



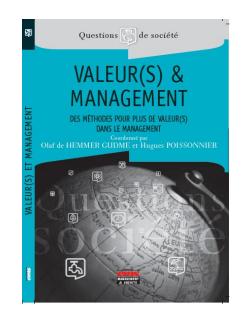


'Value' is a core concept shared with many methods

• We have screened 'System – Value' based methods in various management areas :

how many have we found ?

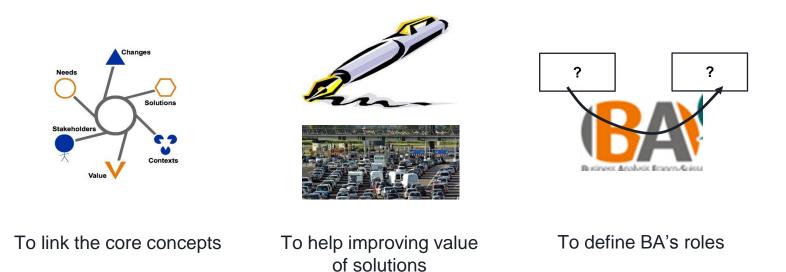
72 !



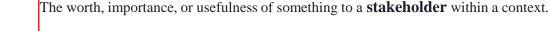




BAs should benefit from 30+ years of 'System / Value' approach experience !



The BABoKv3 'Value' concept is also central to Value methods since years !



Value can be seen as potential or realized returns, gains, and improvements. It is also possible to have a decrease in value in the form of losses, risks, and costs.

Value can be tangible or intangible. Tangible value is directly measurable. Tangible value often has a significant monetary component. Intangible value is measured indirectly. Intangible value often has a significant motivational component, such as customer satisfaction or employee morale.

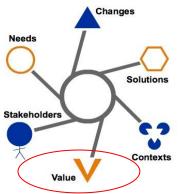
In some cases, value can be assessed in absolute terms, but in many cases is assessed in relative terms: one solution option is more valuable than another from the perspective of a given set of stakeholders.

"Value is a measure of how well an organization, project, product, or service, satisfies stakeholders' objectives in relation to the resources consumed.(EN-1325-1 - 1997). The concept of Value is based on the relationship between satisfying **needs** and expectations and the resources required to achieve them which may **change** both with **context** and time."

European Governing Board (EGB) for the European Value Management Training and Certification System



Definitions and relations

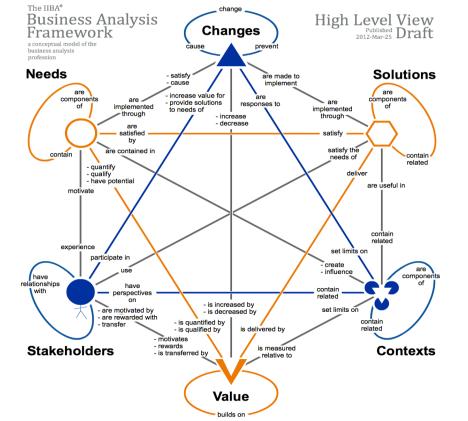


- 10 C

The other BABoKv3 core concepts are linked in the 'turtle' model ...

" a dynamic system of related ideas … equally important, equally connected, and equally essential :

- Change: a controlled transformation of an organization
- **Context:** the part of the environment which encompasses the change
- **Need:** a problem, opportunity or constraint which motivates a stakeholder to act
- **Stakeholder:** a group or individual with a relationship to the change or the solution
- Value: how much something motivates or rewards a stakeholder in a context
- Solution: a specific way to satisfy a need in a context "





Definitions and relations

Stakeholder 2

Other element

system

need

Output

... while the 'system' approach allows to model the links between these concepts, at different levels of needs ...



Step

A solution is made of ressources, steps and components.

ressources

Input

Input B

Stakeholder 1

Its purpose (function) being to manage relations between elements of the **context** (eg, transform inputs into output)

Context/environment

Solution

Step 2

function

To fulfill the need of a stakeholder, using resources from another stakeholder

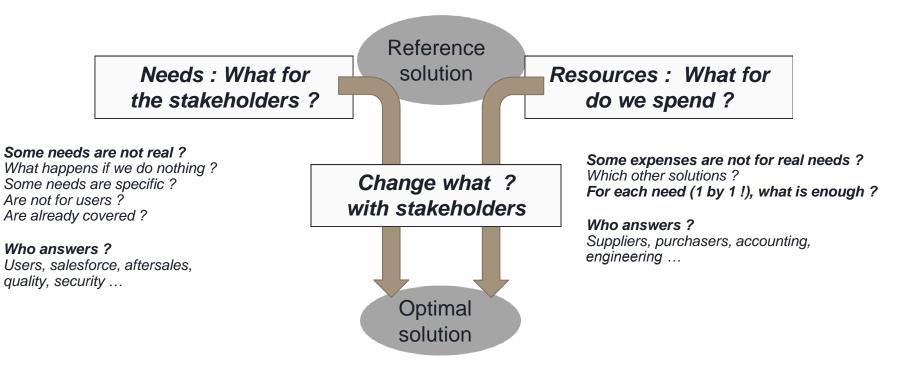






Definitions and relations

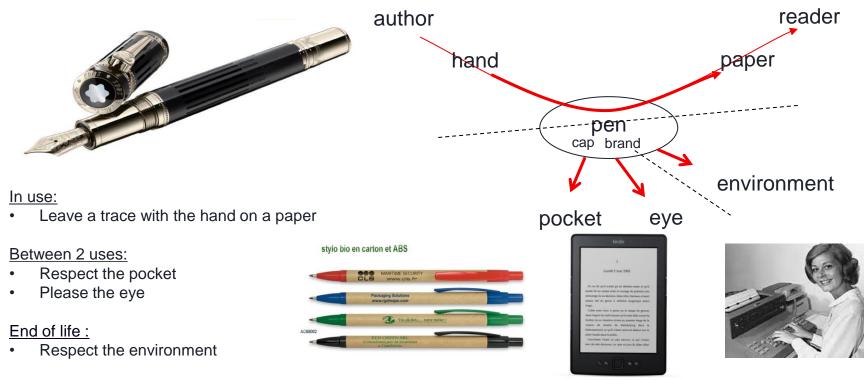
... so that 'value = needs satisfaction / costs' can be upgraded by applying change to the solution or its elements





This 'system / value' approach leads to radical innovation, even on 'simple' subjects

A pen : « What for ? »





Applications





Does the 'system /value' approach apply to IT / organization issues ?

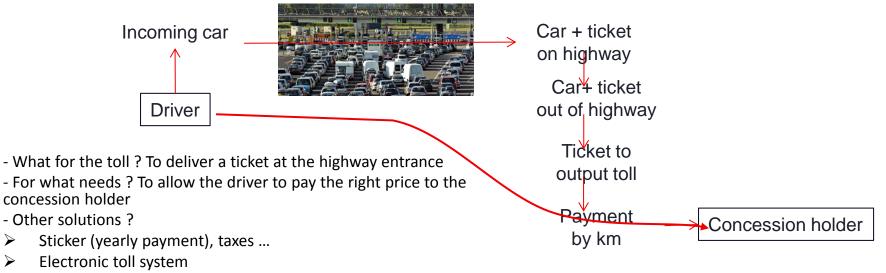


Example : optimize the enlargement a highway toll station



The 'system /value' approach is also (very) efficient for IT / organization issues

Example : optimize the enlargement a highway toll station



- Camera
- No ticket , no toll (for long distance)







The 'system / value' approach applies also for the BA role(s)

BA roles



A business Analyst : what for ?

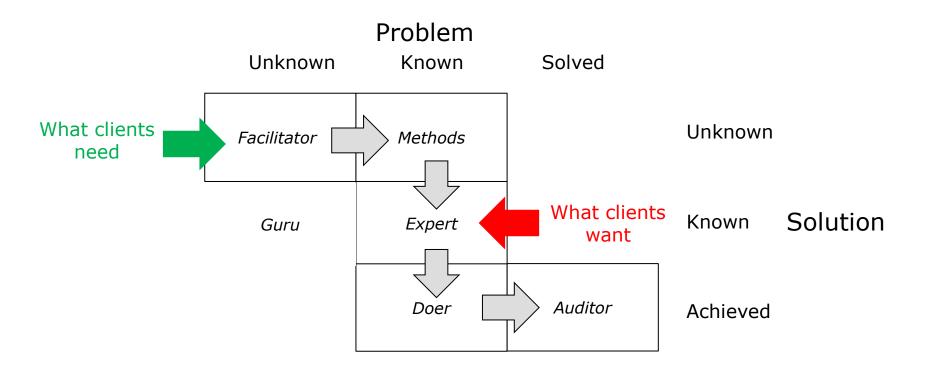
Secure requirements are met by a change project Transform a stakeholder problem into a organization solution





BA roles

This underlines different roles for the BA in the 'problem solving' process !







We have started to validate the relevance of 'system / value' approach for BA training







We are working to build synergies between Value(s) methods







When will we see 'system' and 'value' perspectives in the BABoK ?

