
THE IMPACT OF STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE ON COMPETITIVE VIGILANCE-AN APPLIED STUDY ON FOOD PRODUCTION COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

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Abstract

Purpose: This study explores the relationship between Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance in the context of food production companies in Iraq. The objectives were to examine the impact of Strategic Intelligence dimensions (foresight, vision, and systematic thinking) on competitive vigilance and provide recommendations for enhancing competitive vigilance based on the findings. The study employed descriptive statistics and regression analysis to analyze the data collected from a sample of food production companies.

The results revealed that foresight and vision had a significant positive impact on competitive vigilance. Companies that exhibited a higher level of foresight and vision demonstrated enhanced competitive vigilance, enabling them to proactively address market challenges. However, the dimension of systematic thinking did not show a significant impact on competitive vigilance.

Based on these findings, the study recommends that food production companies in Iraq prioritize the development of foresight and vision within their Strategic Intelligence practices. Strengthening competitive vigilance through robust monitoring systems and fostering a culture of Strategic Intelligence are also crucial. Additionally, incorporating systematic thinking as part of the Strategic Intelligence framework should be encouraged, even though it did not show a significant impact in this study.

These recommendations aim to assist food production companies in Iraq in enhancing their competitive advantage and effectively responding to market challenges. Future research should explore other industries, conduct longitudinal studies, and investigate mediating and moderating factors to further advance our understanding of the relationship between Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance.

Design/methodology/approach: Depending on the nature of the subject of the study and the information that must be obtained to reveal the effect of Strategic Intelligence (as an

independent variable) on Competitive Vigilance (as dependent variable), through the questions that the study seeks to answer, this study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, which is "a way to describe and measure the phenomenon studied by collecting, classifying, analyzing the problem. A descriptive study design was used for the current study. The descriptive approach also means that type of research that is carried out by interrogating the members of the study community or a sample of them in order to describe the phenomenon studied in terms of its nature and degree of existence. According to (Sekaran, & Bougie, 2010), the descriptive study design is not experimental in that it deals with relationships between variables in a natural rather than a laboratory setting. Circumstances and events have already occurred, and the researcher can identify the variables that are most relevant to the analysis of existing relationships. In descriptive design, the hypothesis is also formulated and tested, and generalizations of the results are reached through inductive reasoning. Descriptive design also uses randomization methods so that error can be estimated when population characteristics are inferred from sample observations and variables and procedures are described (Cooper, Schindler, 2013).

Keywords: Strategic Intelligence, Competitive Vigilance, Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Introduction

Our contemporary world is witnessing an unprecedented period of rapid changes and repercussions of technological development and knowledge explosion, which led to an intensification of competition between companies and their constant pursuit of improvement and development and an attempt to obtain a global ranking on the one hand, as well as maintaining its competitive position on the other hand by following modern approaches and strategies. It enables her to develop herself and achieve her goals.

One of the most important of these approaches is the approach to Strategic Intelligence, which was used on a large scale. Due to the success achieved by this approach, it was then moved to companies, with the increasing multi-source pressures, which required the adoption of modern administrative models and patterns that keep pace with the nature of the current era and encourage on continuous learning, research, dialogue, participation and creativity as a source of innovation and interaction with the environment surrounding. Thus, today's leading companies are the ones that can employ intelligence and knowledge in their business and operations, and take the competitive advantage from their strategic directions based on the knowledge base that enables them to achieve their goals, because organizations are built on solid foundations of information and knowledge resources, and human resources capable of creativity and innovation, and can To draw its strategies within clearly defined scenarios that simulate a future characterized by risk and uncertainty.

Strategic Intelligence is considered one of the modern topics in management literature, and the importance of Strategic Intelligence lies in its being one of the basic requirements of leadership as it works to enhance and develop leadership traits. It also represents an

integrated system and is the core of the decision-making process (Pellissier, & Kruger, 2011).

Strategic Intelligence is one of the guarantees of success in bringing about excellence in institutions, by preserving the balance of institutions and adapting them to environmental challenges, by developing and improving work units in them, developing the creative capabilities of individuals, and taking decisions and actions necessary to face the obstacles that hinder them, thus contributing to achieving a prestigious competitive position (Kruger, 2010).

This helps Strategic Intelligence remain the renewed source of competitive advantage in leading organizations. Strategic Intelligence is a necessity and a strong and renewable source for the present and future (Gilad, 2011).

Therefore, this study will attempt to examine the role of Strategic Intelligence in Competitive Vigilance applied to Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Previous Studies:

2.1 Studies in Strategic Intelligence:

Study (Barqawi, et al, 2023).

About: The Impact of Innovative Leadership on the Strategic Intelligence in the Insurance Companies in Jordan. The study aimed to study the impact of innovative leadership practices on Strategic Intelligence in insurance companies in Jordan. The data was mainly collected through questionnaires that were distributed to managers at different levels. In all, (238) answers consistent with the requirements of the analysis were received. The structural equation (SEM) was developed in the form of a model to test the hypotheses.

The study concluded that all dimensions of innovative leadership have a positive impact on Strategic Intelligence, except for the ability to change, which does not affect Strategic Intelligence. Based on the results of the study, managers and decision-makers in insurance companies should encourage employees, allowing them to express themselves more freely, while following up to identify complaints that may arise from lack of knowledge or lack of coordination or integration between departments and units at the institutional level.

Study (Kitagawa, & Vidmar, 2022).

About: Strategic Intelligence for the future of places: enabling inclusive economic growth through the Opportunity Areas Analysis Tool. The study aimed to provide a conceptual framework for a new approach to influence shaping local economic development, based on the growing importance of location-based Strategic Intelligence. The New Opportunity Areas Analysis Tool has been designed and deployed in the context of the City Region deal in Scotland, UK. The study identified key trends, the study elicited core capabilities, and the study presented the possibility of exploiting economic opportunities for data-driven innovation. The study analytically contributed to the effectiveness of this approach in creating comprehensive future visions based on place, and aligning technological opportunities within diverse geographical environments (for example, semi-rural and rural) and sectoral environments.

Study (Kolling, et al, 2021).

About: Data Mining in Healthcare: Applying Strategic Intelligence Techniques to Depict 25 Years of Research Development. The study aimed to identify the strategic topics and

thematic development structure for extracting data applied to health, by performing a bibliometric and network analysis (BPNA), 6138 articles were obtained from Web of Science from the period from 1995 to 2020 and the SciMAT program was used. The results of the study provided a strategic plan of 19 topics, including eight motor topics (“Neural networks”, “Cancer”, “Electronic health records”, “Diabetes, Alzheimer’s disease”, “Breast cancer”, “Depression”). and "random"). FOREST ') filmed in a thematic network. An in-depth analysis was performed to find hidden patterns and provide an overview of the field. The study finds that the structure of the thematic network is organized in such a way that it organizes its topics into two different domains, (1) practices and techniques related to data mining in health care, and (2) health and disease concepts supported by data mining, which respectively capture data mining related hotspots and domains. medical, which shows the evolution of the field over time. These findings offer the potential to form the basis for future research and facilitate decision-making by researchers, practitioners, institutions, and governments interested in data mining in healthcare.

2.2 Studies in Competitive Vigilance:

Study (Amanah, et al., 2022).

About: Role of proactive behavior in entrepreneurial alertness: A mediating role of dynamic capabilities. The study aimed to explore the role of proactive behavior in enhancing the entrepreneurial vigilance of organizations through the mediating role of dynamic capabilities. The study focused on the Iraqi telecom market due to the fierce competition between three major telecom companies. Data was collected through a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire distributed to employees of mobile operators in Iraq.

The study aimed to select a sample covering the different levels in the business hierarchy, with a special focus on leadership positions. Thus, it included 299 board members, branch managers, department heads and senior supervisors (middle managers). Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to analyze the responses. The results revealed the positive effect of adopting proactive behavior (for example, preventing problems, innovating, taking responsibilities) on entrepreneurial vigilance (for example, scanning, searching for and evaluating opportunities). The results of the study acknowledged the existence of a mediating role for dynamic abilities in supporting the relationship between proactive behavior and entrepreneurial vigilance.

The study concluded that the Iraqi government communication institutions should take advantage of the dynamic capabilities of employees (for example, the capabilities of sensing, learning, integrating, and coordinating) to maximize the positive impact of proactive behavior on entrepreneurial vigilance, and thus improve the prediction of production risks and threats.

Study (Crespo, et al, 2022).

About: Uncovering the factors behind new ventures’ international performance: Capabilities, alertness and technological turbulence. The study aimed to test a direct relationship between antecedents at the company level and performance. A three-level model was developed to investigate the process that leads to the performance of international New Ventures, the study focused on the role of entrepreneurial vigilance. Based on the dynamic capabilities’

framework, entrepreneurial vigilance was conceived as a mediating element between firms' capabilities and their international performance.

The field study confirmed that the capabilities of companies (entrepreneurial orientation, knowledge of the foreign market and absorptive capacity) significantly affect the level of entrepreneurial vigilance, which affects the levels of self-reported satisfaction with the company's international performance. The study makes four contributions to the international entrepreneurship literature. First, it highlights the key role that entrepreneurial vigilance plays in explaining International New Ventures' international performance. This converges with displaying dynamic capabilities on companies' ability to sense and seize specific international business opportunities. Secondly, this study considers entrepreneurial vigilance as an ability not limited to the entrepreneur, but an organizational one. Third, it shows that entrepreneurial vigilance does not exist in a vacuum, it is based on a set of core capabilities, which are entrepreneurship guidance, foreign market knowledge, and absorptive capacity, which simultaneously leverage International New Ventures to sense potential opportunities and constrain focus on opportunities to international markets, as an element Essential to enhance the high performance of International New Ventures. Fourth, it emphasizes the role of technological disruption as a mediator of the relationship between entrepreneurial vigilance and the international performance of International New Ventures.

Study (Lanivich, et al., 2022).

About: Advancing entrepreneurial alertness: Review, synthesis, and future research directions. The study aimed to address the current gaps and misinterpretations by developing concepts and activating vigilance. In doing so, the study provided an enhanced course of research and practice, by centralizing the scope and usefulness of the mindfulness concept, and providing a vehicle for deeper theoretical and empirical contributions to entrepreneurship.

The study revealed two major issues limiting the contribution of mindfulness, as an important cognitive construct affecting the broader field of entrepreneurial opportunities, that may have been overlooked in recent efforts to compile the mindfulness literature. First, there are widespread and non-trivial differences in how mindfulness is used, which diminishes its potential and usefulness. The discrepancy in clarity creates significant confusions, hinders theory building, and discourages testing of objective relationships.

The study finds that there are two main and distinct types of vigilance studied simultaneously in entrepreneurial research: (1) market vigilance, which is a market filtering mechanism that focuses on economic equilibrium, and (2) entrepreneurial vigilance, which focuses on the cognitive and psychological nature of actors. actors in the entrepreneurial process, and the study emphasized that scholars working on these two concepts often confuse economic principles at the market level with the perception-based competence that is embedded in and harnessed by individual entrepreneurs.

The study reached the transfer of concepts and building clarity for entrepreneurial vigilance, through further development of the concept of entrepreneurial vigilance, and provided a path forward for entrepreneurship research geared towards elucidating new opportunities.

2.3 Studies in Strategic Intelligence and Competitive Vigilance:

Study (Yang, et al, 2022).

About: Cognitive cultural intelligence and entrepreneurial alertness: evidence from highly educated, employed immigrants in the USA. The study relied on the insights of social cognition theory (SCT) to examine the entrepreneurial vigilance of immigrants. The study hired Qualtrics, a recruitment company for educated and working immigrants in the United States, and tested the hypotheses using a sample of 555 immigrants with higher education and employment from 92 countries.

The study concluded that immigrants' cultural-cognitive intelligence (CQ) contributes to entrepreneurial alertness in a positive way. In addition, immigrants' perceived environmental differences and global identity positively modulate the relationship between cognitive cultural intelligence and entrepreneurial alertness. The study provided a clear picture of how cultural-cognitive intelligence affects the entrepreneurial alertness of immigrants; Thus, the results of this study greatly influenced the policy makers. By applying social cognition theory, the current study expanded the research on the entrepreneurial alertness of immigrants by shifting the focus from individuals (such as demographic background) or family characteristics to their cognitive traits. This study suggested that policy makers and entrepreneurship education programs in the United States of America should consider offering different types of cultural training programs.

Study (Bleoju, & Capatina, 2019).

About: Enhancing competitive response to market challenges with a Strategic Intelligence maturity model. The study aimed to enhance the competitive response to market challenges by following the strategic vigilance model, by tracking institutions, and what they are exposed to from high risks of failure in competitive markets. Decision support systems for regular scanning of valuable information in order to gain strength in the face of unexpected events in the markets, and organizations must provide strategic vigilance skills by building organizational maturity models with future interest in conducting studies on vigilance in the business world, and strategic vigilance helps to reconcile perceptive and proactive organizational capabilities.

Study (Levine, et al, 2017).

About: Enhancing competitive response to market challenges with a Strategic Intelligence maturity model. The study aimed to find out what role both strategic vigilance and strategic cognitive intelligence can play in creating a competitive advantage in the target market of the institutions under study.

The study concluded that the awareness of the organization's personnel of the importance of strategic vigilance and strategic cognitive intelligence is significant in creating a competitive advantage in the target market. In addition to the skills and abilities that a leader can possess, this study added the skill of strategic analysis, which necessarily requires a system to monitor information, anticipate the behavior of competitors, and anticipate them. The study demonstrated that the statistical differences in the performance of institutions are due to the difference in the analytical skills of competition and the weakness of Strategic Intelligence.

2.4 Commentary on Previous Studies:

After reviewing the most important studies reached and related to the subject of the current study, and reviewing and analyzing the results of those studies can draw some conclusions on the aspects of agreement and the difference between the current study and previous studies and get out of the research gap, as follows:

Compatibility with previous studies:

Through a review of previous studies, it is clear that they are similar to the current study in dealing with the issue of Strategic Intelligence and Competitive Vigilance in different organizations and business sectors. Most of the previous studies emphasized the importance of these issues in business organizations in general.

Research Gap and Difference in the Current Study:

A review of previous studies revealed that there is diversity in the applied fields, but there was a shortage and deficiency in dealing with Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. So, the research gap is as follows:

Deficiency in the study the Strategic Intelligence in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Deficiency in the study of Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Deficiency in the study the Strategic Intelligence and its impact on Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Therefore, the current study will address this deficiency by addressing the issue of Strategic Intelligence and its relationship to Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Study Problem:

This study explores and analyzes the impact of Strategic Intelligence on competitive vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. The study aims to understand how the application of Strategic Intelligence practices affects the company's ability to sense, analyze and adapt effectively to changes in the competitive environment. The study focuses on analyzing the main factors of Strategic Intelligence and how they affect the company's ability to identify competitive opportunities and potential threats and to make appropriate strategic decisions.

Therefore, this study seeks to answer the following questions:

What is the strength of the Strategic Intelligence in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq?

What is the strength of Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq?

Does Strategic Intelligence affect Competitive Vigilance at Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq?

Objectives of Study:

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

Standing on the strength of the Strategic Intelligence in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Measuring Competitive Vigilance of Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Determine the extent of the impact of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Presenting a number of recommendations and proposals to officials in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq based on the findings of the study, which can be generalized and used in practical application.

Study hypotheses:

The main hypothesis: " There is a Statistically Significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq". Several hypotheses emerge from this main hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Proactive function in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Media function in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Analytical function in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Study Significances:

The importance of the current study is due to its scientific and practical additions as follows:

The importance of this study lies in an attempt to contribute to bridging the research gap of studies and research on the concept of Strategic Intelligence, specifically with regard to organizational practices that contribute to achieving Competitive Vigilance, and the study is also a response to what many previous studies called for in conducting more studies and research on this Topics, and because of their great importance in enriching the academic library and scientific research centers, especially those interested in administrative studies. This study can also provide a database to help researchers and scholars to conduct more research in this field.

The study deals with one of the modern administrative approaches (the Strategic Intelligence approach), which may have a major role in developing the competitiveness of companies. Determining the expected benefits and advantages that result from the application of Strategic Intelligence mechanisms to increase competitiveness.

Study Variables:

7.1 Independent variable: Strategic Intelligence.

Intelligence has been defined as the ability to understand changing conditions or the ability to perceive, understand and learn new conditions, meaning that the basic elements of human intelligence are perception, understanding and learning. Intelligence is seen as a set of attitudes and levels that form in the individual, which helps him to adapt to the reality he lives in all life situations.

The strategy is a combination of management decisions and actions that determine the long-term performance of the organization, as it includes environmental examination (internal and external) and evaluation of external opportunities and threats in light of the strengths and weaknesses of the organization (Mahmoud, 2014).

Based on the foregoing, Strategic Intelligence is a systematic and continuous process of utilizing and improving the ability of managers to use their knowledge, skills, and experiences intelligently to develop policies, make appropriate strategic decisions and implement them to face future environmental impacts, and also contribute to supporting strategic decision-making with the information it provides about Competitive environment.

The Strategic Intelligence variable was measured through the following dimensions

Foresight: is defined as the individual's ability to think in terms of an invisible and unconscious force, yet it contributes to reading the future. Foresight also enables awareness of the importance of events to the organization before they happen on the basis of experience, experience, research, environmental scanning and the ability to feel in dynamic trends (Mahmoud, 2014).

Visioning: It is the ability to see things that can only be seen through mental perception, perception and comparison, and the vision is the image that the organization should be in the long term.

Systems Thinking: is the ability to mix elements with each other rather than separate their association into parts and then analyze them. It also represents the ability to install the various elements to understand how they interact with each other to achieve the goals of the organization, where the relationship of the parts to the whole is studied and the success in serving the goals of the system is evaluated.

7.2 Dependent Variable: Competitive Vigilance

Competitive vigilance is defined as a continuous process in which the environment is monitored and analyzed, information is constantly collected and opportunities are identified. to seize it, threats; to avoid and mitigate their effects (Alshaer, 2020).

Accordingly, competitive vigilance can be defined as the activity through which the organization can understand the behavior of competitors based on knowledge of their current performance, strategies, new goals, capabilities and hypotheses that are included in their activities and decisions, and this is for the purpose of anticipating their future actions.

The competitive vigilance variable was measured through the following dimensions: (the anticipatory function - the informational function - the analytical function). The basic concepts of these dimensions can be explained as follows:

The proactive function is represented in overcoming the threats and seizing the opportunities that exist in the environment, and this requires institutions to adopt methods of diagnosis and accurate and effective understanding of their external environment in order to discover and seize opportunities and mitigate the impact of threats on them to make decisions based on their needs and capabilities to launch proactive strategies.

The media function is represented in providing and feeding with information of importance and relationship to the institution's allocation, as it is searched for, collected and processed through various means, techniques and methodologies to satisfy the information needs of the beneficiaries.

The analytical function is the analysis or disassembly of the collected information in order to deduce the important elements. As for the composition, it collects the elements of knowledge in a coherent group that is used to facilitate decision-making, as it allows finding

relationships and links between the remnants of information, meaning putting them in a meaningful and quality form.

The following form can be presented to represent the general framework of the study, as follows:

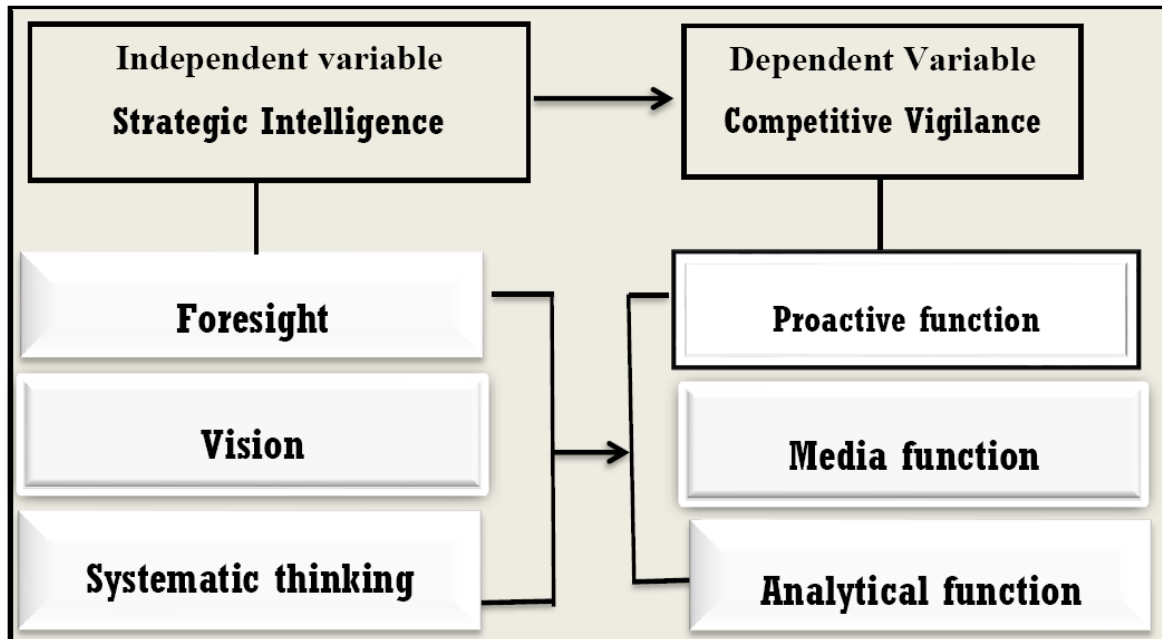


Figure (1): Model framework of the study.

Study Design:

Depending on the nature of the subject of the study and the information that must be obtained to reveal the effect of Strategic Intelligence (as an independent variable) on Competitive Vigilance (as dependent variable), and through the questions that the study seeks to answer, this study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, which is "a way to describe and measure the phenomenon studied by collecting, classifying, and analyzing the problem.

Study Procedures:

Two types of data were used to achieve this approach from the following sources:

1- Secondary Data:

It is the data obtained to build theoretical framework of the study, where it was relied on to identify theoretical background of the study, on the various references of books and articles and previous studies of academic theses of the relevant and published research, which dealt with the topics of Strategic Intelligence and Competitive Vigilance.

2- Primary Data:

These data were collected in the field through the survey list in the field study to test the validity of the assumptions on which the study was based. By obtaining this data from Employees in the field of Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Population and Sample Design:

1- Population:

Since the purpose of this study is to explore the impact of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq, the population of this study are the Employees in academic and administrative positions, whose number in 2023 is about () individuals.

2- Sample Design:

Sampling framework is an exhaustive list of all sampling units, from which a sample can be selected (Mugenda, 2012). The sampling framework in the study was configured from Employees in academic and administrative positions of Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. A simple random sample of employees was selected, and the sample size was determined using the following equation (Sekaran, Bougie, 2010):

$$n = \frac{NP(1 - P)x^2}{(N - 1)d^2 + P(1 - P)x^2}$$

whereas:

n: Sample size required.

N: Size of the study population.

P: The ratio of the community is equal to.

d^2 The percentage of error that can be exceeded and the maximum value is 0.05.

x^2 2: the value of the kai square with one degree of freedom = 3.841 at 95% confidence level or 5% significance level.

By applying the above equation to the collected data, the study sample size was () of Employees in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq.

Descriptive statistics

Strategic Intelligence variable:

The strength of the dimensions of the independent variable (Strategic Intelligence) was measured to assess their availability, and these dimensions were ranked in order of importance from the perspective of the study participants, as follows:

Table (3): Descriptive Statistics for the Strategic Intelligence Variable.

N	Phrases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Importance Ranking
1	The company benefits from the personal experiences of its employees in dealing with future events.	3.87	0.780	2
2	The company's management effectively invests in all opportunities to achieve its goals.	3.50	0.886	3
3	The company's management monitors changes occurring in the external environment when making decisions.	3.46	0.580	4
4	The company's management possesses the will and ability to initiate actions based on future expectations.	3.92	0.625	1
Foresight		3.67	0.678	third
1	The company's management possesses a comprehensive vision that guides the direction of its operations.	4.23	0.780	2
2	The company's management utilizes its vision to unify the efforts of the employees towards the goals.	3.45	0.560	4
3	The decisions made by the company's management are in line with its strategic vision.	4.53	0.735	1
4	The company's management translates the vision into a feasible reality within its mission and goals.	3.82	0.764	3
Vision		4.00	0.778	first
1	The company's management studies new ideas collectively instead of evaluating them individually to assess their long-term value.	3.93	0.801	2
2	The company's management has the ability to integrate different elements for the purpose of analyzing and understanding how they interact with each other.	3.41	0.560	4
3	The company's management looks at the constituent elements of any problem as a unified whole rather than analyzing them as separate parts.	4.23	0.720	1
4	The company is managed as an interconnected and cohesive system of parts.	3.54	0.531	3
Systematic thinking		3.78	0.864	second
Overall Indicators		3.82	0.658	

From the previous table No. (3), we find that the most available dimensions of Strategic Intelligence are respectively: The first (Vision the Mean is (4.00) and a rate of (80%), The second (Systematic thinking the Mean is (3.78) the rate is (75.6%), The third (Foresight the Mean is (3.67) the rate is (73.4%).

Therefore, there is a high availability of Strategic Intelligence dimensions, and opinions tend to agree, with the overall average of the dimensions being (3.81), with an agreement rate (76.2%).

Competitive Vigilance variable:

The dimensions of the dependent variable (Competitive Vigilance) were measured to assess their availability, and these dimensions were ranked in order of importance from the perspective of the study participants, as follows:

Table (4): Descriptive Statistics for the Competitive Vigilance Variable.

N	Phrases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Importance Ranking
1	The company benefits from the personal experiences of its employees in dealing with future events.	3.97	0.850	3
2	The company's management invests well in all opportunities to achieve its goals.	4.15	0.645	1
3	The company's management follows up the changes taking place in the external environment when making decisions.	3.75	0.891	4
4	The company's management has the will and the ability to take initiative in light of future expectations.	4.01	0.564	2
Proactive function		3.97	0.782	first
1	The company's management has a comprehensive vision through which it determines the direction of its business.	3.56	0.645	4
2	The company's management uses its vision to unite the efforts of the employees towards the goals.	4.09	0.852	1
3	The company's management decisions are consistent with its strategic vision.	3.92	0.642	2
4	The company's management transforms the vision into a reality that can be implemented within its mission and objectives.	3.62	0.585	3
Media function		3.80	0.523	second
1	The company's management studies the new ideas collectively instead of studying them separately in order to feel their value in the long run.	3.96	0.545	1
2	The management of a company has the ability to integrate the various elements for the purpose of analyzing them and understanding how they interact under them.	3.72	0.412	2
3	Company management looks at the components of any problem as a single unit rather than analyzing them as separate parts.	3.67	0.756	3
4	The company is managed as a coherent and coordinated system.	3.59	0.597	4
Analytical function		3.74	0.642	third
Overall Indicators		3.84	0.621	

From the previous table No. (4), we find that the most available dimensions of Competitive Vigilance are respectively: The first (Proactive function) the Mean is (3.97) and a rate of

(79.4%), The second (Media function) the Mean is (3.80) the rate is (76 %), The third (Analytical function) the Mean is (3.74) the rate is (71.8%),

Therefore, there is a high availability of Competitive Vigilance dimensions, and opinions tend to agree, with the overall average of the dimensions being (3.84), with an agreement rate (76.8%).

Test the Hypotheses of the Study:

The objective of the study is to examine the validity of the main hypotheses of the study and its sub-hypotheses. These tests are the main objective of the study, through which the researcher seeks to know the essence, strength, and direction of this effect.

The main hypothesis: " There is a Statistically Significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance in Strategic Intelligence". Several hypotheses emerge from this main hypothesis:

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Proactive function in Strategic Intelligence.

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Media function in Strategic Intelligence.

There is a statistically significant impact of Strategic Intelligence on Analytical function in Strategic Intelligence.

Table (3): Results of a regression analysis of impact of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance.

N	Dimensions	Coef (β)	(T)	p-value
1-	Foresight.	0.352	7.685	0.000
2-	Vision.	0.101	2.507	0.013
3-	Systematic thinking.	0.063	1.153	0.250
	Total	0.172	3.781666667	0.087666667

The table illustrates the impact of various dimensions of Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance. Specifically:

"Foresight": The coefficient (β) has a value of 0.352, the T-value is 7.685, and the p-value is 0.000. These values indicate a strong positive effect of Foresight through Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance.

"Vision": The coefficient (β) is 0.101, the T-value is 2.507, and the p-value is 0.013. These values suggest a moderate positive impact of Vision through Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance.

"Systematic Thinking": The coefficient (β) is 0.063, the T-value is 1.153, and the p-value is 0.250. These values point towards a weak and non-significant positive effect of Systematic Thinking through Strategic Intelligence on Competitive Vigilance.

Discussion:

The findings of the study (Barqawi, et al, 2023) affirmed that all dimensions of innovative leadership positively contribute to Strategic Intelligence, except for the "ability to change,"

which was found to have no significant effect on Strategic Intelligence. According to the study's outcomes, it is recommended that managers and decision-makers within insurance companies foster an environment conducive to employee expression, thereby facilitating the identification of potential issues stemming from knowledge gaps or insufficient coordination and integration among different departments and units at the organizational level.

The study conducted by Kitagawa and Vidmar in 2022 explores the concept of Strategic Intelligence for the future of localities, with a specific focus on enabling inclusive economic growth through the utilization of the Opportunity Areas Analysis Tool. The primary goal of this study was to establish a novel framework that could influence and shape the development of local economies. This framework revolves around the concept of location-based Strategic Intelligence, which is gaining increasing significance.

The results of the study (Kolling, et al, 2021) yielded a strategic plan comprising 19 topics, including eight prominent areas such as "Neural networks," "Cancer," "Electronic health records," "Diabetes," "Alzheimer's disease," "Breast cancer," "Depression," and "Random Forest." These topics were visualized within a thematic network, showcasing their interrelationships.

The results of the study Amanah et al. (2022) indicated a positive impact of proactive behavior, encompassing actions such as problem prevention, innovation, and assuming responsibility, on entrepreneurial vigilance, which involves activities like scanning, searching for opportunities, and evaluating them. Additionally, the study confirmed the presence of a mediating role played by dynamic capabilities in supporting the relationship between proactive behavior and entrepreneurial vigilance.

The findings of the field study Crespo et al. (2022) revealed that firm capabilities, including entrepreneurial orientation, knowledge of the foreign market, and absorptive capacity, significantly influenced the level of entrepreneurial vigilance. Furthermore, entrepreneurial vigilance was found to have a significant impact on self-reported satisfaction with the company's international performance.

The study (Lanivich, et al., 2022) finds that there are two main and distinct types of vigilance studied simultaneously in entrepreneurial research: (1) market vigilance, which is a market filtering mechanism that focuses on economic equilibrium, and (2) entrepreneurial vigilance, which focuses on the cognitive and psychological nature of actors in the entrepreneurial process, and the study emphasized that scholars working on these two concepts often confuse economic principles at the market level with the perception-based competence that is embedded in and harnessed by individual entrepreneurs.

The findings of the study (Yang, et al, 2022). concluded that immigrants' cultural-cognitive intelligence positively contributes to entrepreneurial alertness. In other words, individuals with higher levels of cognitive cultural intelligence were found to exhibit greater entrepreneurial alertness. Additionally, the study identified two factors that positively influence the relationship between cognitive cultural intelligence and entrepreneurial alertness: immigrants' perceived environmental differences and global identity. These factors were found to enhance the impact of cognitive cultural intelligence on entrepreneurial alertness.

The study conducted by Bleoju and Capatina (2019) focused on enhancing the competitive response to market challenges through the use of a Strategic Intelligence maturity model. The study aimed to address the risks of failure that organizations face in competitive markets by emphasizing strategic vigilance and the importance of tracking relevant information.

The study (Levine, et al, 2017) concluded that the awareness of the organization's personnel of the importance of strategic vigilance and strategic cognitive intelligence is significant in creating a competitive advantage in the target market. In addition to the skills and abilities that a leader can possess, this study added the skill of strategic analysis, which necessarily requires a system to monitor information, anticipate the behavior of competitors, and anticipate them. The study demonstrated that the statistical differences in the performance of institutions are due to the difference in the analytical skills of competition and the weakness of Strategic Intelligence.

Conclusion:

The study findings indicate a significant positive impact of Strategic Intelligence on competitive vigilance in food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. Specifically, the dimensions of foresight and vision within Strategic Intelligence were found to have a strong and moderate positive effect on competitive vigilance, respectively. This suggests that organizations that demonstrate a higher level of foresight and vision are more likely to exhibit enhanced competitive vigilance in the face of market challenges. However, the dimension of systematic thinking did not show a significant positive effect on competitive vigilance in this study. These results highlight the importance of Strategic Intelligence, particularly foresight and vision, in fostering a competitive advantage and proactive approach to addressing market challenges in the food production industry in Iraq.

. The study's findings provide valuable insights into the relationship between Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance in the context of food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. Here are some additional points to consider:

Strategic Intelligence and Competitive Vigilance: Strategic Intelligence refers to the ability of organizations to gather, analyze, and utilize relevant information to make informed decisions and respond effectively to market challenges. Competitive vigilance, on the other hand, involves the proactive monitoring and assessment of competitive factors and the ability to anticipate and respond to changes in the competitive landscape.

Foresight and Competitive Vigilance: The study found that foresight, as a dimension of Strategic Intelligence, had a significant positive impact on competitive vigilance. Foresight involves the ability to anticipate future trends, opportunities, and risks. Organizations that prioritize foresight are better equipped to identify potential threats and capitalize on emerging opportunities, thereby enhancing their competitive vigilance.

Vision and Competitive Vigilance: The study also revealed a moderate positive impact of vision, another dimension of Strategic Intelligence, on competitive vigilance. Vision refers to a clear and inspiring sense of direction for the organization's future. Companies with a strong vision are more likely to align their strategies and actions with market dynamics, enabling them to proactively monitor and respond to competitive challenges.

Systematic Thinking and Competitive Vigilance: While the study did not find a statistically significant impact of systematic thinking on competitive vigilance, it is important to note

that systematic thinking is still a valuable component of Strategic Intelligence. Systematic thinking involves a logical and structured approach to problem-solving and decision-making, which can contribute to effective competitive analysis and response.

Implications for Food Production Companies in Iraq: The findings suggest that food production companies in Iraq can enhance their competitive advantage by fostering a culture of Strategic Intelligence that emphasizes foresight and vision. By developing the ability to anticipate market trends, identify emerging opportunities, and align their strategies accordingly, these companies can improve their competitive vigilance and navigate the challenges of the dynamic market environment more effectively.

the study underscores the importance of Strategic Intelligence, particularly foresight and vision, in enhancing competitive vigilance. By leveraging these dimensions of Strategic Intelligence, organizations in the food production sector in Iraq can position themselves for sustained success in a highly competitive market.

Practical Implications:

From the results of the study, it is clear that there is a high degree of interest in Strategic Intelligence and Competitive Vigilance in Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq. Accordingly, the following recommendations related to supporting and strengthening strengths can be presented as follows:

Emphasize Foresight and Vision: Food production companies in the Republic of Iraq should prioritize the development of foresight and vision within their Strategic Intelligence practices. This can be accomplished by establishing mechanisms for gathering and analyzing market information, conducting scenario planning exercises, and promoting a forward-thinking mindset among employees. By enhancing their ability to anticipate future trends and changes, companies can proactively identify and address competitive challenges.

Strengthen Competitive Vigilance Practices: Organizations should invest in building robust systems and processes for monitoring and assessing competitive factors. This includes regularly analyzing the market landscape, tracking competitors' activities, and staying informed about industry trends. By continuously monitoring the competitive environment, companies can identify emerging threats and opportunities, enabling them to make timely strategic adjustments.

Foster a Culture of Strategic Intelligence: It is crucial for companies to foster a culture that values and supports Strategic Intelligence practices. This involves promoting a mindset of continuous learning, encouraging employees to explore new ideas and perspectives, and providing training and development opportunities in strategic thinking and analysis. By embedding Strategic Intelligence into the organizational culture, companies can enhance their ability to adapt to changing market dynamics and maintain a competitive edge.

Incorporate Systematic Thinking: While the study did not find a significant impact of systematic thinking on competitive vigilance, it is still important to integrate this dimension into Strategic Intelligence practices. Systematic thinking can contribute to effective problem-solving, decision-making, and analysis. Companies should encourage the use of structured approaches, tools, and methodologies that promote systematic thinking throughout the organization.

Continuously Refine and Adapt Strategies: Given the dynamic nature of the food production industry, companies should regularly evaluate and refine their strategies based on market insights and competitive intelligence. This includes revisiting and adjusting the strategic direction, exploring new market segments or product offerings, and actively seeking feedback from customers and stakeholders. By embracing a continuous improvement mindset, companies can stay agile and responsive to market changes.

Implementing these recommendations can help food production companies in Iraq enhance their competitive advantage, improve their ability to anticipate and respond to market challenges, and position themselves for long-term success in the industry.

Limitations and Recommendation for Future Researches:

The current study has been defined in some respects, so it is suggested that work be done to complete the scientific application in this field with future studies for applicants for graduate studies programs in Egyptian universities, here are some suggested topics related to the current study topics:

Explore Other Industries and Contexts: While this study focused on food production companies in Iraq, future research could examine the impact of Strategic Intelligence on competitive vigilance in different industries and contexts. Investigating how Strategic Intelligence influences competitive vigilance in sectors such as technology, finance, or healthcare can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship.

Longitudinal Studies: Conducting longitudinal studies that span an extended period would offer valuable insights into the long-term effects of Strategic Intelligence on competitive vigilance. By tracking the performance and competitive outcomes of companies over time, researchers can assess how changes in Strategic Intelligence dimensions impact competitive vigilance and overall organizational success.

Comparative Studies: Comparative studies that compare organizations with varying levels of Strategic Intelligence can contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance. Examining companies with high versus low levels of Strategic Intelligence can help identify the specific mechanisms through which Strategic Intelligence influences competitive vigilance.

Qualitative Research: While this study focused on quantitative analysis, future research could employ qualitative methods such as interviews or case studies to gain a richer understanding of the underlying processes and mechanisms linking Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance. Qualitative research can provide insights into the specific strategies, practices, and organizational dynamics that facilitate or hinder the impact of Strategic Intelligence on competitive vigilance.

Mediating and Moderating Factors: Investigating potential mediating or moderating factors can enhance our understanding of the relationship between Strategic Intelligence and competitive vigilance. Factors such as organizational culture, leadership style, or environmental turbulence may influence the strength or direction of this relationship. Exploring these factors can provide a more nuanced understanding of the conditions under which Strategic Intelligence has the greatest impact on competitive vigilance.

Cross-Cultural Studies: Conducting cross-cultural studies can help determine the generalizability of the findings across different cultural contexts. Examining how Strategic

Intelligence and competitive vigilance interact in different cultural settings can shed light on the role of cultural variables in shaping these relationships.

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