

ARCHITECTURAL REFERENCE MODELS USED IN PROCESS MODELING

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Abstract. *All organizations start their activity with the desired existence as long as possible, and in case they will have notoriety on an international level or, at least, on a national level for the activity carried out, it means that the management of that organization is a successful one. Central public authorities strive to identify solutions to make their activities more efficient, not necessarily because of a strategic management policy, but, above all, because of reduced budgets, year after year, even though the specific attributions remain the same. In this context, architectures can provide some solutions for government organizations, as they have the role of rendering all processes in a conceptual structure, with the inclusion of each element that is part of the system and can help to optimize the modelling of processes, so that they can eliminate what is redundant and unnecessary within a system.*

Keywords: business architecture, central public authorities, management, efficiency, process modeling

DOI <https://doi.org/10.56082/annalsarscieco.2023.1.5>

1. Introduction

The dynamics of contemporary society test the skills of a good manager, either a general manager of a private company or a minister, by finding effective technical solutions in the context of unpredictable world situations, such as the COVID-19 Pandemic. Even though ministries are government entities, all public institutions are an integral part of a country's economy, as, among other things, services and goods are purchased through the Public Procurement System (SEAP) (paper, printers, computers, envelopes, pens, bookshelves, cars, fuel, etc.) that are produced by private legal entities.

Thus, the manager of a public institution is obliged, by law, to purchase services and products at the best prices on the market, to be able, in turn, to offer public services to citizens. Also, the global situation generated by the COVID-19 Pandemic has caused considerable social pressure on governments. Citizens of all states felt the effects of the pandemic, in the sense that they could no longer carry out their current activity, no longer obtained the same income or even had no form of income.

Governments were obliged to find solutions for all categories of citizens. The Ministry of Culture found itself in the position of making sustained efforts to identify the best solutions to help individuals and legal entities operating in the cultural-creative

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