Organisation Dynamics

Final Exam

This final exam is open book, thus you are allowed to use the course materials (reader, assignments, lecture slides) during the exam.

The State Structure of Republic of Bulgaria

Bulgaria is a parliamentary republic. The state structure consists of Parliament, Government, President and Local Executive Authorities.

The *Parliament* consists of a fixed number of members one of which is the Chairman. The Chairman leads the meetings, gives the floor to different speakers, announces the outcome of the voting process, etc. The members of the Parliament can submit drafts for a law which will be discussed and voted on during a session of the Parliament. The budget is proposed by the Government and also voted on by the Parliament. The Parliament also appoints commissions to work on drafts of important laws. Such a commission has a chairman and members selected from the members of the Parliament. The commission will discuss, vote and propose a new draft that will be then discussed and voted at a session of the Parliament. The voting process is performed through a software system which collects the votes recorded by the personal voting devices of the members and gives an overview on a screen and a printed copy to the Chairman.

The Prime Minister, the head of the *Government*, is proposed by the majority party in the Parliament, after which the President hands in the mandate to him for forming the Government. The proposed Government is voted by the Parliament, which controls directly the activity of the government. The Government can report to the Parliament, answer questions, propose budget, etc.

The *President* is the head of state and he is helped by the Vice President. He can approve or veto the laws voted by the Parliament. If a law is vetoed it goes back to the Parliament for revision.

Each municipality has its *Local Executive Authority* which consists of a Council and a Mayor. The Council approves the budget, development plans, etc. The Mayor is in charge of the executive activities of the municipality such as keeping public order, distribution of the budget, etc. The municipalities are grouped in regions and a regional governor is in charge of every region. The regional governor is appointed by the Government. The municipality authorities communicate with the regional governor who communicates with the Government.

All communication between the different authorities (Parliament, Government, President, municipality and region authorities) is performed via their respective secretariats.

Assignment

Create a model of the state structure as outlined above and identify the dynamic properties (i.e., OP, GI, GP, RI, TP, RP) of the behaviour of the organisation. Your solution must at least include:
   a) the organisation structure in diagram format,
   b) the behaviour of the organisation, in terms of its dynamic properties,
   c) a proof tree for at least one organisational property.

NB: Do not model organizational change – the described scenario shows the behaviour of a static organisational structure. The dynamics should be represented as dynamic properties of this structure.