

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

資訊科技驅動的資訊產業聚合與組織轉型之研究

The Research on IT-driven Convergence of Information Technology Industry and Business Transformation

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一、中文摘要

資訊科技的突破性進展，以及結合網際網路之後的蓬勃發展，對於許多產業的整體環境及產業結構都帶來了巨大的影響，造成革命性的變革，形成了所謂的資訊產業聚合現象。也就是原來產業中的呈線性平行價值鏈被打破，重新聚合成新的價值鏈，而這些新的價值鏈將跨越原本各自獨立的產業界線，形成盤根錯節的價值網，並可經由不同的連接方式，形成新的產業形態，展現出新的面貌。此外，因應著產業價值鏈的轉變，組織的價值鏈也必有變革，因此隨之而來的將是因資訊科技驅動所產生的本質性、典範性的組織轉型。本研究希望能就此一新興議題作較理論性、本質性的研究，發展出相關的思考模式，可以提供理論架構供的後續研究，以及實務性議題的思考。

關鍵詞：資訊科技、網際網路、資訊產業、資訊科技驅動、產業聚合、組織轉型、價值鏈

Abstract

The coming of information society gives rise to the convergence of many industries. The source of the convergence derives from the development of information technology. The development of IT changes the value net to value net. The new value chain will lead to the new product and service that means to cause the new industries. This situation is the new topic of MIS research. These changes are more natural and paradigmatic so we sought build the new research framework and new thinking model for future research.

Keyword : Information Technology (IT)、Internet、Information Technology Industry、IT-driven、Industrial Convergence、Organizational Transformation (OT)、Business Transformation、Value Chain

二、緣由與目的

進入二十世紀的 90 年代之後，資訊科技(Information Technology, IT)的突破性進展，以及結合網際網路(Internet)之後的蓬勃發展，對於許多產業的整體環境及產業結構都帶來了巨大的影響，造成革命性的變革，其中資訊產業(Information Technology Industry)就是變化最快也最顯明的產業。由於各種資訊通訊科技的聚合發展趨勢(Convergence of Communication Technology)，形成了所謂的資訊產業聚合現象(Industrial Convergence)。也就是原來產業中的呈線性平行價值鏈(Value Chain)被打破，重新聚合成新的價值鏈，而這些新的價值鏈將跨越原本各自獨立的產業界線，形成盤根錯節的價值網，並可經由不同的連接方式，形成新的產業形態，展現出新的面貌。此外，價值網也會隨著資訊科技的發展，產生新的動態鏈結，生生不息。

另外，因應著產業價值鏈的轉變，組織的價值鏈也必有變革，因此隨之而來的將是企業轉型(Business Transformation)的需求。而這種因資訊科技驅動(IT-driven)所產生的本質性、典範性的組織轉型(Organizational Transformation, OT)，與小幅度、局部性的組織變化大不相同，為了要真正的解讀這種情況的意涵，而不僅是現象面的敘述，因此探討這種形態組織轉型的本質、內涵和特性對於相關的理論研究或實務研究都具有重要的地位。

從傳統資訊產業和電信、通訊產業的創新結合發展，到消費性電子產業也加入這個聚合程序中的種種實例個案，可以看出這個趨勢的方興未艾。但是相關的研究多集中於現象面的描述，或規範性、指導

性的原則闡述，缺乏較理論性、模式化的研究結論，因此本研究希望能就此一新興議題作較理論性、本質性的研究，發展出相關的思考模式，可以提供理論性的後續研究，以及實務性議題的思考。

三、結果與討論

Brynjolfsson 等人(1994)指出，由於資訊科技的進步與資訊經濟的來臨，使得生產、商業、經銷等所有的流程不再需要全再同一組織內進行，也不須再侷限於同一地理範圍內。而如此將使得產業的垂直和水平供應鏈(supply chain)為之改變，許多已往的限制不再。此外，Clemons & Row (1991)亦認為資訊科技以及通訊網路連接使得組織之間的溝通成本大幅降低，促使新的組織和通路結構的產生，而這些通路結構的改變將會形成新的市場生態。謝清佳(1997)也曾說明由於資訊科技的發展，使得資訊處理快速且成本低廉，再加上通訊及網路技術的發達，使得全球訊息的交換非常快速，造成企業的競爭環境產生了非常巨大的變化，其中最重要的包括全球經濟體系的形成，以及資訊經濟的來臨，亦即資訊科技也對各種產業市場造成衝擊。Malone(1991)則表示資訊科技對組織的競爭情形也會造成衝擊，可能導致組織間前所未有的既競爭又合作的關係。這種轉變將使得整個企業環境為之改觀，近來許多同一產業或不同產業的聯盟或併購都清楚的呈現這種情況，而這種情形的出現，資訊科技的影響乃是不可或缺的。

社會學辭典(1999)指出「資訊科技」(Information Technology, IT)的定義乃是：以電腦(computers)為基礎的人際溝通(intercommunication)技術的總稱，包含了

使用電腦儲存(store)、存取(access)、傳遞(transmit)、分析(analyze)資訊(information)等各個層面。當資訊科技的發展與應用由「自動化」→「系統化」→「網路化」,可以發現資訊科技已從單純輔助通訊的工具,隨著網際網路全球性的相連,成為可以超脫時空限制的強大溝通工具,使得在溝通和通訊上,不僅可以大幅提升溝通者與溝通內容的量,更可以擺脫傳統對於通訊上時、空的限制,促成整個通訊有了全然不同的面貌,加速了通訊的速度、能力和範圍,進而更加深了環境的複雜度,對人類的生活、選擇與各種產業的環境、經營都起了巨大的改變。因為不論無特定目的之人之群聚,或是具有共同目標的組織,基本的協調方式就是透過通訊,因此當通訊的本質、內涵和應用方式都產生重大變革之時,連帶的所有相關的「過程」與某些「結果」也會產生改變,而這些改變就是本研究的研究動機與研究核心。

Malone 等人(1987)的研究顯示,資訊科技的發展會使得市場的交易成本(transaction cost)下降,如此將形成組織的整體結構由階層(hierarchy)走向市場(market),並造成產業垂直結構的去整合(de-integration)效果,以及水平結構因協調成本下降所形成的經濟聯盟或利益。Malone 等人(1994)則更進一步指出資訊科技的進展會影響到組織和市場的結構,因為資訊科技使得價值鏈(value chain)上相鄰的流程與步驟可更加緊密的整合起來,如此致使市場和階層機制都將更有效率,但是整個結構的重心將移往市場協調的方向,建立起許多新興的電子市場,而電子階層(electronic hierarchy)也會呈現相互連接的面貌。

而實際發展也正如 Malone 所分析的結果,90 年代後期的市場現況呈現了價值鏈相互整合與重組的蓬勃情況,企業或許整體改變企業的經營模式來重構組織的價值鏈,也或許透過各種組織網絡的相互連結來架構出新的價值鏈,若以整體的眼光來看,就是形成所謂的價值網,而這些在在都重塑了整體產業環境新貌。也就是由於資訊科技的發展,資訊的格式由類比轉成數位方式,使得原本單純的價值鏈之間的疆界漸趨模糊,出現了線性重組的現象,而這些經過線性重組之後的價值鏈則將呈現放射性輻射現象,亦即呈現價值網的情形出現。

資訊產業中各種產業類型原本是逕渭相當分明的,例如:電腦相關產業的資訊基本格式是數位方式,電信產業則是類比方式為主,消費性電子則也是各自獨立分類,因此各自產業的界線清楚,呈現線性價值鏈的情形。但隨著資訊科技的發展,尤其網際網路的發展應用之後,造成通訊產業的大革命,因為基本的資訊格式由類比轉成數位方式,使得不同的類型的工具之間可以作資訊的流通。如此一來,擴大了整個資訊產業的範疇,也融合了不同產業間原本各自獨立、平行的價值鏈,形成交錯的新價值鏈現象,造成新的產品、服務的出現,這種產業融合、收斂,價值鏈由平行線性重組成放射輻射的現象,就是所謂的資訊產業聚合現象。

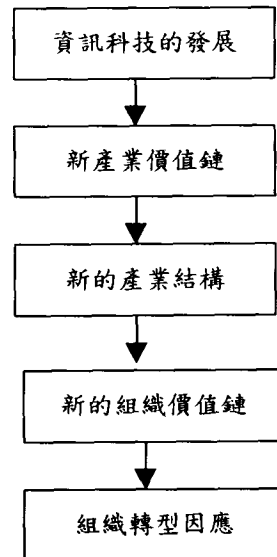
資訊科技結合網際網路的應用,使得資訊的傳遞消除了限制,尤其是結合了資料庫(database)一直以來的強勁發展與廣泛應用,更一舉解除了傳統通訊技術上對資訊處理、傳遞、儲存等時間和空間限制等相關的問題,改變了個體之間的通訊與互動的生態。而在在分享一個共通的數位

資訊基礎之下，資訊將會以前所未有的方式交互流通、互動，而經由資訊溝通的各種工具，將可突破以往資訊延伸與資訊內容成反比的限制，突破速度、時間、地理的種種限制，當以上這種種的限制被打破時，就會形成新的變動，亦即意味著可以形成新的產業結構，形塑新的產業價值鏈。這一波資訊產業的聚合現象基本上是由於資訊科技與通訊科技的結合發展所致，但是其終點並不止於此，在硬體設備、軟體發展、通訊傳輸、專業服務、各種應用與內容提供等結合商業的發展之後，更大的資訊產業聚合現象更正在形成中，將會擴及我們生活的各個層面，超越過去的範圍與內涵。

產業聚合現象的形成因子	
打破	資訊的延伸限制 資訊的內容限制 資訊傳遞速度的限制 資訊使用時間的限制 資訊使用地點的限制

通訊技術與資訊科技的突破與整合對於產業的影響乃是本質且深層的，亦即寓意了將就此進入一個新的紀元，一個無法被明確劃分、無法被明確切割的情況中。而原本各處於單獨或單純環境中的組織，無論願不願意也都會被擺放至一個因資訊科技發展而全新整合成的大環境中，反之當然也將使得環境中的各式組織個體都將受到程度不同的衝擊，也就是意味著組織必須面對更複雜的環境與問題，加上價值鏈的轉變，使得企業賴以生存的命脈產生變化，因此必須以整體的、全面性的組織轉型來加以因應。因此整個變革的流程可

以下面的示意圖來表達。



四、計劃成果自評

本研究基本上是由理論推演出發，配合個案資料的觀察分析和佐證，發展出相關的理論架構與思考模式（完整的研究結果請參考本研究的相關研究論文）。與原來研究計劃相比，本研究的結論側重資訊產業聚合研究部分，由於組織轉型部分也是一個相當龐大的議題，因此在本研究中僅止於提示相關性，對於相關議題的深入研究將在後續的研究中更完整全面的進行，並且也已在進行中。本研究的論文也計劃整理之後在學術期刊中發表。相信本研究的理結論，相對於本範疇論文多集中於現象面的探討，有更深入的理論性的探討與價值，也有助於實務應用、思考時的參考。

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