COMP2332:

Enterprise Healthcare Business Process Modelling

Business Process Modelling

Time: Tuesday+ Thursday: 12:50-14:05 Location: Masri110

Section: 1



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Business Process Modelling

- Introduction & Fundamentals
- Motivation
- BP: Life Cycle
- BP: Components
- BP modelling languages



Business Process Modelling: What?

• Business process modelling (BPM) is:

the activity of representing processes of an enterprise, so that the current process may be analysed and improved.

- BPM is performed to improve process efficiency and quality, typically by business analysts & managers
- Process improvements may or may not involve IT, but IT is a common driver behind modelling a business process.



BPM: For What?

- Business models are an excellent communication tool
- Business professionals can model alternative options
- Business models are key element for designing physical IT architectures
- Helps to utilise IT for improving business outputs
- BPM seeks to improve an organisation's process flow to be
 - more effective,
 - more efficient and
 - capable of adapting to changing business needs
- BPM is employed to reduce:
 - miscommunication between stakeholders
 - human error in process design and
 - define clear roles for stakeholders for each of the business processes.



BPM: Why?

- Business process modelling helps organisations:
 - To become more process-oriented
 - To optimise business processes using process change management (i.e. long term planning, execution & control of processes)
 - To document and manage processes continuously
 - To simulate processes before enacting them
 - e.g. using Monte Carlo simulation & Discrete
 Event Simulation



BPM: Why?

- Enables to answer key organisational questions :
 - Which steps are really necessary?
 - Who should do them (i.e. defining Roles)?
 - Should they be kept in house or outsourced?
 - How they should be done?
 - What capabilities are needed?
 - What **results** do we expect and how will they be monitored?
- Without clear business processes, answers are often vague and different for different organisations



BPM: Benefits

- Formalize existing processes
- Identify needed improvements
- Facilitate automated, efficient process flow
- Reduce time by automating tasks
- Increase productivity, decrease wasting resources
- Helps to solve difficult problems
- Simplify regulations and compliance issues.



Motivation: Why Process modelling?

What...

- Does it represent a process that can eventually work in real-life?
- How is all information interconnected?
- How do we know which are the process requirements and responsibilities?
- How can we be sure an activity flow is correctly defined?
- How important an activity is and how is it efficiently executed?

How?

- Takes into account all parameters and simulates all alternatives
- Depicts and models the correlations
- Describes the resources needed with appropriate roles assigned
- Incorporates the business rules, the legal framework requirements and all supportive information to explain why everything is happening
- Defines priorities and intelligently routes the "traffic"



BPM is Important, because

- For Economical reasons
 - Competition
 - Cost reduction
 - Merge/Acquisition
 - Performance
- For better IT decisions
 - Decentralized/centralized
 - Web services/BPML
 - Integration
 - Multiple platform



BPM Key objectives

- To describe business processes and business data.
- To model business processes beyond just functional boundaries and company boundaries
- To reveal inefficiencies in existing organisational process structure
- To define clear definition of responsibilities

=> Achieve transparency of business processes

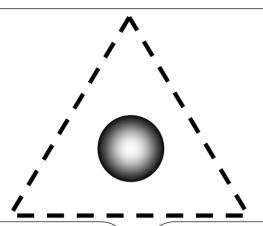


BPM Key objectives



Quality

- Aligning added-value with the client's interests
- Lowering the incidence of mistakes





Costs

- Avoidance of nonproductive activities
- Optimize resources usage



Time

- Reduction of waiting times
- Reduce delivery time
- Time to market

