The why, what, and how of organizational operating systems

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Learn what well-designed operating systems can do for your organization.

Organizations exists because most work requires more than one individual to complete. Communications, coordination, alignment, sharing of knowledge, and the division of capabilities for efficiency and effectiveness are some of the roles of organizations. The operating system of an organization ensures its seamless functioning.

Over the past 22 years, Management Insights has developed and fully documented a methodology, an assessment tool, and an expert system for organizations of any kind to design, develop and transform their operating system in alignment with their strategy, the business model, and the particular management style. We belief that our methodology is unparalleled as it represents the latest science, it fits any organization, and it shortcuts traditional organizational development efforts. Here a summary of the why, what and how of organizational operating systems.

Why every organization needs an operating system?

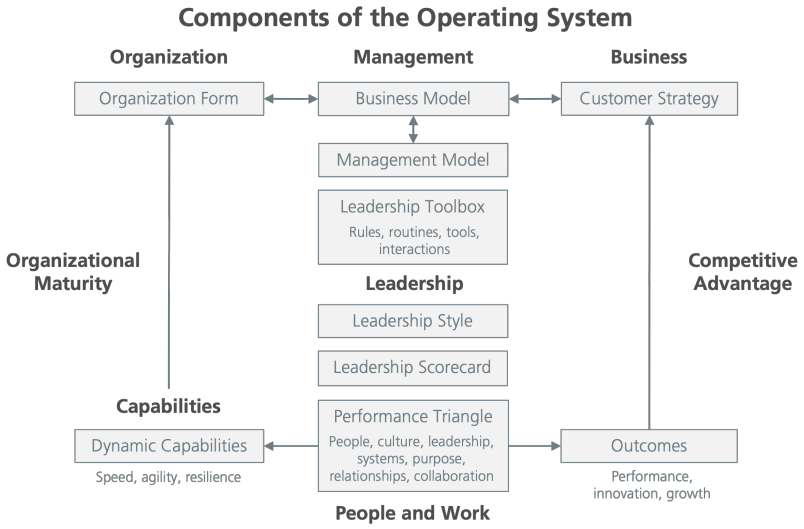
An operating system is a collection of implicit and explicit capabilities that enable people to get work done and ensure the seamless operations at scale throughout an organization. It functions like an organization's "DNA", persistent and deeply rooted in the culture such that we don't even notice it. A well-designed and maintained operating systems serves as:

- Operations backbone: Creates consistency, uniformity, accuracy, and efficiency.

- Autopilot: Works as an everyday time safer, conflict resolver, teamwork enabler.
- Stability platform: Ensures speed and agility built on resilience.
- Resource manager: Helps to prioritize investments and allocate limited resources.
- Business model safeguard: Frees up operational efficiency to enable creativity and innovation.
- Scalability scaffold: Enables growth without diluting the core business.
- Decision-making guide: Ensures that decisions throughout the organization are aligned.
- Sustainability guard: Helps to balance stakeholder interests.
- Knowledge repository: Secures and protects critical knowledge.
- Culture and talent builder: Creates trust and attracts the right talents.

What is the operating system all about?

Organizational operating systems consist of interrelated components: Organization, management, business, leadership, capabilities, people, and work.



Business is the starting point of every organizational operating system. Its character must reflect the positioning and the core

process of the customer strategy. The business model decision follows the strategy with an aligned exploitation, exploration, or a hybrid model. The choice of business model impacts the organization form and with it essential organizational levers. Customer strategy, business model and organization levers determine the management model. The choice of management model determines the capability of the organization to operate in a stable or a dynamic context and by controlling or enabling people.

The leadership toolbox is the host for all rules, routines, tools, and interaction mechanisms. Performance measurement, strategy development, performance management, people engagement and risk management represent an organization's grand processes. The operating mode, how we do things and how we think about the future, determines the design of the entire toolbox. In a smooth operating system, the leadership style aligns well with the operating mode.

The leadership scorecard and the performance triangle host the culture, leadership, systems, and other intangible factors that enable people to get work done and perform. Dynamic capabilities and outcomes close the loop to organization and the customer strategy.

How do you develop and maintain the operating system?

Five steps help leaders initiate their corporate development initiatives right from their start by adapting the organizational operating system to their needs …

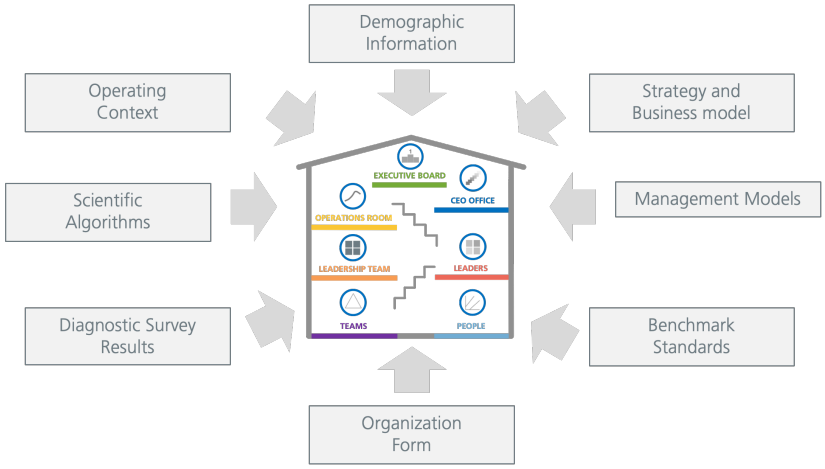
1. Establish the evidence-based foundation for key initiatives.
2. Identify the capability barriers that limit the development of organizations.
3. Design the operating system to fit strategy and organization.
4. Determine the development strategy build the capabilities.
5. Initiate the transition to the new operating system to reach mastery.

Traditional operating system fixing initiatives have a low rate of success. The evidence from scientific literature confirms our

experience: many change projects never see the end, transformation programs don’t reach their goals, engagement efforts fail to enable performance, control systems prevent collaboration, and project management increases rather than decreases complexity.

The generally accepted conclusion is that there is something wrong with traditional management. What has worked well in the past, now fails us in hyper dynamic times and complex contexts. With our research, we have identified 3 main reasons for failure: 1) An obscure baseline at start, 2) Fuzzy purpose of initiatives, 3) Faulty design, no design or untouched design of the managerial operating systems.

Design of the Operating System



To support operating system development initiatives, we have introduced the Organization Twin Cockpit (OTC), our proprietary, AI-based expert system for the design and the development of operating system based on our capability models, survey diagnostics, standards, statistics, benchmark data, and pattern recognition. The expert system helps users to process the data, view the twin, conduct simulations and scenarios, make design and development decisions, and customize reports.

For our extensive dokumentation, sign-up to our GUEST PORTAL to download brochures on organization twins and operating systems.

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