

OMG Business Motivation Model

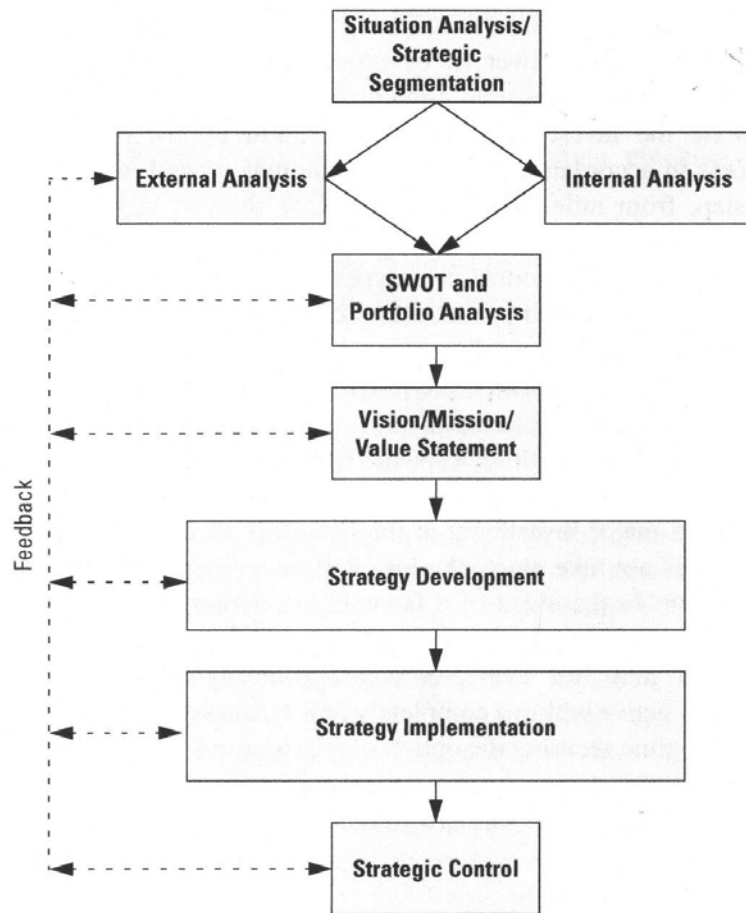
Prof. Dr. Knut Hinkelmann



Literature

- David M. Bridgeland, Ron Zahavi (2009). *Business Modeling – A Practical Guide to Realizing Business Value, Chapter 3*. Morgan Kaufman Publishers/OMG Press.
- OMG (2010) Business Motivation Model, Version 1.1, <http://www.omg.org/spec/BMM/1.1/PDF>
(referenced as (OMG-BMM 2010))

Business Motivation Modeling for Strategic Management

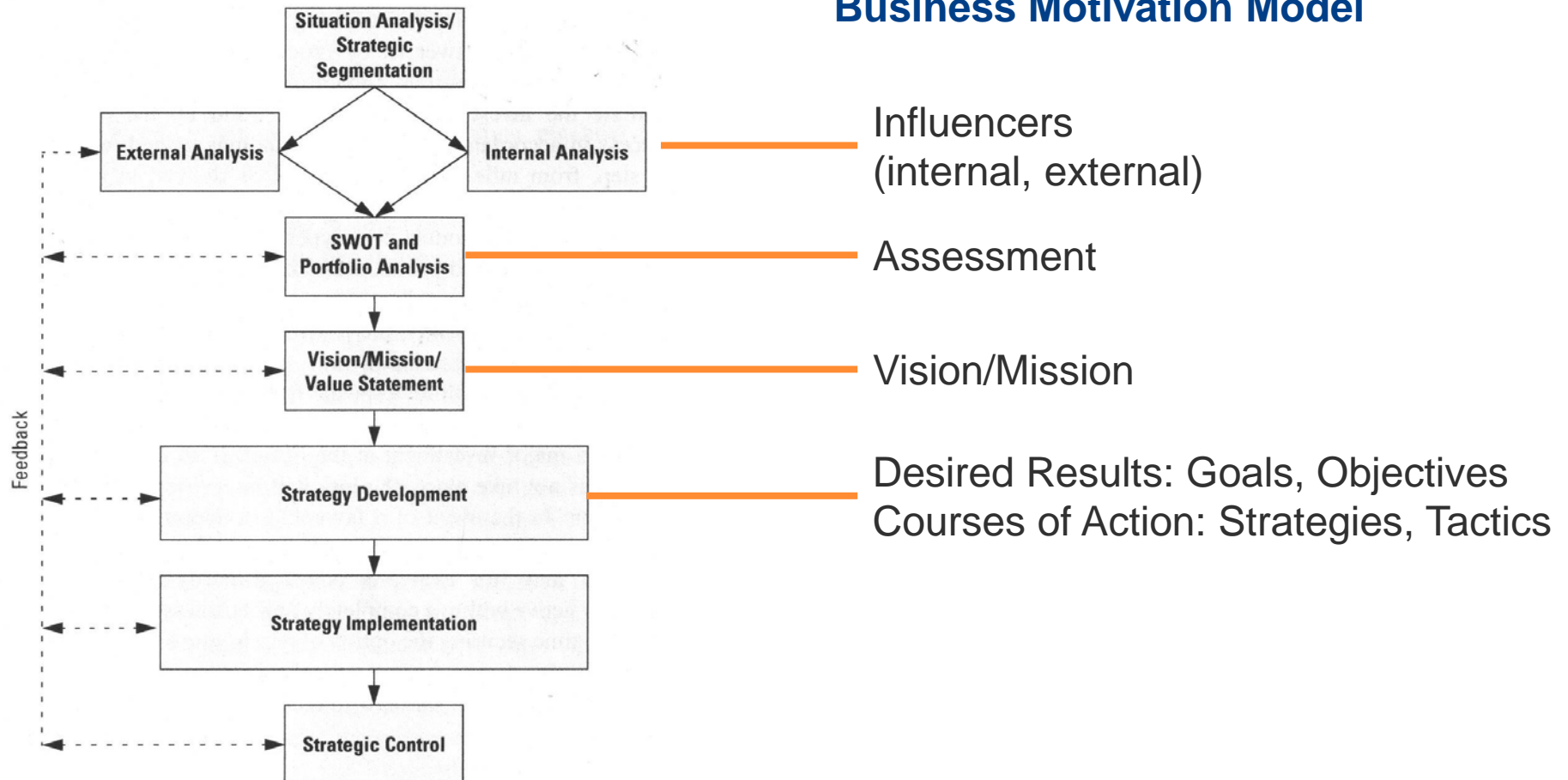


- The Strategic Management consists of several steps
 - ◆ The results of each step need to be documented
- Business Motivation Modeling
 - ◆ Structured documentation

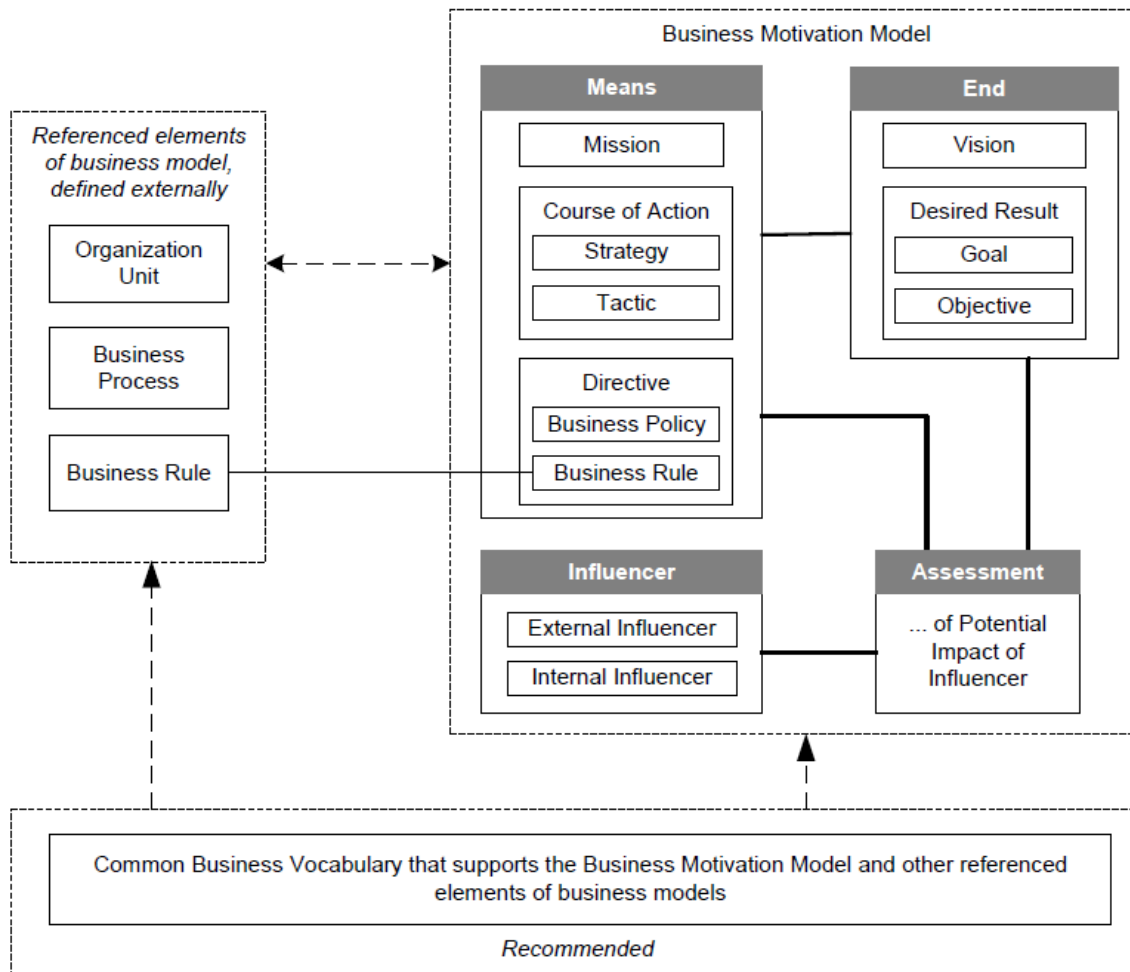
The Strategic Management can be modeled in the Business Motivation Model

Integrated Model of Strategic Management

Corresponding Elements of the Business Motivation Model



Overview of the OMG Business Motivation Model



Business Motivation Model (BMM) is an OMG Specification (www.omg.org/spec/BMM/1.2/PDF)

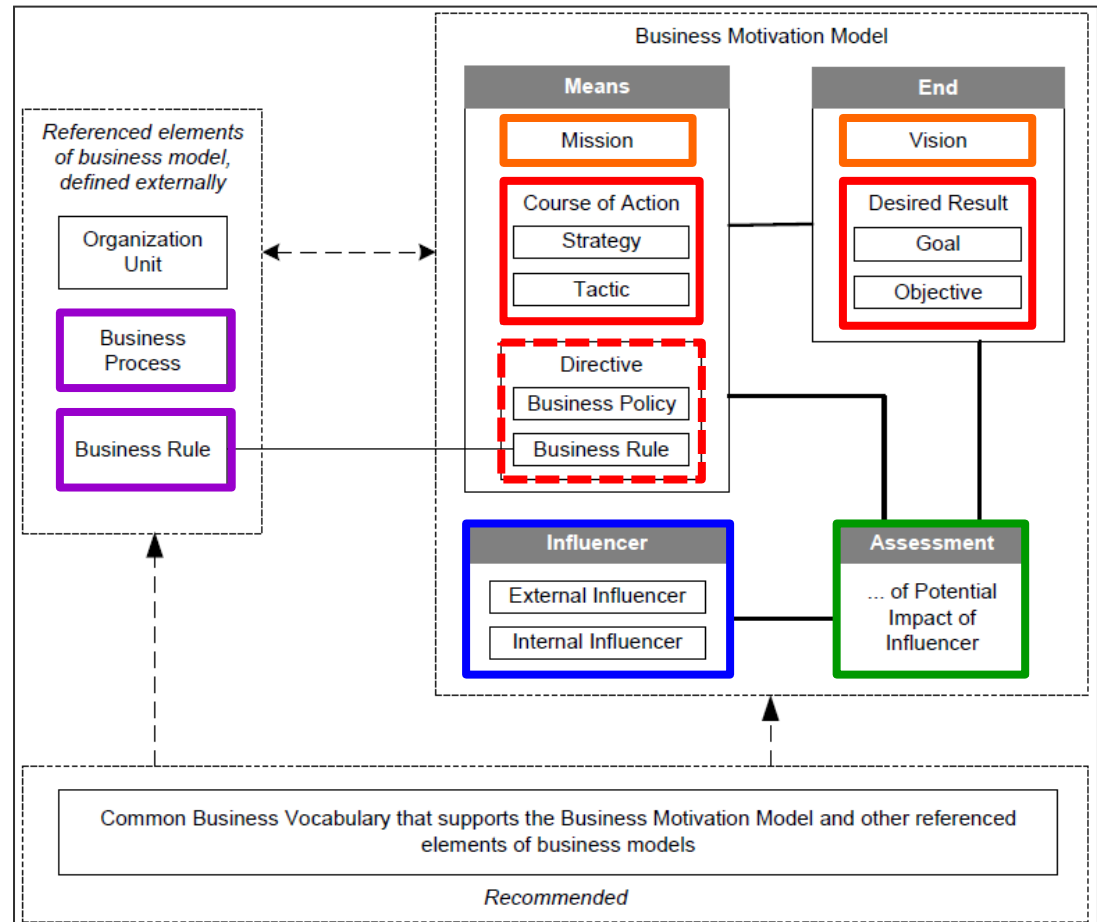
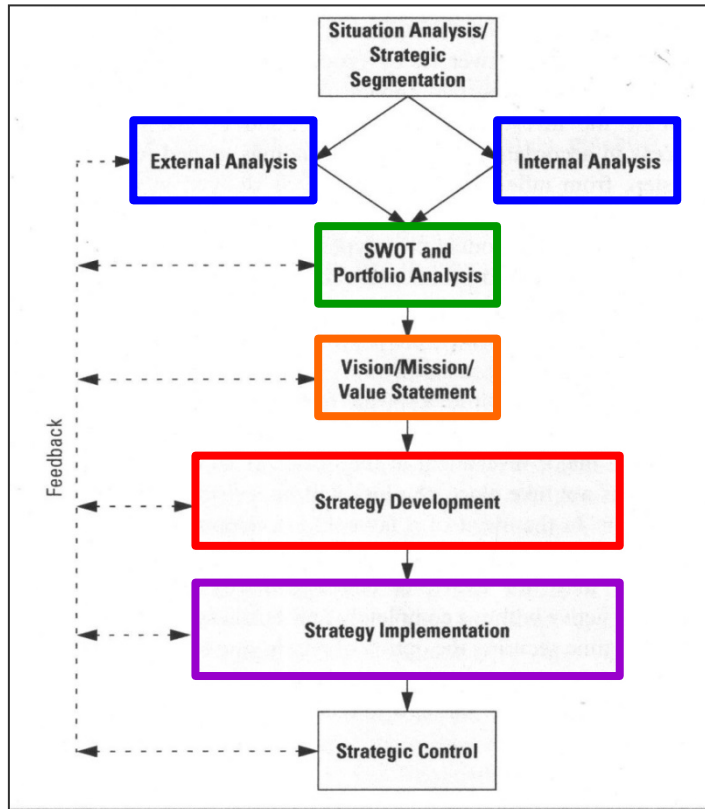
BMM distinguishes between

- **Core Concepts** – defined within the BMM
 - ◆ Ends, Means, Influencer, Assessment, ...
- **Placeholders** – referenced by the BMM but defined in other models
 - ◆ Business Process, Business Rule, Organisation Unit,

(OMG-BMM 2010, p. 12)



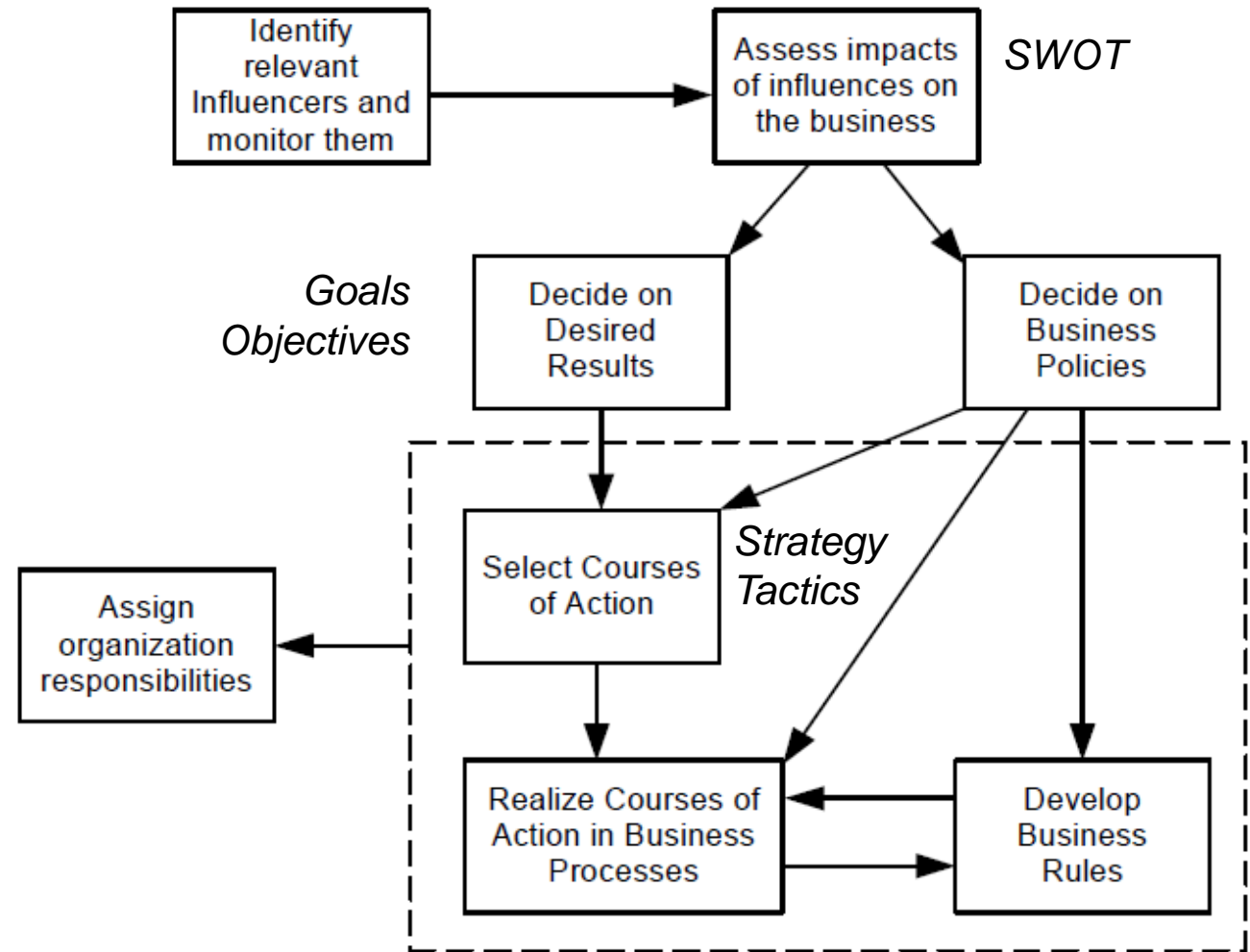
The Strategic Management can be modeled in the Business Motivation Model



Corresponding elements have same color



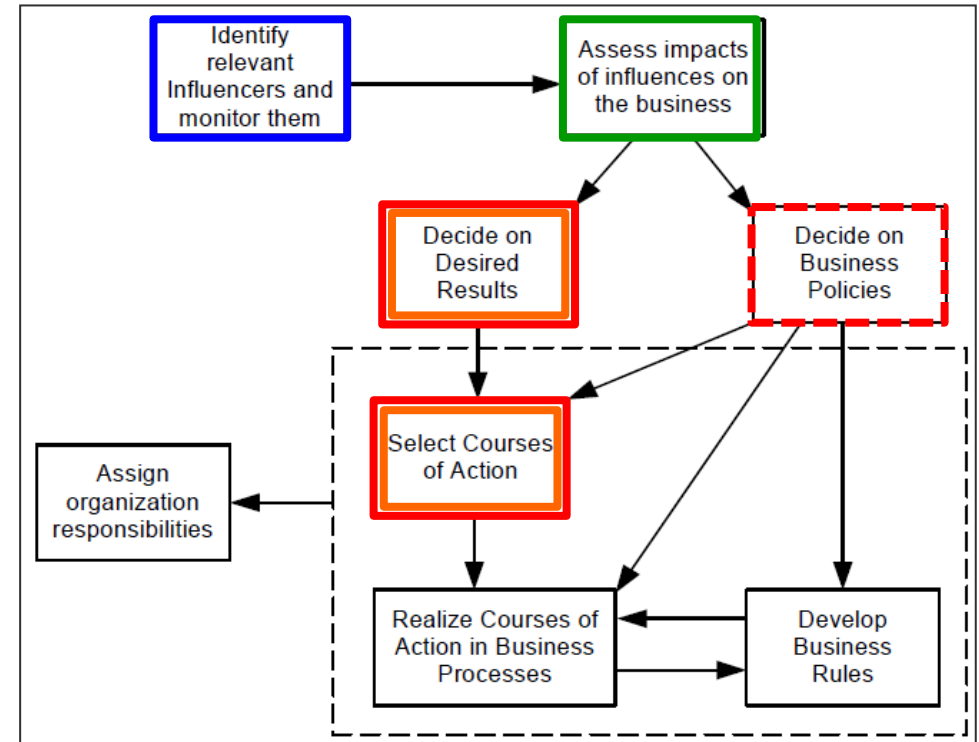
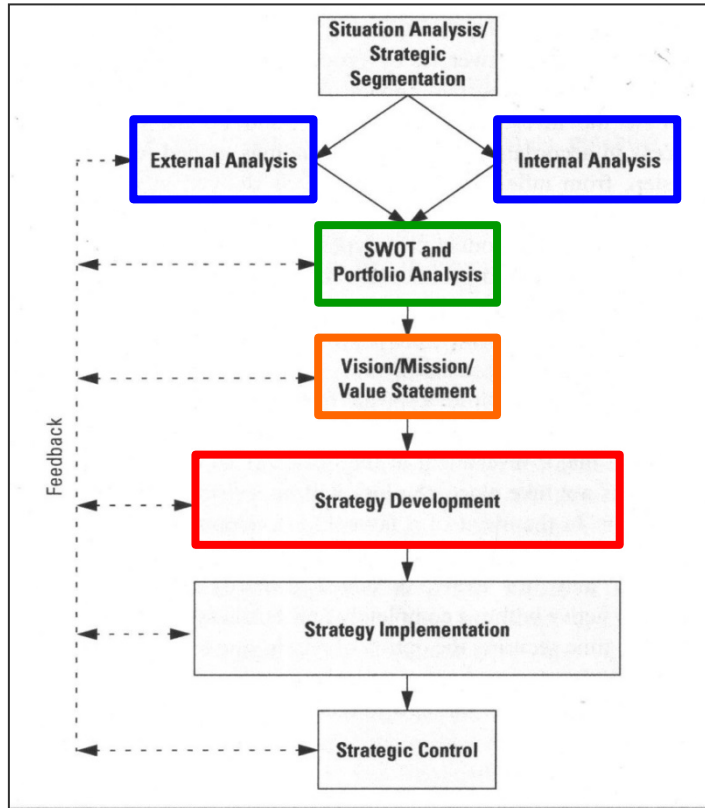
Logical Progression Through the Business Motivation Model



(OMG-BMM 2010, p. 17)



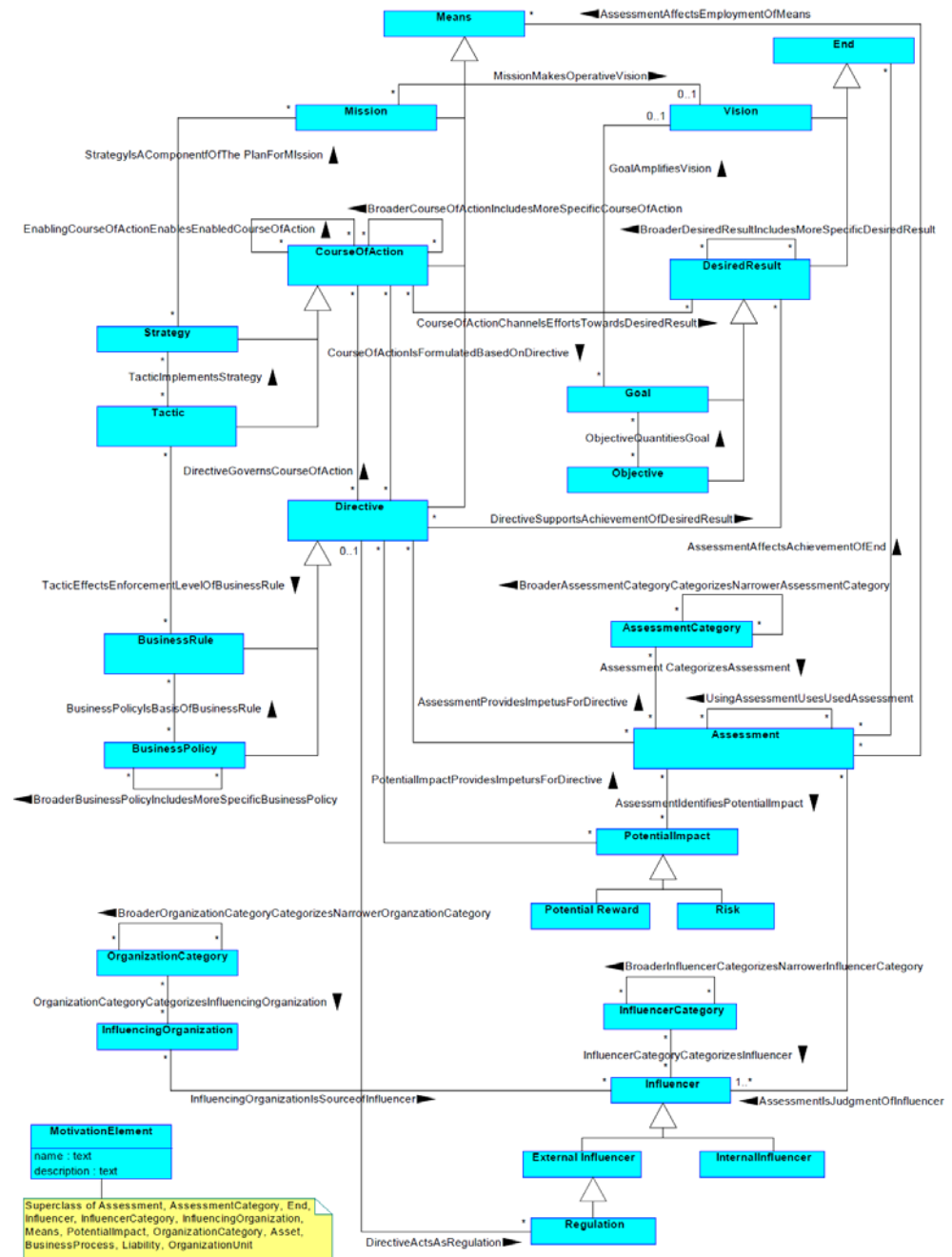
The Logical Progression Through the Business Motivation Model corresponds to the Phases of Strategic Management



Corresponding elements have the same color



BMM Metamodel – Core Concepts



(OMG-BMM 2010, p. 18)



Influencers and Assessments

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Influencers

- An influencer is anything that can have an effect on an organization, anything that can potentially hinder it or assist it.
- In practice we model only the influencers that affect
 - ◆ our strategies and tactics (i.e. the means)
 - ◆ our goals and objectives (i.e. the ends)
- Influencers are neither good nor bad
 - ◆ They only become good or bad if they are judged as opportunities, threats, strengths or weaknesses (see assessments)
- Influencers should be stated in a neutral, factual manner.

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 52f)



Examples of Influencers for Cora Group

Influencers

A Fast-food Restaurant has opened close to Portia Restaurant

Innovative Restaurant Shortage in Western Suburbs

New Anti-smoking Regulation

Cora has to expand its business year on year

Managers are generally promoted from within the company

New waiters receive two days introductory training. Further training is informal, on the job.

Small Space

Closing for Events Disappoints some customers



Influencer Categories

- There are different Categories of Influencers, broad ones are
 - ◆ Internal Influencers
 - ◆ External Influencers
- These Categories can be detailed further
 - ◆ External Influencers:
 - Competitor
 - Customer
 - Environment
 - Technology
 - Regulation
 - ◆ Internal Influencers:
 - Assumption
 - Corporate Value:
 - Habit
 - Infrastructure

(OMG-BMM 2010)



Examples of External Influencers for Cora Group and their Categories

External Influencer	Category
A Fast-food Restaurant has opened close to Portia Restaurant	Competitor
Increasing Public Interest in Ethnic Fare	Customer
Innovative Restaurant Shortage in Western Suburbs	Environment
Emergence of Diner Restaurant Reviews	Environment
New Anti-smoking Regulation	Regulation



Examples of Internal Influencers for Cora Group and their Categories

Internal Influencer	Category
Cora has to expand ist business year on year	Assumption
Managers are generally promoted from within the company	Habit
New waiters receive two days introductory training. Further training is informal, on the job.	Habit
Cash registers are used with personal key card	Infrastructure
Small Space	Infrastructure
Closing for Events Disappoints some customers	Issue



Assessment

- An *Assessment* is an evaluation of an influencer’s potential effect on business
- Varieties of Assessments
 - ◆ *Opportunity*: An external influencer that is judged to be favorable
 - ◆ *Threat*: An external influencer that is judged as unfavorable
 - ◆ *Strength*: A positive assessment of an internal influencer
 - ◆ *Weakness*: A negative assessment of an internal influencer
- Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threads could be determined by a SWOT analysis

	Internal	External
Positive	Strength	Opportunity
Negative	Weakness	Threat

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 57f)



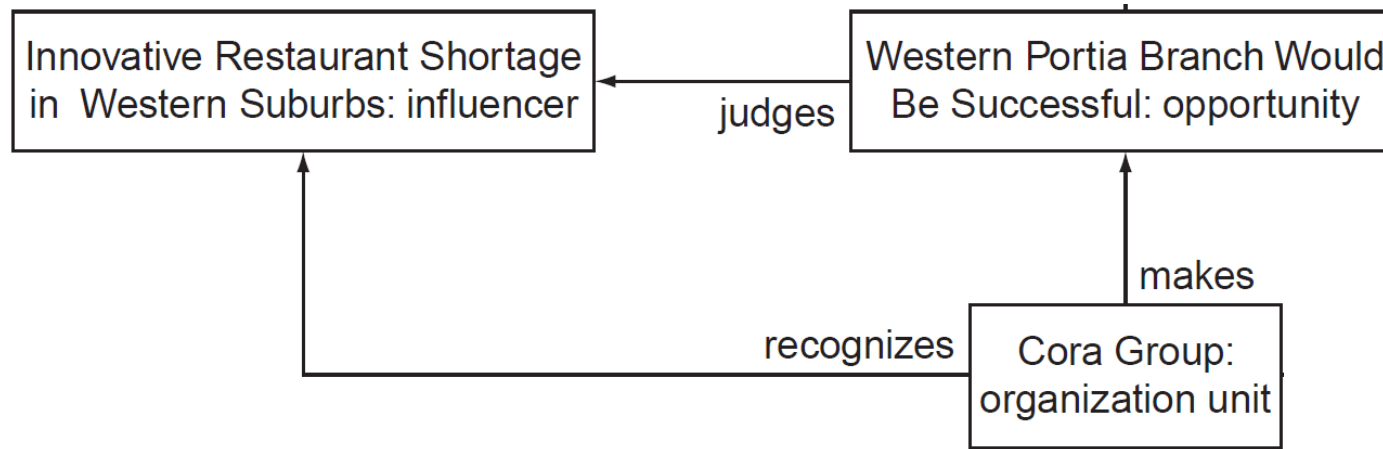
Opportunities

- An opportunity is a favorable situation for a business for achieving its goals
- Someone may judge that an influencer presents an opportunity
 - ◆ the Influencer is a simple statement of the situation
 - ◆ the Opportunity is the claim that the situation can be exploited for business advantage
- Example:
 - ◆ Assume that for a restaurant chain there is an Influencer **Innovative Restaurant Shortage in Western Suburbs**
 - ◆ This influencer could be judged as an opportunity to open a new restaurant: **Western Portia Branch Would Be Successful**

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 53)



Example: An Influencer judged as an Opportunity

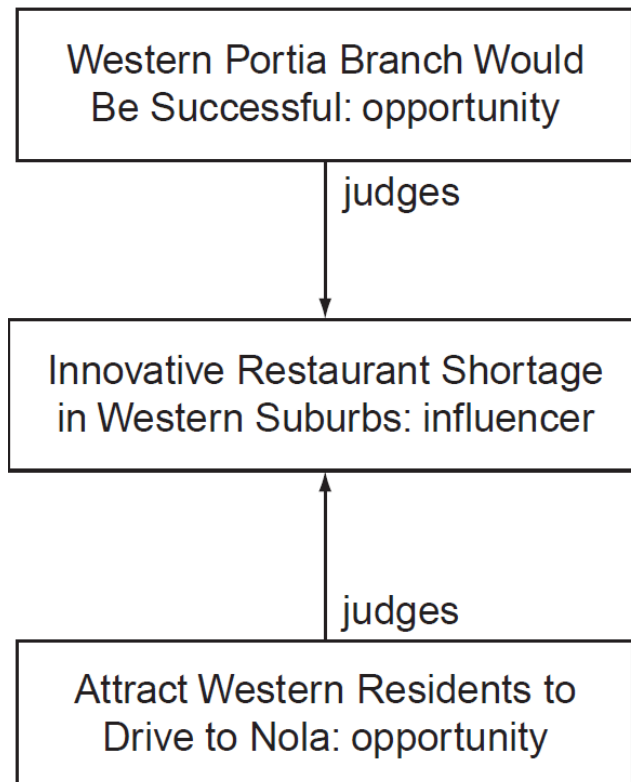


It is important to indicate which person or group of people makes which Assessment of an Influencer at which point in time, so that an audit trail exists for future reference. In the above example the judgement is made by the Cora Group organisational unit

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 54)

Example: An Influencer and Two Opportunities

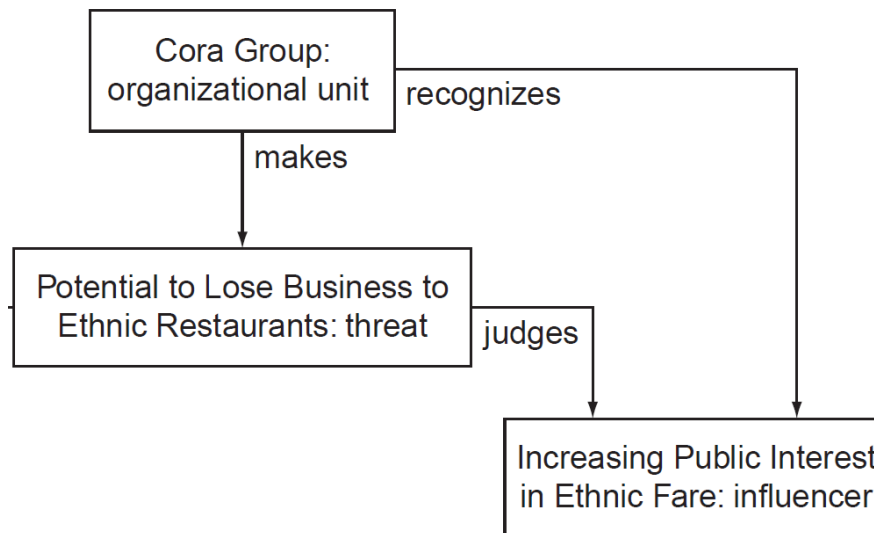
Sometimes a single influencer can be judged to be more than one opportunity



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 55)

Threats

- Threats are just like Opportunities except they are negative instead of positive

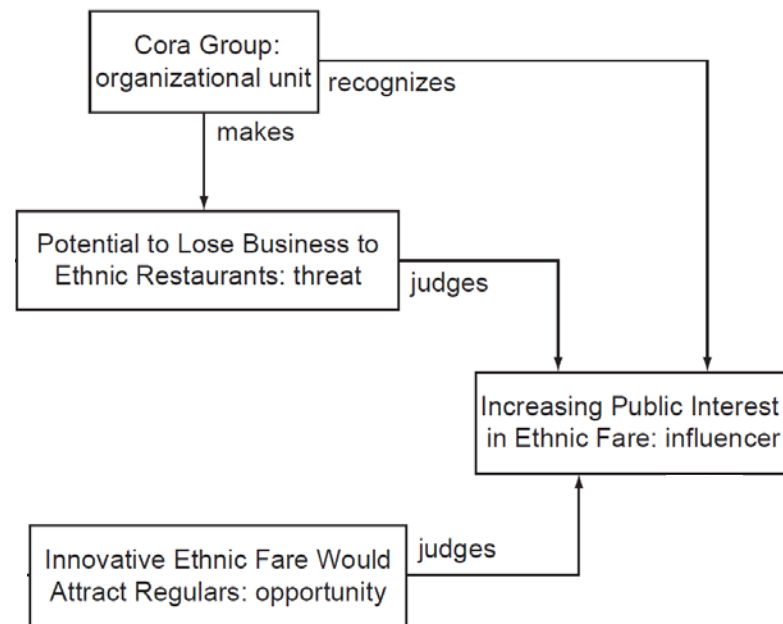


(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 56)



Different Assessments of the same Influencer

- Different people or groups of people might make different Assessments of the very same Influencers— and perhaps even the same person or group of people.
- A motivation model can make these differences of opinion explicit
- Example:
an external influencer assessed as both positive(opportunity) and negative (thread)

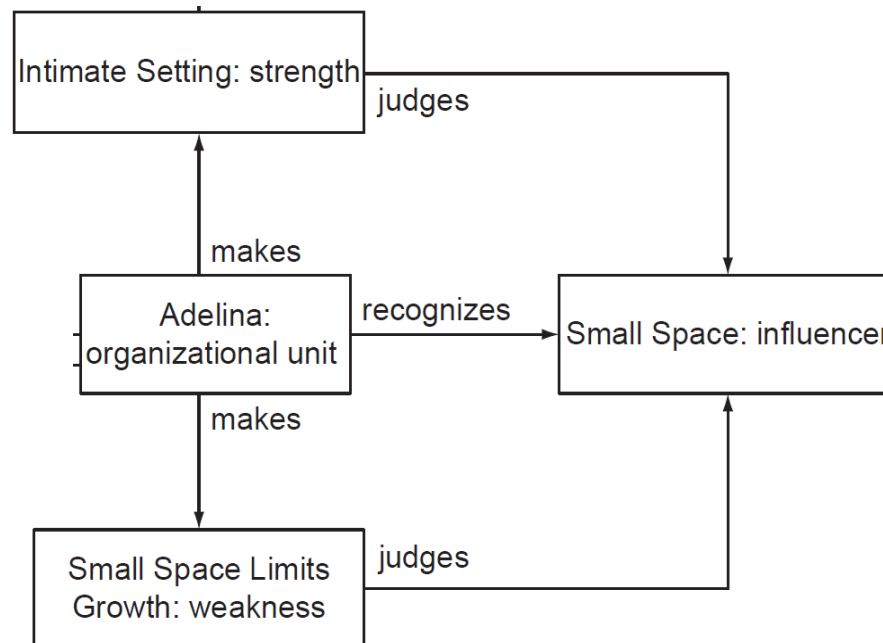


(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 57)



Strengths and Weaknesses

- Internal influencers can be judged as
 - ◆ **strength** if it helps the organisation to achieve its goals and strategies
 - ◆ **weakness**, if it inhibits the organisation from such achievement



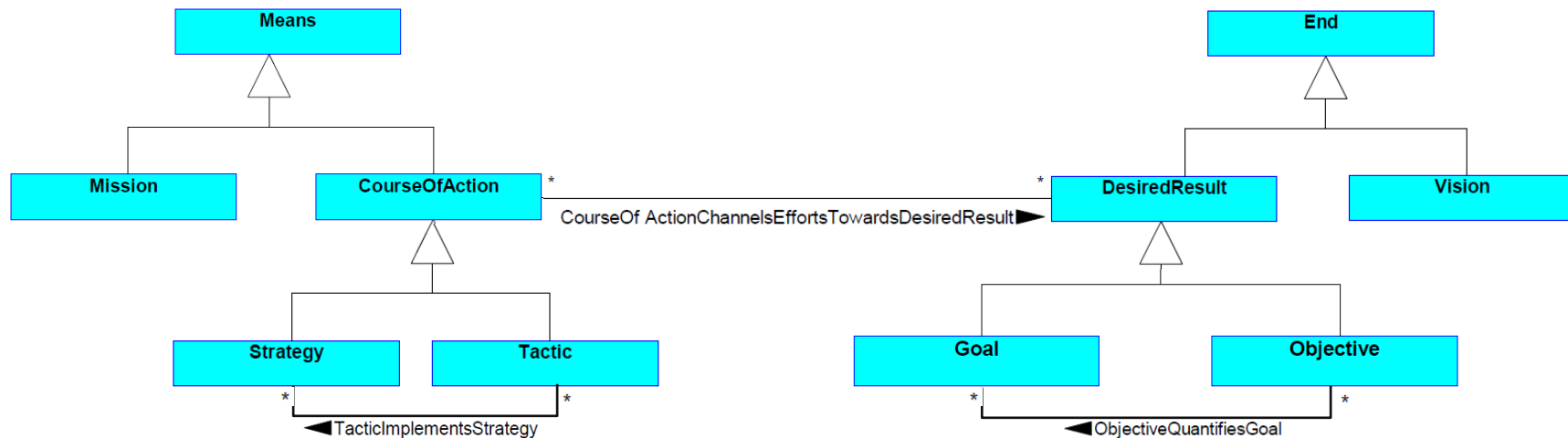
(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 59)

Ends and Means

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Means - Ends

- The general term **End** was adopted to refer broadly to any of the ‘aspiration’ concepts (Vision, Goal, Objective)
- The term **Means** was adopted to refer generally to any of the ‘action plan’ concepts (Mission, Strategy, Tactic).
- This conjunction of Ends (‘being’) and Means (‘doing’) provides the core concepts of the Model
- Means can be changed without changing the ends; vice versa is, perhaps, not so common.

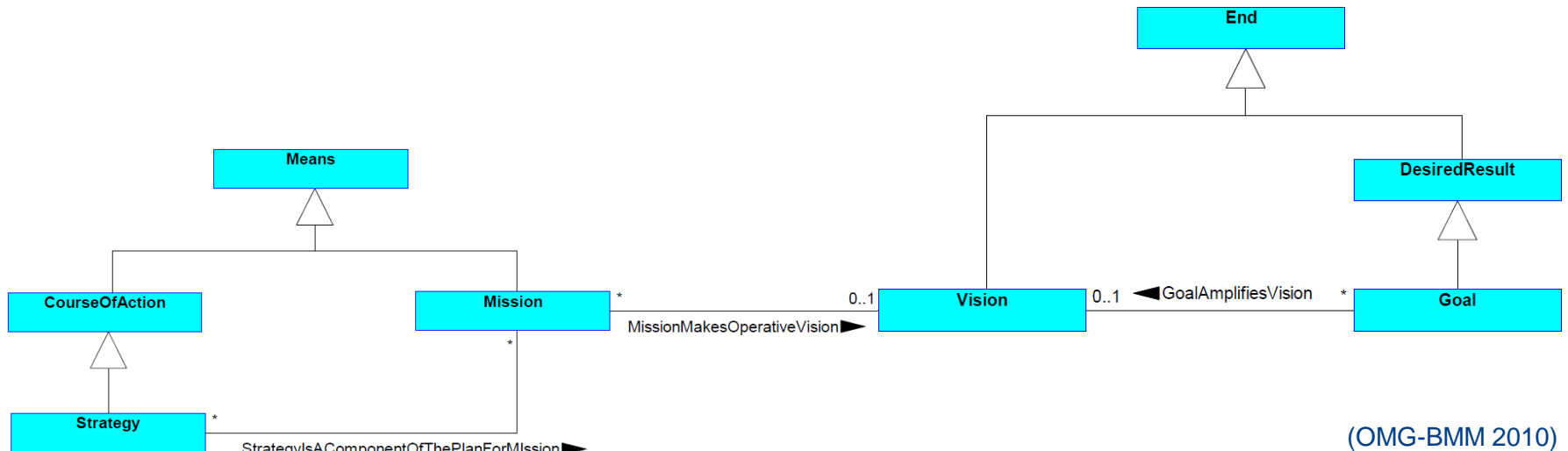


(OMG-BMM 2010)



Vision - Mission

- A **Mission** indicates the ongoing operational activity of the enterprise.
- The Mission describes what the business is or will be doing on a day-to-day basis.
 - ◆ A Mission *makes a Vision operative* — that is, it indicates the ongoing activity that makes the Vision a reality.
 - ◆ A Mission is *planned by means of Strategies*.
- A **Vision** describes the future state of the enterprise, without regard to how it is to be achieved.
- A Vision is often compound, rather than focused toward one particular aspect of the business problem.
 - ◆ A Vision is supported or *made operative* by Missions.
 - ◆ A Vision is *amplified by Goals*.



Examples of Visions and Missions

Visions:

Enterprise	Vision
EU-Rent	Be the car rental brand of choice for business users in the countries in which we operate.
Pizza Company	Be the city's favorite pizza place.
Consulting Company	Be the premier consulting company in the industry.
Retail Pharmacy	Be the low-cost health care provider with the best customer service.
Municipal Police Department	Be a professional, trusted provider of police services — a leader in cooperative efforts with the neighborhood and other agencies to make our city safer.

Missions:

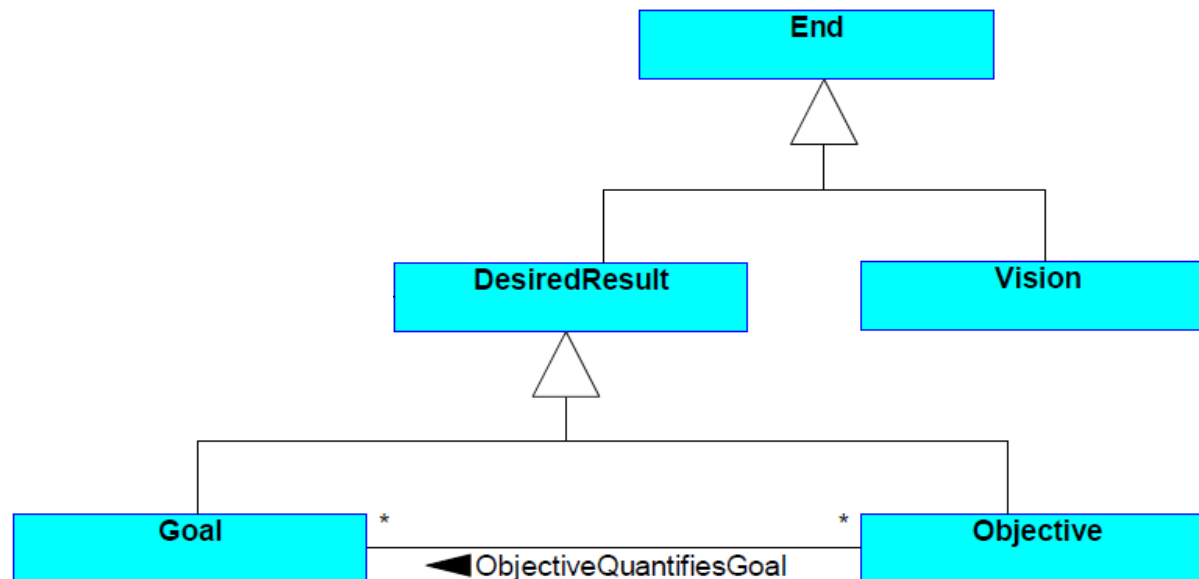
Enterprise	Mission
EU-Rent	Provide car rental service across Europe and North America for both business and personal customers.
Pizza Company	Provide pizza to customers city-wide.
Consulting Company	Provide consulting, outsourcing, and staff augmentation services to companies in North America.
Retail Pharmacy	Provide generic and ethical drugs to the retail market.

(OMG-BMM 2010)



Core Elements of the BMM: End

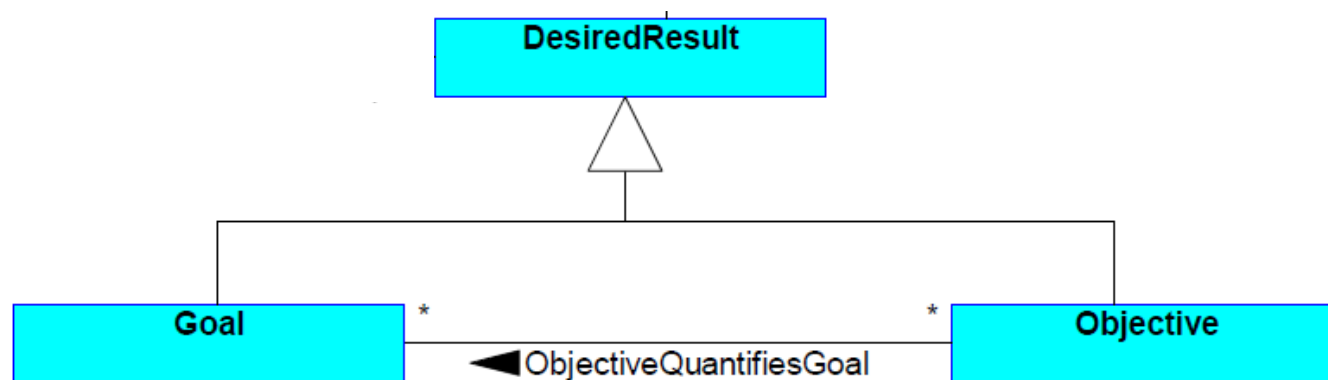
- An End is something the business seeks to accomplish
 - ◆ It does not include any indication of **how** it will be achieved.
 - ◆ Hierarchy of End Concepts:



(OMG-BMM 2010)

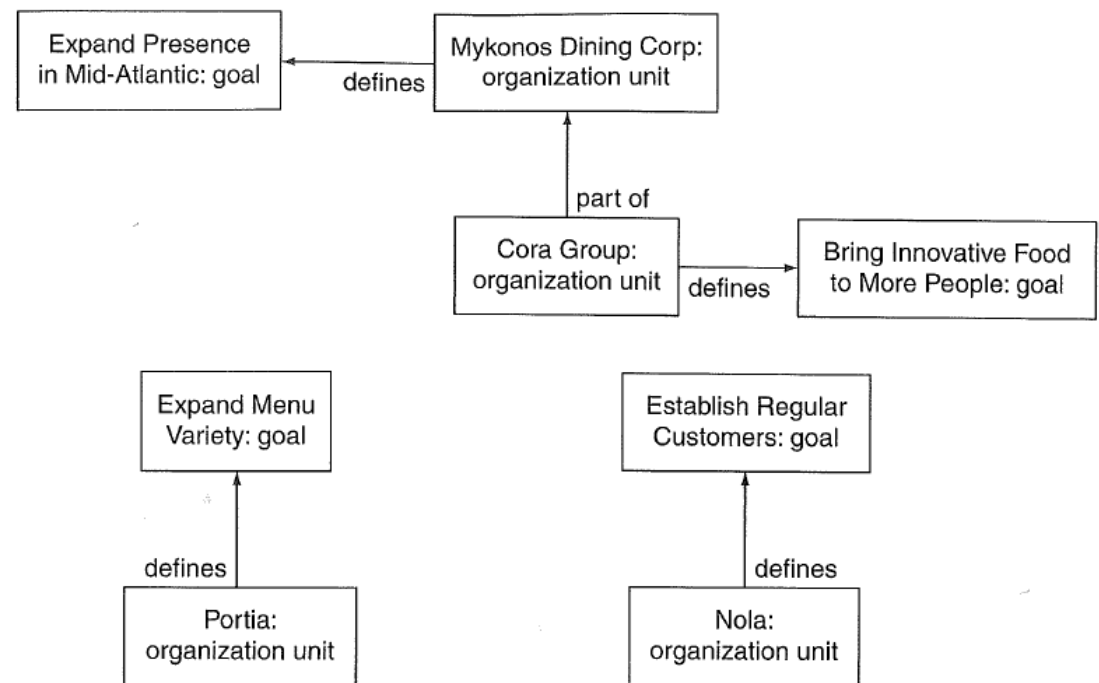
Desired Results: Goals and Objectives

- Desired Results come in two varieties
 - ◆ Goals
 - ◆ Objectives
- The difference between the two is the measurability
 - ◆ Objectives are measurable – in contrast to Goals



Goals

- Motivation Modeling is about the achievement of goals.
- A goal is something an organization is trying to achieve *for its own sake* rather than as a means to some other end.
- A goal is defined by an organisation that is trying to achieve the goal

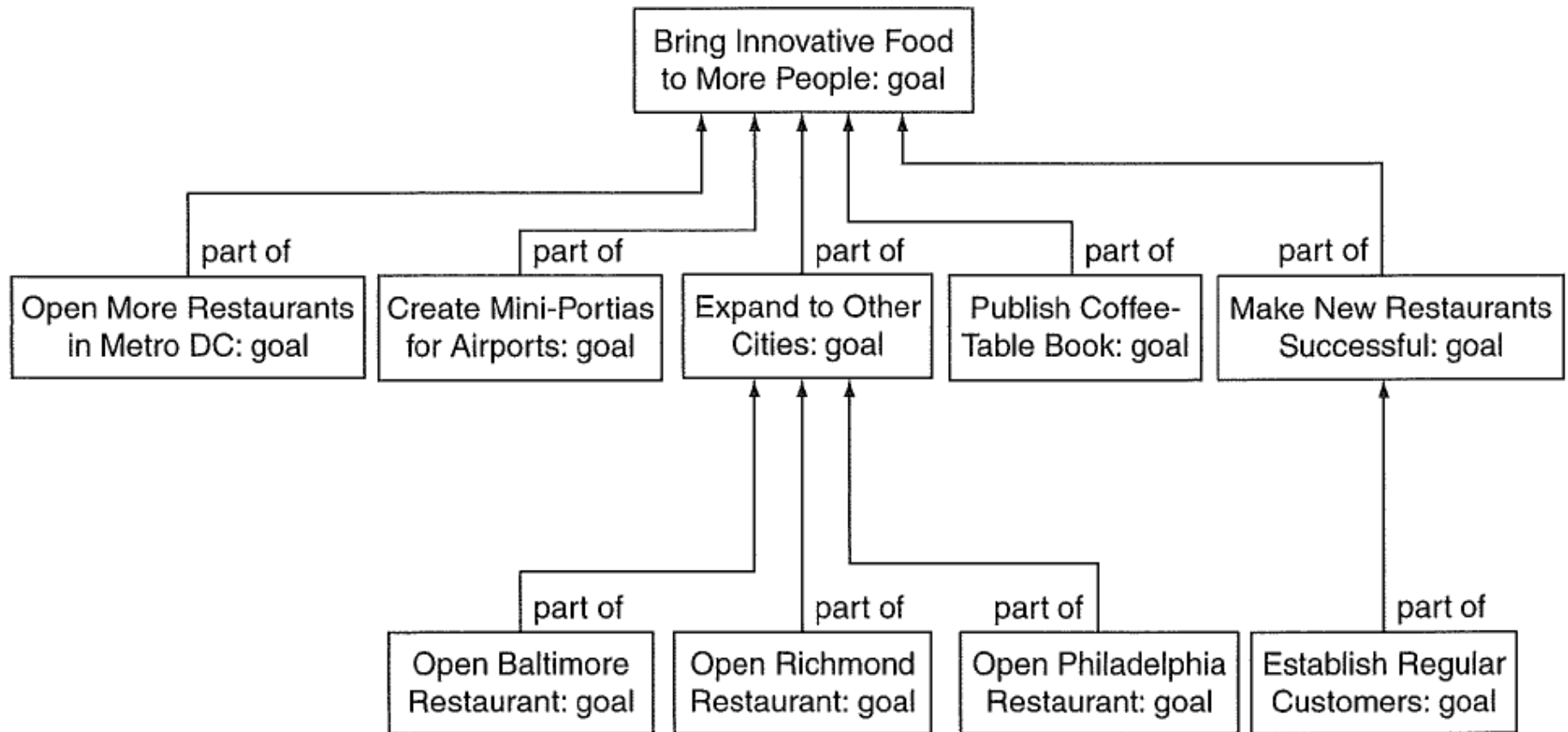


(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 45)



Goal Hierarchies

- Larger Goals are often decomposed into subgoals



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 46)

Objectives

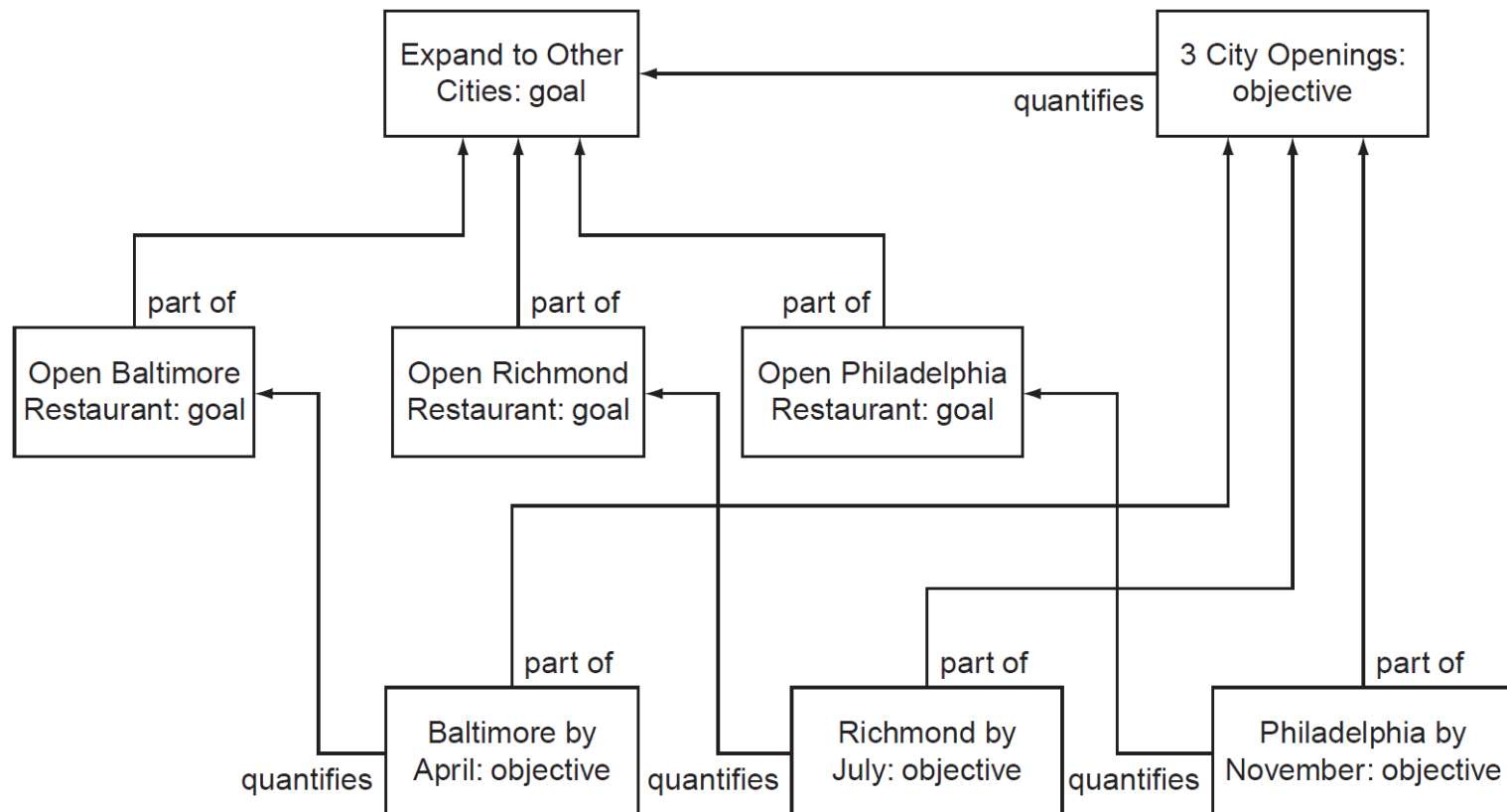
- Goals are complemented and quantified by Objectives
- *Objectives* are *Desired Results* like *Goals*, but they are specific about both timing and measurement
 - ◆ SMART: **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ttainable, **R**elevant, and **T**ime-Based
- Example:
 - ◆ The objective **3 City Openings by End of Year** *quantifies* the goal **Expand to Other Cities**
 - by a measurement – three cities
 - by a timing – by end of the year

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 46f)



Hierarchies of Objectives and Goals

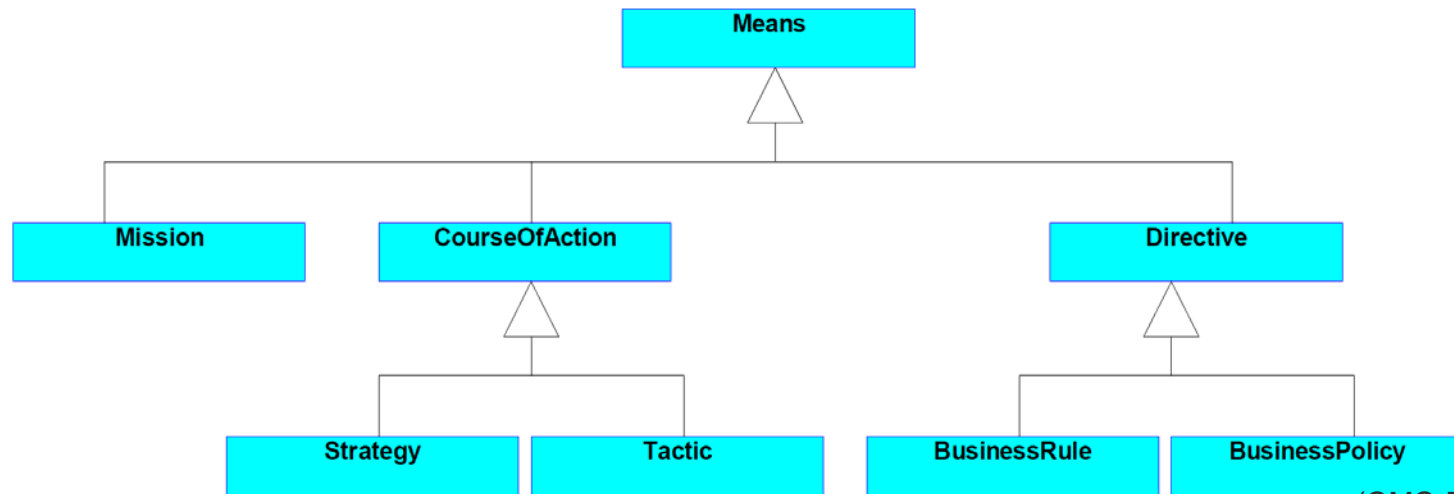
- Objectives – like goals – can be organized into a hierarchy



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 49)

Core Elements of the BMM: Means

- A Means represents any device, capability, regime, technique, restriction, agency, instrument, or method that may be called upon, activated, or enforced to achieve Ends.
- A Means *does not indicate* either the steps (business processes) necessary to exploit it, nor responsibilities, but rather *only the capabilities* that can be exploited to achieve the desired Ends.

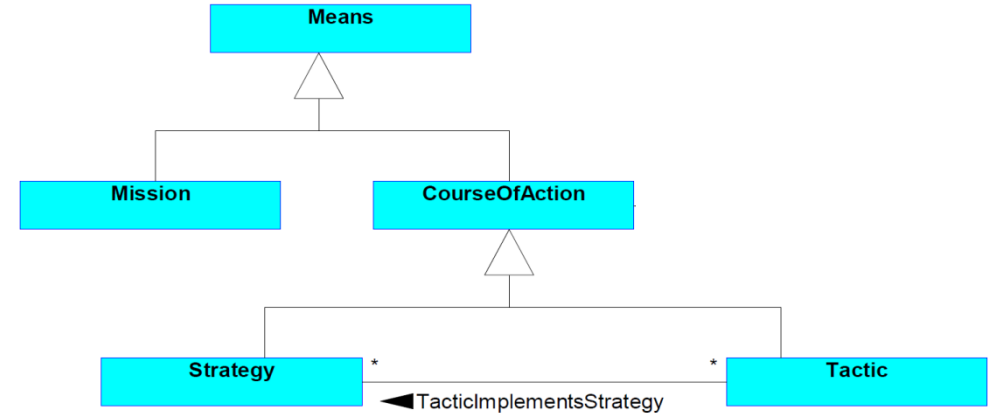


(OMG-BMM 2010)



Strategies and Tactics

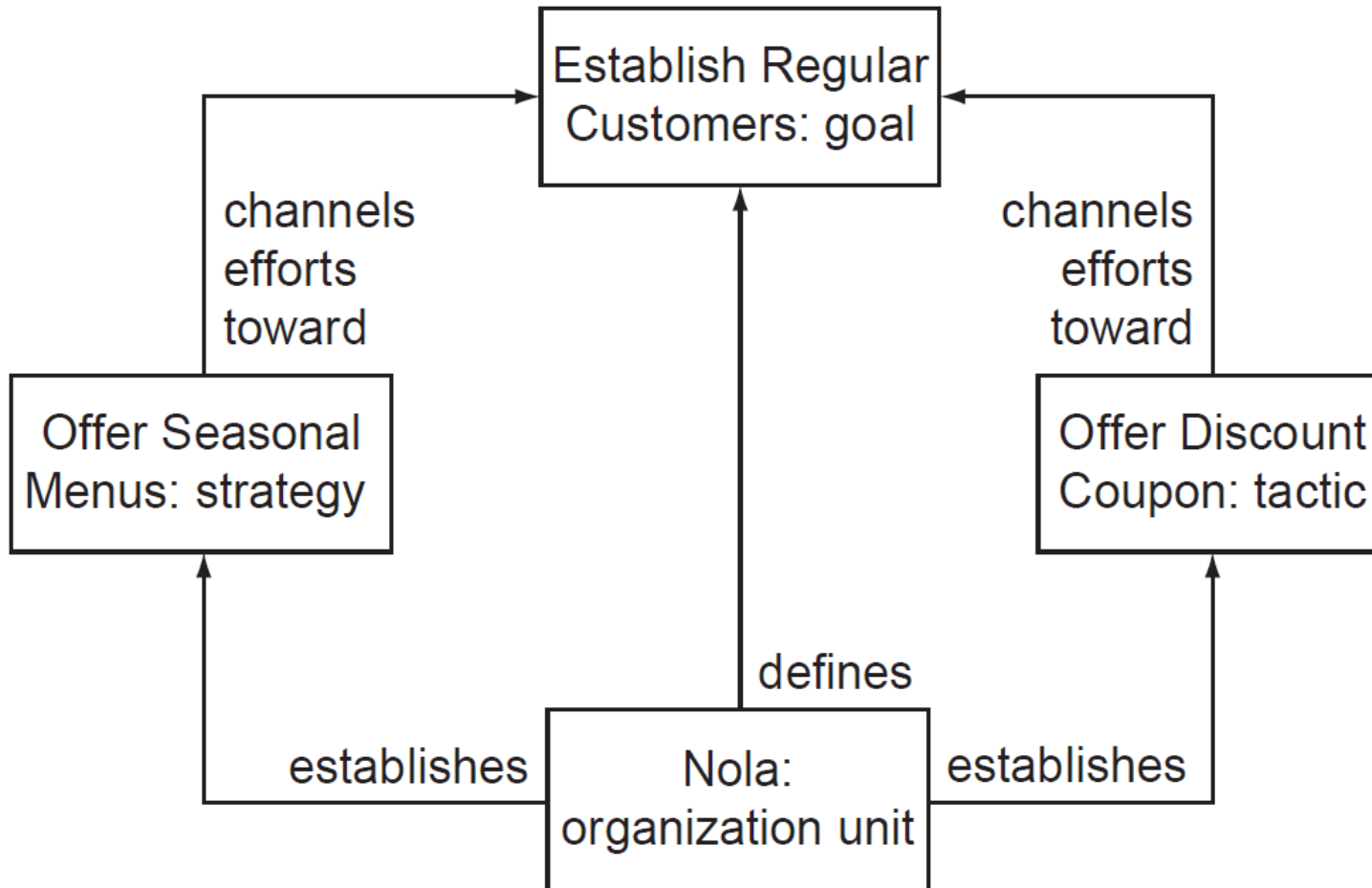
- Courses of action come in two varieties
 - ◆ strategies
 - ◆ tactics
- The difference between the two is a matter of size and commitment. Compared to tactics, strategies tend to be
 - ◆ longer term
 - ◆ broader in scope
 - ◆ harder to change



- Tactics *implement* Strategies
- For example, the Tactic **Call first-time customers personally** implements the Strategy **Increase repeat business**.

(OMG-BMM 2010)

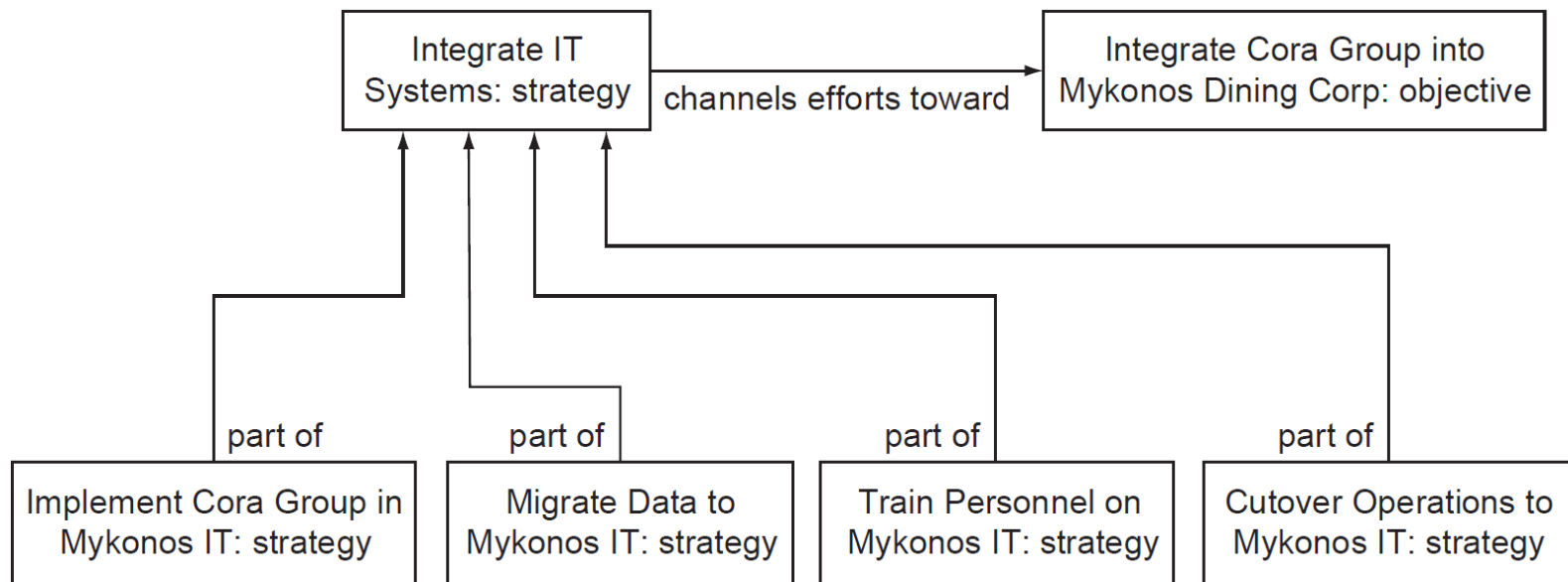
Example: A strategy and a tactic



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 51)

Hierarchies of Strategies

- Strategies can be decomposed into sub-strategies
- Hierarchies of tactics are less common since tactics are small enough to be implemented on their own.

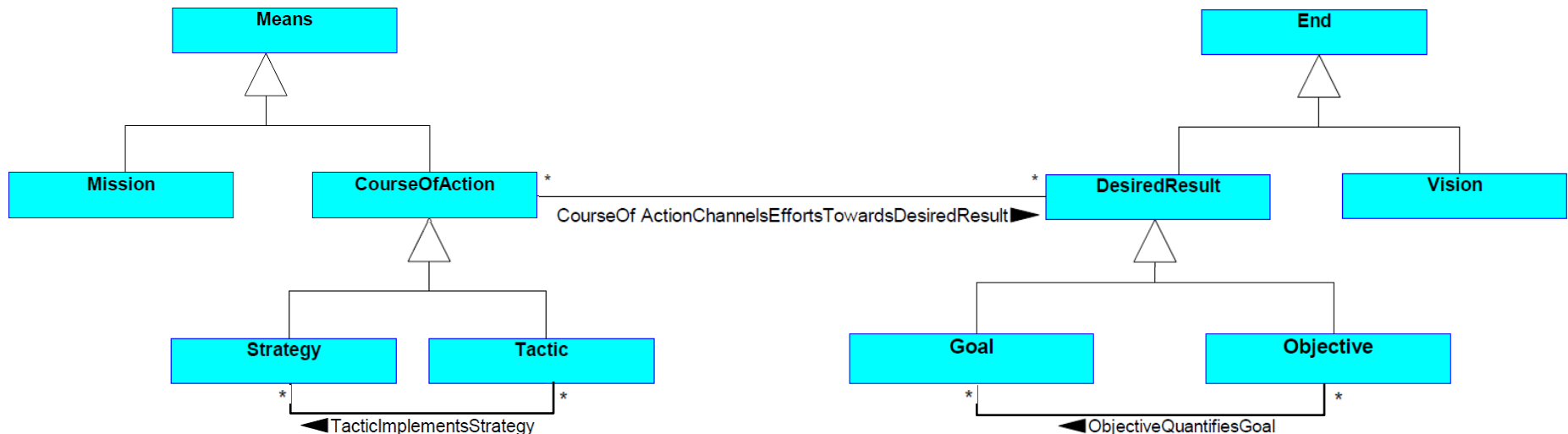


(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 52)



Relations between Courses of Action and Desired Results

- Strategies and Tactics are means to achieve ends
 - ◆ A Strategy usually *channels efforts towards* Goals.
 - ◆ Tactics generally *channel efforts towards* Objectives.
 (This is not strict: A Tactic can also channel efforts towards goals)



(OMG-BMM 2010)



Desired Results and Courses of Action

- Both *Courses of Action* and *Desired Results* are things the organization is trying to accomplish. But ...
 - ...a *Desired Result* (*Goal* or *Objective*) is something an organization is trying to do **for its own sake** – often based on some assessment (SWOT)
 - ...*Courses of Action* (*Strategies* and *Tactics*) are means to achieve some **other** ends, i.e. they are ways to achieve the *Goals* and *Objectives*
- The difference between courses of action and desired result is the difference between journeys and destinations
 - ◆ A course of action is the journey
 - ◆ A desired result is the destination

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 49f)



Desired Results and Courses of Action - Example

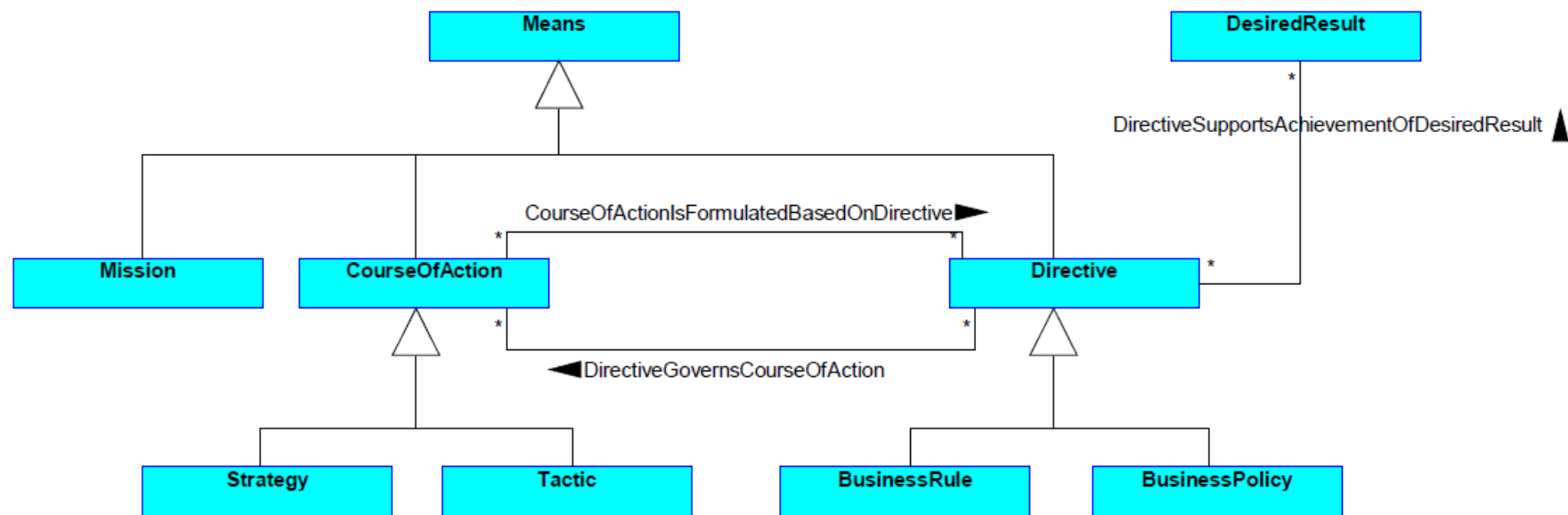
- Assume that a restaurant adds two goat dishes to the menu
 - ◆ If the head chef does this because he always wanted to serve goat, then **Add Goat Dishes** is a desired result
 - ◆ If he added the goat dishes in an effort to have some new newspaper articles then **Add Goat Dishes** is a course of action achieve a goal like **Increase Media Coverage**
- There is a difference in failing desired results or courses of action
 - ◆ If **Add Goat Dishes** is a desired result then the failure to achieve it is the end of the story
 - ◆ If **Add Goat Dishes** is a means to achieving the goal **Increase Media Coverage**, then the failure to achieve it will lead to a search for other ways of getting media coverage

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 50)



Directive

- Directives indicate how the Courses of Action should, or should not, be carried out—they *govern* Courses of Action.
- Example: the Business Rule “Pizzas may not be delivered beyond a radius of 30 miles” governs the Strategy “Deliver pizzas to the location of the customer's choice.”
- Directive includes two concepts: Business Policy and Business Rule



Business Policies and Business Rules

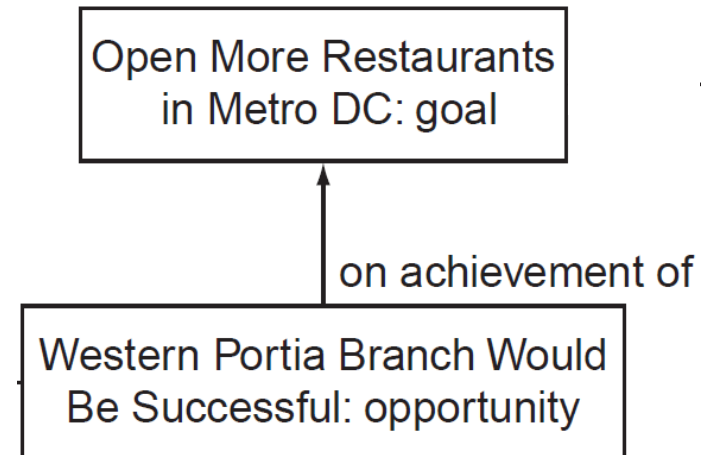
- A Business Policy is a non-actionable Directive whose purpose is to govern or guide the enterprise.
 - ◆ Business Policy can be formulated in response to an Opportunity, Threat, Strength, or Weakness.
 - ◆ Business Policies provide the *basis for* Business Rules. Business Policies also *govern* Business Processes.
- A Business Rule is a Directive, intended to govern, guide, or influence business behavior, in support of Business Policy.
 - ◆ It is a single Directive that does not require additional interpretation to undertake Strategies or Tactics.
 - ◆ Often, a Business Rule *is derived from* Business Policy. Business Rules *guide* Business Processes.
- Compared to a Business Rule, a Business Policy tends to be
 - ◆ less structured, less discrete, and not focused on a single aspect of governance or guidance.
 - ◆ less compliant with standard business vocabulary, and less formally articulated.

Assessments have an impact on Ends and Means

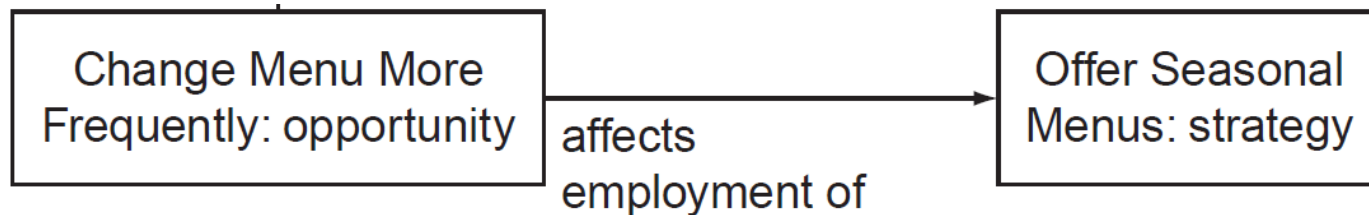
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Assessments have an impact on Ends and Means

- An *Assessment* can directly have an effect *on the achievement* of an End (*Goal of Objective*) in order to
 - ◆ benefit from strengths
 - ◆ compensate weaknesses
 - ◆ seize opportunities
 - ◆ cope with threats

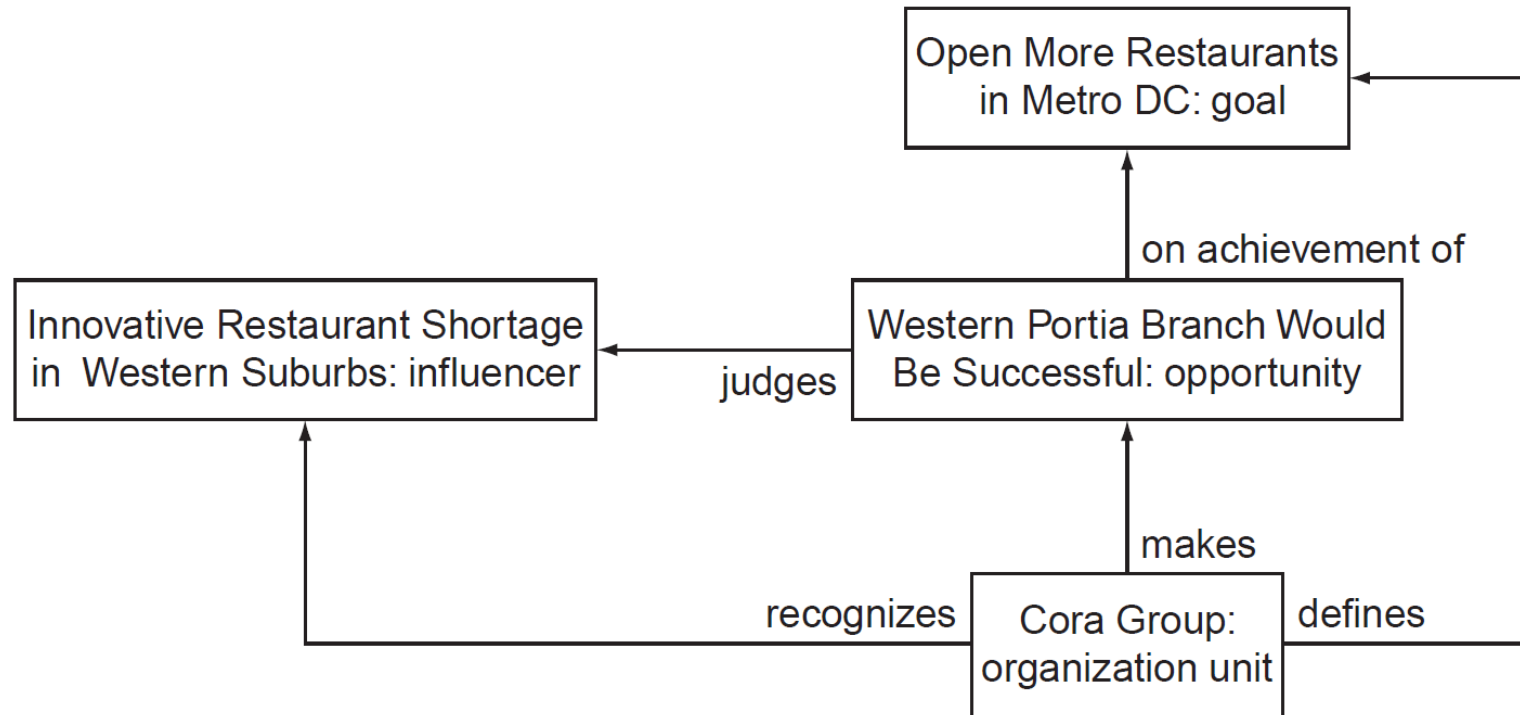


- An *Assessment* can also *affect the employment* of a *Strategy*



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 55)

Example: An Influencer, an Opportunity and a Goal

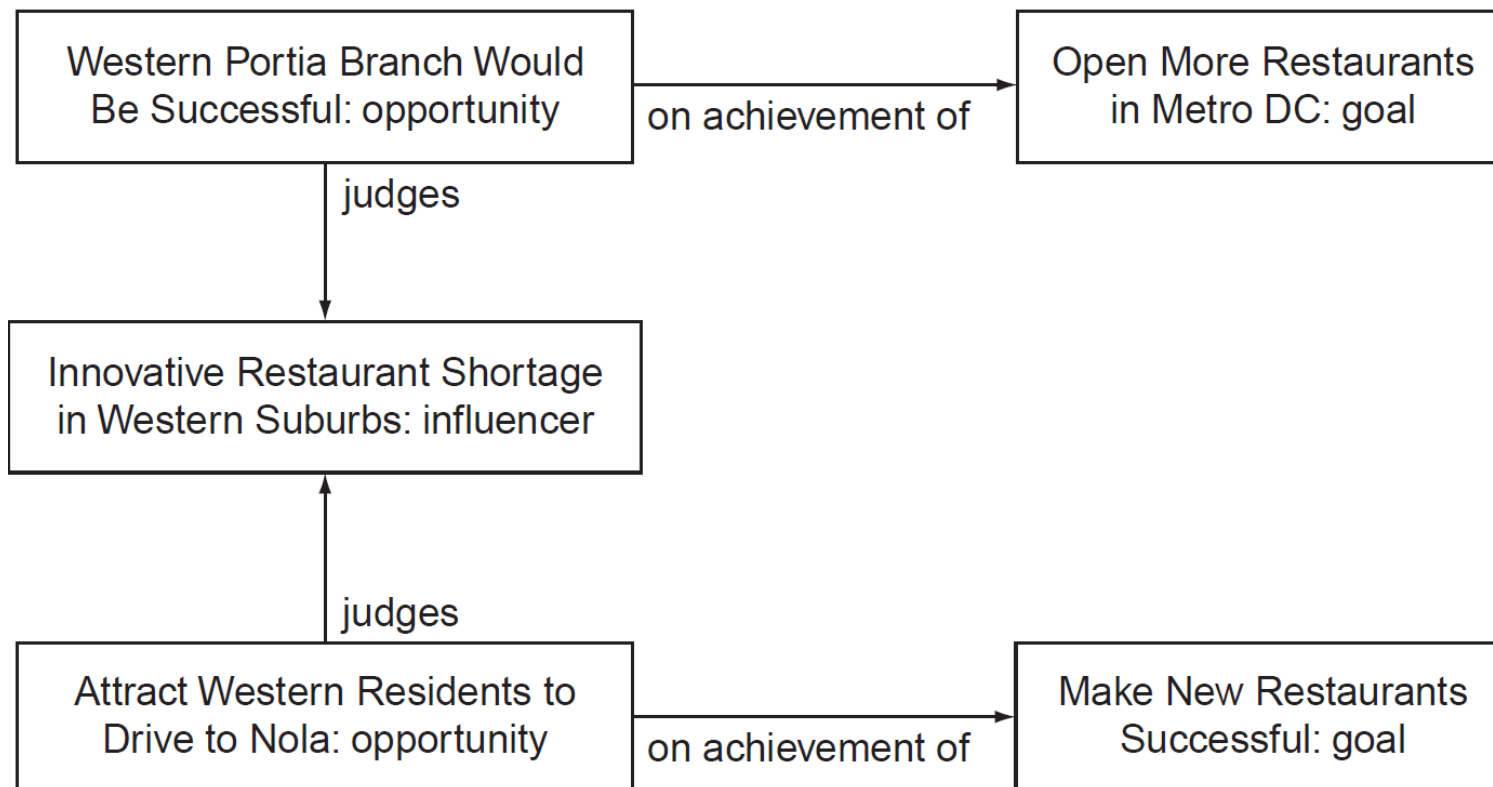


Note that it is indicated which person or group of people made the Assessment of the Influencer and who defined the Goal.

(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 54)

Example: An Influencer and Two Opportunities

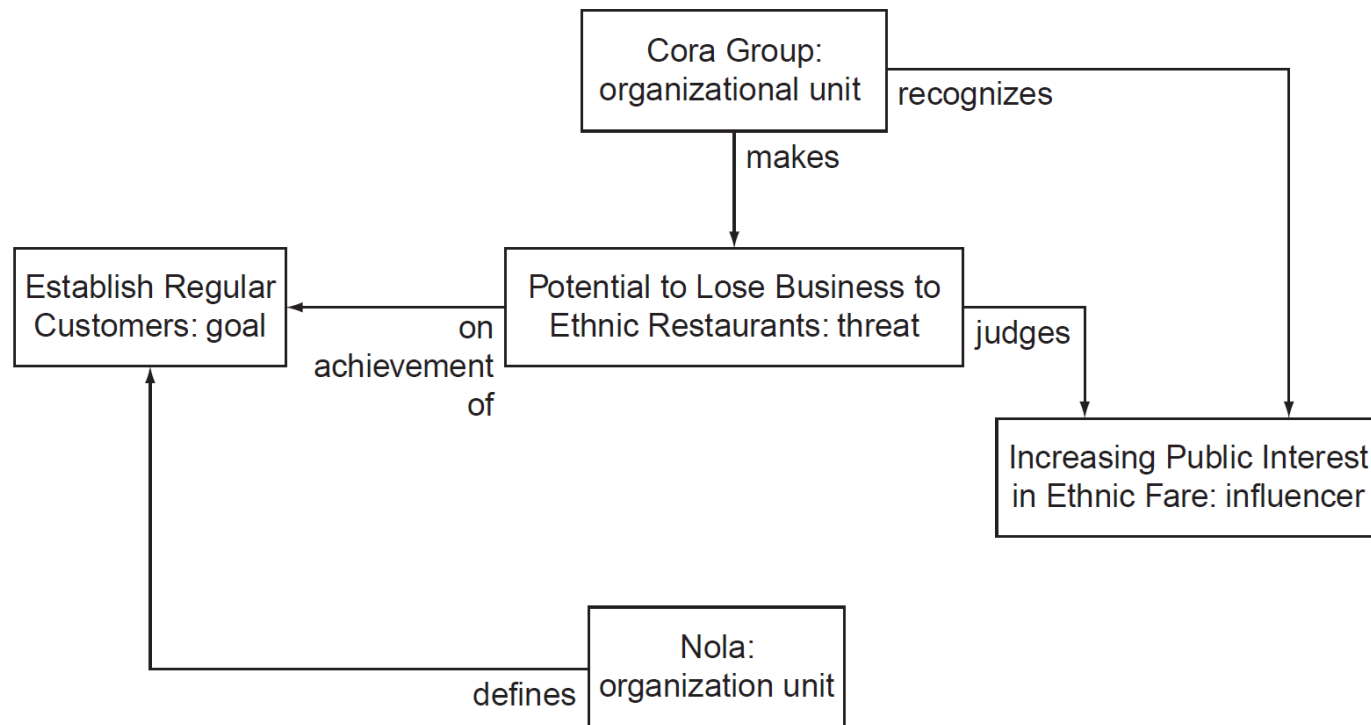
Sometimes a single Influencer can be judged to be more than one Opportunity and thus help achieve more than one Goal



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 55)

Threats and Goals

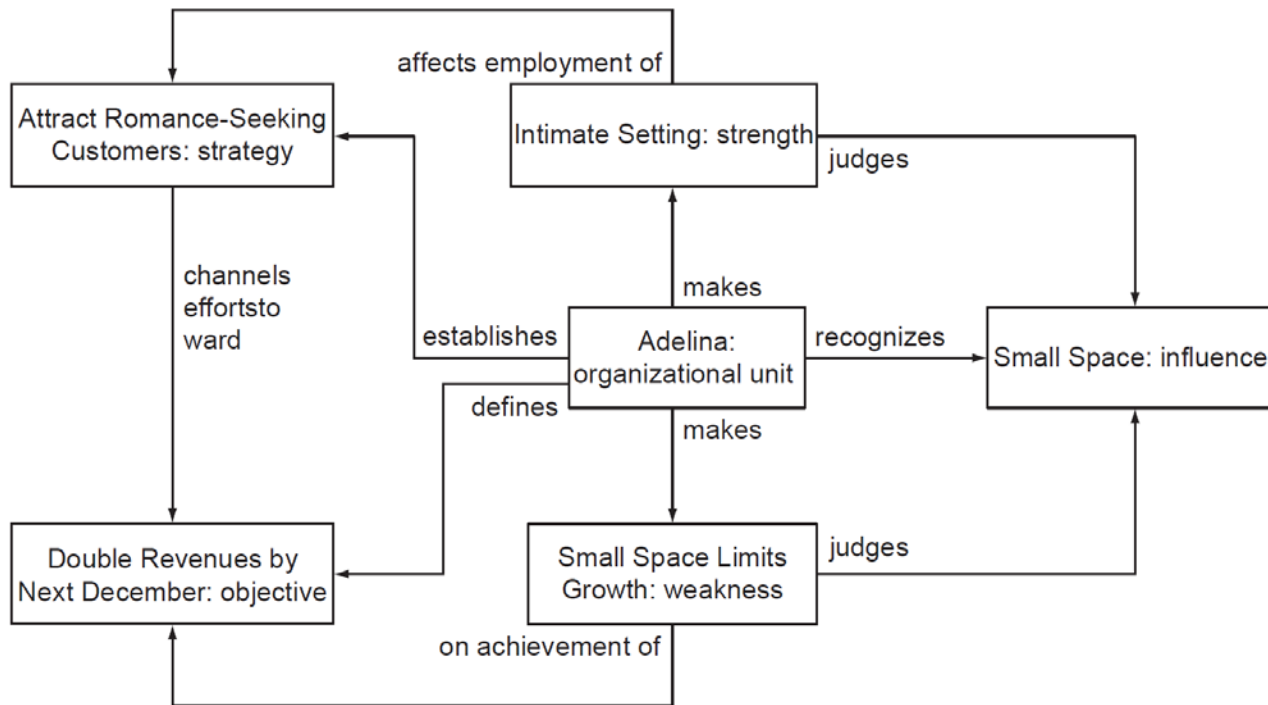
- Threats can have an impact on Goals, Objectives and Strategies, too.



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 56)



Example: Strengths and Weaknesses and their impact on Strategy and Objective



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 59)

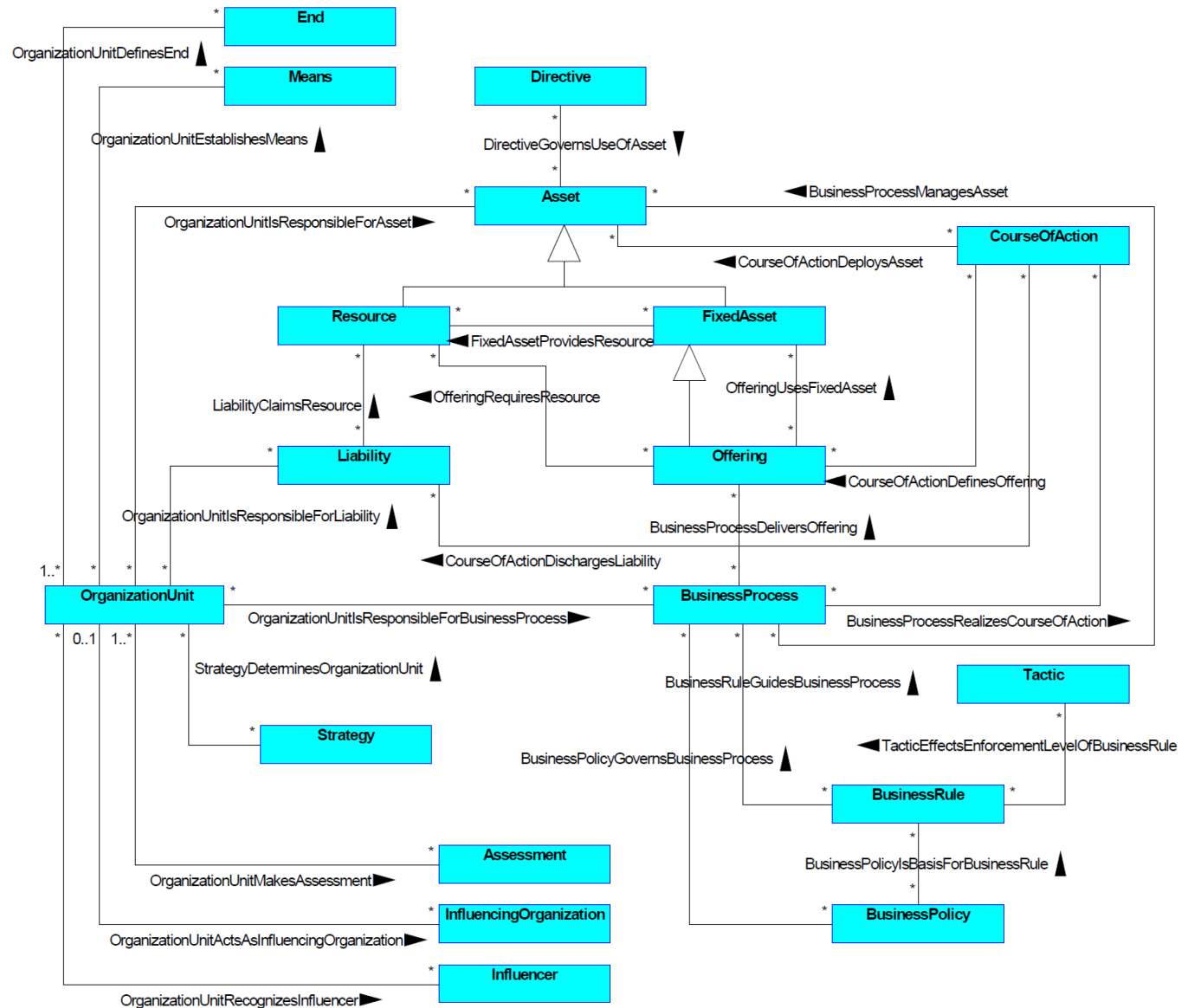


Placeholders

OMG Business Motivation Model



BMM Placeholders



(OMG-BMM 2010, p. 19)

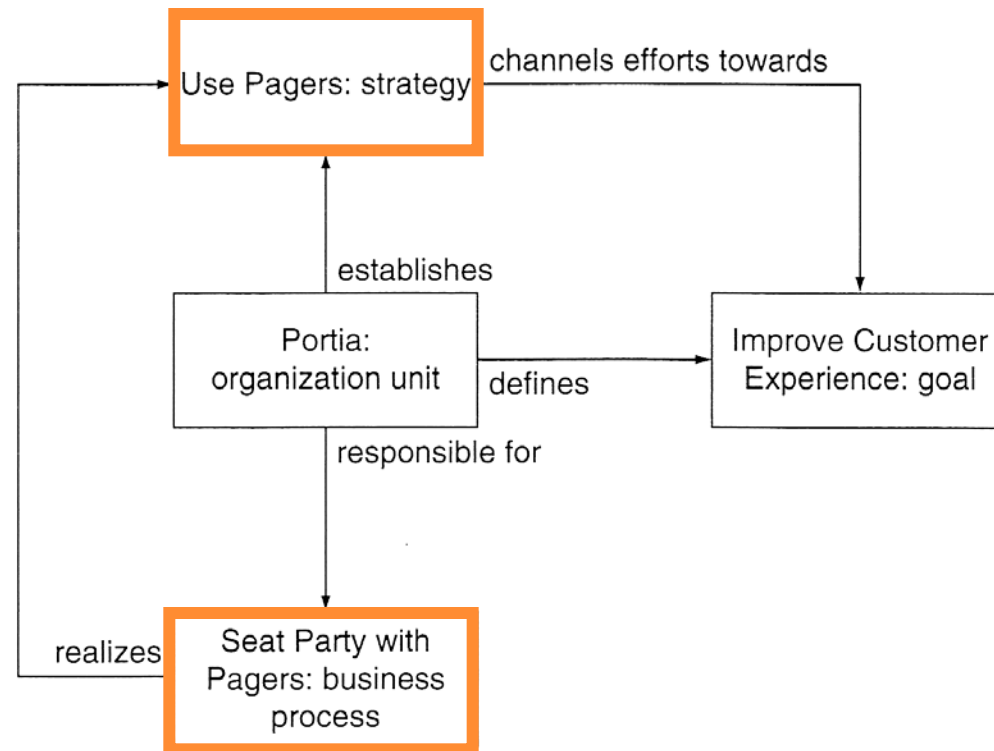


Placeholders

- Four concepts - Asset, Organization Unit, Business Process, and Business Rule - have roles in the structure of the Business Motivation Model but actually are defined in other models
- Business Rule is both a core concept of the BMM and can also be modeled externally (albeit that its definition is adopted from SBVR).
- Organization Unit and Business Process are placeholders for association with concepts languages like ArchiMate and BPMN.

Business Motivation and Business Processes

- Business Processes realize *Courses of Action*



(Bridgeland & Zahavi 2009, p. 129)

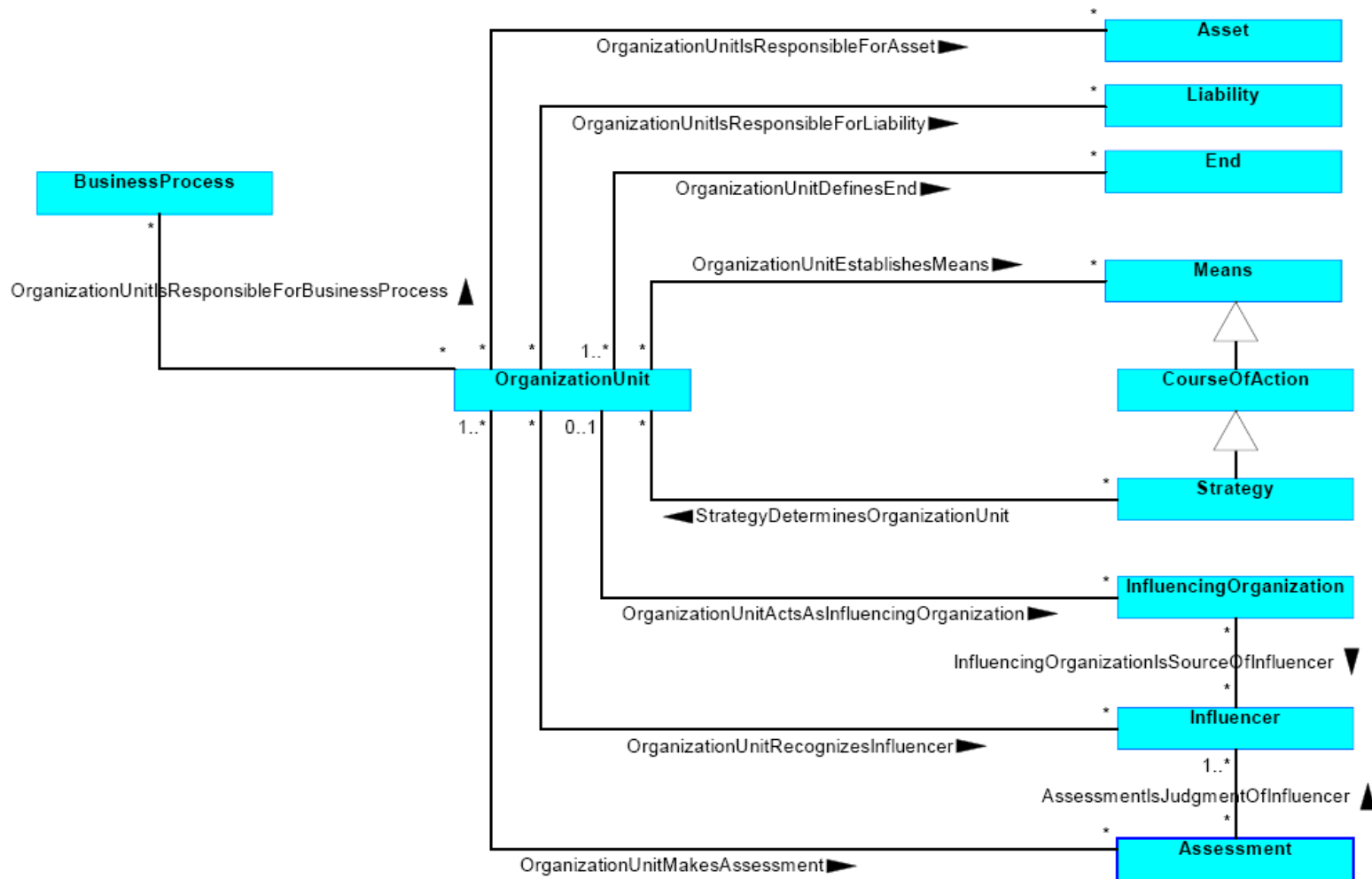
Organization Unit

- For each activity and resources of an organization there should be a responsible party. These parties play key roles with respect to motivation.
- In BMM this is reflected by linking Organization Units to various elements
- Logical connections: Organization Unit ...
 - ... is responsible for Assets
 - ... is responsible for Liabilities
 - ... defines Ends
 - ... establishes Means
 - ... acts as Influencing Organization
 - ... recognizes Influencers
 - ... makes Assessments
 - ... is defined by Strategies
 - ... is responsible for Business Processes

(OMG-BMM 2010)



Connections of Organization Unit



(OMG-BMM 2010)



Business Process

- A Business Process is

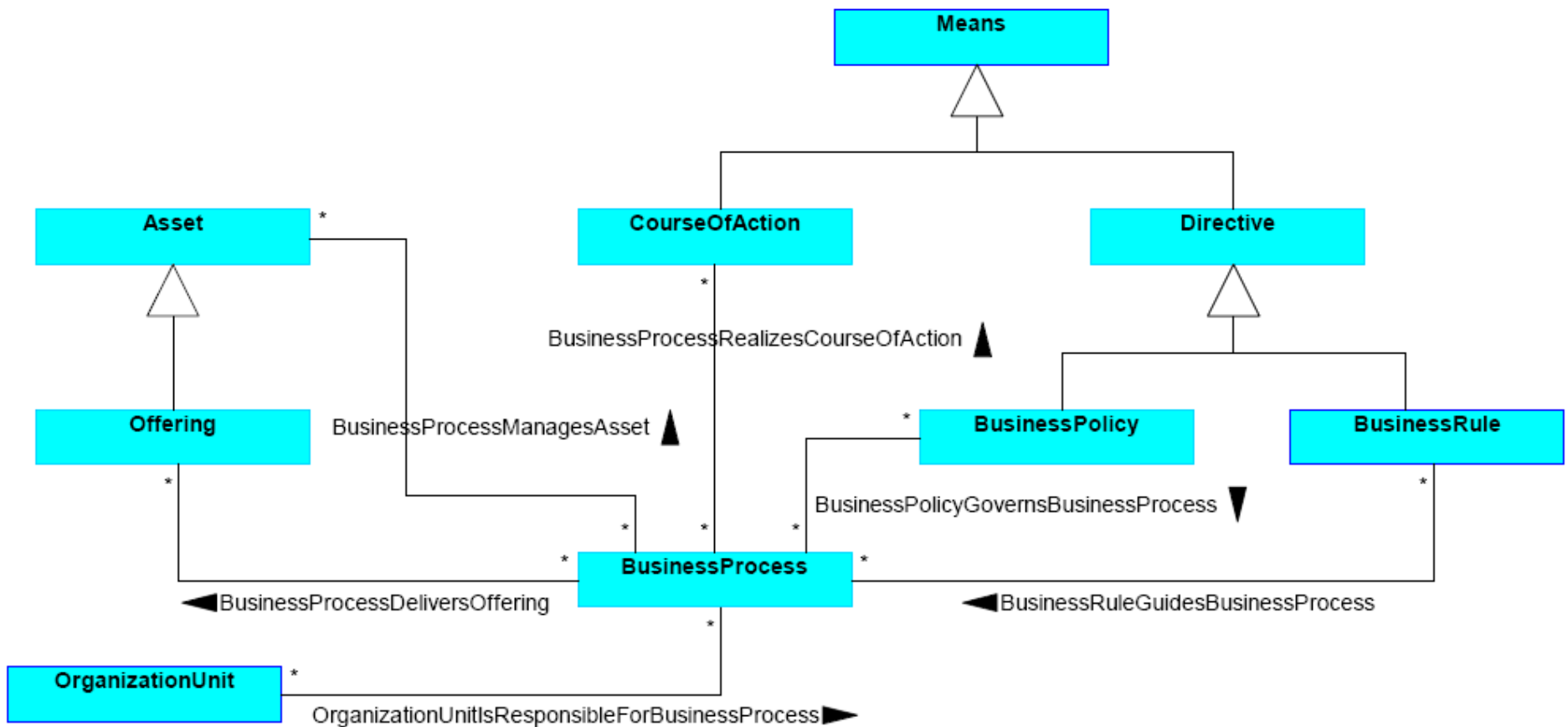
"A unit of work to accomplish a transformation of information or resources contributing to the business objective of a conventional or orchestrated process." [BPDM 'Activity']

- Business Processes have relations to several elements of a BMM, in particular to Courses of Action, Business Rules and Business Policies.
 - ◆ Business Processes *realize* Courses of Action – they provide detail of activities, plus sequencing, control, and synchronization.
 - ◆ Business Rules *guide* Business Processes – they provide the basis for decisions that need to be made within Business Processes.
 - ◆ Business Processes *are governed by* Business Policies, which provide guidance on *what* Business Processes have to do and set limits on *how* Business Processes may undertake what they have to do.

(OMG-BMM 2010)



Connections of Business Process



(OMG-BMM 2010)

