

Global appendix questions book review example

[Business](#), [Customers](#)



How does the global economy impact organizations and processes?

One of the impacts of global economy to organizations and processes is fostering competitive environment for businesses. The globe has come into times where the supplier has the ability to reach the consumer at an extremely fast speed. This is made possible through the internet over sites such as Google and Bing (Hart and Linda, 1993).

Global economy has also impacted competitive strategies for different companies. Through the internet the world has been reduced to a small section where product differentiation has been reduced and it has become extremely easy to navigate the world in search for markets (Hart and Linda, 1993).

Modern technology in form of software and databases has been developed and is playing critical role in harnessing businesses in the world (Hart and Linda, 1993). Therefore, operations for international businesses have become extremely easy.

However, the close interaction between countries has extensively contributed in to excellent performance for organizations (Fauriol and Eva, 1990).

What are the characteristics of international IS components?

Each of the components of international information systems has definite uniqueness.

- Hardware: this is the machinery which is usually the computer. It is required to have met all the international engineering standards for satisfactory performance (Wiesman, Hasman, and Vandenherik, 1997).

- Software: these are computer programs and they are required to be acceptable by any computer (Wiesman, Hasman, and Vandenherik, 1997). They should not cause any harm to the computer or any other computer on the advantage of the owner.
- Data: these are facts that programs use for production of useful information (Fauriol and Eva, 1990). Data needs be secured from all harmful individuals who may misuse the data (Wiesman, Hasman, and Vandenherik, 1997).
- Procedures: these are the policies that govern how computer systems operate. Every procedure should be clear and executable by any individual instructed to follow the given procedures (Wiesman, Hasman, and Vandenherik, 1997).
- People: these are the human resources required to run the system. People should be qualified to run these systems accordingly (Wiesman, Hasman, and Vandenherik, 1997).

What are the challenges of international cross-functional applications?

One of the main challenges is inadequate integration. This is enhanced by development of a common language that may be extremely significant in communicating certain message among computers in different regions (Haas, 2012).

The other challenge is the existence of problematic processes. In most cases, inherent processes designed for various systems do not work as prescribed in their manuals. Some of the processes designed to enhance communication among computer systems may go against certain cultural values (Fauriol and Eva, 1990).

The existence of adverse competition in global businesses has been influential to development of extensive coherent systems.

How do inter-organizational IS facilitate global supply chain management?

Supply chain is a platform through which the consumer of particular commodities is connected to his competitor. This is an avenue that needs be considerate of various features. One of the elements that is significant for this idea is development of inter-organizational information system. This system aids in developing a network that connects different businesses with the same business target. This network contains communication systems between manufacturers of certain products and consumers of these products (van Baalen et al, 2009). Also, it entails a relationship program between all agents of any supply chain. This means that the system enhances communication between suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and consumers (Fauriol and Eva, 1990).

What are the challenges of international IS management?

One of the main challenges that the management for information systems face is long distance between certain organizations operating under the same system. The distance between organizations influences time for their operations. This is based on time differences for the different countries.

Therefore, it has become extremely difficult to find a program that will manage activities even during odd hours (Fitzgerald, 2003).

In different countries network failure is a common problem. Therefore, at some instance it will be difficult to communicate between organizations following network failure (Fauriol and Eva, 1990). It is extremely difficult to

deal with a global network where different countries have different policies over networks.

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