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Customer-oriented Products and Services – Classification, Discussion of Traditional Concepts and Suggestion of an Internet-based Business Model

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Customer Orientation in Electronic Commerce

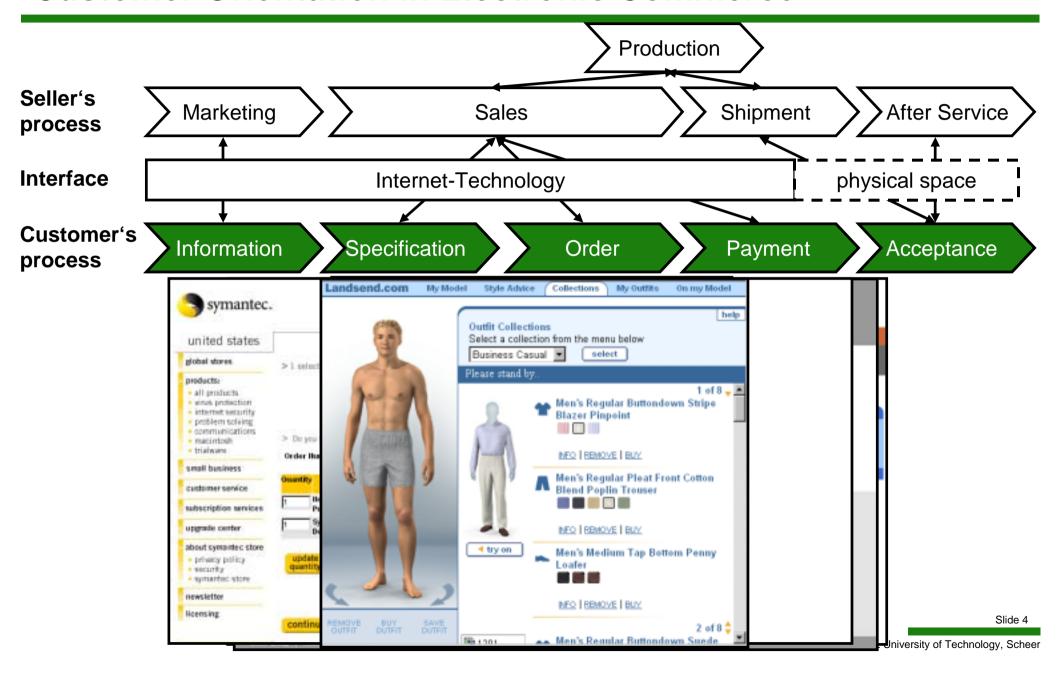
■ Possibilities for customer

- Customer process can be executed anytime and anyplace
- Multimedial support of the customer process
- Handling of almost all tasks in the customer process (without payment and delivery of physical products) based on internet technology
- Self configuration of products and services
- Preview of preferred products and services

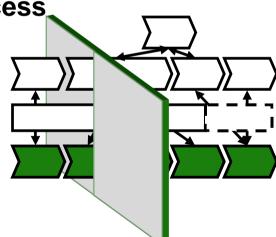
Possibilities for seller

- Personalized interaction with the customer (internet for distribution)
- Technical linkage with the suppliers in the seller's process

Customer Orientation in Electronic Commerce

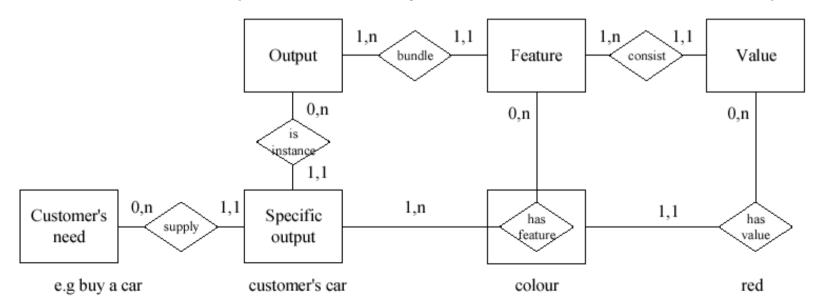


- Customer is not overall satisfied with the offered customer orientation in the electronic commerce
 - Standardized output are handled through all phases of the customer process (e.g books, compact discs)
 - Customer-driven output are canceled at the beginning of the customer process (e.g. flight booking, clothes)
- One reason for the truncation in the customer process,
 - Customer does not find what he wants.
 - The offered options do not cover the expectations.
- Upcoming research questions
 - What kind of business model is needed?
 - How should the specification process be supported?



Measurement of the customer orientation in the customer's view

- Parameters to describe the customer's felt adaptation could be:
 - Individuality
 - Depicts the orientation of the output (feature) to the personal situation of the customer
 - Complexity
 - Depicts the variety of different features of an output



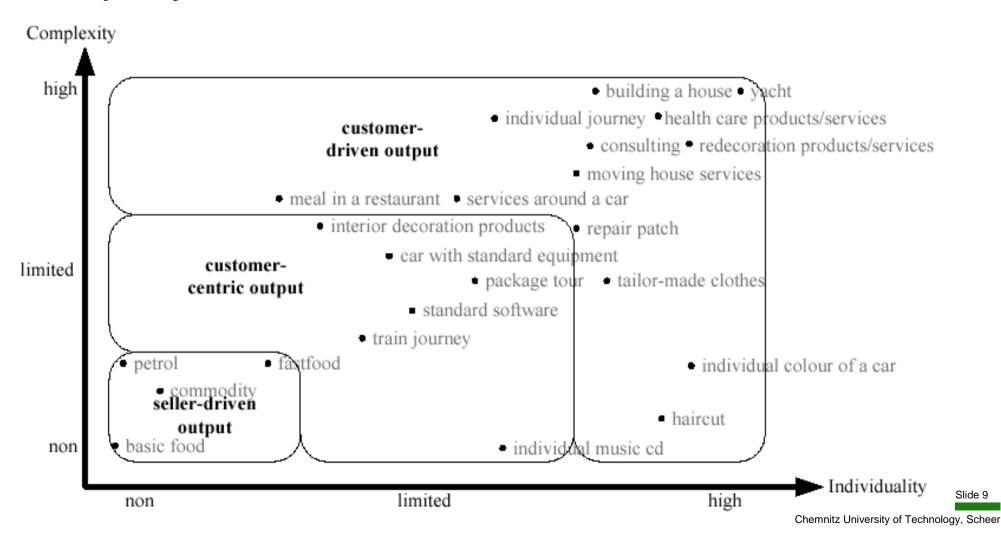
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■ Break down of the parameters individuality and complexity:

- Individuality
 - No individuality (value of the feature is fixed)
 - Limited individuality (value can be chosen from a pre-defined selection of values)
 - High individuality (no restrictions for the value)
- Complexity
 - No complexity (no feature can be assigned)
 - Limited complexity (feature can be chosen from a pre-defined selection of features)
 - High complexity (no restrictions for the design of features)

- Classification of output to depict degree of individuality and complexity in the view of the customer
 - Seller-driven output
 - Standardized independently from customer
 - Production process is seller-driven
 - Customer-centric output
 - Customization within pre-defined options by customer
 - Production process is both seller and customer-driven
 - Customer-driven output
 - Individual design of product and service
 - Production process is customer-driven

Complied classification of output to depict the degree of individuality and complexity in the view of the customer



Seller-driven output

- Can completely be controlled by seller
- Independent from customer's needs
- Mass Production Concept
 - Leads to standardized output concerning design and distribution
 - "You can have any color car you want as long it's black"
- Production of Variants Concept
 - Leads to variants (variations of features and values which are set)
 - Covers average individual needs

Customer-centric output

- Seller process is seller and customer oriented
- At freeze point integration of customer's specifications in seller process
- Mass Customization Concept
 - Offers a number of pre-defined values and features
 - Customer himself chooses options
 - Adds additional services, special delivery service and product image
 - "enough variety and customization that nearly everyone finds exactly what they want"

Customer-driven output

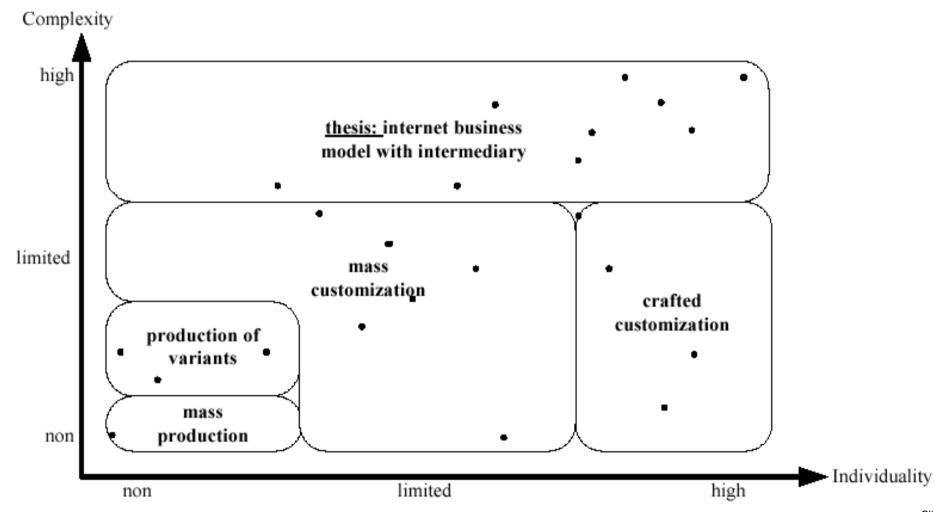
- Seller process is customer-oriented
- Degree of individuality and/or complexity determined by customer
- Crafted Customization Concept
 - Handmade individuality of values
 - Uses order-specific production processes

Lack of resources to manage products with an additional complexity

- Custom Mass Production Concept
 - Broker collects similar interests in a product and/or service
 - Customer driven production processes

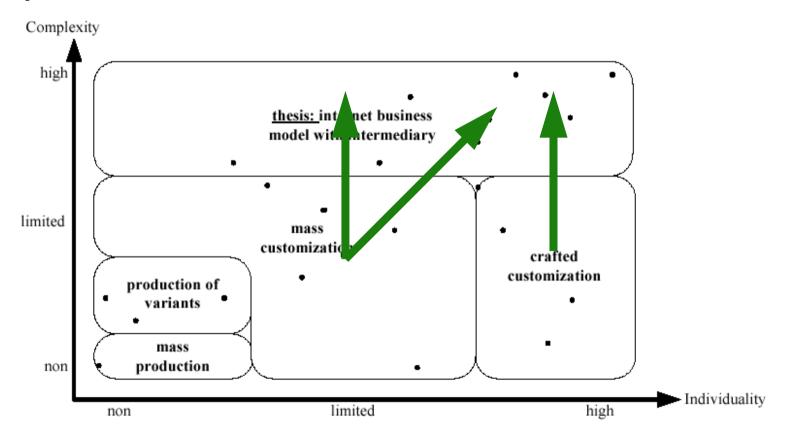
The specification is less individual and complex to each customer

Output with customer-driven individuality and/or complexity



- Suggestion of an Internet Business Model to achieve customer-driven output
 - Usage of the mass customization concept or crafted customization concept
 - Enhancement if customer asks for
 - High individuality → Customer can specify value of feature by himself
 - High complexity → Customer can add features by himself
 - Intermediary coordinates an interorganizational network
 - Request for high individuality → New partner in network
 - Request for high complexity → New partner in network
 - Usage of the internet technology to realize the value and supply chain activities and flows

Suggestion of an Internet Business Model to achieve a customer-driven output



The customer demand for high individuality and/or high complexity leads to an network of companies

Suggestion of an Internet Business Model to achieve a customer-driven output

Public Company A Company B

Internet technology, internet services and communication rules

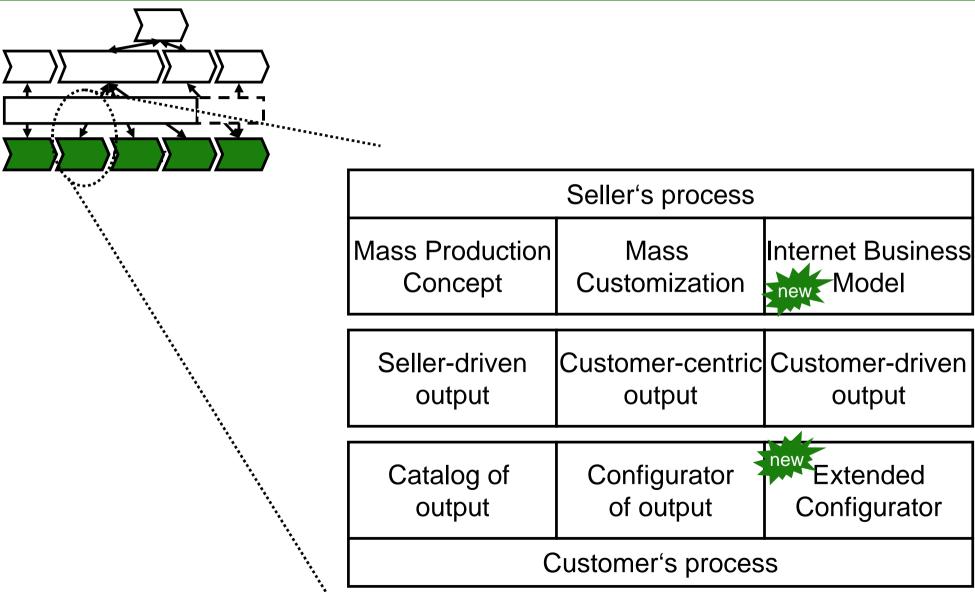
physical flow / traditional value chain

As a result we suggest an interorganizational network of companies besides an intermediary and with the usage of the internet technology for the digital activities and flows

Necessity of the internet technology in the business model

- Planning and Management of an order-specific network and a different number of actors
- Plug-and-Play connectivity to add new actors
- Handling of the individuality and complexity
 - Customer can specify his needs using multimedial techniques
 - Interchange of the specifications within the network
- Advantages concerning transaction costs and speed of interorganizational interchange
- ➤ It is possible to manage the complexity and individuality needed to offer customer-driven output

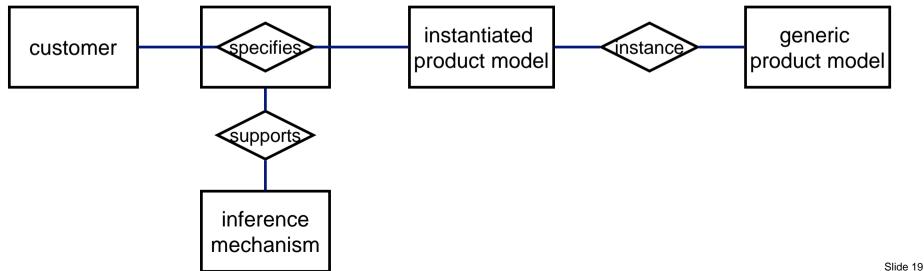
Specification Process in Internet-based Business Model



Specification Process in Internet-based Business Model

Details of the extended configurator concept

- Extends standard configurator concept of pre-defined values and features by
 - Usage of inference mechanisms
 - Usage of a generic product model and methods of manipulation / instantiation
- Extended configuration process



Further Research

■ Focus on specification task and extended configuration process

- Study of generic product model to realize additional high individuality and complexity
- Study of methods of manipulation / instantiation within generic product model
- Study of inference mechanisms and knowledge-based configuration

Objective

 Catching customer in the specification process if his wants the cancel by supporting an extended configuration process.

Thank you for your audience.

