Organisational Strategy

Organisational strategy determines information systems as: Industry structure determines competitive strategy, which determines value chains, which determines business processes, which then determines information systems. Hence, the competitive strategy determines all elements of information systems.

The industry structure is determined by Porter's five forces, competition from substitutions, competition from competitors and competition from new entrants as well as the bargaining power of customers and suppliers. These components are used to characterise an industry, understand profitability of it and identify competition.

There are two common competitive strategies; cost leader and product differentiation. Cost leader means lowest prices across the industry and product differentiation means best quality services available across the industry. The next axis is the focus, either one of these strategies can be focused into a specific sector or industry-wide.

Next we have the value chain, a series of events adding value to the product. Primary activities clearly add value to the product, such as a bike-maker receiving raw materials and converting that into an actual bike. Secondary activities indirectly contribute to the value; such as human resources (training, recruiting, and compensation), accounting/infrastructure (financing, accounting, and legal) and procurement/technology (finding vendors, R&D, and new techniques/methods). The net result is the total value added minus the total costs.

Lastly we look at competitive advantage. A competitive advantage can be attained by creating new products/services, enhancing current products/services, differentiating products/services by cost/quality and by business tactics. Businesses can lock customers (high switching charges), locking suppliers (making connections easy), entry barriers (make it difficult for new entrants), alliances (standards such as Blu-Ray) and reduced costs (increased profits & market share).