Strategy consists of 4 steps

```
o Define a primary task
o Assess core compet -
encies
o Determine order
qualifiers and order
winners
o Position the firm
```

Product Strategy->Process Strategy

Competitive Dimensions

Cost
Product Quality and Reliability
Delivery Speed
Delivery Reliability
Coping with Changes in Demand
Flexibility and New Product Introduction Speed
Other Product-Specific Criteria

Primary Task

```
a. Represents the
purpose of the firm
b. Identifies the area
in which it will be
competing
```

An effective operating model aligns

all business processes to serve critical customer needs.

Strategic Operating Model

Cost
Fast Service
Flexibility
Quality

The Essence of Business Process Design (BPD)

1.Process components
2.Process choice/configuration
3.Production/service strategies
4.Process control
Configuring the process architecture to satisfy customer desires in an efficient way
Customers can be both internal and external
Internal customer requirements must be aligned with the desires of the external customers in the business strategy as we have seen

Fundamental Strategic Questions

What product or service should we produce?
How should we plan to compete?

Linking Processes to Strategy

a. Divide market into segments
b. Price, service, product characteristics, etc.
c. Evaluate order winners/qualifiers for target segment.
d. Translate order winners/qualifiers into process requirements.
e. Design processes to meet requirements
f. Equipment, facility, labor,
g. Design infrastructure to support processes.
h. Information system, accounting systems, management style, etc

Process Choices

Project	Bridge	High degree of flexibility. Resources dedicated to task for long periods of time.
Job Shop	Metal Parts Kinkos	Equipment grouped according to process function. Can produce large variety of custom products.
Batch	Garments	Equipment grouped according to process function. Products and routings more likely to be standardized.
Line Flow	Automobile Assembly	Product focused grouping of resources. Designed for high volume production.
Continuous Flow	Paper Mill	Production in bulk, rather than discrete units. Often involves chemical or physical reactions.

Process Management

Step 1-Making Operational Trade-Offs
-Labor vs Responsiveness
Step 2-Overcome Inefficiencies
-Change current system
Step 3
-Evaluate Proposed Redesigns/New Technologies

Process Management Step 2

Overcome Inefficiencies
-Change current system

Process configuration

```
Configuration governs:
Where resources are
deployed
The path of flow units
The structure of the
network of activities
and buffers
Process config ura tion:
Largely determines
process capability
Is largely determined
through process choice
```