

Principles of process management

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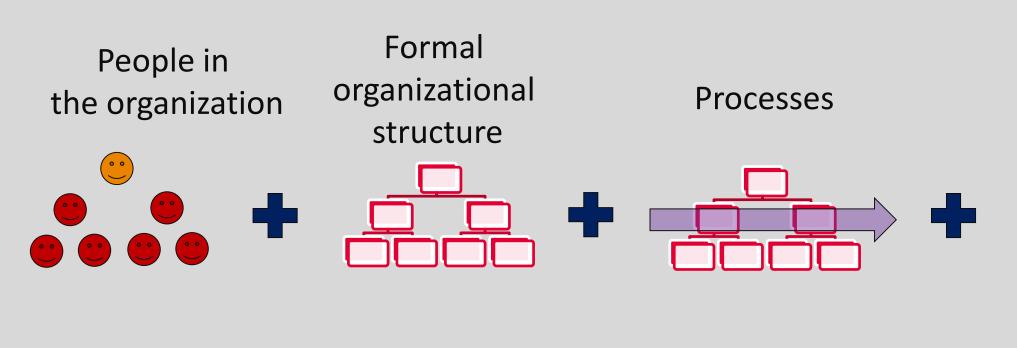


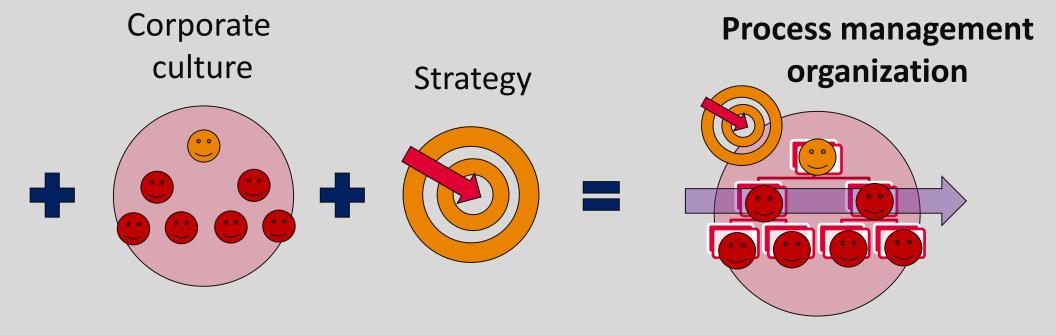


Hammer, Champy understands **process**management as assuring that processes
operate at the highest possible level of
their potential, looking for opportunities to
improve them and then implementing
these opportunities into reality.

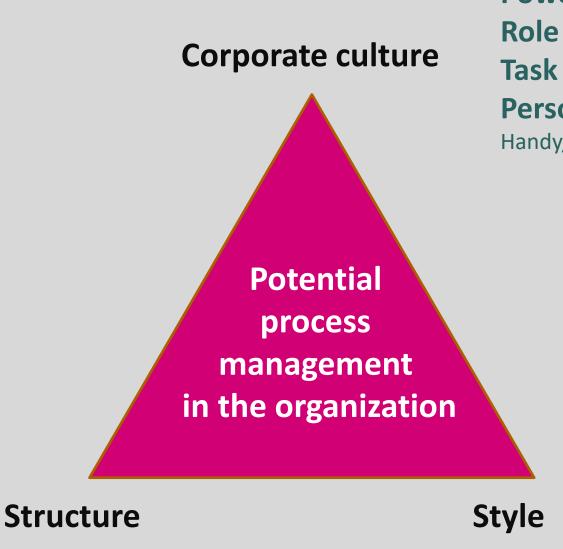
Champy J. – Hammer M.: Reengineering the Corporation: A Manifesto for Business Revolution, New York 1993

he concept of process management





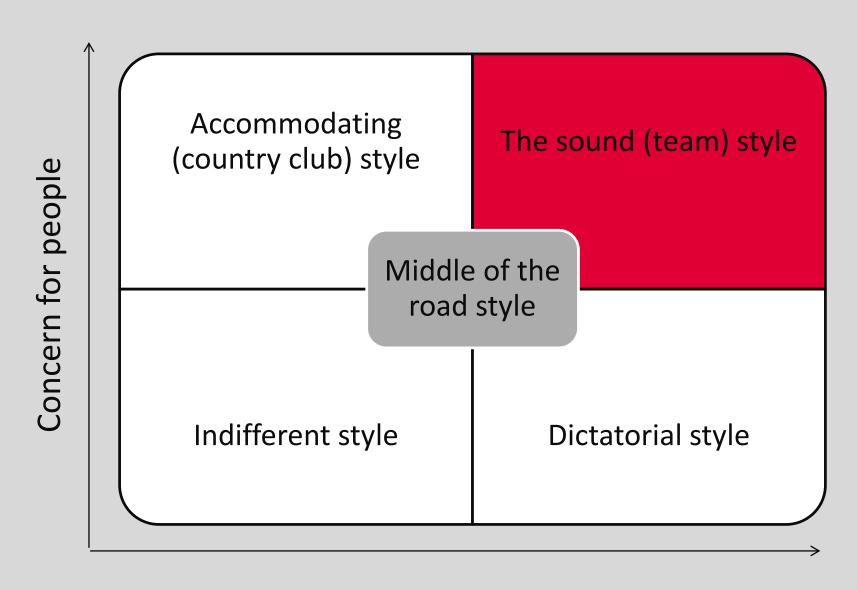
Potential process management



Power culture,
Role culture,
Task culture,
Person/Support Culture
Handy, 1986

Indifferent style,
Dictatorial style,
Accommodating (country club) style,
The sound (team) style
Blake and Mouton, 1964

Potential process management - Managerial grid



Concern for production

Potential process management - Managerial grid

Power culture

One power center, the necessary approval of the "boss".

Role culture

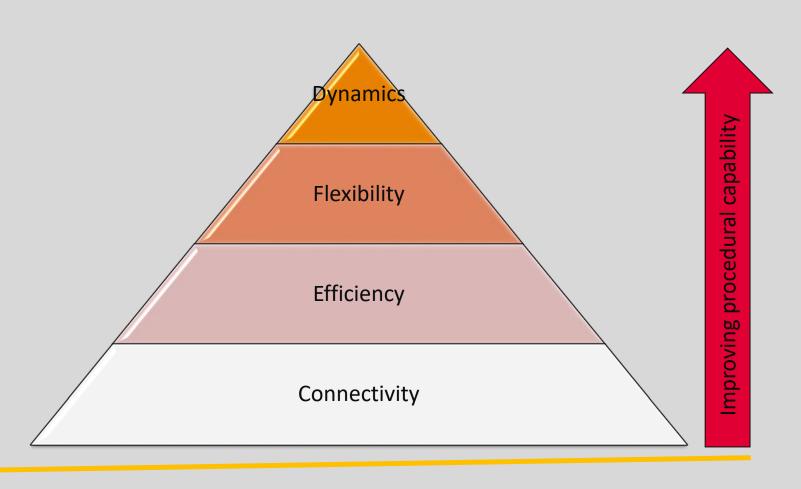
Potential of process management in an organization One power center, the necessary approval of the "boss". Based on rules, procedures, norms, functions. It is successful in a stable environment. The process management can preserve it.

Task culture

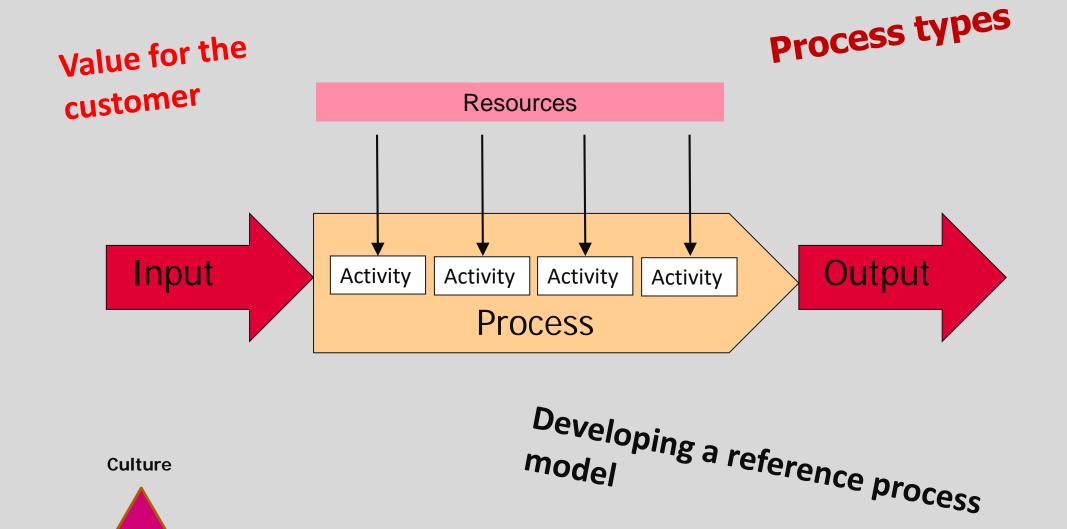
Orientation on tasks, projects and their fulfillment, realization. Results, consistency between group and individual goals. Suitable for dynamic markets.

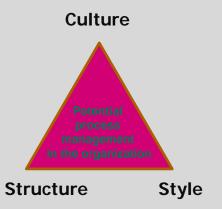
Person/Support culture

Several individuals, such as lawyers, decide to combine, in order to reduce operating costs, administrative equipment.



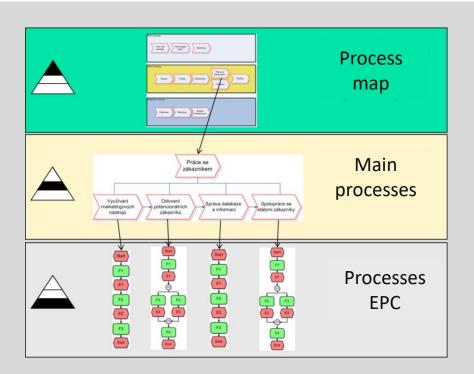
Process blindness





Processes do not respect the organizational structure





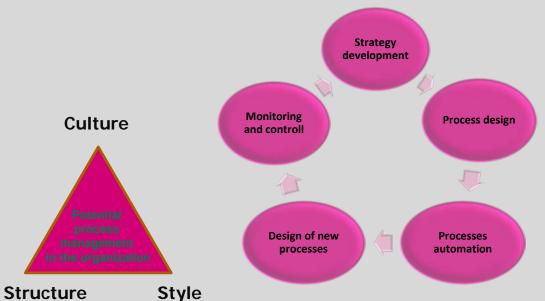
Process Optimization 3R – rethinking,

redefinition, redesign

Processes – Activity - Resources

Process analysis

Responsibility matrix

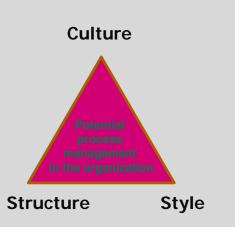


Responsibility for activities	Works on	Consulted	Accountable	Informed	Cooperates	Controls
Jiří Novák		Х	х			
Martin Kolouch	х					

1) Ensuring people's cooperation across the process Competition Cooperation

Goal Management, Evaluation and Remuneration System, Role Differentiation, External Threat Information

2) Introducing steering mechanisms to ensure cooperation in a desirable direction



Determination of mission, goals, performance, evaluation of results, management of bottlenecks, matrix organizational structure, teamwork

System approach to business management

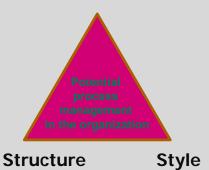
new point of view, new elements, relationships, their management, the search for opportunities.

Dynamic processes

It can not be standardized

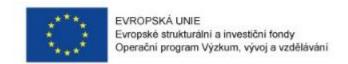
- Changing the knowledge and experience of people before and after the system
- Response of external customers (collateral competitiveness of the enterprise)
- Reaction of internal customers (development of needs workers)







Case study IBM Credit Corporation







Task

Locate and describe as many potential solutions to improve the condition.

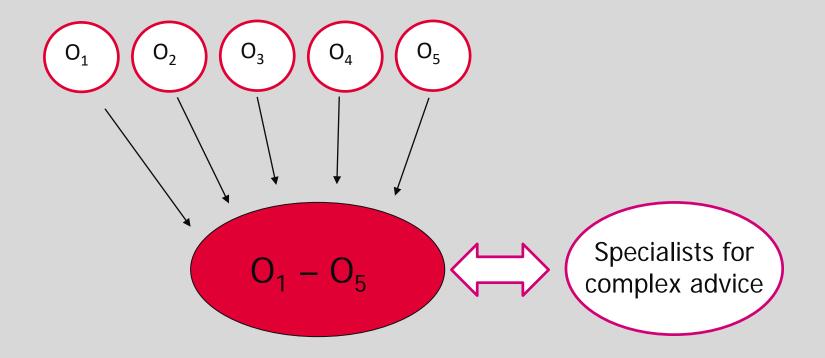


Solutions - partial attempts to correct

- 1) Control point
- 2) Automate the whole process
- 3) Applying a number of business rationalization techniques
- 4) Standardization of individual measures
- 5) New incentive programs
- 6) Radical solutions reengineering



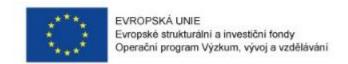
Radical solutions - reengineering



The **problem** is in the process architecture. The operations last a total of 90 minutes. Bindings (arrows) - 7 days. **Action** - exclude arrows, rationalize operations



Process management principles





Process management principles

Work	 Principle of integration and work compressing Principle of delinearization of work Principle of most advantageous place for work realization
Process	 4. Principle of application of teamwork 5. Principle of process-oriented motivation 6. Principle of responsibility 7. Principle of the variant concept of process 8. 3S principle - self-management, self-control and self-organization
Company	9. Principle of elastic autonomy of process teams 10. Principle of accessibility of information and knowledge



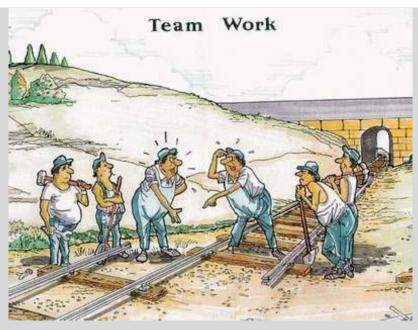
Separate and formerly different work merges and densifies in a horizontal and vertical direction into one process so that it can implement a process team to maximize value for the customer.



Dimensions horizontal and vertical.



Horizontal integration is a combination of activities into one process.



Advantages:

- the need to oversee the detailed implementation of all work is reduced;
- the interface of operations is eliminated, thus eliminating errors resulting from misunderstandings between levels and individual workers;
- reducing administrative overheads and so-called transaction costs;

Advantages:

- by integrating operations into the process, selfmanagement and self-control within the work team are made possible;
- outputs from the process are clear and unambiguous,
 and it also enables customers to be more comfortable;
- the speed of process implementation increases with respect to the need for flexible process change.

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Vertical integration

- means transferring decisional acts from the control pyramid hierarchy to processes
- involving functional **function specialists** in the individual processes that are part of these teams;
- a new concept of strategic management, where the role of anticipation changes and the strategy is transferred to a certain extent to individual teams.

ask the specialists

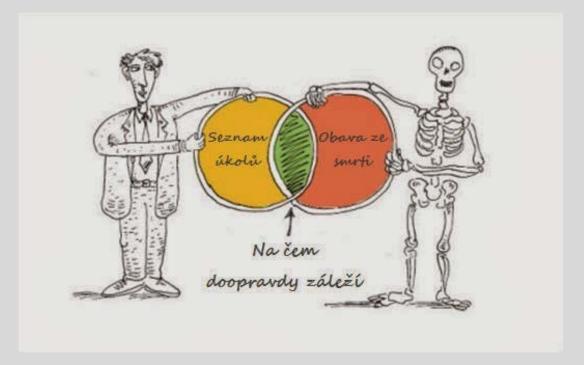


Advantages:

- in situations where workers were forced to demand a higher level of management hierarchy, they now decide on their own;
- decision making is not separate from real work but

becomes part of it;

 in the process model, workers decide on the process.





Compression of work is a process extension (work densification) so as to maximize the added value for the customer.

It is related to methods of redesigning processes, which are:

- to eliminate unnecessary activities,
- to complement the missing,
- to innovate inefficiently implemented activities,
- efficiently organize process architecture,
- the integration of suppliers into the process of the manufacturer,
- customer integration into the manufacturer's process.





Artificially created continuity of work is replaced by a natural sequence of work in accordance with the requirement of teamwork.

Delinearization speeds up processes:

- a lot of work can be done concurrently (team members decide on it);
- in a well-coordinated team, there may be greater or less substitutability,
- reducing the time between the beginning and the end of the process reduces the possibility of additional changes.



3. Principle of most advantageous place for work realization

Work is carried out where it is most advantageous, regardless of organizational boundaries inside and outside the enterprise.

There are four options:

 the process of the process within a functional arrangement (traditional view, functional organization remains preserved, some activities are solved on a

procedural basis);

3. Principle of most advantageous place for work realization

- the process flow across the organization, regardless of the functionalities (it is a complex overhaul of the organization - it starts with the creation of a process map, followed by the redesign of processes);
- work is transferred from the inside out certain work can be done by the customer himself (IKEA, online stores, gas pumps);
- work is transferred from the outside (vendor integration, customer integration).



Processes implement process teams with considerable authority so that their motivation can be closely tied to maximizing added value for the customer.

- Project structures can be used - for example, Bell Atlantic - a combination of people with different qualifications to close a claim; Kodak virtual team - the team is only set up to construct a new product; a case officer at IBM Credit has access to databases and manages 90% of all work, special cases are solved in cooperation with specialists.



The motivation of the staff in the process team is maximally bound to the outcome of the process - the added value for the customer.



Example:

Center of Excellence at General Electric is evaluated using value metrics with the following indicators: 1. Quality, 2. Delivery dates, 3. Cycle time, 4. Labor productivity, 5. Environmental safety aspects.



The process owner is responsible for implementing a particular process.

The process owner is the person responsible for the efficiency and effectiveness of the process he is leading.

Process owner:

- coordinates the work of the whole team;
- ensures customer contact
- is responsible for the whole process and especially for creating the value added process for the customer, to which the entire team is motivated.



7. Principle of the variant concept of process

Variants of the same process are created according to the demands of different markets or inputs.

It is related to the individualization of customer

needs.

Examples:

Mass production of cars and the current modular system; IKEA



Self-management, self-control and in some cases the self-organization of process team members is made possible by their high level of knowledge and responsibility for their own work and a direct motivational link to the results of the process.

Process teams are running self-control within self-management with use motivational indicators (value metric).





9. Principle of elastic autonomy of process teams

Process teams are flexibly assembled in line with changing customer needs, with hybrid (centralized - decentralized) operations prevailing.

Although the independence of teams is promoted, some operations are more advantageous when implemented centrally.



Examples:

Hewllett Packard - the way to deal with the purchase The way of lending in the bank



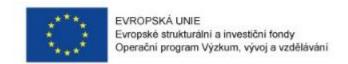
Systematically, knowledge and information barriers are removed and the flow of information within the enterprise and in an effective manner outside the enterprise is created.



The process approach is based on the assumption that everyone has the right to all business information and everyone decides what information they will need for their work.



Aomeba







Kyocera Corporation

Dr. Kazuo Inamori

Japanese corporation



Manufacture of ceramic, semiconductor devices, telecommunication equipment.

There are about 3,000 amoebas in the corporation, amoeba is from 5 to 50 employees

Kyocera Corporation

Smyslem je uchovat si přednosti malého podniku, pružnost, rychlou reakci, minimální režijní náklady a zároveň výhody velkého podniku.

Podniková organizace se má zabývat:

- produkcí (výrobků, služeb),
- produkcí sama sebe (regenerací výrobního procesu, dovedností a znalostí)

- Top management consists of the owner and delegates of each ama. Decides on strategy, capital, and investment.
- Aomeba may have a certain maximum number of employees.
- Aomeba is level in terms of hierarchy.
- Amoeba is identified by product and by nature of work (marketing, research).
- The rating is based on value added.

