

Chapter 30

The Business Transformation Framework and Enterprise Architecture Framework: Organisational Asset Management in the Lebanese Context

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ABSTRACT

In this chapter, the author based his research on his authentic mixed multidisciplinary applied mathematical model that is supported by a tree-base heuristics module, named the applied holistic mathematical model for organizational asset management (AHMM4OAM), where the proposed AHMM4OAM is similar to the human empirical decision making process, which can be applied to any type of asset management discipline, in order to support the evolution of organisational, national, or enterprise asset management. The AHMM4OAM can be used for the detection of financial irregularities, assets optimisations and eventual dangers for the organisation's or national assets. In the case of gigantic financial misdeeds that endanger national assets, which are related to fraud and money laundering that damage many organisations and even countries, and in this concrete case it is related to the Swiss, Union des Banques Suisse (UBS), in which 32 trillion US dollars are hidden and is the problem of global financial disequilibria. The AHMM4OAM is supported by a real-life case of a organisational (or business) transformation architecture in the domain of organizational (or enterprise) asset management (OAM) that is supported by the alignment of a standardized organisational or enterprise architecture blueprint.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter proposes an Assets Protection Pattern (APP) and offers also a set of solutions in the form of design, technical and managerial recommendations, to be used by the target organisation's asset analysts and organisational architects to implement OAM solutions in the context of Organizational (or Business) Transformation Projects (OTP) in the Lebanese context. In this case, heuristics can be applied in real world complex problems that are very similar to the problems of assets' management encountered in organisational transformation projects. The OAM' based Assets Protection Pattern (APP) is not influenced by any specific business domain or organisation and has a holistic approach that uses a neural networks processor. The APP is based on a reasoning concept that is basically a qualitative research method that manages, weights and qualifies Critical Success Factor (CSF) sets, actions and delivers final solutions or recommendations (Capecchi, Buscema, Contucci, D'Amore, 2010). The APP's underlined system supports OTPs, government audits, assets valuations or an Enterprise Architecture Project (EAP) (simply the *Project*), by integrating scenarios that are sets of interactive services to manage or value assets (Trad & Kalpić, 2018a; Trad & Kalpić, 2018b).

BACKGROUND

This chapter's background combines asset management, patterns design, enterprise architecture, mathematical models, heuristics, technology management, business/societal transformation, geopolitical analysis and business engineering fields. Using APPs for developing OAM systems is the most strategic goal for business companies, organizations and even countries. Fast transformations and efficient organisational environments have to be supported by a holistic and intelligent OAM systems (Cearley, Walker, Burke, 2016). The OAM is organisation driven and is agnostic to a specific region/organization, technology, financial or architecture pattern, as shown in Figure 1, it is founded on a research framework that in turn is based on the industry standard, like the Architecture Development Method (ADM) (The Open Group, 2011a). Enterprise architecture is a methodology used to develop *Projects*, requirements, organizational architecture and its Information and Communication System's (ICS) components. The Organizational (or Business) Transformation Manager (OTM) or an Enterprise Architect (simply the *Manager*) can integrate an APP in the development of an enterprise asset architecture of a *Project* to support an OAM system (Trad & Kalpić, 2017b; Trad & Kalpić, 2017c; Thomas & Gartner, 2015; Tidd, 2006). This APP's aim is to deliver recommendations for managing aligned OAM's architecture integration. The author's Research & Development Project (RDP) is based on literature review, a qualitative methodology and on a Proof of Concept (PoC) that is used to prove the related hypotheses. In a holistic APP based OAM, the *Manager's* role is important and his or her (for simplicity, in further text – his) decisions are aided by using success factors within an implemented AHMM4OAM. A large set of CSFs can influence the AHMM4OAM, including: 1) the role of the asset management and control by mechanisms; 2) global organizational CSFs; 3) organizational resources planning sources; 4) level of the OAM's skills; 5) audit and technological conditions; 6) financial predispositions; and 7) national security, financial and legal control mechanisms (Trad & Kalpić, 2019g). A system's approach is the optimal to model such asset management controls (Daellenbach & McNickle, 2005; Trad & Kalpić, 2016a). As shown in Figure 1, the decision model interacts with the external world via an implemented framework to manage the OAM's factors and that is this chapter's focus.

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