

Chapter 5.5

Extending and Applying Business Intelligence and Customer Strategies for Green ICT

Bhuvan Unhelkar

University of Western Sydney & MethodScience, Australia

Amit Tiwary

Solution Architect, Australia

ABSTRACT

This chapter extends and applies the concepts of Business Intelligence (BI) within business to help improve its environmental performance. When BI is used to improve customer service and optimize business performance, the result can also be used to reduce the carbon footprint of the organization. Various ways to improve customer service as well as cross-selling and up-selling to customers are discussed in the context of the carbon footprint – and with suggestions to improve that footprint. This is a strategic approach to the use of BI in environmental performance – resulting in what is called Environmental Intelligence. The suggestion is to use Business intelligence to improve

the overall resources usage (by reducing energy and paper usage) of the organizations without compromising on customer services. For example if the customers are serviced on first contact, the follow on activities involving multiple contacts with customers and marketing paper material could be reduced. This will provide the organizations with better customer satisfaction and also reduce the extra energy usage in developing heavy duty BI infrastructure and paper used for the marketing purpose to woo back the customers.

INTRODUCTION

There is a phenomenal amount of intelligence that exists in business. This intelligence, which is more than mere analysis of data and informa-

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-60960-472-1.ch505

tion, has been garnered by businesses to achieve enhanced customer experience and related business efficiencies. Such intelligence is gleaned from the organization's various systems (such as ERP, CRM, HR and SCM), corresponding processes and vast amount of underlying data in multiple formats. These various elements of an organization's intelligence that are embedded in its systems and data emerge as invaluable decision making tools when they all work together. This systems level collaboration and correlation results in ongoing improvement in customer service and optimization of business activities. The creation of this collaboration and correlation is business intelligence. Business intelligence (BI) is the process of using collective information within the organization to optimize its business performance, enhance its customer service and provide it with overall competitive advantage and sustainability.

Such business intelligence has tremendous potential for application in the modern-day environmentally-conscious business world. In fact, the business environment today mandates a highly intelligent approach that would make optimal use of all resources available to an organization. The environmental issues of a business are not too far removed from the issues of business efficiency and customer service. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that the environmental considerations of business do not embroil the business in expensive and, occasionally expansive, projects emanating out of its greening effort. For example, an organization embarking on environmental consciousness should not add to the already existing complexities of data warehouses and business systems in the organization. Another simpler example would be that a reduction in paper usage by the organization should not result in greater use of server space. An environmentally astute approach would make use of existing intelligence, without overloading it, to enable the organization to achieve its environmental objectives. This chapter is dedicated to the discussion on the use of existing business intelligence towards what the lead author calls

“environmental intelligence”. Environmental Intelligence (EI) has been discussed and presented earlier by Unhelkar and Trivedi (2009a, 2009b, 2009c) and has been researched by the lead author. This chapter aspires to think creatively in the use of Business Intelligence (BI) towards EI

UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL INTELLIGENCE – A CUSTOMER PERSPECTIVE

While business intelligence (BI) is made up of complex correlations that are possible through the business systems, the end-goal of BI is to improve business efficiency and improve the decision making. An intelligence that imbues the people, processes and technologies in organizations with a new value system provides potential beyond imagination. In the current business environment, BI is achieved by having heavy duty data warehouses, processes and servers with the processing power to slice and dice available data. The focus of business intelligence within organizations has been primarily for enhancing customer service and bringing about business efficiencies. However, in this discussion, these BI reasons are considered in the context of their impact on the environment (carbon footprint). The end result is Environmental Intelligence (EI). EI is a combination of building on top of existing BI infrastructure as well as coming up with new initiatives relating to the environment. As earlier defined by Unhelkar and Trivedi (2009a), “Environmental Intelligence can be understood as the use of business tools and technologies to understand and coordinate a response to the environmental challenge”. This understanding of EI creatively extends the understanding of Business Intelligence (BI) as it enables the derivation of knowledge that is specific to the carbon footprint of the organization.

Effective and efficient information flow is a vital ingredient of business. Business Intelligence

13 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/extending-applying-business-intelligence-customer/51756

Related Content

Environmental Object Recognition in a Natural Image: An Experimental Approach Using Geographic Object-Based Image Analysis (GEOBIA)

Jagannath Aryaland Didier Josselin (2014). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 1-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/environmental-object-recognition-in-a-natural-image/111214

Forecasting High Correlation Transition of Agricultural Landscapes into Urban Areas: Diachronic Case Study in North Eastern Italy

Federico Martellozzo (2012). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 22-34).

www.irma-international.org/article/forecasting-high-correlation-transition-agricultural/68007

Reframing Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries: A Context-Driven Perspective

Wilson Ozuemad Geoff Lancaster (2014). *Green Technology Applications for Enterprise and Academic Innovation* (pp. 163-178).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/reframing-corporate-social-responsibility-in-developing-countries/109914

Principal Component Analysis of Hydrological Data

Petr Praus (2011). *Handbook of Research on Hydroinformatics: Technologies, Theories and Applications* (pp. 364-388).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/principal-component-analysis-hydrological-data/45454

Service Path Attribution Networks (SPANs): A Network Flow Approach to Ecosystem Service Assessment

Gary W. Johnson, Kenneth J. Bagstad, Robert R. Snappand Ferdinando Villa (2012). *International Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Information Systems* (pp. 54-71).

www.irma-international.org/article/service-path-attribution-networks-spans/68009