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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"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and
Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

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 2022

1. The goals of mastering the discipline.

The discipline "Business Process Reengineering" is intended fordevelopment of fundamental knowledge in the field of business development modeling, practical skills for assessing the current state of business activities.

The main goals of mastering the discipline "Reengineering of business processes" include:

- preparing students for the development of 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 introducing innovative technologies;

- preparing students for self-study and continuous professional self-improvement.

To the main tasksmastering the discipline "Reengineering of business processes" should include:

– preparation for the use of terms, basic theories that characterize 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 managementinternational business;

– development of skills for independent work in the analysis of efficiency, optimization of doing business in modern market conditions.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the EP of the bachelor's degree.

DisciplineBusiness process reengineering»refers to the number of disciplines of the variable part B.1.2.17 of the educational program 38.03.02 - "Management".

The discipline "Business Process Reengineering" is interconnected logically and content-methodically with the following disciplines and practices of the EP:

In the basic part (B.1.1):

- Information technologies in professional activity;
- Management of organizational changes;
- Operational management;

In the variable part (B.1.2):

- Modern organizational management structures.

3. The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program.

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

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have	List of planned learning outcomes by discipline
UK-1	Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solve tasks	IUK-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components IUK-1.2. Carries out a search, critically evaluates, generalizes, systematizes and ranks the information required to solve the problem IUK-1.3. Considers and offers rational options for solving the task, using a systematic approach, critically assesses their advantages and disadvantages

4. Structure and content of the discipline

Part-time education:

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 4 credit units, i.e. 144 academic hours (of which 90 hours are independent work of students).

Sections of the discipline "Reengineering of business processes" are studied in the fifth year.

Ninth semester:lectures -18 hours, seminars -36 hours, the form of control - an exam.

The structure and content of the discipline "Business Process Reengineering" by terms and types of work are reflected in Appendix 1.

The content of the sections of the discipline.

Topic 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling (UK-1)

Modeling as a key area of managerial economics. Basic principles, goals and objectives of modeling. The main types and scope of modeling. The classical scheme for modeling socio-economic processes. The value of modeling for planning and forecasting the development of macroeconomic processes in the national economy.

Topic 2. Features of business development modeling (UK-1)

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

Topic 3. Factors influencing the choice of a business model (UK-1)

A set of factors that shape the business model.

Factors of the business microenvironment - production facilities, factors of production, marketing, personnel. Managing the microenvironment through modeling tools.

Business macro-environment factors - socio-cultural, demographic, technological, political, legal. Influence of uncontrollable factors on business efficiency.

Topic 4. Basic theories of business organization (UK-1)

theoriesmercantilism.A. Smith's theory of absolute advantage. The theory of comparative advantage D. Ricardo.

Modern theories of trade. Heckscher-Ohlin factor theory, Leontief's Paradox, M. Porter's theory of competitive advantages.

Modern interpretation of the influence of production factors on the business structure. Influence of technical progress, product life cycle on business structure.

Topic 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes (UK-1)

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, branches 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 the globalization of the world economy. Using IT technologies to improve business conduct. Improving the efficiency of managerial decisions in the field of international business.

The activities of TNCs in Russia and their place in the national economy.

Topic 6. International and regional trade networks and their development (UK-1)

Reasons for the emergence and transformation of international and regional trade networks. Specificity and place of international and regional trading networks in the national economy. Classification of international and regional trading networks by key features. Expansion of international and regional trade networks in key global and national markets. Features of doing business by regional retail chains in Russian conditions.

Topic 7.Small andmedium businessas a business model (UK-1)

The essence and significance of small and medium-sized businesses in the national economy. The place of small and medium enterprises in international business. Factors that determine the specifics of the development and functioning of small and medium-sized businesses in the conditions of modern economic relations.

Legal support of small and medium business. State regulation of small and medium-sized businesses.

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

Small and medium business in the Russian economy.

Topic 8. Joint venture as a business model (UK-1)

Essence and forms of joint venture. Features of various types of joint venture. Form of ownership andKind of activitySP. 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 (UK-1)

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

Independent work

Independent work of students is carried out in the form of studying theoretical and practice-oriented economic sources of literature, developing practical skills for solving problems in the discipline

Section of discipline	Amount of independent work in hours
Topic 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling(UK-1)	ten
Topic 2. Features of business development modeling(UK-1)	ten
Topic 3. Factors influencing the choice of a business model(UK-1)	ten
Topic 4. Basic theories of business organization(UK-1)	ten

Topic 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes(UK-1)	ten
Topic 6. International and regional trade networks and their development(UK-1)	5
Topic 7. Small and medium-sized businesses as a business model(UK-1)	6
Topic 8. Joint venture as a business model(UK-1)	6
Topic 9. Enterprise virtualization and e-commerce(UK-1)	5
TOTAL	72

5. Educational technologies.

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 provides for the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students:

– preparation, presentation and discussion of presentations at seminars;

- situational tasks on the formation of the architecture of business processes.

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for students' independent work.

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

Current control is carried out in practical classes and during the performance of control work. Forms of current control: performing and checking homework, oral and written surveys, discussions, discussions of business economic situations.

Sample questions for the oral survey and report topics for ongoing monitoring are given in the appendix.

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.

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 tasks

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

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales

An indicator of competency assessment 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 tasks				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**four**	**5**
IUK-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components	The student demonstrates a complete lack of knowledge about the main approaches and methods for processing the results of system analysis in the field of management	The student demonstrates incomplete understanding of the main approaches and methods for formalizing the results of system analysis in the field of management	The student demonstrates gaps in knowledge about the main approaches and methods for formalizing the results of system analysis in the field of management	The student demonstrates the formed systematic ideas about the main approaches and methods for formalizing the results of system analysis in the field of management
IUK-1.2. Carries out a search, critically evaluates,	The student lacks the ability to develop and present	The student has the non-systematic nature of the ability to develop and	The student has certain gaps in the ability to develop and present	The student has the ability to develop and present programs for

generalizes, systematizes and ranks the information required to solve the problem	programs for organizational development and change	present programs for organizational development and change	programs for organizational development and change	organizational development and change
IUK-1.3. Considers and offers rational options for solving the task, using a systematic approach, critically assesses their advantages and disadvantages	The student lacks the skills of analysis and development organizational development programs and corporate strategies	The learner has a generally successful but inconsistent application of analysis and development skills organizational development programs and corporate strategies	The student has gaps in the application of analysis and development skills organizational development programs and corporate strategies	The student has a successful and systematic application of analysis and development skills organizational development programs and corporate strategies

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

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Intermediate-correspondence attestation of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate attestation for the discipline (module), the mark "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Business Process Reengineering" are allowed to interim certification.

Evaluation scale	***Description***
Excellent	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring*

	knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Good	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates incomplete, correct correspondence of knowledge, skills, and abilities given in the tables of indicators, or if 2-3 minor errors were made at the same time.*
Satisfactorily	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the conformity 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 correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills and abilities is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.*

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

a) basic literature:

1. Modeling of business processes: 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

b) additional literature:

1. Blinov A.O., Ugryumova N.V. Change management: textbook - M .: Publishing and Trade Corporation "Dashkov and Co." 2017 - 304 p. - ISBN 978-5-394-02291-3 [Electronic resource]. ELS "University Library ONLINE" - URL:http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=452539
2. Kim S.A. Management theory: textbook - M .: Publishing and Trade Corporation "Dashkov and Co.". 2016 - 240 p. - ISBN 978-5-394-02373-6; [Electronic resource]. ELS "University Library ONLINE" - URL:http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=453271
3. Kharin A.A., Kolensky I.L., Management of innovative processes: a textbook for educational institutions of higher education - M.; B.: Direct-Media, 2016 - 472 p. - ISBN 978-5-4475-5545-0; [Electronic resource]. "University Library ONLINE" - URL:http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=435804

c) software:

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

G)Internet resources:

1. http://www.gov.ruServer of state authorities of the Russian Federation.
2. http://www.mos.ruOfficial server of the Government of Moscow.
3. http://www.minfin.ruMinistry of Finance of the Russian Federation.
4. http://www.garant.ruGUARANTOR Legislation with comments.
5. http://www.gks.ruFederal State Statistics Service.
6. http://www.rg.ruRussian newspaper.
7. http://www.prime-tass.ruPRIME-TASS Economic Information Agency.
8. http://www.rbc.ruRBC (RosBusinessConsulting).
9. http://www.businesspress.ruBusiness press.
10. http://www.ereport.ruWorld economy.
11. http://uisrussia.msu.ruUniversity Information System of Russia.
12. http://www.forecast.ruCMASF (Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting).
13. http://www.cfin.ruCorporate management.
14. http://www.fin-izdat.ruPublishing House "Finance and Credit"
15. http://economist.com.ruThe Economist magazine.
16. http://www.vopreco.ruJournal "Economic Issues".
17. http://www.mevriz.ruJournal "Management in Russia and abroad"
18. http://systems-analysis.ru/Systems Analysis Laboratory
19. https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/7111System analysis
20. http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation.
21. http://www.rg.ruRussian newspaper.

1. Logistics support of discipline.

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

9. Guidelines for students when working on lecture notes during the lecture

Lecture - a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by the teacher of educational material, as a rule, of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture,

the teacher is guided by the working program of the discipline. In the course of lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will later allow you to recall the studied educational material, supplement the content during independent work with literature, and prepare for the exam.

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 fields in the working notes on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions.

Lecture conclusions summarize the teacher's reflections on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a particular topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher on the topic of the lecture. When lecturing 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 consistent study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum should be taken into account. It is also recommended to refine your lecture notes by making appropriate entries in it from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues submitted to the seminar.

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

Guidelines for students on the organization of 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 in the course "Business Process Reengineering" is determined by the curriculum. During independent work, 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.

If there are students from among persons with disabilities, they will be provided with printed and (or) electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their disabilities.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher

(Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures 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 that 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 of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

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

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

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;
- Capital letters are not recommended 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 perceived by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or completely conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules for its design.

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, for textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply 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 well readable.

The content and location 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 of the slide size;
- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed 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 the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

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

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

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors on March 38, 02 "Management", approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 970 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on August 25, 2020 No. 59449).

The program was made by:

Associate Professor of the Department
"Management", Ph.D. /Bolotnikov S.V./



The program was approved at a meeting of the department "Management""___" "29" _August_ 2022, Protocol No. _1_

Department head
associate professor, Ph.D. n. / E.E. Alenina



The evaluation funds are presented in annex 2 to the work program.

Attachment 1

The structure and content of the discipline "Reengineering of business processes" in the direction of training38.03.02 "Management"Educational program: "Business Process Management" (bachelor's degree)
Form of study part-time

n/n	Chapter	Semester	A week semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work students					Forms of attestation	
				L	F/N	Lab	SRS	DAC	K.R.	K.P.	RGR	T	K/p	E	Z
1.	**Topic 1. The essence of socio-economic modeling**	9	one	2	four		ten							+	
2.	**Topic 2. Features of business development modeling**	9	2	2	four		ten							+	
3.	**Topic 3. Factors influencing the choice of a business model**	9	3	2	four		ten							+	
4.	**Topic 4. Basic theories of business organization**	9	four	2	four		ten							+	
5.	**Topic 5. TNCs as a key model for organizing business processes**	9	5-6	2	four		ten							+	
6.	**Topic 6. International and regional trade networks and their development**	9	7-8	2	four		ten							+	
7.	**Topic 7.Small andmedium businessas a business model**	9	9-10	2	four		ten							+	
8.	**Topic 8. Joint venture as a business model**	9	11-12	2	four		ten							+	
9.	**Topic 9. Enterprise virtualization and e-commerce**	9	13-14	2	four		ten							+	
	Appraisal Form											+		**E**	
	Total hours per discipline			eighteen	36		90								

Appendix 2 to work program

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution

higher education

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY"

/Moscow Polytech/

Direction of training: 36.03.02 "Management"

EP (educational program): "Business Process Management"

Form of study: Full-time, Part-time

Types of professional activity:
scientific and pedagogical activity,
organizational and managerial activity

Department: ____Management ___

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

Business process reengineering

Composition: 1. Passport of the fund of appraisal funds

2. Description of evaluation tools:

topics of reports, questions for oral survey, questions for the test

Compiled by: Ph.D., Assoc. Bolotnikov S.V.

Moscow, 2022

Table 1

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Business process reengineering					
GEF VO 38.03.02 - "Management" **EP "Business Process Management"**					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following **competencies**:					
COMPETENCES		**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
UK-1	Able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solve tasks	IUK-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components IUK-1.2. Carries out a search, critically evaluates, generalizes, systematizes and ranks the information required to solve the problem IUK-1.3. Considers and offers rational options for solving the task, using a systematic approach, critically assesses their advantages and disadvantages	lecture, independent work, seminars	DS, E	**A basic level of** - knows the main approaches and methods of registration of the results of system analysis in the field of management; - has the skills to analyze and develop organizational development programs and corporate strategies - is able to develop and present programs for organizational development and change. **Enhanced level** - knows the main approaches and methods of registration of the results of system analysis in the field of management; - has the skills to analyze and develop organizational development programs and corporate strategies - is able to develop and present programs for organizational development and change. The student is able to apply these skills in new non-standard situations (when analyzing innovative processes).

**- Abbreviations of the forms of evaluation tools, see Appendix 2 to R

Appendix 3
to work program

List of evaluation tools for the discipline "Business Process Reengineering"

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
one	Report, message (DS)	The product of the student's independent work, which is a public performance on the presentation of the results of solving a specific educational, practical, educational, research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages
2	Exam (Uh)	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during examination sessions.	Control questions for the exam

Control questions for the exam in the discipline "Reengineering of business processes" Formation of competencies UK-1

1. Problems and prospects of modeling socio-economic processes.
2. Features of the current stage of business development.
3. International business as a form of initiative activity.
4. The value of resource potential in modern business.
5. Organizational and legal bases for conducting international and national business.
6. Corporate strategy and business activity 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 impact 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 conducting an effective business.
15. Foreign experience of organizing small business.
16. International strategic alliances and global competition.
17. Motives for creating international strategic alliances.
18. Influence of the socio-cultural factor on business modeling.

19. Basic theories of doing business and their evolution in a post-crisis economy.
20. Features of modern TNC strategies.
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 impact on the development of the service sector
24. Comparative analysis of the largest international trading networks.
25. Investment potential of international trading networks.
26. Resource management in conditions of limited resource base.
27. Modern trends in virtualization of enterprises and firms.
28. Forms of payment in international and national business.
29. Foreign investments in the economy of Moscow.
30. Investment policy of the Russian Federation at the present stage.
31. State regulation of doing business - a regional and international aspect.
32. The main directions of expansion of international trade networks.
33. Activities of international trading networks in the post-Soviet space.

Exam ticket form

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

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

Faculty of Social Technologies and Management_____ Department of Management
Discipline: Business Process Reengineering
Field of study: 38.03.02 "Management" (undergraduate level)
Course: 4.5, group _____, form of education: full-time, part-time

EXAMINATION TICKET No. 1.

1. Features of the current stage of business development.
2. Resource management in conditions of limited resource base.

Approved at the meeting of the department "_29_" _August_ 2022, protocol No. _1_.

Head Department of "Management" _____ /Alenina E.E./

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

1. Organization as a system
2. Properties of the organization as a system
3. Systematic approach of the organization
4. Connections of the system-organization with the external environment
5. Theoretical basis for describing the activities of the organization
6. System analysis
7. Ideas underlying the structural methods of systems analysis
8. Structure of the system - organizations
9. Tasks of the structural analysis of the organization
10. Structural elements of communication
11.Detalization of the object
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 standard (Information Technology Infrastructure Library).
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.Determination of process execution scenarios.
21. Description of the procedure.
22.Principles of information structuring procedures models. 23. Description of the environment of the function of the procedure models.
24.Organizational structure.
25. Levels of description of the organizational structure.
26. Modeling the organizational structure of the enterprise. 27.Using organizational chart links.
28. Interrelationships of the description of the organizational structure by other subject areas.
29. An example of a description of a linear functional organizational structure. 30. Presentation of the knowledge map.
31. Presentation of the knowledge structure.
32. Map of powers.
33. Hierarchy of powers.
34.Competence powers business roles.
35. Description of the competence of powers.
36.Using descriptions of knowledge of the powers of processes. 37. Representation of storage media models.
38. Hierarchy of the description of documents.
39.Classification of documentation.
40.Types of document types.
41.Description of products/services.
42. An example of a description of bank products.

43.Methods of process analysis.
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 contraction process.
48. Analysis of process errors.
49. Errors of processes such as "incompletion".
50. Informational errors such as "inconsistency" "incompatibility".
51. The results of the analysis of the characteristics of the process.
52. Analysis of cost characteristics of processes.
53.ABC analysis. Operational cost calculation.
54. Formation of the cost of functions.
55. Formation of the cost of a product, service.
56. Description of the process to estimate its cost.
57. Models of the process to assess its value.
58. Simulation model.
59. Simulation modeling.
60. Stages of simulation modeling.
61. Plan, cycle interval initiation of process instances.
62.Setting the time of personnel use of resources.
63. Plan, cycle, change, break.
64.Temporary attributes of a function.
65. Results of dynamic modeling.
66.Sensor: number of activations of the event.
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 features of the analysis of human, information intellectual resources.
71. Risk analysis.
72.Measures determined according to purpose.
73. The horizon of "consistency" of various categories of indicators.
74. Choice of measures of process indicators to be measured. 75. Indicators of indicators.
76. Approaches to determining the amount of processing of measured indicators.
77. Self-esteem.
78.What is CTR?
79. Can CPM be attributed to business models? What it is?
80. Describe the Pay-per-click model.
81. Give definitions of 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 accommodation business models?

87. Describe the business model of Infomediary.
88. Describe how Brokerage business models work.
89. Describe how advertising business models work.
90. Describe how community business models work.
91. Describe the principle of operation of information (Infomediary) business models.
92. Describe how merchant business models work.
93. Describe how manufacturing (Manufacturer / Direct) business models work.
94. Describe how affiliate business models work.
95. What parameters can affiliate programs differ in?
96. Describe how subscription business models work.
97. Describe how utility business models work.

Fund of test tasks
in the discipline "Reengineering of business processes"
Formation of the competence of UK-1

1. **A work object association is required to track:**
Selections from the storage of the corresponding objects;
Correspondence of objects to each other.

2. **Business processes at the enterprise are characterized by:**
A well-defined beginning and end in time;
external interfaces;
Waste of time;
labor costs;
Material costs.

3. **Select two steps for calculating the cost of a business process, corresponding to the method of cost analysis of processes (ABC method):**
The cost of the corresponding functions is transferred to the cost objects;
All responsibility center costs are allocated to business process functions;

4. **Business process boundaries are defined by:**
Fulfillment of process client requirements;
Change at the output of the operation of the managed object of transformations.

5. **Tasks of cost analysis of processes:**
Reduce the time and cost of performing value-adding functions;
Minimize non-value-adding features as much as possible;
Select low cost features from possible alternatives.

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

Choose 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 branch in a process:**

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

8. **What are the main types of statistical data generated during a simulation experiment for modeling a business process:**

The cost of converting objects in the process;
The extent to which resources are used in the process;
Time to convert objects in progress;
The cost of using resources in the process;
Process throughput;

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

The complex nature of design work;
Joint work of consultants and employees of the company in RBP teams;
Motivation of personnel in RBP;
Participation of the company's management at all stages of the RBP.

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

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

11. **At the implementation stage 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 the key information technologies for managing the main processes:**

Workflow 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 evaluate:

Business process performance;
Use of resources in a business process;
unproductive costs.

15. Examples of mechanisms involved in a functional model built using the IDEF0 methodology:

Equipment;
Staff;
Structural divisions of the enterprise;

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

The 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:

Works are carried out in a natural order;
Parallelization of work performed.

18. Business process reengineering aims to minimize:

Deadlines for the implementation of customer needs;
Use of various resources;
The complexity of the management process;
Costs.

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

Alternative implementation of the process;
Process execution synchronization;
Parallelization of process execution;

20. Structural business process modeling is used to:

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

21. Set the correspondence between customer types and business process types:

Potential client – innovative process;
The external client is the main process;

The internal client is a support process.

22.Function blocks convert:
Control objects to output objects;
Input objects into the output, and the output object must be qualitatively different from the input;

23.The functional approach to business process modeling boils down to:
Construction of business process diagrams in the form of a sequence of operations, at the input and output of which objects of a different nature are reflected.

24.The functional model of the business process is characterized by:
Using the function decomposition principle;
Graphic simplicity;
Multilevel description of the business process.