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MGT550: Managing Operations

Module Assignment: Operational Procedures & Guide

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Introduction:

The operational function is responsible for production and service delivery (Wolniak, 2019). Nonetheless, assistance and input from other organizational divisions are needed. Three pillars support the traditional firm model: finance, marketing, and business. Every firm has to have three positions filled (Skotnicka-Zasadzie et al., 2017).

The transformation of raw materials into completed goods and services is the responsibility of management at all organizational levels (Fiorentino, 2018).

This task is critical to the company's performance because of its vital role in operations management. According to Peinado et al. (2018), this puts it in charge of a variety of business choices and procedures, some of which may have an effect on the creation and distribution of new products.

Operational management and architecture have an impact on how many inputs are needed to produce things or give end users services.

Inside the industrial sector, operations management has become a crucial component of leadership inside the organization. To focus managerial efforts, a number of well-known activities might be used. Since the start of the 20th century, these techniques have become increasingly important. The seven generally accepted essential operational management functions in today's industrial organization are planning, scheduling, procurement, monitoring, quality control, and inventory control. The operations manager is responsible for making decisions that affect the company's success in any of these areas.

Main Body:

a) Industry knowledge and Application

An international organization's internal laws comprise its operating policies and procedures. "Internal legislation" is the term used to describe the rules and regulations that govern an organization's operations as well as its founding documents when they merge.

The following guidelines govern how the Big Green Tractor functions:

Articles of Agreement: 1 The authority and scope of THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR are established by this contract, which has been signed and acknowledged by all of its member states. The Papers include THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR's organizational structure, Member States' rights and obligations, and its capacity to oversee, allocate funds, and award special drawing rights (SDRs) to its members.

The incorporation's articles:

The Board of Governors has approved these bylaws in accordance with the authority vested in it by the Articles of Agreement. The intention is to add to the current documentation. Along with the functioning of Executive Board and Governing Board meetings, voting and the appointment of Executive Directors are discussed, along with budgets, audits, and membership issues.

Article 2: "Laws, rules, and interpretations shall be supplied as necessary and desirable to carry out the purposes and powers of the articles, as supplemented by the by-law."

3. The Big Green Tractor consists of twenty listed legislation and regulations. Executive Board Sessions; Transactional Mechanisms; Big Green Tractor Accounts and Monitoring; Non-Member State Relations; Personnel Law; and Special Drawing Rights Account Management. Staff policy Rule-N is the name given to N. Everything is included, including an employee's "full" commitment to the GREEN BIG Tractor, as well as their real involvement in political interactions, publications, remarks made on appointments, grievances, and travel.

The formal resolutions approved by the Executive Board, which comprise The Big Green Tractor's operating standards, are the five choices taken by the board of directors. They encounter many obstacles.

Theoretical Application

Comprehensive strategy for reducing production errors:

The company's reputation will suffer greatly if many items with flaws are released into the market. This might perhaps result in lower sales. Thus, it is in the producer's best interest to reduce the number of defective items produced.

It is feasible to lessen the impact of defaults in many situations. There are two ways to use this method: preliminary and final. One of the main objectives of early stage techniques is to prevent problems in manufacturing from the beginning. Furthermore, to reduce production problems in the latter stages of operations, scientific methodologies are applied.

Techniques to Cut Down on Early Defects:

1. **Product Design**

If the product was badly designed, it may have defects. Because they may anticipate issues during the planning stage, fustigation engineers have to be consulted as early as feasible. This manufacturing expertise might be useful to the expansion team, saving the company money and time. Working on the product from the start with an interdisciplinary team of engineers is one way to reduce the chance of a manufacturing process fault.

2. Flexibility in Production Process: Making ensuring there is adequate slack in the production chain is one method to reduce failure rates. Using a revolutionary manufacturing method might benefit and experience a revitalization of the firm. For example, deciding which output components can be produced internally vs outside. A unique production technique is frequently required to keep an eye on product quality and cut down on flaws.

3. Use of Technology (Smart Manufacturing):

Large organizations utilize computer modelling, simulations, and other IT tools to identify and control component defects early in the production process. By using these technologies, a real-world scenario may be simulated and problems can be identified early.



Late Stage Strategies for Reducing Defects:

1. Take Preventive Measures: It will prove to be a good decision to replace broken dilapidated structures and industrial machinery. Additionally, confirm that everything is operating, as it should.

2. 2. Inspection:

Businesses should regularly audit their processes to find out what went wrong in the production process. Technology may be utilized to enhance the production process' quality control, including friction testing, resistance testing, particle scanning, and ultrasonic testing.

3. Maintain Strict Quality Control: If the production process is not routinely reviewed, innovation in product design is meaningless. A quality assurance team is necessary to guarantee that manufacturing is carried out accurately every time. A quality management team in order to reduce faults and increase quality should apply six Sigma approach.

4. Communication Flow: Effective communication is essential for any business to succeed. Engineers, manufacturers, and other product design experts must collaborate often to identify and resolve problems as quickly as feasible. These organizations' combined efforts will result in significant increases in dependability and efficiency.

A varied planning team and a well-organized production line are the cornerstones of any successful manufacturing process. A rock-solid foundation will be rock-solid everywhere. Working as a team, you may identify the underlying reasons behind faulty goods and develop workable solutions that will support the success of your manufacturing company. Six Sigma and ISO 9001 are two of the most effective and popular technologies that companies may use to cut defects in their manufacturing processes.

The use of 21st century tools to create a greener process:

Technological developments in areas such as green chemistry and sustainable health might simultaneously reduce the costs of disease prevention and treatment and stimulate economic innovation in the US. Research on environmental health has demonstrated that these compounds' extensive usage has unanticipated negative effects on human health. Green chemistry advancements have led to the development of new, intrinsically safe materials. The long-term upgrade of the chemical infrastructure in the US is the main emphasis of these industries.

There is a lot on the line, and failing would have disastrous consequences. * Numerous chemical mishaps involving infant toys, pet and human food, medications, and other necessities of daily life have been proven to have a detrimental effect on public health.

Chemical factories with inadequate security pose a threat to US national security.

- Current restrictions and how they are implemented stifle entrepreneurs' creativity, making it difficult to offer environmentally favorable solutions and phase out harmful ones.

A regulatory framework that is no longer “science oriented” has disregarded the scientific community’s knowledge and comprehension of chemicals and their impacts on the environment and human health.

The American workers who would have most profited from an ambitious "green" chemical sector departed the nation in pursuit of more favorable employment opportunities elsewhere.

The United States' chemical infrastructure allows engineers and scientists to produce durable, resilient, healthful, and even terrorist-proof goods.

- Increased levels of competition throughout the board in the US economy, from consumer products and waste collection to the oil and pharmaceutical, automobile, and construction sectors, as well as the agricultural and electronics industries.
- Adequately modernizing the regulatory framework to lessen red tape and safeguard the environment and public health

Practical Application

A systematic operating policy will pay for the Big Green Tractors' expenditures if they meet the following criteria:

The company's recently established formal operating procedures may have the unintended consequence of making Big Green Tractor employees more meticulous in their efforts to perform their jobs "by the book. “Restrictions may lower employee productivity by making workers spend more time on paperwork and monitoring.

Second, because the technique's creators were unable to anticipate all potential applications, there is a loss of flexibility. Furthermore, the organization's flexibility may be diminished if the procedures are difficult to modify to fit the current environment. Consequently, The Big Green Tractor enforced a "one size fits all" strategy once more.

Thirdly, formal procedures provide the potential for inventive staff members and managers to face consequences for deviating from formal interpretations of the rules, which can inhibit creativity. Big Green Tractor will be responsible for covering the cost of each new incentive because its

problems lack clear solutions and can only be resolved via innovation. The cost is offset by the fact that The Big Green Tractor's staff and management will not have many opportunities for unfettered invention because of the restrictions that restrict what may be created.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ON DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL WASTE:

Determine Waste Status

Check to see if the removal procedure includes garbage. It is expressly stated in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act that no solid waste may be dumped in landfills. The wastes on this list may not necessarily have to be regarded as hazardous, even though they could meet other requirements. Oil and agricultural waste filters are two instances.

Determine Waste Classification

Sort the garbage according to industry. The three main waste management techniques that are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency are subsea injection, land disposal, and incineration. The type of waste determines how it should be disposed of.

Incinerate Organic Waste

Hazardous waste converted into fuel for your automobile might exist. The destruction of organic waste and the reduction of storage or disposal space are practices that are sanctioned by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). For your incinerator to keep dangerous waste out of the environment, it must abide by Clean Air Act standards.

Take Solid Waste to Facility

Remove any leftover hazardous solid waste, either within or outside a facility that has been granted permission. Solid waste is disposed of mostly in landfills, incinerators, soil waste impoundments, and ground treatment facilities.

Trash is disposed of. The Land Disposal Restrictions Programmed governs the management of this location (GDR). The use of approved technical treatments before hazardous waste is disposed of in a land disposal site is permitted under the LDRP regulations.

Dispose of Hazardous Liquid Waste

To dispose of the radioactive liquid waste underground, place it in a storage tank. Within an underwater injection well, which is essentially a completely drilled into the ground, hazardous liquid waste may be disposed of. Groundwater Injector Control Programmed and Safe Water Drinking Act rules must be followed by underwater injection wells.

GREEN ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL MANUFACTURING PROCESS:

Crucial concerns including pollution control, resource conservation, waste reduction, recycling, restoration, GM addresses all policy compliance, and environmental management throughout its production processes (Rehman et al., 2016). We can quickly and simply determine which industrial processes fit under the category of GM processes by meeting the previously given requirements.

In reality, similar traits are now being used by the industry to determine if a manufacturing process meets the requirements for a legitimate GM product. These traits are occasionally used as a meter in genetically modified organisms (GM) systems or to assess the environmental effect of a production technique. Furthermore, some scholars have endeavored to ascertain and

investigate pivotal parameters for assigning a grade to GM methodologies. Most researchers agree that reducing carbon and waste, conserving energy, water, and materials, obtaining environmental certification, producing cleaner products, developing green products, deploying technology, and handling reverse logistics are "obligatory" for any GM operation (Charmondusit et al., 2016).

Additionally, according to Sun et al. (2017), these characteristics are "essential" for the adoption of technologically enabled environmental improvements including tracking systems and cooperative efforts among environmental customers. However, commitment traits from staff members, supervisors, suppliers, and the general public will also be included (Woo, et al., 2016). Finally, researchers have identified the "fundamental elements" of a genetically modified process:

Green building, green purchasing or marketing, green bottling, ecological transportation, GSC management, reverse logistics, and other practices are a few instances of green practices.

Given the importance of raw material suppliers to a company's environmental performance, a number of green factors need to be evaluated before production processes begin. While suppliers may not have complete control over this, it may be a part of supplier management. But there are some aspects of the production process that the business fully controls.

Before production ever starts, the relationships between suppliers, developers, and businesses are formed, along with the components of the eco-business model, green product development, and manufacturing procedures (ABP). Lower emissions, a cleaner manufacturing process, the use of green technology, the use of alternative or sustainable energy, the adoption of green practices in productive settings, and the introduction of new technologies are a few examples of GM processes. Throughout the whole GM process, the ADP method is offered. These attributes can assist businesses increase the commercial viability, productivity, and profitability of their products. Under the ADP umbrella include lean manufacturing, supply chain management, reprocessing, reprocessing, plant maintenance, and eco-labeling. Sustainable practices as well as volunteer work.

Model

The advantages of adopting methodical operating procedures and processes are outweighed by the costs of employing the Big Green Tractor for four reasons. First of all, these strategies make it easier for global participants in The Big Green Tractor, particularly those from wealthy economies. The PRSP process, initiatives, and general performance of The Big Green Tractor's member nations depend critically on transparency, involvement, and accountability in good governance. Second, if the processes the Big Green Tractor employs are more transparent and trustworthy, the public will comprehend its activities and the associated expenses better. In fact, the most directly involved stakeholders who stand to gain the most from well-organized policies and processes are the Member States with the least ability to comprehend and interpret The Big Green Tractor's operating norms and procedures. Protocol will see The Big Green rise to third place.

Tractor's willingness to share his research results. Fourth, the tougher internal administration procedures and regulations that Big Green Tractor enterprises must adhere to make them more difficult. This is due to a decline in public confidence in the Big Green Tractor, as well as a decline in the effectiveness of their activities. Additionally, in areas where their governance and good government are particularly lacking, the Big Green Tractor's rhetoric is degrading.

Considering the clear benefits, it appears that two problems need to be resolved: First, is there a standard set of operating guidelines and protocols that The Big Green Tractor should adhere to?

1. Is it possible for THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR to have successful and effective company plans and processes?

Part Two: How Can We Apply These Guidelines?

You may read explanations of each of these points below.

Drafting Operational Policies and Procedures:

The most difficult part of writing this report was striking a good balance between the rigors required to achieve these goals in order to give management and people the maximum amount of predictability, clarity, and adaptability to modify policies and practices to the various scenarios they would encounter. Large Green Tractor jobs require a lot of labor. It is theoretically impossible

to accomplish this. Civil workers frequently encounter writing challenges similar to this one.

The operating policies of THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR are intended to give all parties enough information and clarity to comprehend and abide by the rules and operational objectives of THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR. Operational procedures must specify the kinds of data that staff members need to gather in order to fulfil their operational duties, in addition to listing the variables to be taken into account, the parties to be contacted, and the actions to be performed prior to making decisions. Employees ought to be able to request exceptions to corporate policies using the channels provided. The BIG may make use of two really good drawings in this drafting work.

TRACTOR GREEN. First, revised operating procedures and conditions apply to the BIG GREEN TRACTOR. 8.

The other consists of three sets of technical records (OPs, BPs, and GPs) pertaining to the bank. These case studies demonstrate THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR's capacity to create operational guidelines and protocols that maximize the vehicle's field-tested predictability and flexibility.

C.2: The Scope of the Operational Rules and Procedures:

There are two sides to this investigation. The operational guidelines and procedures of THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR should, first and foremost, make decisions and operations clear to all members of the board. This ensures that the survey, design, negotiation, and operation of THE GREEN TRACTOR, as well as the BIG GREEN TRACTOR's financial efforts, technological and policy help, and interaction with other organizations, are all taken into account.

Second, a clear and uniform rule-making mechanism must be used to create all operating rules and procedures for THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR. The lengthy conversations that preceded the publication of the new conditionality guidelines and the Working Plan of the Independent Assessment Office established this. When this incredible process was made public on both occasions, interested parties began to wonder if these were unique cases of THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR's usual operating procedure—which is offered at management's discretion. The adoption of a previously defined protocol and the development of new operational standards and procedures may increase confidence in the BIG GREEN TRACTOR's leadership.

Conclusion:

Owing to THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR's constantly changing operations, the organization no longer exclusively uses meetings as a channel of communication with its Member States.

Operational directions for the new conditionality guidelines are provided in Notes 4, 8, and 8 of the directions on Conditionality.

Governors of those countries' central banks and ministries of finance It currently regularly consults with a wide spectrum of legislators, politicians, and members of civil society in the nations in which it works. This indicates that THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR is including a larger number of participants than informal operations, when information is available to a smaller set of specialists. To govern and regulate its interactions with these players, an institutional rule and practice framework must be developed. The absence of a comprehensive set of guidelines and procedures makes THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR unfair as it erodes stakeholders' trust in its integrity and impartiality.

These operational policies and processes will require financial investment from the BIG GREEN TRACTOR, but the cost will be minimized because of the planning and development of those policies and procedures. Moreover, the benefits of the institution outweigh the hazards. It is insufficient to have these rules and principles stated in THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR. When those who are directly affected feel that higher-ups or staff are not abiding by policies and procedures, they should file complaints with an unbiased Ombudsman. THE BIG GREEN TRACTOR needs to take these two steps in order to keep receiving recognition for its moral business practices.

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¹ International Monetary Fund, Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, adopted July 22, 1944, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/aa/aa.pdf>

² International Monetary Fund, By-Laws of the International Monetary Fund, adopted March 16, 1946, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bl/blcon.htm>.

³ International Monetary Fund, Rules and Regulations of the International Monetary Fund, adopted Sept. 25, 1946, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bl/blcon.htm>

⁴ International Monetary Fund, Rules and Regulations of the International Monetary Fund, Rule A-1, Scope of Rules and Regulations, adopted Sept. 25, 1946, amended April 1, 1978, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bl/rr01.htm>

⁵ International Monetary Fund, Selected Decisions and Selected Documents of the IMF Twenty-Seventh Issue, December 31, 2002, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sd/index.asp>

Questions include the content of conditionality, consultations with Article IV, and The Big Green Tractor's governance position.

Administrative Orders in General

6: There are managerial directives that must be followed. These are commands. They usually deal with personnel issues rather than technological issues.

Codes of Ethics:

- 7: The Big Green Tractor has an ethics code, as well as a separate code for managers, substitute managers, and consultants. Both codes deal with ethical issues that arise as a result of the corruption problem
- ⁶ International Monetary Fund, Report of the External Panel, Review of the International Monetary Fund's Dispute Resolution System, Nov. 27, 2001, available at <http://www.imf.org/external/hrd/dr/112701.pdf>.
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