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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"___" _____ 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Business Process Reengineering"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

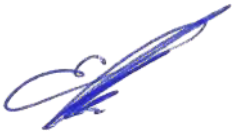
Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer(s):

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Head of the Department of Management,
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1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline.

The discipline “Business Process Reengineering” is intended to develop fundamental knowledge in the field of modeling business development, practical skills in assessing the current state of business activity.

The main goals of mastering the discipline “Business Process Reengineering” include:

- preparing students to develop business plans for creating a new business and organizing entrepreneurial activities;
- preparing students for interdisciplinary research to solve problems related to modeling and analysis of business processes, as well as predicting the results of the implementation of innovative technologies;
- preparing students for self-study and continuous professional self-improvement.

The main objectives of mastering the discipline “Business Process Reengineering” include:

– preparation for the use of terms, basic theories characterizing the current state and trends in business development;

– orientation in the theory of business processes, development trends of national and world markets, internationalization of forms of conducting international business;

– developing independent work skills when analyzing efficiency, optimizing business in modern market conditions.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program bachelor's degree

The discipline “Business Process Reengineering” is one of the disciplines of the part formed by participants in educational relations B.1.2.17 of the educational program 03.38.02 – “Management”.

The discipline “Business Process Reengineering” is logically, substantively and methodologically interconnected with the following EP disciplines and practices:

- Information technologies in professional activities;
- Organizational change management;
- Operations management;
- Modern organizational management structures.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competence and the following learning outcomes must be achieved as a stage in the formation of the corresponding competence:

3. Structure and content of the discipline.

Competency code	As a result of development educational program the student must have	List of planned learning outcomes in the discipline
UK-1	Capable search, critical analysis and synthesis of information, apply systemic solution approach assigned tasks	IUK-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting it basic components IUK-1.2. Searches, critically evaluates generalizes, systematizes and ranks information, required for solving the problem IUK-1.3. Considers and offers rational solutions task, using the system approach, critically evaluates them advantages and disadvantages

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 4 credit units (144 hours).

2.1. Types of educational work and labor intensity
(according to forms of study)

2.1.1 Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Type of educational work	Number of hours	Semesters	
	Auditory lessons	**36**		
	Including:			
.1	Lectures	18	9	
.2	Seminars/practicals classes	18	9	
	Independent work	**108**	9	
	Interim certification			
	Exam		9	
	Total	**144**		

2.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline
(according to forms of study)

2.2.1. Part-time education

/P	Sections/topics of the discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Self-sufficiencylong-
			Lectures and	Seminar / practical	Laboratoral	Practical	
	Topic 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling		2	2			
	Topic 2. Features of business development modeling		2	2			
	Topic 3. Factors influencing the choice of business model		2	2			
	Topic 4. Basic theories of business organization		2	2			
	Topic 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes		2	2			
	Topic 6. International and regional trading networks and their development		2	2			
	Topic 7. Small and medium-sized businesses as a model business		2	2			
	Topic 8. Collaborative entrepreneurship as a business model		2	2			
	Topic 9. Virtualization enterprises and e-commerce		2	2			
Total		**144**	**18**	**18**			**108**

2.3. Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling

Modeling as a key direction of managerial economics. Basic principles, goals and objectives of modeling. Main types and areas of application of modeling. Classic scheme for modeling socio-economic processes. The importance of modeling for planning and forecasting the development of macroeconomic processes in the national economy.

Topic 2. Features of business development modeling

Modeling of microeconomic processes in the general management system of an enterprise. Basic principles, goals and objectives of business process modeling. Main types of business models. A mechanism for making management decisions in functional areas of business activity. The importance of modeling for planning and forecasting the development

of an enterprise.

Topic 3. Factors influencing the choice of business model

A set of factors that shapes a business model.

Business microenvironment factors - production capacity, production factors, marketing, personnel. Managing the microenvironment through modeling tools.

Factors in the macroenvironment of business – socio-cultural, demographic, technological, political, legal. The influence of uncontrollable factors on business efficiency.

Topic 4. Basic theories of business organization

Theories of mercantilism. A. Smith's theory of absolute advantage. Theory of comparative advantage D. Ricardo.

Modern theories of trade. Theory of Heckscher-Ohlin factors, “Leontief Paradox”, M. Porter’s theory of competitive advantages.

Modern interpretation of the influence of production factors on the structure of business.

The influence of technical progress and the product life cycle on the business structure.

Topic 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes

TNCs and their decisive importance in the global and national economy. Investment potential of modern TNCs. Classification of TNCs according to key criteria - scale of activity, economic potential, sectors of the world economy, leaders and outsiders of the world market. TNC strategies and their evolution.

Changes taking place in TNCs in the context of globalization of the world economy. Using IT technologies to improve business. Increasing the efficiency of management decisions in the field of international business.

Activities of TNCs in Russia and their place in the national economy.

Topic 6. International and regional trading networks and their development

Reasons for the emergence and transformation of international and regional trade networks. Specifics and place of international and regional trade networks in the national economy. Classification of international and regional trading networks according to key characteristics. Expansion of international and regional retail chains in key global and national markets. Peculiarities of doing business by regional retail chains in Russian conditions.

Topic 7. Small andmedium-sized enterprise as a business model The essence and importance of small and medium-sized businesses in the national economy. The place of small and medium-sized enterprises in international business. Factors that determine the specifics of the development and functioning of small and medium-sized businesses in conditions of modern economic relations.

Legal support for small and medium-sized businesses.

State regulation of small and medium-sized businesses.

Resource management in small and medium-sized enterprises. The role of entrepreneurial activity in the process of organizing the activities of a small enterprise.

Efficiency of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian economy.

Topic 8. Joint entrepreneurship as a business model

The essence and forms of joint entrepreneurship. Features of various types of joint ventures. Form of ownership andview activities SP. Structural features of joint ventures in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Globalization of international business and joint ventures. The role of joint ventures in the global strategy of TNCs. International strategic alliances. The practice of creating and operating joint ventures in Russia.

Topic 9. Enterprise virtualization and e-commerce

Modern trends and development of virtual business. The role and significance of the global Internet in the process of organizing and managing business modeling. The use of IT technologies in virtual business.

2.4.Topics of seminars/practical classes

Seminar 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling Seminar 2. Features of business development modeling Seminar 3. Factors influencing the choice of business model Seminar 4. Basic theories of business organization
Seminar 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes Seminar 6. International and regional trading networks and their development

Seminar 7. Small andmedium-sized enterprise as a business model Seminar 8. Joint entrepreneurship as a business model Seminar 9. Enterprise virtualization and e-commerce

3. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

3.1. Main literature:

1. Business process modeling: textbook and workshop for universities /; edited by O. I. Dolganova. - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 289 p. — ISBN 978-5-534-00866-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/468913

3.2. Additional literature:

1. Kim S.A. Management theory: textbook - M.: Publishing and trading corporation "Dashkov and Co." 2021 - 240 p. - ISBN 978-5-394-02373-6;
2. Kharin A.A., Kolensky I.L., Management of innovation processes: a textbook for educational organizations of higher education - M.; B.: Direct-Media, 2020 - 472 p. - ISBN 978-5-4475-5545-0; [Electronic resource]. "University Library ONLINE" - URL:http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=435804

3.3. Electronic educational resources

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

3.4. Software:

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) – Microsoft Open License. License No. 61984042

3.5. Internet resources:

1. http://www.gov.ru Server organs state authorities Russian Federation.
2. http://www.mos.ru Official server of the Moscow Government.
3. http://www.minfin.ru Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.
4. http://www.garant.ru GARANT Legislation with comments.
5. http://www.gks.ru Federal State Statistics Service.
6. http://www.rg.ru Russian newspaper.
7. http://www.prime-tass.ru PRIME-TASS Agency economic information.
8. http://www.rbc.ru RBC (RosBusinessConsulting).
9. http://www.businesspress.ru Business press.
10. http://www.ereport.ru World economy.
11. http://uisrussia.msu.ru University information system of Russia.
12. http://www.cfin.ru Corporate management.
13. http://www.fin-izdat.ru Publishing house "Finance and Credit"
14. http://economist.com.ru The Economist magazine.
15. http://www.vopreco.ru Journal "Economic Issues".
16. http://www.mevriz.ru Magazine "Management in Russia and Abroad"

4. Material and technical support of the discipline

Auditorium for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Study tables with benches, a blackboard, a portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

5. Guidelines

5.1. Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

(Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color pictures-slides on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term “presentation” (sometimes called “slide film”) is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures, which are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;

- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact between the speaker and the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information media and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for designing computer presentations General design rules

Many designers claim that there are no laws or rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tricks. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people communicating with others, like a language, like a thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain guidelines that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and guidelines.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans serif fonts;
- It is not recommended to use capital letters for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation Design Guidelines

In order for the presentation to be well received by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or fully conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules of its design.

A presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, music and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining pieces of information of different types. In addition, the design and display of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. For text information, the choice of font is important; for graphic information, brightness and color saturation are important; for the best possible perception of them together, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Let's consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24–54 points (heading), 18–36 points (plain text);
- the font color and the background color should contrast (the text should be easy to read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: for the main text a smooth sans-serif font (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), for the title you can use a decorative font if it is easy to read;
- Italics, underlining, bold font, and capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Design of graphic information:

- drawings, photos, diagrams called upon supplement textinformation or convey it in a more visual form;

- preferably avoid V presentations drawings, Not carrying semanticloads, if they are not part of the styling;
- the color of the graphic images should not sharply contrast with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be clearly readable.

Contents and arrangement of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);
- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 the size of the slide;
- It is desirable to have blocks with different types of information on the page (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, pictures) that complement each other;
- Key words in the information block must be highlighted;
- It is better to place information blocks horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in a presentation must correspond to the logic of its presentation.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, we must not forget about their content - the text. Under no circumstances should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules of text formatting.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your speech, check how the presentation as a whole will look (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different places in the audience, under different lighting, noise, in an environment as close as possible to real performance conditions.

5.2. Methodological instructions for students on mastering the discipline

Methodological instructions for students when working on notes lectures during the lecture

A lecture is a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by a teacher of educational material, usually of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the work program of the discipline. During lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will allow you to subsequently recall the studied educational material, supplement the content when working independently with literature, and prepare for the test.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave margins in your working notes in which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture you listened to, as well as emphasizing the special importance of certain theoretical positions.

Conclusions from the lecture summarize the teacher’s thoughts on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a specific topic.

At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher about the topic of the lecture. When delivering lectures on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with sequential study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars

the student is recommended to study the basic literature, familiarize himself with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, you should take into account the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum. It is also recommended to finalize your lecture notes by making appropriate notes from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided for by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues brought up for the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminar classes is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminar classes requires a responsible attitude. During interactive classes, students must be active.

Guidelines for students on organizing independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. When working independently, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

6. Appraisal Fund

6.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

The methodology for teaching the discipline "Business Process Reengineering" and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material involves the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, and classroom lessons in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop students' professional skills:

- preparation, presentation and discussion of presentations at seminar classes;
- situational assignments on the formation of business process architecture.

In the learning process, the following assessment forms of students' independent work, assessment tools for ongoing progress monitoring and intermediate certifications are used:

Current control is carried out during practical classes and during tests. Forms of current control: completing and checking homework, oral and written surveys, discussions, discussions of business situations.

6.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), the following competencies are formed:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have
UK-1	Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solve assigned problems

In the process of mastering the educational program, these competencies, including their individual components, are formed step by step as students master disciplines (modules) and practices in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

An indicator for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

UK-1 Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solve assigned problems				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
IUK-1.1. Analyzes task, highlighting Her basic components	student demonstrates complete absence Knowledge Main approaches And methods registration results systemic analysis V region management	student demonstrates incomplete ideas about main approaches A nd methods registration results systemic analysis in the field management	student demonstrates knowledge gaps about main approaches A nd methods registration results systemic analysis in the field management	student demonstrates formed systematic ideas about main approaches A nd methods registration results systemic analysis in the field management
IUK-1.2. Implements search, critically evaluates generalizes,	U student absence skills develop and present	U student unsystematically th nature of skills Develop And introduce programs	U student certain skill gaps develop A nd introduce programs	U student formed skill develop A nd introduce programs

systematizes	programs	organizational	organizational	organizational
And ranks the information required to solve the problem	organizationalth development and changes	development a nd changes	development a nd changes	development a nd changes
IUK-1.3. Considers and offers rational options solutions delivered tasks, using systemic an approach, critically evaluates them dignity and flaws	U student none analysis skills and development programs organizational development and corporate strategies	The student in in general successful, But unsystematically e application analysis skills and development programs organizational development and corporate strategies	U student spaces applications analysis skills and development programs organizational development and corporate strategies	U student successful A nd systematic application analysis skills and development programs organizational development and corporate strategies

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Interim correspondence certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), a grade of “excellent”, “good”, “satisfactory” or "unsatisfactory"

Only students who have completed all types of educational work, provided for working program By discipline "Business Process Reengineering".

Grading scale	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.*
Great	
Fine	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete, correct compliance of knowledge, skills and abilities with those given in the tables of indicators, or if 2-3 insignificant errors were made.*
Satisfactorily	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the consistency of knowledge, which covers the main, most important part of the material, but at the same time one significant error or inaccuracy was made.*
Unsatisfactory	*One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant mistakes are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.*

6.3. Evaluation tools

6.3.1. Current control

Topics of reports on the discipline "Business Process Reengineering" Formation of UK-1 competence.

1. Organization as a system
2. Properties of the organization as a system
3. Systematic approach of the organization
4. System-organization connections with the external environment
5. Theoretical basis for describing the organization's activities

6. System analysis
7. Ideas underlying structural methods of systems analysis
8. System structure - organizations
9. Tasks of structural analysis of an organization
10.Structural elements of communication
11.Object detailing
12. SAP/R3 reference model
13.Hierarchical structure of the SAP R/3 reference model.
14.Industry prototype models of SAP (Solution Maps).
15.Building the activities of the IT department in accordance with the ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library) standard.
16.Basic models of process description levels.
17.Basic process models.
18.Levels of description of processes.
19. Criteria for selecting top-level processes.
20.Definition of process execution scenarios.
21.Description of the procedure.
22. Principles structuring information models procedures.
23.Descriptionenvironment function models procedures.
24. Organizational structure.
25.Levels of description of the organizational structure.
26. Modeling organizational structures enterprises.
27. Use of connections in the organizational chart.
28. Relationships descriptions organizational structures others subject areas.
29. Example descriptions linear-functional organizational structures.
30. Presentation of knowledge map.
31. Representation of knowledge structure.
32.Power card.
33. Hierarchy of powers.
34. Competencies powers of business roles.
35. Description of the competence of powers.
36. Use descriptions knowledge powers processes.
37.Performancestorage media models.
38. Hierarchy of document description.
39. Classification of documentation.
40.Types of types of documents.
41. Description of products/services.
42.An example of a description of bank products.
43.Process analysis methods.
44.Types of process analysis.
45.Analysis of compliance with the description methodology.
46.Process topology analysis. Horizontal compression process.
47.Process topology analysis. Vertical compression process.
48.Analysis of process errors.
49.Process errors of the "incomplete" type.

50.Information errors of the “inconsistency” and “incompatibility” types.
51. Results of analysis of process characteristics.
52. Analysis of cost characteristics of processes.
53.ABC analysis. Operational cost calculation.
54.Formation of cost of functions.
55. Formation of the cost of a product or service.
56.Description of the process to estimate its cost.
57. Process models for estimating its cost.
58. Simulation model.
59. Simulation modeling.
60. Stages of simulation modeling.
61. Plan, cycle, interval of initiation of process instances.
62. Setting the time for personnel use of Resources.
63.Plan, cycle, shift break.
64.Temporary attributes of a function.
65. Results of dynamic modeling.
66.Sensor: number of event activations.
67. Determination of the resource environment of the process.
68.Requirements for providing processes with resources.
69. General principles of analysis of the resource environment of processes.
70. Some peculiarities analysis human, informationintellectual resources
71. Risk analysis.
72.Measures determined according to purpose.
73.Horizon of “consistency” of various categories of indicators.
74.Selecting measures of process indicators to be measured.
75. Indicators of indicators.
76. Approaches definition quantities processing measurable indicators.
77.Self-esteem.
78.What is CTR?
79.Can CPM be classified as a business model? What it is?
80.Describe the Pay-per-click model.
81. Define the concept of CPC.
82. Describe the CPV pricing model.
83. Describe the CPA pricing model.
84. How does contextual advertising differ from banner advertising?
85. What is the Freemium business model?
86. What is the principle of paid placement business models?
87. Describe Infomediary's business model.
88. Describe the principle of operation of intermediary (Brokerage) business models.
89. Describe how advertising business models work.
90. Describe how community business models work.

Test task fund
in the discipline “Business Process Reengineering” Formation of competence UK-1

1. A work object association is required to track:

Selections from the repository of relevant objects;
Correspondence of objects to each other.

2. Business processes at the enterprise are characterized by:

A clearly defined beginning and end;
External interfaces;
Cost of time;
Labor costs;
Cost of materials.

3. Select two steps calculation cost business process,corresponding to the method of cost analysis of processes (ABC method):

The cost of the corresponding functions is transferred to cost objects;
All costs of responsibility centers are distributed among the functions of the business process;

4. The boundaries of a business process are determined by:

Fulfilling process client requirements;
Change the output of the transformation managed object operation.

5. Tasks of cost analysis of processes:

Reduce time and costs for performing value-adding functions; Minimize non-value-adding functions;
Select low-cost features from possible alternatives.

6. Using the decomposition principle when constructing functional diagrams in combination with the cost analysis method of the process allows you to:

Select the best business process from several options, in terms of the minimum cost of its implementation;
Calculate the cost of the entire business process, knowing the cost of its operations at the lower levels of the diagram.

7. How to specify branching in a process:

According to the probability of the process path;
By object type; Arbitrarily;
By the value of custom attributes;

8. Which basic types statistical data are generated progress simulation experiment to model a business process:

The cost of converting objects in the process; The degree of resource use in the process; The

time it takes to transform objects in the process; The cost of using resources in the process; Process throughput;

9. What are the key success factors for business process reengineering?

Complex nature of design work;
Collaboration of consultants and company employees in BPO teams; Motivation of personnel in RBP;
Participation of company management at all stages of BPO.

10. At the implementation stage of the BPR project, the following work is performed:

Personnel training is carried out;
Phased introduction and testing of the information system;

11. During the implementation phase of the BPR project, the following work is performed: The organizational and economic system is being developed or modernized; An information system is being developed or modernized;

12. Name key informational technologies for management of the main processes:

Work flow management system;
Distributed database;

13. Name the key information technologies for managing innovation processes:

Information and analytical systems;
Simulation systems;
Knowledge management;

14. The purpose of dynamic business process analysis is to assess:

Business process productivity;
Use of resources in a business process;
Unproductive costs.

15. Examples mechanisms, participating functional models, built using the IDEF0 methodology:

Equipment; Staff;
Structural divisions of the enterprise;

16. The principle of "vertical process compression" means that:

Performers make independent decisions, as a result of which responsibility and interest in the results of the work of each employee increase.

17. The principles of business process reengineering are:

Work is carried out in a natural order;
Parallelization of work performed.

18. Business process reengineering is aimed at minimizing:

Time frames for fulfilling customer needs;

Use of various resources; Complexities of the management process; Costs

19. The event chain of processes allows you to clearly determine:

Alternative process execution; Synchronization of process execution; Parallelization of process execution;

20. Structural business process modeling is used for:

Standardization of business processes;

Determining the requirements for the information system; Making improvements in the organization of business processes.

21. Match the types of clients and types of business processes:

Potential client – innovation process; External client is the main process;

The internal client is a supporting process.

22. Function blocks convert:

Control objects into output objects;

Input objects into output objects, and the output object must be qualitatively different from the input object;

23. The functional approach to business process modeling comes down to: Constructing business process diagrams in the form of a sequence of operations, the input and output of which reflect objects of various natures.

24. The functional model of a business process is characterized by:

Using the principle of function decomposition;

Graphic simplicity;

Multi-level description of the business process.

6.3.2. Interim certification

Test questions for the exam in the discipline "Business Process Reengineering" Formation of competencies UK-1

1. Problems and prospects for modeling socio-economic processes.
2. Features of the modern stage of business development.
3. International business as a form of initiative activity.
4. The importance of resource potential in modern business.
5. Organizational and legal basis for conducting international and national business.
6. Corporate strategy and business modeling.
7. Management functions and business process modeling
8. Problems of regulation of transnational business.
9. Transnational corporations: their classification and scale of activity in the modern

world economy.
10. Global TNCs in the world economy.
11. TNCs and their influence on the development of the service sector.
12. E-commerce and its types.
13. Prospects for the development of small business in Russia.
14. Small and medium-sized businesses in the conditions of running an effective business.
15. Foreign experience in organizing small businesses.
16. International strategic alliances and global competition.
17. Motives for creating international strategic alliances.
18. The influence of socio-cultural factors on business modeling.
19. Basic theories of doing business and their evolution in a post-crisis economy.
20. Features of modern strategies of TNCs.
21. Transnational corporations: their classification and scale of activity in the modern world economy.
22. Global TNCs in the world economy.
23. TNCs and their influence on the development of the service sector
24. Comparative analysis of the largest international retail chains.
25. Investment potential of international trade networks.
26. Resource management in conditions of limited resource base.
27. Modern trends in virtualization of enterprises and firms.
28. Forms of payments in international and national business.
29. Foreign investments in the Moscow economy.
30. Investment policy of the Russian Federation at the present stage.
31. State regulation conducting business regional And international aspect.
32. Main directions of expansion of international trade networks.
33. Activities of international trade networks in the post-Soviet space.

Examination form

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
HIGHER EDUCATION
"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY" (MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC)

Faculty of Social Technologies and Management_____
Department of Management Discipline: Business Process Reengineering
Direction of training: 03.38.02 “Management” (bachelor’s level)
Course: ___, group_____, form of education: full-time, part-time

1. Question assessing the competence of UK-1
2. Question assessing the competence of UK-1

Approved at the meeting of the department “__” _____ 202_, minutes No. _1_.

Head Department of Management_____/Alenina E.E./