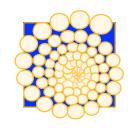


8th Congress of the European Union for Systemics:

"IT departments in the organizational storm of the companies"

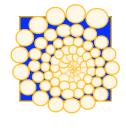
> Mario Pavoni Brussels 2011





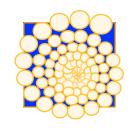
Structure

- 1. Global context: few facts
- 2. Merging/acquisition/split: who wants what?
- 3. Vision through the « Giroscope © » and its 12 MPr
- 4. Communication vs. IT
- 5. My environments
- 6. A conclusion : my own conclusion



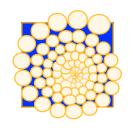
Global context: few facts(?)

- IT departments vs. Business departments (and their « business processes ») = actors
 - Important and not ignorable
 - Constantly interacting
 - Some time in contradiction via their own constraints
 - → In a balance imposed by the company!
- Companies are (more and more?) obedient to the structural changes: merging, acquisition, split, ...
- These changes are imposed (or suffered) for non IT reasons (except in exceptional cases)



Merging/Acquisition/Split: Who wants what?

- Various point of view
 - The one who wants to sell
 - The one who wants to buy
 - The one who wants to be acquired
 - The one who wants to be split
 - •
- Various issues related to
 - The synergy (past or future)
 - The organisational structure(s)
 - The Business processes and their automation
 - The human resources management
 - The perception of the IT department significance...



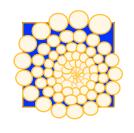
Vision through the « Giroscope © » 1/2

G.I.R.O.S.

The « Giroscope © » looks at the organizations through 12 Managing Principles (MPr) covering

- 1. Systems and sub-systems
- 2. Members
- 3. Purpose
- 4. The whole (circularity)
- 5. Organization <> total of its members
- 6. Issuing information
- 7. Receiving information
- 8. Borders
- 9. Rules
- 10. Retroaction
- 11. Homeostasis
- EUS Brussels 2011

12. Equifinality

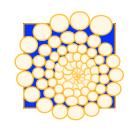


Vision through the « Giroscope ©» 2/2

G.I.R.O.S.

12 managing principles (MPr) + context

- 1) External actors (clients, providers, partners, regulators (national or international),...)
- 2)The structures evolution along the timeline (resignation, dismissals, external blocking, ...) « as usual »
- 3)The time constraint provided by the actors of an « organizational storm »
 - a) The one announced
 - b) The one experimented (longer delay/ shorter/ rejection of the operation / ...)
 - c) Unexpected difficulties
 - d) Hesitations



MPr1: To differentiate the systems and the subsystems

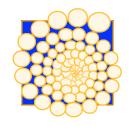
G.I.R.O.S.

Why to differentiate them?

- To illustrate one of the structure(s) in order to understand
 - The current and future situations,
 - The structural impact of the changes

•To enlighten

- The relationships,
- The retroactions,
- The rules,
- The communications between the organizations,
- Their sub-structures,
- Their actors,
- •



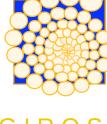
MPr2: Member(s) of which organization(s)?

G.I.R.O.S.

- External: members aggregation and interactions
 - Aggregation of the partners, providers, partners providers, providers of providers → impact on contracts, on the clashes of interests, ...

Internal

- Who will do what? → Who will take which job(s)?
- When split: who goes where? Who will come from the outside? Who get duplicate functions?
- When merging: What about the duplications? → Who leaves? Who stays? How to ensure the IT follow-up?
 - In the operations
 - In the projects → what's next for the on-going projects?



MPr3: Purpose of the organizations

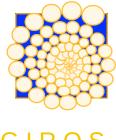
G.I.R.O.S.

Knowledge level of the IT members

- •Purpose(s) before
- •Purpose(s) after

Impact on the purpose of the IT department (prudence vs. risk appetite)

- •Its mission → its strategy
- •Its objectives → its master plan
- •Its action plan → the operations, the projects



MPr 4: The whole

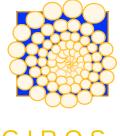
G.I.R.O.S.

In an integrated management system, especially of an ERP type (SAP, Oracle, PeopleSoft, ...)

 Any modification of one of the items can potentially cause a modification of all the other items, ie of the whole IT system

Essential composition

- **Architectural (functional and technique)**
- IT processes (related to the business processes)
- Relationships (including the contractual ones) between these components
- → The balance must be (re)established



MPr5 : Organization \Leftrightarrow total of its members

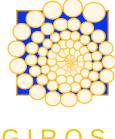
G.I.R.O.S.

A « department IT » system is different than the total of all its employees as it must be analyzed

- In its whole,
- With its complexity,
- •With its dynamic.

The more each individual person belonging to a department is aware of the stakes, the more they make it working.

- → However, in case of « organizational storm » :
 - What is (will be) my function ?
 - What is (will be) my role?



MPr6: Issuing information

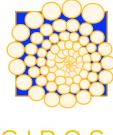
G.I.R.O.S.

An « IT department » issues information to

- •Its clients (internal/external),
- Its partners,
- Its providers.

It issues information in order to

- Avoid any blocking situation,
- Check the understanding of the customers needs,
- Receive validation of the requested work,
- Receive offers / external deliverables.



MPr7: Receiving information

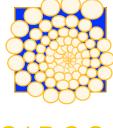
G.I.R.O.S.

An « IT department » is receiving information from

- Its clients (internal/external),
- Its partners,
- Its providers.

It receives information in order to

- Avoid any blocking situation,
- Check the understanding of the customers needs,
- Receive validation of the requested work,
- Search for external services



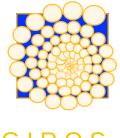
MPr8: Organization borders

G.I.R.O.S.

An « IT department » needs clear borders with the adequate permeability in order to

- •Get clear roles between the business and the IT (the sub-systems of the system)
- •Communicate with its clients, its partners, its providers, ... (the other systems compared with the system we are looking at)

The contractual aspects have a direct impact on the flexibility and the permeability of the borders hence of the information flow

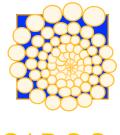


MPr9: Rules 1/2

G.I.R.O.S.

An « IT department » system contains rules :

- Phenomenological, directly observable
 - explicit, clearly expressed in its governance (ITILv3, CobiT, CMMI, ISO 12207, ISO 15504/SPICE, ...), its processes and its methodologies
 - implicit (example: budget is important but the customer request is even more)
- •Mythical, on the picture that the system thinks of itself. By example:
 - Price is insignificant, quality is important!
 - As soon as it is written, everything works!

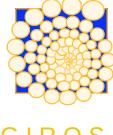


MPr9: Rules 2/2

G.I.R.O.S.

However in case of « organizational storm »:

- •Who provides the rule? How?
- •Is there any consistency between the explicit and implicit rules (as it is in a working system)? Immediately, later, never...?
- •What are the secrets, the unsaid?
- •What are the uncertainties?
- What are the impacts on the IT
 - From (new) « business » department rules?
 - From (new) « Human Resources » department rules?



MPr10: Retroactions

G.I.R.O.S.

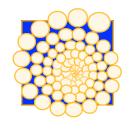
In a working « IT department » system, a retroaction allows to measure the discrepancy between

- The wishes
- The results

This retroaction allows correcting, via

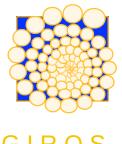
- Its governance,
- Its processes,
- Its methodologies.

However the auto-regulation is based on a balance. What happens if it is broken?



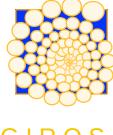
MPr11: Homeostasis

- A working « IT department » system is stable, staying open to the modifications that are imposed.
- However, by definition, an organizational storm risks to break the homeostasis of the IT department.
- A regulation must be ensured to the highest level in order to avoid members consuming a huge amount of energy via the retroaction mechanism.



MPr12: Equifinality

- An « IT department » system can be organized differently aiming to get the same results
- in-sourcing: (almost) all members are internal to the company
- •out-sourcing : most part of the members (except few managers) are external to the company
- co-sourcing: the company keeps the control on its IT, through an internal "core team" (more than with the out-sourcing) helped with externals.



Communication vs. IT

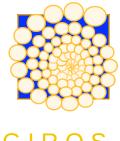
G.I.R.O.S.

Beyond the computer languages, IT becomes

- A way to communicate (not verbal)
- Withstanding the business processes (another way for communicating)

In case of « organizational storm » what are the impacts on this communication way

- Before the stabilization
- After the stabilization
 - (new) homeostasis
 - (new) equifinality

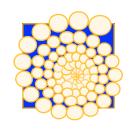


My environments 1/2

G.I.R.O.S.

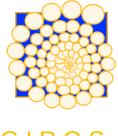
Acting as IT or Organizational project manager, alternately faced (in various companies) with:

- 1.A national subsidiary that is sold by the international head-quarter to a national company
- 2. The creation of new national company that takes back wide part of another national company (+ public sector vs. Private secteur)
- 3.A company giving up part of its activities and taking back some others (in an international context)



My environments_{2/2}

- 1. 1st experience: no systemic approach (not from me neither from my management) → organizational, economic (customers evasion), human (collaborators evasion), failure
- 2. 2d experience: a bit of systemic approach (from my part) → faced with a « factory » owning a lot of money, progressing whatever the damages
- 3. 3rd experience: a systemic approach from me linked to an industrial realism from my management → on-going success (but not an easy journey ...)



A conclusion: my own conclusion

G.I.R.O.S.

Beyond the « classical » accumulation of experiences, the systemic approach brought me :

- •A way of approaching the problems with a less analytical (sic) way but rather more globally, more « sensitive » to numerous factors and perceptions
- •An unique capitalization of my life and from its lessons learned
- A serenity regarding the huge challenges that we are suddenly faced with, when un-expectly arises the "organizational storm »



Questions

Questions & answers time ...

Thank you very much for your attention!

Other information on www.giros.be