

## Efficiency-Enhancing Success Characteristics for Enterprise Activity Management

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**Abstract:** The process of problem management entails the identification of the issue, the prevention of its recurrence, and the subsequent identification of the underlying factors that contributed to its emergence. It employs a rigorous methodology to identify the underlying causes of issues and develop solutions, thereby reducing the severity of unforeseen disruptions and eliminating recurring occurrences. Problem management is a procedure that aids in the identification of the root cause of an issue with a service. This is accomplished in order to limit the occurrence of comparable issues in the future. Enterprise task management systems are intended to guarantee that component work items, which are also referred to as tasks, are completed in a timely manner and are associated with workflows and business processes. This, in turn, leads to a business process that is both efficient and well-organized. Examples of business processes include the routine of a service company that provides client assistance and routine care, a production line that produces physical products, and a non-operational part of the organization, such as accounting, which consolidates the accounts and business reports. Businesses that aspire to be successful in the intricate and constantly changing market of today must identify methods to enhance the efficiency of corporate activity administration. Evaluating performance, managing resources, integrating technology, and having effective leadership are all critical components of success. Enhancing processes, aligning strategies, and incorporating technology are additional critical components. Organizations can surmount long-term obstacles, including resistance to change and substantial implementation expenses, by implementing best practices and leveraging new technologies. In order to thrive in the constantly changing EAM market, it is essential to be able to predict market changes and foster a culture that prioritizes continuous improvement.

**Keywords:** Improve; Efficiency; Enterprise; Activity Management.



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## Introduction

The process of managing problems involves locating them, addressing them by ensuring that they do not occur again, and then determining the factors that led to their occurrence in the first place. It eliminates recurrent instances and lessens the impact of unanticipated disruptions by giving a rigorous approach to understanding the roots of problems and finding solutions to those problems. Problem management is a process that assists in determining what went wrong with a service in the first place. This is done with the goal of preventing similar problems from occurring in the future. Enterprise management is a tool that modern enterprises rely on in order to comprehend and manage their intricate information technology infrastructures. ServiceNow, the frontrunner in the field of information technology management solutions, is providing these businesses with assistance in enhancing their enterprise management strategy through the implementation of IT strategic portfolio management. With the assistance of ServiceNow Strategic Portfolio Management, administrators are able to monitor developments in real time. This software provides essential insight into investment portfolios as well as business strategy. Through the use of integrated interfaces, work plans and investment plans may be easily connected to one another, which enables easy adjustments to be made whenever they are required. In order to eliminate data silos and bottlenecks, efficient management and dashboards that are easy to use combine strategic and operational responsibilities. It is possible for businesses to make full advantage of the scalability and agility of Strategic Portfolio Management in order to fulfill their ever-changing requirements, as well as to benefit from its complete control over essential activities. An essential component of entrepreneurship is the ability to identify and capitalize on economic opportunities that are created as a result of inefficiencies in the allocation of resources in the market. In accordance with the findings of the research, the primary objective of business owners has always been to maximize profits. Businesses that engage in social entrepreneurship can be found in a diverse range of contexts, ranging from developed nations to less developed nations. Both have a great deal of issues, yet some of them are different from one another. While the protection of the environment is at the top of Somalia's priority list, social entrepreneurship is helping to pull the country out of poverty in Sweden. Opportunities to foster culture, such as artistic education, may be regarded as socially beneficial in developed society; yet, in underdeveloped countries, same opportunities may not lead to economic gains but may still be considered important. Additionally, even in industrialized nations, there is still a certain degree of segmentation that is based on geographical disparities.

The term "financial assets" refers to the collection of financial resources that an organization possesses. These resources include money and securities that are held by the organization. The following are examples of financial assets: cash on hand and current accounts of the business; securities, including shares and debt securities (bills and bonds), among other types of securities; receivables, with the exception of advance payments; and financial investments. As a result of the fact that the existence of certain financial assets does not entitle the organization to receive certain financial assets in the future, intangible and tangible assets, advance payments, inventories, and other similar items are not considered to be financial assets. the year 1989 (Geanakoplos) The right to receive income that is generated by the utilization of tangible assets is granted to the organization by its financial assets. To clarify, real assets are those that generate income, and financial assets are those that describe the distribution of money. Investment firms make investments in financial assets with the intention of generating income through the utilization of tangible assets that they have acquired as a result of their investments. (2002) Minsky, 1992 In addition, one different kind of financial investment is the purchase of financial assets. According to Zemlyansky (2014), financial investments are assets that are owned by the company with the intention of increasing income either via the accumulation of interest (dividends) or by the proceeds from the sale (assignment) of those assets. Receivables or cash (with the exception of

those gained by cession<sup>2</sup>) are examples of financial assets. These assets are used as an entitlement to receive cash and other assets (including financial assets) in accordance with the contract or security. Furthermore, financial assets are not acquired for the purpose of using them in the creation of goods (works or services). According to Hawks (2003) In Russian accounting, investments are a relatively new part of the accounting system. The legal framework that governs financial investments is currently undergoing continuous change and expansion, and it is heavily dependent on several.

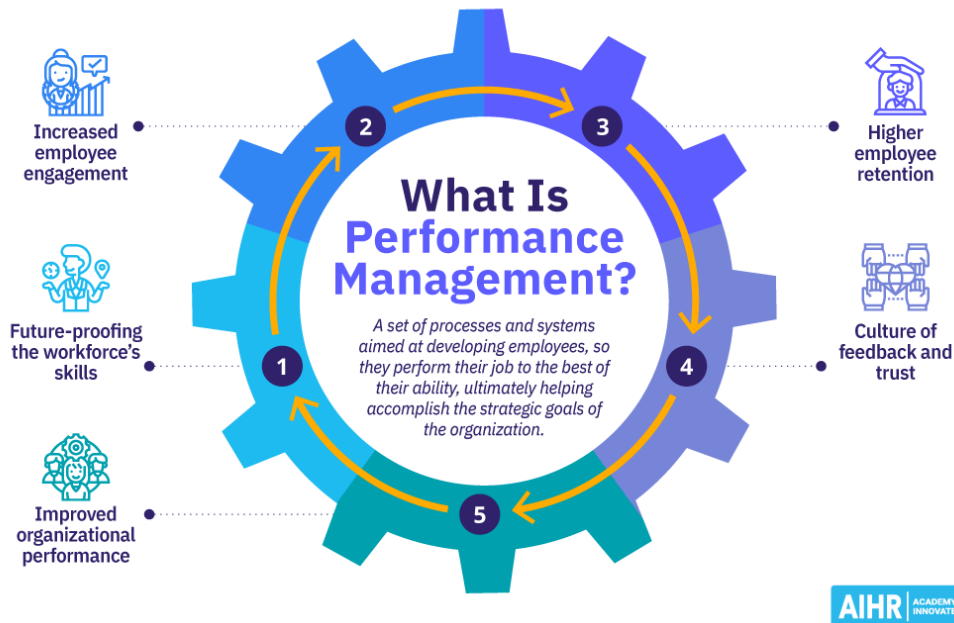


**Plate 1 Key success factors for innovation management.**

Source: Julia Kylliäinen (2018) accessed: <https://www.viima.com/blog/innovation-management-best-practices>

There is a direct correlation between the efficient management of a company's operations and assets and the company's capacity to remain profitable and secure its future. Efficiency in activity management is absolutely necessary in order to ensure that organizational goals are met in a timely manner and without exceeding the budgetary constraints. Management strategies that are considered conventional are not suitable for companies that are operating in the current fast-paced and competitive business environment. An organization must focus on improving the efficiency of its operations in order to achieve operational excellence. This can be accomplished by addressing a number of success factors that have an effect on the organization's overall performance. The evaluation of performance, the application of technology, communication, and leadership are all included in these criteria. When these success criteria are understood and put into action, it is possible to significantly improve the effectiveness of corporate activity management efforts. The ability to effectively lead is a critical success factor that is essential for improving the management of business activities. For the purpose of directing the company toward the outcomes that it has envisioned, it is vital to have a leader who is both successful and visionary and who is able to define specific goals and objectives. Leadership influences not only the trajectory of the organization but also its culture and the environment in which employees work. Through the cultivation of an atmosphere that is characterized by transparency, trust, and accountability within their teams, leaders have a greater likelihood of enhancing motivation and productivity, which in

turn leads to an increase in the efficiency of activity management. Through participation in decision-making processes, the establishment of priorities, and the provision of strategic direction, leaders reduce instances of redundancy and maximize the usage of resources, all while ensuring that the activities of their teams are aligned with the overarching goals of the firm.



### Plate 2 Performance Management.

Source: Erik van Vulpen. Source: <https://www.aihr.com/blog/what-is-performance-management/>

In order to improve the effectiveness of activity management, it is necessary to have discourse that is constant, candid, and transparent. Effective communication is essential. It is possible for suboptimal communication to result in delays, misunderstandings, and unnecessary exertion, all of which are counterproductive to output. On the other hand, efficient communication ensures that every member of the team is aware of their own roles, timetables, and goals. Communication helps to facilitate the coordination and synchronization of operations among the main divisions of the corporation, which in turn enables effective management of interdepartmental dependencies for the organization. Electronic mail, software for managing projects, video conferencing, and collaborative platforms all contribute to improved communication by making it easier to share information and monitor progress. Communication platforms are of utmost importance in the process of eliminating time zone and geographical barriers, which enables smooth cooperation among employees regardless of their location. This is something that is becoming increasingly important as businesses become more globalized.

When it comes to improving the efficiency of corporate activity management, the employment of technology is another crucial success aspect that must be considered. In light of the fact that businesses are increasingly adopting digital transformation, the incorporation of cutting-edge technology has emerged as an indispensable tactic for improving the operating efficiency of organizations. Within enterprises, the automation of procedures, optimization of operations, and integration of data are all made easier by digital solutions. These digital solutions include customer relationship management (CRM) platforms, project management software, and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems. ERP systems integrate data from a wide variety of organizational operations, including as supply chain management, finance, and human resources, onto a uniform platform. This allows ERP systems to deliver real-time insights and improve decision-making. The field of data analytics gives managers the ability to monitor key

performance indicators (KPIs), identify areas of inefficiency, and adjust their strategy accordingly. In addition, the automation of routine activities such as payroll, order processing, and inventory management helps employees to focus their attention on more important tasks, which ultimately results in an increase in the overall efficiency of business operations.

The distribution of resources is an essential component in the management of activities involved in an organization. In order to ensure that critical resources, whether they be material, human, or financial, are assigned to the proper tasks at the appropriate times, it is necessary to allocate resources in an efficient manner. It is crucial to allocate resources effectively because doing so not only reduces waste but also boosts productivity and ensures the organization's continued growth and success. The ability to distribute resources in a more flexible manner in response to changes in the market and the objectives of a project is afforded to organizations that make use of cutting-edge technologies and tried-and-true methods of resource planning. Because of this agility, businesses are able to avoid resource bottlenecks, make decisions on capacity planning that are based on accurate information, and quickly adjust to variable demand. The management of human resources is of utmost importance in this context since efficient activity management requires persons who possess the necessary skills and knowledge. Individuals who are competent improve their ability to carry out tasks and their creative output, which ultimately leads to an increase in performance and productivity through ongoing training and development programs.

### **Literature Review**

Enterprise task management systems are designed to ensure that component work items, also known as tasks, that are associated with workflows and business processes are finished on time. This, in turn, results in an ordered and efficient flow of work through a business process. For example, a production line that produces physical products, the routine of a service company that provides client assistance and routine care, or a non-operational part of the organization, such as accounting, which brings together the accounts and business reports, are all examples of business processes. Over the years, the most significant obstacle that mid-sized businesses have faced has been the fact that corporate task management is often beyond their financial means. The majority of the time, these kinds of solutions are components of a larger business process solution that also includes features such as visual workflow, individualized forms, resource usage, and other elements. Not only does this result in a rise in the cost, but it also results in an increase in the complexity of the solution. As a result, it is necessary to include an expert from the IT department or developers from a third party in order to implement and support the solution once it has been launched. Simply put, smaller enterprises do not have the financial resources or the technology capabilities to deal with this situation. On account of this, mid-cap companies have begun to implement task management systems that are capable of managing their work but impose major limitations on the manner in which the company conducts its business matters. One of the most prevalent criticisms is that the solution that has been implemented compels individuals and organizations to carry out their job in accordance with the decisions made by the task manager. This is due to the fact that the developers construct the product in such a manner that it is not flexible enough to be easily amended or adjusted. This indicates that the company is limited, which becomes especially apparent when attempting to scale up the solution in order to accommodate fluctuating conditions or sudden surges in demand.





**Plate 3: Operational Success**

Source: Symestic GmbH. Accessed: <https://www.symestic.com/en-us/blog/operational-excellence>

There has been a growing demand in the mid-range market for an enterprise task management system that is not only user-friendly but also provides assistance while maintaining within a reasonable price range. At the same time, the solution needs to be easy to use and modify, and it should also be completely customizable by the customer so that it may be tailored to their own business procedures. It is possible for organizations to enhance their performance by conducting data analysis in order to make educated decisions that are founded on observability and a comprehensive grasp of vital processes. Key performance indicators (KPIs) and service level agreements (SLAs) are the focal points of Business Activity Monitoring (BAM), which is designed to extract meaningful insights from massive amounts of data. This results in a reduction in risk, an increase in profitability, and an improvement in the user experience. It does this by collecting information about company operations and building a dynamic depiction of strategies to optimize functions using that knowledge. Rather than depending on reactive measures, teams can take use of monitoring technologies to obtain a comprehensive view of the operations of the organization as well as an overview of the performance in real time from the perspective of the team. By analyzing historical data with business intelligence tools and optimizing procedures with business process management solutions, executives are able to achieve this goal. Establishing key performance indicators (KPIs) to evaluate success is essential in order to acquire a comprehensive understanding of the operations of a corporation. There are many other metrics that can be included in key performance indicators (KPIs), such as application utilization, runtime issues, unplanned downtime, return on investment (ROI), or sales numbers.

Business executives need to carefully analyze and define performance expectations inside service level agreements (SLAs), which outline the services that business users anticipate receiving from a service provider. This is necessary in order to devise key performance indicators (KPIs) that are

effective. Service level agreements (SLAs) should not only define the criteria for evaluating and conveying service or product performance to all stakeholders, but they should also expressly articulate the terms of service under which users can anticipate receiving them. The consideration, development, and implementation of these standards ought to be carried out in conjunction with all of the relevant parties. An organization's ability to effectively evaluate performance levels and gain important insights is directly proportional to the extent to which it comprehends its operational requirements or expectations in accordance with a service level agreement (SLA). Following the definition of metrics, Business Activity Monitoring (BAM) systems have the ability to allow data aggregation, which is the process of collecting and synthesising data from a variety of business applications. Business Asset Management (BAM) systems provide dashboards that effectively visualize vital data and are available to all members of the team alike.

When particular metrics are met (or not met), teams can also build triggers in BAM systems to automatically do certain actions or collect further data. This can be done in a completely automated manner. Through the utilization of automation inside a business activity monitoring platform, for instance, teams are able to initiate a notification in the event that there are a greater number of credit card transactions than is typical for a specified timeline. In the event that this alarm is triggered, the system will immediately halt payments until the increased volume has been investigated. The use of analysis is emphasized in the business activity monitoring technique in order to reduce the amount of time that elapses between the collection of data and the making of decisions. Tools derived from business intelligence (BI) and business process management (BPM) methodologies are utilized by corporate leaders in order to achieve this goal. The term "business project management" (often abbreviated as "EPM") refers to the professional methods, processes, and tools that are utilized to manage many projects that are going on simultaneously within an organization. Electronic project management (EPM) incorporates all individual activities, in contrast to traditional project management, which often focuses on a single project with well defined objectives. It provides strategies and processes that are consistent with one another, with the goal of improving the efficiency of project management while simultaneously ensuring that all projects accomplish the objectives of the firm. EPM is essentially a tool that is used for organizing and tracking a number of different involved tasks. When it comes to traditional projects, it is common practice to approach them in silos, with separate teams and resources. Because of this, there is a possibility that work will be duplicated, mistakes will be made repeatedly (as a result of poor communication among project managers), decisions will be made inconsistently, and chances will be lost. For the purpose of avoiding the potential issues that can arise from individual project management and ensuring that projects remain on track with the larger business strategy, enterprise project management (EPM) seeks to create a uniform project management umbrella.

An enterprise project manager is accountable for overseeing the entirety of a project's scope throughout its entirety. If each project manager is the captain of a ship, then the enterprise project manager is the admiral of the fleet. This is a common comparison that is used interchangeably. The actions that are included in the scope of enterprise project manager responsibilities can vary from organization to organization. Enterprise project management presents the enterprise project manager and the enterprise project management office with a wide variety of responsibilities. EPM is comprised of six essential components, despite the fact that a company's real activities may vary. Conduct a risk assessment. All projects present the company with some degree of material and financial risk in either form or another. A risk assessment will be carried out by the corporate project manager in order to identify potential dangers and to suggest solutions to either eliminate or reduce them. In order to quantify risk and improve risk management, metrics can be helpful; however, risk analysis must also include the identification of probable contingencies and the development of backup plans to deal with any potential problems that may arise. Depending on the circumstances, it may be necessary to postpone, modify, or terminate projects that have an excessive or unacceptable risk. Estimates should be made. In the process of estimating a project,

expenses, resource requirements, and time limitations are frequently included. Although it is the responsibility of individual project managers to estimate, the enterprise project manager will establish standard processes and criteria for estimates. These may include standardized labor costs or standard estimating strategies (top-down or bottom-up), and the enterprise project manager will then review the estimates before the project begins. Carry out reviews of the project. While it is the responsibility of a project manager to ensure that a project stays on schedule and within its budget, the enterprise project manager is responsible for conducting frequent project reviews throughout the lifecycle of the project. Reviews are conducted to confirm that the current status of the project is in accordance with the plan, to clarify any reasons for the status's deviation from the plan (and any corresponding adjustments), and to address any concerns that may have an impact on the project, such as risks that were not identified in advance. There is also the possibility that the business project manager will have the opportunity to coach other project managers and assist them in improving their management abilities during the reviews. Contribute to the resolution of issues.

A project manager could face obstacles that they are unable to overcome because they do not possess the requisite skills, resources, or authority to do so. It is common for an executive management office (EPMO) to promote the escalation of problems, which enables concerns to be better recognized and resolved at the C-suite level. Each and every project manager is required to adhere to the escalation criteria and protocols that are developed by the corporate project manager. An enterprise project manager may make use of data pertaining to problem escalation in order to establish a foundation for improvements to either the organization or the underlying system. The resources should be monitored. Throughout the duration of the project, each and every project manager ought to maintain comprehensive records of the time and resources that have been allocated. These records will be gathered and evaluated by an enterprise project manager in order to build better rules and criteria for future project estimates. Additionally, the enterprise project manager will identify potential areas of future risk that will require enhanced contingency planning. Utilize platforms for EPM. The EPMO will frequently select and install enterprise project management software in order to provide the company with a uniform platform for project planning, tracking, analysis, and reporting. One of the most important advantages of enterprise project management (EPM) is that it ensures consistency in project management. For instance, corporate project management software can generate reports that detail the utilization of resources and the current state of projects throughout the whole firm.

Enterprise activity management (EAM) is a comprehensive strategy to planning, coordinating, and monitoring the operations of an organization. It ensures that the organization's operations are aligned with its strategic objectives and provides an increase in efficiency. Because of the increasingly complex and ever-changing environments that businesses must operate in, the efficiency of enterprise resource planning (EAM) has become an essential component of success. This literature study focuses on academic research, industrial investigations, and theoretical frameworks in order to determine the most significant variables for boosting the efficiency of integrated environmental management (EAM). The most important areas of focus are the following: leadership and culture, process optimization, technological integration, performance evaluation, and strategy alignment. While it is vital to coordinate diverse organizational roles in order to ensure that resources, processes, and activities are all in sync with one another, it is also necessary to fulfill the broad goals that EAM has set for itself. Researchers such as Davenport and Short (1990) assert that evidence-based management (EAM) is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of an organization, particularly through the implementation of new processes and the adaptation of technology. Recent research (Laudon & Laudon, 2020) suggests that there should be a greater emphasis placed on making EAM procedures more successful. This is because the structure of global marketplaces is changing, and digital transformation is on the horizon.



When it comes to an organization's declared mission, vision, and long-term goals, the degree to which its current practices match with those goals is referred to as strategic alignment. In order to achieve greater efficiency, it is necessary to align the actions of operations with the goals of the strategic plan. In 1996, Kaplan and Norton were the first to develop the Balanced Scorecard framework, which is dedicated to accomplishing precisely this. The actions of an organization are able to remain focused and have a purpose when the organization has goals that are precise and measurable. Strategic Integration into Operational Activities: It is vital to translate strategic goals into practical programs and key performance indicators, as stated by the research conducted by Bryson (2018). This is done in order to ensure that everyone is at the same level of understanding. The ability of organizations to reconfigure themselves in response to change market conditions is one of the most essential features of Mintzberg's emergent strategy theory. Business flexibility is one of the most important aspects of the theory. An essential component of an excellent enterprise resource planning (EAM) system is process optimization, which aims to enhance processes by reducing unnecessary steps and enhancing their value. The Lean technique, which was made popular by Womack and Jones (1996), encourages the elimination of waste throughout all processes in order to significantly enhance the effectiveness of operating procedures. This method is commonly referred to as "Lean management." Business Process Reengineering (BPR), which was initially presented by Hammer and Champy in 1993, has as its primary objective the reevaluation of workflows with the intention of significantly strengthening performance. A culture of continuous improvement can be developed by the utilization of methodologies such as kaizen, which focus an emphasis on improvements that are relatively minor yet have a major impact.

## Discussion

It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of integrating technology into the working operations of EAM system. According to the findings of Brynjolfsson and McAfee (2014), organizations that make use of digital technologies and automation exhibited greater levels of efficiency and agility. According to Monk and Wagner (2012), the word "enterprise resource planning" (ERP) refers to software that assists firms in streamlining their operations by combining several departments such as finance, human resources, and supply chain. Tableau and Power BI are examples of business intelligence and data analytics applications that assist firms in making more informed decisions based on the data they collect. Using machine learning and artificial intelligence, systems that are driven by AI may automate routine tasks and improve their ability to make predictions, which ultimately leads to better efficiency and accuracy (Davenport & Ronanki, 2018). When it comes to the success of EAM, it is impossible to overstate the importance of leadership and the culture of the firm. The effectiveness of the application of EAM is significantly influenced by transformative leadership, which is defined as "vision, inspiration, and support" (Bass, 1990). Kotter's (1996) eight-step strategy emphasizes the relevance of effective change management in overcoming resistance and encouraging the acceptance of new EAM practices. Change management falls under the category of "change management." Research conducted by Gallup (2017) on employee engagement found that individuals who are motivated are more likely to contribute to the success of enterprise asset management (EAM) projects. A culture that fosters innovation helps businesses simplify their operations and apply industry best practices by fostering an environment that promotes the sharing of knowledge and the practice of trial and error.

A firm is able to make the most of its financial, material, and human resources when they are managed effectively. This allows the organization to realize its maximum potential. According to Ulrich (1997), efficient people planning helps minimize inefficiencies and enhance production by assisting in the process of matching qualified workers with positions that are suitable for them. Budgeting and financial forecasting tools enable businesses to effectively allocate their resources, which in turn helps them prevent underutilization of those resources or excessive expenditures in

the area of financial management. According to Elkington (1997), the use of sustainable resource management strategies results in a reduction in waste and an increase in the effectiveness over the long term. In order to enhance the effectiveness of EAM, it is necessary to implement techniques for performance evaluation and feedback. The Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle developed by Deming places an emphasis on the significance of continuous assessment and modification. With the assistance of key performance indicators (KPIs), Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) projects may be monitored and their effects evaluated (Parmenter, 2015). Other initiatives can also be reviewed. When it comes to continuous tracking, analytics and dashboards offer real-time data that assist with making proactive decisions and finding solutions to problems in a timely manner. For the purpose of ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with objectives, feedback loops that combine information from stakeholders, consumers, and personnel are utilized.

With the assistance of empirical research, one can gain a deeper understanding of the factors that influence the efficiency of EAM. Some of the most important findings from well-known studies are as follows: The Toyota Case Study provides evidence that demonstrates how the use of Lean Manufacturing can improve the efficiency of Enterprise Asset Management. Toyota achieved a considerable gain in both production and cost efficiency through the implementation of standardized procedures and the reduction of waste (Ohno, 1988). Installation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Systems in Medium and Small Businesses includes the following: In accordance with Huang et al. (2009), the implementation of an enterprise resource planning system (ERP) enables small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) to collaborate more efficiently, reduce the number of errors they make, and increase their overall productivity. On the other hand, the study came to light a number of problems, including resistance to change and significant expenses associated with implementation. Retail Digital Transformation: A study that was carried out by McKinsey & Company (2018) discovered that retail organizations that use digital technologies for Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) may be able to boost customer satisfaction and speed up decision-making. The necessity of incorporating technology is brought into focus by this.

However, despite the many advantages that it offers, there are a number of challenges that could potentially hinder the success of EAM: In the event that managers and employees are resistive to new methods or technology, there is a possibility that delays will arise in the implementation of steps to boost productivity. Thousands of Dollars: It is possible that smaller organizations will not be able to afford the large sums of money that are required to adopt complex EAM tools and systems. Data Overload: If an organization's analytics capabilities are insufficient, it may be difficult for the organization to manage and analyze the huge amounts of data that are created by enterprise resource planning (EAM) systems. Difficulties in Integration The process of integrating new technology with existing systems may include a number of technical obstacles and considerable planning activities. A number of excellent approaches for boosting the efficiency of EAM have been discovered as a result of the investigation. Beginning with Clearly Defined Objectives: The establishment of goals that are both clear and quantitative is a surefire strategy to bring operations into alignment with strategic objectives. Put some money away for further education: Give your staff the knowledge they need to properly use EAM tools and implement best practices by providing them with the necessary information. Because open communication and collaboration across disciplines can lead to improvements in coordination and creativity, it is essential to foster an environment that encourages collaboration. Establishing processes and systems that are able to adapt to changing circumstances and fulfill the requirements of the market is an important step in embracing the power of change. Utilize Technology: In order to enhance workflows and get new insights, it is important to make use of digital tools such as enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems and intelligence-driven solutions.

In the future, there will be consequences on EAM in the form of both new technological developments and altering priorities within the organization. There are a number of factors to take into consideration, including the fact that artificial intelligence and automation will continue to increase the efficiency of EAM by automating repetitive operations and enhancing predictive capabilities. Enterprise resource planning (EAM) systems that are hosted in the cloud are ideal for enterprises of any size because of their scalability and adaptability. Cloud computing is a type of cloud computing. Environmentally responsible environmental management (EAM) practices will become increasingly popular as the demand for responsible behavior toward society and the environment continues to grow. The rise of remote work necessitates the incorporation of elements specifically designed for virtual teaming and project administration into enterprise resource planning (EAM) systems. In today's complex and ever-evolving market, businesses that wish to thrive need to find ways to improve the efficiency of corporate activity management in order to be successful. Having effective leadership, managing resources, evaluating performance, and integrating technology are all important parts of success. Other important aspects include improving processes, aligning strategies, and integrating technology. Through the adoption of best practices and the utilization of new technologies, organizations have the ability to overcome long-term challenges such as resistance to change and significant implementation costs. If you want to be successful in the ever-evolving EAM market, you need to be able to anticipate changes in the market and support a culture that is focused on continuous improvement.

Increasing the efficiency of company activity management requires doing performance evaluations and analyses, which are both vital components. Through the establishment of specific performance indicators and the monitoring of progress over time, organizations are able to evaluate the efficiency of their operations in respect to the objectives of the firm. By utilizing key performance indicators (KPIs) and other metrics, businesses are able to evaluate the performance of individuals, teams, and the company as a whole, while simultaneously identifying areas in which there is room for development. When customer satisfaction, cost-effectiveness, and productivity are evaluated, it is possible that chances for improvement or improvements in operational efficiency will be revealed. Businesses are able to rapidly correct deviations from expected norms through the use of performance monitoring, which reduces the likelihood of additional inefficiencies occurring. Real-time analytics and reporting provide managers with the ability to make decisions based on data, which enables them to recognize patterns, predict issues, and adjust their strategy accordingly. This continuous feedback loop helps to cultivate a culture of continuous improvement by requiring the organization to identify and learn from its mistakes and make adjustments to its operations in order to achieve the best possible results.

When it comes to improving the efficiency of organizational activity management, agility and flexibility are three of the most important factors to consider. Having the ability to quickly adjust to shifting market conditions, shifting consumer preferences, and external shocks is a competitive advantage in a corporate environment that is prone to volatility. Organizations that implement agile methods, such as flexible project management strategies, lean management, and iterative development, are better equipped to adjust their objectives and operations in response to new possibilities or challenges brought about by the environment. Increasing the speed at which decisions are made, improving operational efficiency, and reassigning resources are all possible outcomes for agile businesses. Because of this flexibility, organizations are able to continuously improve and optimize their operations, decreasing the amount of waste they produce while simultaneously increasing their output. Businesses have the potential to remain ahead of market trends and effectively manage unpredictability if they maintain flexibility in their planning, execution, and decision-making processes.

When it comes to improving the efficiency of organizational activity management, the concept of continuous innovation and learning is absolutely necessary. In today's highly competitive

environment, businesses cannot afford to remain unmoved; in order to keep their competitive edge, they must consistently make improvements to their operations and invent new procedures.

The likelihood of employees adopting new technology, pursuing improved problem-solving approaches, and exploring innovative work practices is increased when firms cultivate a culture of learning and experimentation. This culture of inventiveness encourages the development of methods, equipment, and techniques that are more effective, which ultimately results in an increase in productivity. Further, businesses that are actively involved in research and development (R&D) projects are better able to identify areas that could be improved, save costs, and deliver goods and services that are in line with the requirements of customers.

In addition, the engagement of customers is an essential component in the process of improving the efficiency of activity management. Organizations that are focused on the customer align their internal processes to improve the value they provide to customers, which ultimately results in increased overall productivity. Through the streamlining of operations and the acquisition of a more in-depth understanding of the preferences and issues faced by consumers, businesses can improve their efficiency in satisfying demand. Self-service platforms and chatbots that automate customer support reduce the amount of time that employees devoted to performing routine tasks, while simultaneously improving the overall experience for customers. Companies that make investments in boosting customer engagement and satisfaction by means of accelerated delivery, specialized services, and stringent quality control are more likely to earn repeat business and customer loyalty, which ultimately leads to an improvement in organizational efficiency.

Last but not least, the performance of company activity management can be improved through the utilization of collaboration and teamwork as vital components. When businesses work together as a unified team rather than functioning separately, they are better able to undertake complex tasks, overcome hurdles, and reach their goals in a more expedient manner. Technologies that support collaboration, such as team-based project management systems, communication tools, and file-sharing platforms, make it possible to collaborate in real time, share resources, and coordinate efforts. Collaboration encourages cooperation across functional lines, the exchange of knowledge, and creative thinking, which ultimately leads to improved task performance within an organization. The effectiveness of business activity management is influenced by a number of factors, including leadership, communication, the adoption of technology, the allocation of resources, the monitoring of performance, agility, innovation, customer orientation, and cooperation. Through the collaborative efforts of all of these success factors, a firm is able to achieve its goals, maximize its resources, and improve its operational efficiency. The ability to work at optimal efficiency, adjust quickly to variations, and maintain a competitive edge in the market are all characteristics that are more likely to be exhibited by organizations that successfully integrate these characteristics. Businesses have the ability to build an environment that is conducive to effective, sustainable, and growth-oriented activity management by continually investing in staff, processes, and technology.

## **Conclusion**

Problems must be identified, resolved in order to prevent their recurrence, and their underlying causes must be comprehended in order to be managed effectively. It does this by providing a methodical approach to determining the causes of issues and coming up with solutions, which in turn minimizes the risk of problems occurring again and lessens the effect of interruptions that were not anticipated. Problem management is the process of determining the underlying reasons of service failures in order to prevent future problems of a similar nature. The implementation of enterprise task management systems ensures that the component work items connected with workflows and business processes are completed on time. This results in a methodical and efficient progression of work across a business process. The business process may involve a production line that is responsible for the manufacturing of tangible products, the established



procedures of a service company for providing client support and ongoing care, or a non-operational function within the organization, such as accounting, which is responsible for consolidating accounts and business reports. In order to be successful in today's complex and ever-changing market, businesses need to find ways to improve their enterprise activity management. The integration of technology, the optimization of processes, the alignment of strategic goals, the demonstration of effective leadership, the management of resources, and the evaluation of performance are all essential components of success. By embracing best practices and making use of new technologies, organizations have the ability to address persistent obstacles such as resistance to change and increased implementation costs. If you want to be successful in the ever-changing EAM market, it is absolutely necessary to develop a culture of continuous development and to predict emerging trends.

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