

MODELLING OF ENTERPRISE'S BUSINESS STRUCTURE

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Abstract—Change in organizational structures in enterprises is, today, due to the highlighted instability of business terms, their rather highlighted need. The problem is particularly acute in case of enterprises that have expressed low quality business and they would like to implement the concept of process organization, either QMS, according to the requirements of the applicable standard ISO 9000, or TQM, according to the appropriate scientifically and professionally crystallized principles. The present problem is especially important because the desired process organization of enterprise should be established on the basis of organizational structure that mainly exists on wrong management practice and culture of behaviour. In order to successfully solve this problem, it is necessary that the when entering the process arrangement, the enterprise primarily subjects itself to a detailed systematic redefinition both regarding the terms of behaviour and content and way of performing the tasks that are derived from current activities program, on which its existence is based. In relation to that, the way of conducting the analysis of overall task of enterprise is particularly significant, and it is determined by its general objective for the following long-term period. Based on conducted analysis of overall task, its applicable working structure is identified and by its generalization, i.e. modelling, the appropriate business structure of enterprise will be formulated. And not before it is realized, i.e. when the identification of all constituent parts of business structure and their mutual relationships is done, it can be entered into the process of defining the structure of enterprise's business processes, as a basis for establishing its process organization. And precisely, having in mind the overall content of aforementioned statement, it can be concluded that quality performance of modelling the business structure is a main precondition for achieving its successful process organization. For that reason, there is an effort made in this paper to prove this claim by arguments and to give a practical contribution to efficiently solve all the problems that restrictively characterize it. The time will show whether and to which extent it is achieved.

Keywords—vision, mission, general objective, overall task, analysis of overall task, working structure, elements of working structure, abstraction of working structure, modelling business structure, business structure, elements of business structure, work engagements, business engagements.

I. INTRODUCTION

GROUP of people, as a primary element of enterprise, is not any group of people, but a group of people organized in working collective of enterprise. Working collective is a group of people associated by appropriate organizational relationships between whom, on the basis of their work, the role that enterprise has in process of social reproduction as organized independent economic unit is performed. As such, working collective is a factor of enterprises economy through the creation of new value and participation in its distribution.

Establishing the optimal composition of working collective for performing the work processes by which the concrete enterprise's tasks will be realized is not a simple task. That is especially the case in today's economic conditions, which are very unstable and which impose on the enterprises rather expressed needs for permanent adjustment between their collective structures both in effective and efficient way. The enterprises attempt to overcome such problems with the assistance of the present scientific achievements regarding the organization of enterprise; however, they vary in succeeding it. This is particularly true for the need of acquiring process organization of enterprise's collective, which is especially necessary for the need of having the required competitive perspective.

General methodological recommendation for establishing process organization of enterprise, whether it is about establishing QMS or TQM, is [7]:

- Selection of process,
- Evaluation of process,
- Standardization of process and
- Improvement of process.

Globally, this is a quite reasonable sequence of engagements for acquiring the tendency of process organization of enterprise, but when it is started with its practical realization, then there are very expressed problems. A special and greatest problem is how to perform the selection of enterprise's processes. We have to admit that orientation of enterprises to identify their processes on the basis of rather general definitions of

processes and according to necessary identification of primary products and services and their available users with valid accompanying requirements is pure adventure. That adventure can bring certain benefits to someone, but for most of engagement initiators, those are only interesting attempts with mainly aesthetic effects. Researches show that very small number of enterprises in underdeveloped economies achieved significant improvement of their business with the attempts of process organization and especially if their goal was to achieve TQM.

The aforementioned statement represented a significant concern to us since we were faced with practical need of performing process arrangement of internal organization of the complex enterprise PPT holding company. I have pondered for a long time about what should be done for the set task to be successfully implemented. System's operation was poor due to the presence of overall poor organization and way of functioning. The conception of operating was outdated. Production approach to operating mainly ruled, and it should have been replaced by marketing approach. The question was how to achieve this in the environment that is characterized by completely obsolete knowledge, habits and perceptions at all levels of personell structure, as well as management, leadership and executive structure. In the system, the concept of leadership and strategic management was shadowed by authoritative rule of smaller groups of people by its constituent parts. Authority of general leadership of the system was reduced to the level of formal existence with the possibilities of respecting at mostly voluntary basis and with logic, we are the system in which constituent parts know what should be done and how. System leadership should only provide the need for reaching some accompanying compliances if it is in accordance with interests of the majority. Any remotely minority initiative or the initiative of leadership for acquiring some strategic changes of general interest for the system, if it did not have the majority support, it was unnecessary for consideration. It is obvious that such behaviour of the system was inadequate and unsustainable.

For that reason, I have reached the conclusion that in this situation, the satisfying process organization of the system can be reached only if one crucial analysis of its global organization and way of behaving is conducted and on the basis of that, new applicable organizational setting with marketing conception of operating is determined. And only when that is done, it will be possible to enter the process organization of the system, which will develop by its constituent parts, as simple enterprises with specific business roles in the system.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF ENTERPRISE'S WORKING STRUCTURE

For the existence of overall task in the enterprise, the important thing is the existence of its general objective, which should be achieved in specific supposed period of time, and the strategy of its implementation. Of course, the general objective of enterprise and strategy of its implementation should be the result of appropriate vision and mission of enterprise, which should be formulated by enterprise leadership. In terms where enterprise leadership as strategic concept does not exist, their existence is not easy to achieve, however, through concrete insistence by the carriers of the implementation of initiated project, it need to be achieved. Because, if it does not happen, then the formulation of general objective and strategy of its implementation is only a matter of formal need satisfaction.

On the basis of formulated general objective and strategy of its implementation, the overall task is constituted and the enterprise is supposed to implement it with its necessary organizational abilities that are imposed from the impending organizational structure and characteristics of the existing enterprise's behaviour. In relation to that, in the enterprise there exists main task that refers to the engagement of basic executive work of enterprise and directing tasks that refer to leading and regulation of performing basic executive work, which are performed by leadership and management of the enterprise. Further, these tasks are reduced to the tasks of delegated levels within which their performance is manifested and which are determined by valid organizational structure and character and accompanying behaviour of enterprise.

It is obvious that such observation of the content of enterprise's tasks is oriented on the existence of concrete organizational structure of enterprise and the quality of its behaviour. And what about the situation when organizational structure and the way of its behaviour should be determined in relation to the newly-formulated general objective that comes from vision and mission of enterprise for the following period of time and strategy by which its should be implemented? Response to this question is in the need for implementing the appropriate analysis of overall task that comes from enterprise's general objective, through the appropriate algorithm. By this, the constitution of overall task of enterprise is done and as the output or official product of the work performed, there is the identified working structure of enterprise.

And precisely for that reason, the analysis of overall task of enterprise is a starting basis of the verification and building the organizational structure and a significant component in detailed specification of its business behaviour. If we want to examine or model the organizational structure of enterprise or some part of it,

it is necessary to perform the analysis of its, i.e. general purpose of existence. According to that, at the beginning of each organizational process, there is always an overall task of enterprise that is looking for a solution for the implementation and to which are extended all organizational measures that are techno-economically viable, so that its execution would be secured. Measures that would not be based and referred to overall task of enterprise, which would not be made for the sake of its desirable execution, would not have satisfactory sense. They would represent narrowed, inappropriate actions and solutions, and thus all the effort put into their creation would not be satisfactory.

The division of overall task is reduced to its analysis and division into narrower, still complex tasks, then division of those into more narrower and so on until we reach the elementary, i.e. the tasks so simplified that can be given to individual members that are in appropriate workplaces or specific management bodies. By analysis or division of overall task, firstly we determine the primary task groups, then secondary and so on, until we reach the group of elementary tasks that are performed in workplaces, i.e. management bodies. Each group of tasks is a subject of division into lower tasks until the level of elementary tasks is reached. Division or fractioning of tasks into smaller tasks is actually the implementation of technical division of labour in enterprises.

Within his study, S. Nikolić [6, pp. 182], points out to the fact that many researchers have attempted to provide the solution for successful division of enterprise's overall task into individual tasks. According to her, the most notable are: Gulick, Simon, Morch, Nordisich, Heming, Scheram and Kosiol. According to her, their principles can be applied individually or in appropriate combinations. According to them, division of tasks ends at the level of workplaces in which concrete tasks are performed. She shares this standpoint with M. Babić [1, pp. 173], as well as Ž. Dulanović [1, pp. 330].

According to E. Kosiolu [3, pp. 14], division of overall task of enterprise should be done by five grounds. Those are the following:

- Execution,
- Subject,
- Rank,
- Phase and
- Purpose.

Division of enterprise's overall task by all above-mentioned features is conditioned by the fact that overall task includes many individual tasks, which are mutually differed both by the objective that should be accomplished by their direct execution and by the fact whether it is about executive work or leadership/management work, then by the phases, i.e.

whether it is about jobs of planning, execution or control and in the end, whether it is about primary or secondary jobs observed from the aspect of direct contribution to accomplishing the tasks of the specific objective of enterprise. Since the overall task of enterprise includes these individual, mutually different elements (different from organizational standpoint), so that they could be successfully synthesized later, it is necessary to clearly mark them during the analysis, clearly define them and separate in this sense. Therefore, it is certainly most significant to perform their marking according to execution objectives.

Having the above-mentioned conclusions as results of specific studies and starting from generally confirmed attitude that analysis of overall enterprise's task is actually the implementation of technical division of labour in it, within the limits of techno-economic validity, our opinion is that the results of previously conducted research regarding this issue are only significant attempts to contribute to a better resolution of the present, very current problem. There are two main reasons for such opinion. The first reason is that division of overall enterprise's task, regardless of intensive study in previous period, still does not have clearly expressed purposefulness of performance and the second is that there still does not exist one recognizable general structure of corresponding constituent elements in vertical and horizontal observation that would be derived from its performance.

Previous research results show that the analysis of overall task is conducted in order to reach the appropriate structure of jobs, by whose grouping the organizational structure of enterprise will be defined. Our opinion is that the analysis of enterprise's tasks should be done for the sake of identifying the applicable working structure for its execution that will, through appropriate abstraction or generalization (modelling), be transformed into a business structure that corresponds to it and then into the structure of business processes.

As for general content of the elements of enterprise's working structure, it can be concluded, based on previous research, that it is indefinite and that working structure of each enterprise is a particular specificity that is reached through concrete analysis of its overall task. Our opinion is that elements structure of general working structure of enterprise is known in advance and that, and by the appropriate analysis of overall task of specific enterprise, it is only transformed into specific content of working structure, which directly depends on the type of company and content and scope of its activity and its technical equipment.

Having in mind that our above-mentioned statements are conditionally valid and in order to prove them, we will begin with the fact that analysis of overall task of enterprise should be carried out in two parts. The first

part refers to division of overall task according to main categories of work in enterprise. It means that overall task of enterprise should firstly be divided into:

- Enterprise management task,
- Enterprise leadership task and
- Task of basic executive work (main task of enterprise).

In the second step, the separate analysis of each of the three main categories of tasks should be performed. Therefore, the criteria for analyzing the first and second category of tasks are identical. Their content consists of the following steps of division:

- By work phases within the subject of work,
- By basic purposes of work and
- By specificities of elementary work.

Given that the tasks of basic execution work are a lot more comprehensive, thus the criteria for their division have two steps extra. Such a structure has the following division content:

- By functions within subject or field of work,
- By forms or modes of work,
- By phases of work,
- By main purposes of work and
- By specificities of elementary work.

With division of overall task of enterprise according to previously presented procedure, we gradually reach the overall working structure of enterprise. For management and leadership work, it consists of:

- Work sets,
- Work actions,
- Work operations,

And for basic executive work, having in mind that it is more extensive:

- Work zones,
- Work sections,
- Work activities,
- Work actions and
- Work operations.

In case of managing the company, work sets are determined by the forms of work activities according to appropriate work zones. According to our information, possible work activities would be the following:

- Preparation of decision-making,
- Decision-making,
- Distribution of decisions made and
- Control of implementation of decisions made,

And work zones are:

- Shareholders' meeting,
- Board of Directors and
- Monitoring Committee

Accordingly, within enterprise management, in our opinion, there are twelve work sets. Each of those sets has a specific set of work actions. Work actions are the corresponding series of work operations. Work

operations are performed by competent management bodies or in the workplaces of particular additional executive work.

Enterprise leadership work has a similar structure as the enterprise management work. Work sets are specific forms of work activities at appropriate work levels or fields. Possible work activities, according to our opinion, are the following:

- Presentation of organizational unit (OU),
- Monitoring the employees in OU,
- Monitoring the space and equipment of OU,
- Monitoring the organizational setting of OU,
- Monitoring the tasks of OU and
- Guiding the work of directly subordinate members of leadership or direct executive work etc,

And work levels or fields are concrete levels of leadership in enterprise. Those leadership levels, according to practical possibilities, are the following:

- Director of enterprise,
- Director of sector or director of production WU,
- Manager of the service or facility,
- Chief of Bureau or supervisor of department, and
- Leader of work group or foreman of working centre.

Each work set of leadership work has its own set of work actions, and each work action represents an appropriate series of work operations. Work operations are performed either in appropriate leadership workplaces or their additional or assistant executive workplaces.

Basic executive work of the enterprise is its basic direct work. In each basic simple enterprise, the executive work is the greatest, and because of that it has the most comprehensive working structure. By the functioning of that structure, the performance of primary activity, i.e. the purpose of enterprise's existence, is primarily enabled. According to this, we can say that the basic elements of that structure are:

- Work zones,
- Work sections,
- Work activities,
- Work actions and
- Work operations.

Work zones of basic executive work of enterprise are determined by specific forms of operational work functions within appropriate subjects or fields of work. Operational work functions of basic executive work, according to our assumptions, are the following:

- Marketing work,
- Research-development work,
- Sales work,
- Production work,
- Procurement work,
- Maintenance work,
- Transport work,

- Economic and analytical work,
- Work of normative – legal regulation and general administration,
- Work of management organization (work of organizing, standardizing, marking and computer science),
- Work of quality assurance etc.

It is obvious that such a composition of operational work functions of basic executive work function, as the most extensive main function of enterprise, is significantly different than those that were previously indicated by various researchers in the field of enterprise's organization. This is true, starting from H. Fayol, who is the creator of the first official working structure of enterprise, through V. Dešić, as most famous researcher of Serbian enterprises from the period of the 70' of previous century, to M. Babić [1, pp. 249] and S. Nikolić [6, pp. 337], as Serbian researchers of enterprise organization in recent times. And main cause of the variations present, primarily comes from the fact that all of them that were included in the term "work function of enterprise" implied a very simple definition, that it is: "a set of similar or related working abilities of enterprise that are performed in order to implement its activity". However, our opinion is that by work function of enterprise, we should imply: "appropriate concentration of enterprise's working ability that is recognizable for its character and if it is complex, then also for the form or shape, by whose action, a necessary unequivocal purposeful contribution to the overall enterprise's business is provided. That necessary, unequivocal, purposeful contribution is in the specific sense expressed through the implementation of appropriate work tasks in certain areas, levels and subjects, i.e. fields of work". And those areas, levels and subjects, i.e. fields of work, for practical reasons, by corresponding categories, are nothing else but corresponding work fields, which, for the basic executive work of basic simple enterprise, can be the following:

- Company,
- Products and services,
- Equipment,
- material,
- tools,
- energy,
- money,
- documentation,
- personnel etc.

Each operational work function of basic executive category of work in a specific work field represents a corresponding work zone. Each work zone is a concrete set of corresponding work sections. Those work sections are sets of work activities, which are nothing but specific work phases within a specific work section. Generally

speaking, the corresponding work phases, i.e. work activities of any basic executive work section can be: planning, preparation, execution and introducing into application or storage or archiving of work products of work section. However, in specific sense, each work section of executive work has a specific structure of work phases. For example, possible work activities within work section of market research in the work zone of marketing products can be the following: planning the market research, preparation of market research, market research, processing of market requirements, and within work section of advertising and promotion: planning of advertising and promotion, preparation of advertising and promotion, execution of advertising and promotion. In the same way, possible work activities for the section of developing distribution channels are the following: planning the development of distribution channels, preparation of development of distribution channels and development of distribution channels.

Each work activity or phase of basic executive work of enterprise has a concrete set of work actions, which are actually the corresponding series of concrete work operations. By work actions of executive work, concrete basic executive work purposes of enterprise are realized, i.e. their individual basic work tasks of basic executive work. Those specific basic work purposes are, for example: construction of the structural drawing of product, construction of the workshop drawing of specific product's part, development of technological procedure for product assembly, development of technological procedure of producing a product's part, production of product's part by work order or assembly of finished product by work order etc. Elements of such work actions are appropriate work operations, which are performed at appropriate executive workplaces. Within the analysis of overall task of enterprise, work operations are related to corresponding imagined workplaces.

III. 3. FORMULATING THE ENTERPRISE'S BUSINESS STRUCTURE

Each task in enterprise is, as we have already said, performed by concrete work that has its specificity. If the task of enterprise is divided into more details, the work by which it is performed is simpler. If the task is divided into fewer details, the specificity of work by which the task is executed is more complex, because it consists of more components of various specificities. When a correspondent, for example, performs his task, i.e. when he answers a specific offer by his specific response, he actually performs the correspondence job. That correspondence job is a specific work by which he executes his concrete task. However, that specificity of his work is complex. It has three corresponding components that can be separated from each other and thus, it has three specificities into which it can be

divided: the first specificity is designing the response, the second is copying the letters and the third is sending the letter to recipient. That difference between mentioned jobs enables the correspondence task to be divided into three elementary tasks: the task of designing the letter, the task of copying the letter and the task of preparing the letter for sending to recipient. Having in mind that specificity for execution of any elementary work is different, it is possible to specialize for the first, or second or third job, i.e. for performing all the tasks in which elementary specificity of work is the preparation for sending or copying or designing one letter on the basis of one decision on the matter that the letter is about. Jobs of preparation for sending, job of copying and job of designing the letter in the field of business correspondence or jobs of sawing, drilling, milling and grinding in the field of metal processing or stamping, cutting and sewing in the manufacture of footwear, as well as other jobs whose number in executing the process of social reproduction is enormous, represent abstracted specificities of elementary work, by which the tasks in reproduction process are executed. They are commonly named as individual, concrete elementary tasks, which can be identical between them or similar precisely because they are performed within the same type of job. Thus, the job becomes elementary form of organization of overall task's execution, i.e. the form of systematization of business process. All concrete tasks in which the correspondencies go through the job of designing the letters, job of copying the letters and job of preparing the letters for sending, regardless of where each of them are performed and by who. Those elementary jobs thus appear as rings through which the sets of the same or similar specific elementary tasks go through. Elementary jobs regulate and they enable their performance.

According to Ž. Kostić [4, pp. 299] "the abstraction of the common things in work processes by which particular tasks are performed is necessary in order to establish such permanent relations between individual tasks, by which, by organizational structure itself, a continuous course of executing the tasks will be performed". Therefore, it is necessary to extract the common specificity of work from elementary tasks, to extract the elementary jobs by which elementary tasks are performed. The same needs to be achieved at other levels of enterprise's working structure, as well, but with a much smaller need for abstraction going towards the higher levels of tasks complexity. In that way, the identified working structure is transferred (projected) into a business structure that corresponds to it. Thus, that business structure will become a model according to which the concrete work engagements of enterprise will develop.

Hence, by abstracting the specificities of work at

concrete level of dividing overall enterprise's task, the corresponding business elements of concrete business structure are obtained. By identifying such elements of enterprise and concrete description, the appropriate business structure of enterprise is formulated. In that case, the structure of overall work of enterprise is directly analogous to the structure of overall task of enterprise. That, in other words, means that business structure has content that is analogous to the working structure of enterprise, generated from the analysis of overall task and with whose realization, the general objective should be acquired. Such a conclusion completely eliminates all the present uncertainties concerning the grouping of jobs in enterprise, which are generated from numerous professional literature and which are particularly pointed out by: S. Nikolić [6, pp. 184] and M. Babić [1, pp. 193].

In order for business structure of enterprise, obtained by abstracting its working structure, to be able to be applied i.e. used for reviewing the quality of its existing organizational structure of for defining the new one, it is necessary that it is adequately described and marked. In further processing of this part of the paper, there will be presented one model of marking and describing business structure of enterprise that is, in our opinion, very appropriate.

For the identification of business zones of basic executive business structure and business sets of leadership and management business structure of enterprise, it is necessary to use the appropriate patterns with internal structures in accordance with the following names:

- Review of business activities/functions of business category,
- Review of business fields of business categories,
- Matrix or business activities/functions and business fields of business category,
- Scheme of business sets/zones of business category,
- Overview of business sets/zones of business category.

In these forms, besides other data, it is necessary to enter specific symbols for concrete terms. Those terms are: business categories, business activities, business functions, business fields or subjects and business sets or business zones. Letter symbols for business categories are the following:

- Management business category (MBC),
- Leadership business category (LBC) and Basic executive business category (BEBC).

For business activities of management and leadership business category, the symbols have the structure as shown in Figure 1.

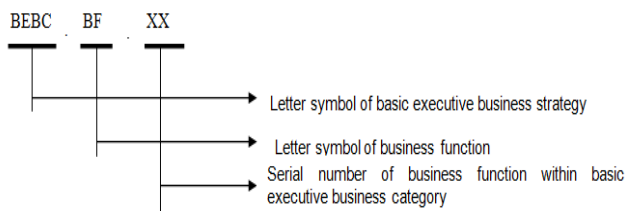


Figure 1. Structure of the symbol of business activity of management and leadership business category

Symbols of business functions of basic executive business category have the structure that is illustrated by Figure 2.

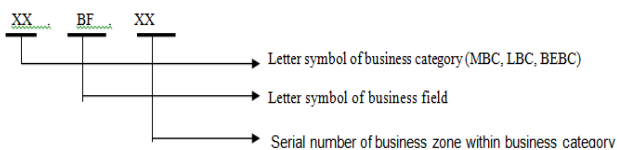


Figure 2. Structure of the symbol of business function within basic executive business category

Business subject or field of any business category has a symbol in accordance with the scheme shown in Figure 3.

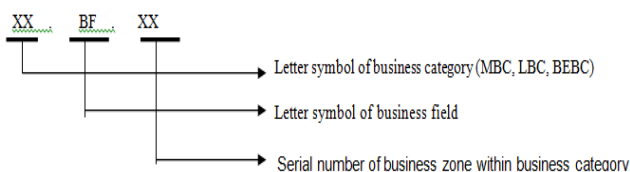


Figure 3. Structure of the symbol of business field within specific business category

In accordance with previous, the symbol of business zone of basic executive business category or business set of management or leadership business category has the symbol as shown in Figure 4.

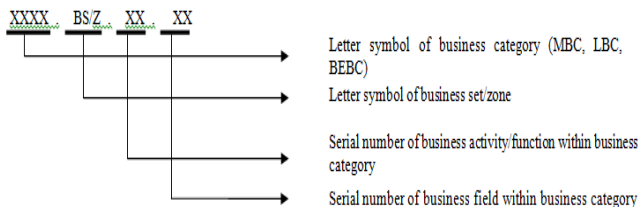


Figure 4. Structure of the symbol of business set or zone within business category

For the identification of internal structures of business sets or zones, it is necessary to use appropriate patterns with names:

- Internal structure of business set of management and leadership category,
- Review of business sections according to business zones of basic executive business category and
- Internal structure of business sections of the business

zone of basic executive business category.

Internal structures of business sets of management and leadership business category of enterprise consist of business actions and individual jobs while business zones of basic executive business category consist of: business sections, business activities, business actions and individual tasks. All these elements, in order to be properly identified, need to be marked adequately.

Business sections of basic executive business category must have symbols in accordance with the scheme shown in Figure 5.

Business activity of basic executive business category should have a symbol in accordance with the scheme shown in Figure 6.

Business actions of management and leadership business set should be marked according to the scheme shown in Figure 7.

In Figure 8., there is a scheme according to which the actions of business activities of basic executive business sections should be marked.

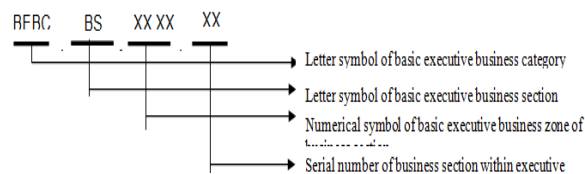


Figure 5. Structure of the symbol of basic executive business section

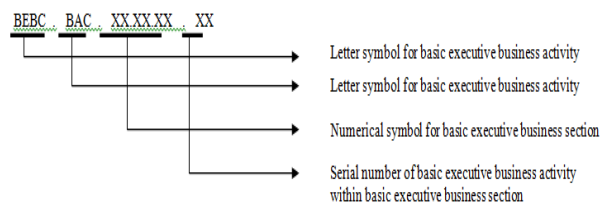


Figure 7. Structure of the symbol of business action of management or leadership business set

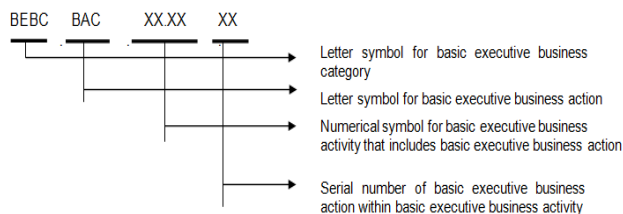


Figure 8. Structure of the symbol of business action of business activity of basic executive business section

Individual elementary jobs for each three categories of jobs should be marked in accordance with the scheme shown in Figure 9.

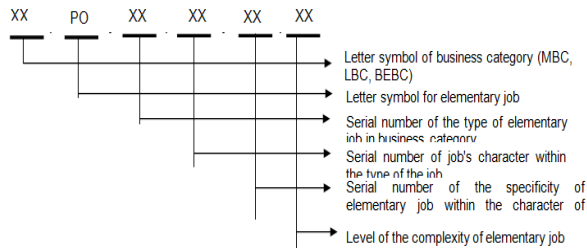


Figure 9. Structure of the symbol of elementary job

Each elementary job is registered with its symbol in the register of individual jobs, which can be named "Identification list of elementary jobs".

When identification and marking of enterprise's business structure is done, the project team should do its critical review from the aspect of total completeness and correctness. Special attention should be oriented on identifying and marking elementary jobs as abstracted elementary work on executing the overall task of enterprise in specific imagined workplaces. This is because elementary jobs are calibrators for performing concrete elementary tasks, i.e. working operations in imagined workplaces. Such imagined workplaces should be transformed into the corresponding projected (real) workplaces in the process of formulating the organizational structure of enterprise.

IV. CONCLUSION

In order to achieve business organization of enterprise, basic precondition for good engagement is well-formed structure of business processes. However, in order to formulate good business process structure, it is necessary that we previously achieve good modelling of its business structure. First of all, this refers to defining all its constituent parts and relations that exist between them. However, in order to achieve that, it is necessary to primarily identify working structure of enterprise on the basis of conducted analysis of its overall task. Overall task of enterprise should come from previously formulated general objective of enterprise on the basis of expressed vision and mission of enterprise for the following long-term business period.

In this paper, there is a methodological overview of achieving the analysis of overall enterprise's task, on the basis of which, its appropriate working structure is identified. On the basis of identified working structure of enterprise, through its corresponding abstraction (generalization) and appropriate formal describing, we come to the model of enterprise's business structure. Accordingly, enterprise's business structure is abstracted working structure, obtained through the conducted analysis of overall task of enterprise. The performance of this engagement is properly methodologically covered in this paper, which represents a significant contribution to this research. The attempts to methodologically process the need of conducting the analysis of overall task, as the

first step in enterprise's organization, have existed before, but the results were rather inconcrete. Let's hope that such weaknesses are eliminated by this research, having in mind that practical output of its performance is establishing the model of enterprise's business structure. On the basis of the modelled business structure, it is easy to formulate the structure of business processes of enterprise, and on the basis of it, the process organization of enterprise. In that way, it comes to the confusion that pervades the existing practical process organization of enterprise according to currently valid scientific and professional settings.

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