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DISCLOSURE OF THE CONTENTS OF A ENGINEERING SYSTEM

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Abstract

This research identifies mechanisms that fail to validate the contribution of a new proposal during the course of enterprise improvement. Modifying them in a timely manner prevents the organisation from making changes that lead to a loss of performance. This is achieved through a careful selection of innovative proposals made on the basis of unique assessment tools. The assessment is based on readiness monitoring algorithms that allow the organisation to draw reliable conclusions about the state of the organisation. The implementation of the algorithms is described in terms of a system for collecting, processing and analysing business information. This gives access to a credible determination of an organisation's performance in the format of issuing conclusions at a reasonable range of key business indicators, including the discount rate and capitalisation rate.

Key words: *fundamentality, contradiction, comprehensiveness, algorithms, value, cycle, willingness.*

1. Introduction

Engineering System tools ensure that a phase-by-phase fundamental assessment is carried out [1, 2]. In doing so, the determination of the organisation's operability is made with a view to issuing recommendations for exiting an unsustainable state. The ability to exit is conditioned by a perceived contradiction. It boils down to the fact that since the needs of the external environment outstrip the offerings of the evaluation industry, continuous maintenance of the evaluation toolkit is necessary to produce reliable solutions. In the course of accompaniment, a transition is made from piecemeal assessment to a fundamental in-depth diagnosis of the organisation. The wording of the highlighted problem is summarised this way: "It is not possible to issue objective recommendations for improving the organisation without introducing unique assessment tools". The object

of a full-scale evaluation is its completeness. This category applies to a system of means of determining the fitness for work of an organisation, developed based on algorithms for assessing its condition at a particular point in time.

2. An approach to developing a unique assessment tool

In the context of Engineering System comprehensiveness, the subject of assessment manifests itself in the fact that each element of the assessment system is configured to use uniform algorithms to reproduce a sustainable process". The purpose of consistent disclosure is to develop a procedure to ensure that states are defined in a strictly defined manner.

Four tasks were formulated in accordance with the purpose. First, the content of the approach to developing a unique assessment tool needs to be disclosed. Secondly, the phases of the life cycle of a full-scale assessment should be described. Thirdly, the life-cycle stages of a full-scale assessment need to be explored. Fourthly, it is sufficient to apply Sensemaking technology to form the diagnostic toolkit. In application terms, it has been determined that algorithms tuned to determine the health of an organisation can find the weak links in the organisation that prevent the organisation from being in a sustainable state. They are determined by going through four phases of a full-scale assessment. Talking about scientific ways, the developed tools allow you to evaluate the organization in a system of reasonable-specified standards with clearly defined ranges. Going beyond such boundaries is associated with corrective actions to get out of an unstable state. In addition, there are effective mechanisms available to management to change the boundaries of key business indicators when necessary.

In terms of the comprehensiveness of the evaluation, it is established that deliberate coordination requires a reasoned judgement based on unique assessment tools (UAT).

There are two important conditions to consider when developing an UAT. First, the adaptation of standard assessment methods requires constant monitoring and improvements. Secondly, changes occurring in the external environment occur faster than changes in evaluation algorithms within the organization.

The current formal approach to the evaluation of business projects forces the parties interested in their implementation to carry out a thorough examination of the calculation of all analytical indicators, which is carried out with various forms of investment. And only after the actions of verification and control have been carried out, it is necessary to start

developing the UAT. The essence of the UAT assessment tool is not the ability to assess the state of the enterprise for various periods of time, but the readiness of management, based on a specially developed tool, to obtain a reliable conclusion about the true state of the organization.

In this way, a modern evaluation tool is a management tool that establishes the fact of the organization's performance. The management tool is a “Engineering System-based mean” that includes an associated set of evaluation mechanisms that provide a complete evaluation cycle.

3. Results

The analysis of the disadvantages of generic assessment tools revealed a problem reduced to the incompatibility of external requirements and internal changes. The market is changing faster than the industry is adapting. The application of valuation tools becomes ineffective. In difficult situations, recommendations for escaping from an unstable state come down to changing the ranges of key parameters. As a result the enterprise's strategic objectives change. In order to maintain consistency of purpose, each enterprise needs a unique assessment tools. A study of such tools has shown that the objectivity of the assessment recommendations issued in the context of a rapidly changing environment has been reduced by the willingness of management to move towards a fundamental diagnosis of the condition. As a result, at the disposal of the enterprise there are reliable conclusions about the true position of the organization.

References

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