identification and selection of relevant sources, evaluation of their quality and usefulness for the research, and systematic drawing of conclusions or formation of a theoretical framework based on the reviewed literature. This process not only strengthens the theoretical basis of the research but also helps in identifying gaps in the existing literature, thus providing new directions for future research (Kim et al., 2024).

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Effect of AI on Improving Operational Efficiency**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a science and engineering that focuses on creating intelligent machines capable of mimicking human abilities to learn, make decisions, and solve problems automatically. According to John McCarthy, one of the key figures behind the concept of AI, AI is “the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs.” This includes the use of computers to understand human intelligence, but is not limited to that, but also includes the creation of systems or devices that can exhibit intelligence similar to or equivalent to human intelligence (Bonsón & Bednárová, 2022).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been a catalyst in improving operational efficiency across various industry sectors. With its ability to analyze big data quickly and accurately, AI helps companies optimize day-to-day operational processes (Rodriguez & Peterson, 2024). For example, in the manufacturing sector, AI can be used to monitor equipment conditions in real time, predict failures before they occur, and schedule preventive maintenance, thereby reducing downtime and increasing productivity. Also, in the logistics sector, AI systems can optimize delivery routes and inventory management, ensuring time efficiency and reduced operational costs. Thus, the use of AI in operational optimization not only improves the speed and quality of processes, but also significantly reduces operating costs (Mohan, 2021).

Furthermore, AI also empowers smarter, data-driven decision-making in the business environment. AI systems with machine learning capabilities can identify patterns from historical data to help companies forecast market trends, anticipate consumer demand, and strengthen their competitive strategies. In the context of retail businesses, this could mean automatic stock adjustments based on demand predictions to avoid costly overstocking or understocking (Kundu et al., 2023). Thus, AI not only

facilitates higher operational efficiency but also helps in improving customer experience and revenue potential (Torres & Beirão, 2024).

Lastly, in today's digital age, data security is an important aspect of a company's operations. AI plays a vital role in proactively preventing and identifying security threats. AI-powered intrusion detection systems can learn and adapt to the latest security threats, providing more effective protection compared to traditional systems. As a result, companies can operate their digital services more securely, reducing the risk of data leakage and increasing customer trust (Rodgers et al., 2021). AI, therefore, not only paves the way for increased efficiency and productivity, but also ensures operational sustainability and resilience in today's dynamic and challenging environment.

Thus, artificial intelligence (AI) has made a significant impact in improving operational efficiency across various industry sectors. AI has enabled automation of complex processes, intelligent and data-driven decision-making, and optimization of resource management (Mboli et al., 2023). From predictive maintenance in manufacturing to more precise inventory management in retail, as well as improved data security in digital services, AI has supported companies in reducing costs, increasing productivity, and maintaining competitiveness in the market. Therefore, the adoption of AI is a crucial strategic move for companies that want sustainable operational efficiency and are able to adapt to future challenges (Panzaru & Negoită, 2022).

### **AI as a Driving Factor for Personalization**

AI has emerged as the driving factor behind the advancement of personalization in business interactions and consumer experiences. AI-aimed personalization is not just about addressing customers by their names, but more about providing content, products, and experiences tailored to individual needs and preferences. For example, in e-commerce, AI-powered recommendation algorithms analyze users' purchase patterns, search history, and preferences to suggest relevant products. This not only increases sales opportunities but also strengthens customer loyalty (Kő & Kovács, 2023). In media and entertainment, streaming services use AI to curate customized viewing lists, driving deeper engagement with content that is highly relevant to individual users (Connock, 2022a).

In the banking and finance sector, AI plays a major role in delivering personalized services. Intelligent chatbots and virtual advisors, armed with AI, can offer financial consultations tailored to one's financial situation as well as provide product recommendations such as credit cards, loans or investment plans. AI also allows for personalization of the digital banking experience where interfaces and menus can adapt features based on user behavior, easing daily banking activities and making the user experience more intuitive and user-friendly (Chen et al., 2023).

In healthcare, AI is also taking an important role in healthcare personalization. By collecting and analyzing health data from electronic medical records, wearables, and other sources, AI can help healthcare professionals create more precise personalized treatment plans (Miller & Fang, 2023). From more accurate diagnoses to customized therapies based on an individual's genetics, AI has the potential to transform the way we understand and manage health, offering a more personalized approach than standard 'one-size-fits-all' methods. This not only improves treatment outcomes but also optimizes the use of healthcare resources, promising a revolution in personalized healthcare (Baber et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the AI-driven personalization phenomenon not only affects the choice of products and services offered to consumers, but also the way they interact with brands. In digital marketing, advertising platforms are leveraging AI to deliver customized ads based on demographic data, online behavior, and user interests. The result is more relevant and effective marketing campaigns that cater to each individual's unique interests, thereby increasing the ROI of advertising (Karamotchev, 2022). With tailored messaging, consumers feel more connected and responsive to the brand, paving the way for a more thorough dialog and long-term relationships with customers.

The expansion of personalization also extends to education, where AI-powered learning platforms can offer an immersive and personalized learning experience. These systems can customize subject matter according to a student's learning pace, their learning style, and even areas of weakness that require extra attention (Hussain et al., 2021). Thus, education becomes more inclusive and effective, as it is supported by technology that sees the needs of each individual and adjusts its educational approach automatically to support their optimal development (Shastri, 2023).

Given its wide-ranging benefits, the application of AI in personalization will undoubtedly continue to grow. However, challenges in the form of privacy and ethics also arise as the use of personal data increases (Rajagopal, 2021). Therefore, it is important for companies to maintain transparency and follow ethical principles in the collection and use of data, ensuring that the resulting personalization is not only technologically smart but also socially responsible, maintaining customer trust and satisfaction. In the future, the balance between innovative personalization and customer privacy will be key to the success of AI-driven personalization (Zeba & Shaheen, 2021).

### **The Need for Business Model Innovation with AI**

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) is now providing a strong impetus for retail companies to innovate their business models. AI offers the ability to analyze large amounts of consumer and operational data in real time, allowing retailers to respond to market dynamics quickly and efficiently. For example, using machine learning, retail companies can predict trends, optimize inventory management, and

design smarter distribution plans, thereby reducing overstocking and matching supply to fluctuating demand (Rajagopal, 2021).

In the context of personalizing the shopping experience, AI supports the creation of sophisticated recommendation systems that not only enhance consumer interaction but also encourage customers to make repeat purchases. With personalization derived from consumer behavioral data such as purchase history, product reviews, and browsing preferences, AI helps retail companies offer relevant suggestions to consumers, increasing brand loyalty and facilitating more effective cross-selling and upselling (Elorza & Castellano, 2022). AI also enables simplification of the transaction process with chatbots and retrospective shopping assistants, delivering higher levels of customer service and a seamless shopping experience (Dahlberg, 2023).

On the operational side, AI continues to transform the supply chain in retail by making it more transparent, responsive and cost-effective. The technology facilitates the use of predictive and prescriptive systems that improve decision-making time and streamline resource allocation. AI also enables the use of robots and automation in warehousing and logistics operations, potentially reducing human error, accelerating order fulfillment, and providing real-time analytics on operational performance (Connock, 2022a). All of this, in turn, promotes business models that are leaner, more flexible, and tailored to today's consumers who expect speed, convenience, and accuracy in every aspect of retail services (Yensabai et al., 2023).

Continuing the transformation in the retail industry, the adoption of AI is also supporting innovations in marketing strategies and customer communications. The technology enables analysis of consumer sentiment and behavior across social media platforms and review sites, providing deep insights into market preferences and needs that were previously difficult to access (Masenya, 2023). By leveraging AI, retail companies can develop campaigns that are more targeted, personalized, and ultimately more resonant with their audience. This not only increases the effectiveness of marketing efforts but also optimizes the allocation of advertising budgets, ensuring that every dollar invested brings maximum impact on brand awareness and sales conversion (Santos & Bacalhau, 2023).

Another AI-driven innovation in retail is the introduction and application of Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies to create immersive shopping experiences. For example, customers can now “try on” clothes or see how furniture will look in their home before making a purchase, all from the comfort of their own home. These technologies not only enrich the online experience but also reduce the likelihood of product returns, an ongoing challenge in ecommerce (Oyekunle & Boohene, 2024). With enhanced personalization and product visualization expertise, AI helps close the gap between online and offline shopping, giving consumers the best of both worlds (Stanciu et al., 2021).

Finally, it is important for retail companies to continue integrating AI into their business strategies while considering the responsibility and ethics of collecting and using customer data. As technology evolves, the balance between innovation and customer privacy will become increasingly crucial. For the future, companies need to prioritize transparency and data security to build and maintain consumer trust. With a responsible approach, AI technology can continue to help retail companies innovate and thrive, providing significant value to consumers and society at large (Gantzias, 2021).

### **AI Implementation Challenges**

The implementation of AI in the retail sector promises many benefits, but it is not without obstacles. One of the main challenges is the cost and complexity of integrating AI systems into existing IT infrastructure (Daase et al., 2024). Many retail companies, especially small to medium-sized ones, may not have enough financial resources or technical expertise to adopt and maintain sophisticated AI solutions. In addition, collecting and analyzing customer data on a large scale requires serious investments in data privacy and security, a need that adds complexity and cost. Another concern relates to the potential loss of human touch in customer interactions, which could negatively impact the overall shopping experience (Hu et al., 2024).

The solution to these barriers lies largely in developing strategic partnerships and investing in technology education and training. To address the issue of cost and complexity, retailers can explore partnerships with established AI solution providers, who can offer subscription-based service models that are more economical and easy to integrate. This approach not only reduces the initial investment burden but also allows access to technical expertise without the need to build internal capabilities from scratch (Connock, 2022a). Furthermore, investment in training employees to understand and operate AI technologies will be important to maintain the balance between automation and human interaction that is essential to maintaining customer satisfaction. In addition, the implementation of strong and transparent privacy policies, along with investments in cybersecurity, will help mitigate concerns related to privacy and data security, ensuring that innovation does not come at the expense of consumer trust (Agrawal & Khosla, 2021).

Following steps to overcome these barriers, it is also important for retailers to adopt a phased approach to AI implementation. This means starting with small projects, such as product recommendation optimization and automated customer service, before moving on to larger and more complex initiatives such as AI-driven supply chain management or personalization of the overall shopping experience (Chudayeva &

Dmitruk, 2022). This phased approach allows companies to better understand how to integrate AI into their daily business activities, identify true value-add, and adjust strategies based on customer feedback and actual performance. In addition, the phased approach also provides the flexibility to adjust or change the direction of AI projects based on changing market needs or technological advancements, ensuring that investments remain relevant and profitable (Spiess-Knafl, 2022).

In addition, collaboration with third parties, such as universities, research institutions, and tech startups, can provide new insights and access to the latest innovations in AI (Ruehle, 2020). Such cooperation can accelerate the development of AI solutions tailored to meet the specific needs of the retail industry, while also sharing the risks and costs associated with research and development. Another important element is a customer-centric approach to implementing AI, ensuring that the technology not only creates value for the company but also improves the shopping experience for consumers. This involves proactively collecting feedback from customers on newly introduced AI features or services and using this information to continuously improve and refine the offerings (Connock, 2022b).

Overcoming the barriers and implementing the solutions mentioned above requires strong strategic and operational commitment from all levels of the organization, from top leadership to operational teams. With the right approach, the integration of AI in the retail industry will not only successfully address current challenges, but also provide a strong foundation for future innovation and growth.

## **Conclusion**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in the transformation of the retail sector by enabling personalized shopping experiences, improved operational efficiency, and supply chain optimization. By leveraging AI, retail companies can analyze customer data in real-time to provide customized product recommendations, predict trends, and manage stock efficiently. AI also enables automation of checkout processes, customer service with responsive chatbots, and intelligent inventory management, all of which contribute towards increased customer satisfaction and sales. In addition, AI-driven predictive analytics can identify buying patterns and consumer behavior, allowing retailers to make data-driven decisions that help in planning marketing campaigns and pricing strategies.

The significance of AI in retail is also reflected in its ability to provide solutions to traditional challenges, such as product leftover management and operational cost optimization. With advanced automation and machine learning, AI helps reduce waste and overstocking through more accurate forecasting. AI provides the tools to deal with increasing competition by allowing retail companies to adapt quickly to market changes, find new opportunities for growth, and compete with online businesses and technology giants that are already utilizing AI extensively. In this context, investing in



AI is no longer an option but a strategic imperative for retail companies that want to stay relevant and thrive in today's dynamic digital economy.

## References

- Agrawal, A., & Khosla, V. (2021). How artificial intelligence and the digital transformation change business and society. *Managing Digital Transformation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 127–132. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003008637-12>
- Annunziata, F. (2023). Artificial intelligence and market manipulation. *Artificial Intelligence and Market Abuse Legislation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 109–167. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035310722.00008>
- Baber, W. W., Ojala, A., Sarata, M., & Tsukamoto, M. (2021). Business Model Transformation during Firm Internationalisation: Stretching from Japan to the US Market. *Business Models and Firm Internationalisation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 97–110. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003204268-6>
- Bonsón, E., & Bednárová, M. (2022). Artificial Intelligence Disclosures in Sustainability Reports: Towards an Artificial Intelligence Reporting Framework. *Lecture Notes in Information Systems and Organisation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 391–407. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-94617-3\\_27](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-94617-3_27)
- Chen, Z., Zhao, J., & Jin, C. (2023). Business intelligence for Industry 4.0: Predictive models for retail and distribution. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ijrdm-02-2023-0101>
- Chudayeva, I., & Dmitruk, B. (2022). INTRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACHIEVEMENTS – A PREREQUISITE FOR LABOR MARKET TRANSFORMATION. 64, 64, 23–34. <https://doi.org/10.26565/2524-2547-2022-64-03>
- Connock, A. (2022a). Media business models. *Media Management and Artificial Intelligence*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 26–42. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003213611-4>
- Connock, A. (2022b). *Media Management and Artificial Intelligence*. Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003213611>
- Daase, C., Haertel, C., & Turowski, K. (2024). Explainable Business Intelligence for Video Analytics in Retail. *Proceedings of the 26th International Conference on Enterprise Information Systems*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.5220/0012694600003690>
- Dahlberg, M. (2023). Digital Business and Tax Law: New and Global Tax Rules for Tech-Giants Using Artificial Intelligence in their Business Models. *De Lege*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.33063/dl.vi.427>
- Echeberria, A. L. (2022). AI Integration in the Digital Transformation Strategy. *Artificial Intelligence for Business*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 115–140. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88241-9\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-88241-9_5)
- Elorza, M., & Castellano, E. (2022). Customer Data-driven Business Models: A Case Study in the Retail Industry. *Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on Smart Business Technologies*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.5220/0011138800003280>

- Gantzias, G. (2021). Dynamics of Cultural Management, Artificial Intelligence and Global Regulation: The Values of the “Business Intelligence Culture” Model. *Strategic Management in the Age of Digital Transformation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. [https://doi.org/10.51432/978-1-8381524-3-7\\_6](https://doi.org/10.51432/978-1-8381524-3-7_6)
- Heggernes, T. A. (2021). AI in Business and Education. *Artificial Intelligence: Models, Algorithms and Applications*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 66–82. <https://doi.org/10.2174/9781681088266121010007>
- Hu, H., Tan, D., Thaichon, P., Wang, B., & Zhu, Z. (2024). Forecasting Grid-Based Market Sales for Retail Business: A Novel Framework by Synthesizing Automatic Machine Learning and Geospatial Intelligence. Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4801735>
- Hussain, T., Santamaria, L., & Kuzmina, K. (2021). Circular market-places: Exploring retail fashion circular business models, customer value and participation. Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.31880/10344/10216>
- Karamotchev, P. (2022). BUSINESS MODELS AND PROCUREMENT. *Artificial Intelligence*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 515–526. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800371729.00042>
- Kim, K., Lee, K., & Kwon, O. (2024). A systematic literature review of the empirical studies on STEAM education in Korea: 2011–2019. *Disciplinary and Interdisciplinary Education in ...*, Query date: 2024-05-10 07:14:07. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-52924-5\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-52924-5_6)
- Kő, A., & Kovács, T. (2023). Artificial/enhanced intelligence. *Smart Business and Digital Transformation*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 82–89. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003390312-8>
- Kundu, N., Mustafa, F., K, H., & Chola, C. (2023). Artificial Intelligence in Retail Marketing. *Artificial Intelligence for Business*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 86–107. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003358411-6>
- Masenya, T. M. (2023). Digital Transformation in SMEs: Developing Digital Business Model Innovations Based on Artificial Intelligence. *Business Models and Innovative Technologies for SMEs*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 62–84. <https://doi.org/10.2174/9789815196719123010006>
- Mboli, J., Thakker, D., & Mishra, J. (2023). Artificial Intelligence-Powered Decisions Support System for Circular Economy Business Models. *Proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Enterprise Information Systems*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.5220/0011997100003467>
- Miller, R., & Fang, A. (2023). Business Intelligence Leveraging Regression Models, Artificial Intelligence, Business Intelligence and Strategy. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4453875>
- Mohan, S. (2021). Artificial Intelligence in Retail. *Demystifying AI for the Enterprise*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 193–222. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351032940-7>
- Nguyen, D., Boeren, E., Maitra, S., & ... (2024). A review of the empirical research literature on PLCs for teachers in the Global South: Evidence, implications, and directions. ... *Development in Education*, Query date: 2024-05-10 07:14:07. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19415257.2023.2238728>

- Oyekunle, D., & Boohene, D. (2024). DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION POTENTIAL: THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BUSINESS. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 9(3). <https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2024.v9i3.4499>
- Panzaru, C., & Negoită, G. (2022). Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Opportunities for the Labour Market. *The Relevance of Artificial Intelligence in the Digital and Green Transformation of Regional and Local Labour Markets Across Europe*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 27–44. <https://doi.org/10.5771/9783957104113-27>
- R., M., & Devi, A. J. (2022). Amazon’s Artificial Intelligence in Retail Novelty—Case Study. *International Journal of Case Studies in Business, IT, and Education*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 787–804. <https://doi.org/10.47992/ijcsbe.2581.6942.0233>
- Radenković, S. D., Hanić, H., & Bugarčić, M. (2023). Applying Artificial Intelligence in the Digital Transformation of Banking Sector. *International Scientific Conference on Digital Transformation in Business: Challenges and New Opportunities*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.3390/proceedings2023085019>
- Rajagopal. (2021). *Crowd-Based Business Models*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-77083-9>
- Rodgers, W., Yeung, F., Odindo, C., & Degbey, W. Y. (2021). Artificial intelligence-driven music biometrics influencing customers’ retail buying behavior. *Journal of Business Research*, 126(Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17), 401–414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.12.039>
- Rodriguez, M., & Peterson, R. (2024). Artificial intelligence in business-to-business (B2B) sales process: A conceptual framework. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41270-023-00287-7>
- Ruehle, C. R. (2020). Investigating Market and Regulatory Forces Shaping Artificial Intelligence Adoptions. *Muma Business Review*, 4(Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17), 177–192. <https://doi.org/10.28945/4644>
- Santos, V., & Bacalhau, L. M. (2023). Digital Transformation of the Retail Point of Sale in the Artificial Intelligence Era. *Management and Marketing for Improved Retail Competitiveness and Performance*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 200–216. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-8574-3.ch010>
- Shastri, V. (2023). Comparing Statistical, Deep Learning, and Additive Models for Forecasting in the Indian Stock Market. *Artificial Intelligence for Capital Markets*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 141–158. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003327745-9>
- Sio, K., Fraser, B., & Fredline, L. (2024). A contemporary systematic literature review of gastronomy tourism and destination image. *Tourism Recreation Research*, Query date: 2024-05-10 07:14:07. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2021.1997491>
- Spanke, M. (2020). Artificial Intelligence. *Retail Isn’t Dead*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 55–62. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-36650-6\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-36650-6_7)
- Spiess-Knafl, W. (2022). Introduction to artificial intelligence. *Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain for Social Impact*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 20–39. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003218913-2>
- Stanciu, A., Titu, A. M., & Deac-Suteu, D. V. (2021). Driving Digital Transformation Of Knowledge-Based Organizations Through Artificial Intelligence Enabled Data Centric, Consumption Based, As-A-Service Models. *2021 13th International*

- Conference on Electronics, Computers and Artificial Intelligence (ECAI), Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ecai52376.2021.9515172>
- Tachicart, R. (2023). *Artificial Intelligence and Its Impact on the Moroccan Labor Market: Job Disruption or Transformation?* Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202309.0193.v1>
- Torres, A. I., & Beirão, G. (2024). Artificial Intelligence Technologies. *Artificial Intelligence Approaches to Sustainable Accounting*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 229–248. <https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-0847-9.ch013>
- Yensabai, C., Ngoenthai, W., Leangarun, T., & Koolpiruck, D. (2023). Digital Retail Shop Services in Cyber-Physical Retail System: A Case Study of Food Business. *2023 Third International Symposium on Instrumentation, Control, Artificial Intelligence, and Robotics (ICA-SYMP)*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ica-symp56348.2023.10044743>
- Ying, Z. (2022). Analysis on Transformation Path of Entity Retail Enterprises Under New Retail Background. *BCP Business & Management*, 23(Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17), 746–749. <https://doi.org/10.54691/bcpbm.v23i.1435>
- Zeba, F., & Shaheen, M. (2021). Consumer Insights through Retail Analytics. *Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Business Management*, Query date: 2024-05-30 11:17:17, 15–27. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003125129-2>