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15.571 Generating Business Value From Information Technology

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Different Standardization Requirements of the Four Operating Models

Coordination Unification Operational and decision making Customer and product data Process Integration processes Shared services High Customer and product data Infrastructure, portal, and middleware technology Shared services Infrastructure technology and application systems Diversification Replication Shared services Operational processes Business Infrastructure technology Shared services Low Infrastructure technology and application systems High Low



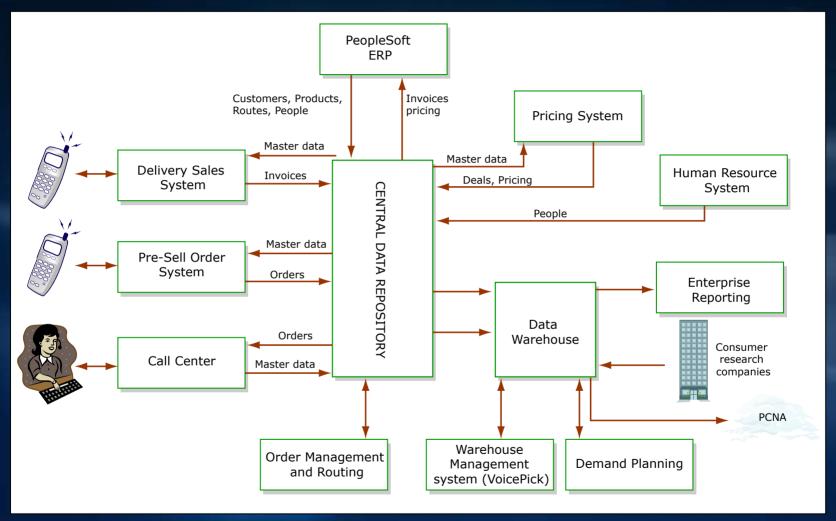


PepsiAmericas

- World's second largest manufacturer, seller, and distributor of PepsiCo beverages.
- Revenues of \$5 billion, growing 10% per year
- 75% of revenues earned in U.S.
- Regional manufacturing and distribution centers supply 3 types of customers:
 - Direct to store (truck drivers make rounds, stock shelves)
 - Pre-sell (Wal-Mart, Target, Kroger order for warehouse delivery)
 - Call center (schools, restaurants)
- Success depends on access to operating data (minimize stockouts, maximize turnover of hundreds of sku's) and pricing decisions



Information Backbone Integration



The Coordination Operating Model Platform

- Focuses on providing data visibility to meet customer needs
 - Single face to customer
 - End-to-end business processes
- Allows customization of services according to customer needs and encourages local expertise while leveraging global products and services.
- The platform can be extended as firm adds markets or products.
- The platform demands disciplined use of data—preservation of data standards; timely input of data.
- As products and services become commodities, can move toward unification; coordination is not a low-cost model.
- Less prone to disruption than unification and replication models.



The Operating Model Choice

- Requires that management articulate how the firm will profit and grow. It's a commitment.
- Can be implemented gradually
 - Diversification allows for incremental layers of shared services
 - Unification allows for modular implementation (by geography or process) of standardized and integrated processes
 - Replication allows for evolution of new services to be rolled out to all sites
 - Coordination allows for increasingly powerful data repositories and extension to new channels
- Creates characteristic opportunities and constraints.
- Imposes different demands for governance.

