Unicist Object Driven Technologies
for Business

Unicist Methods

To build structural solutions and intelligent systems for businesses

The Unicist Research Institute
Pioneers in Complexity Science Research since 1976

The Unicist Approach:
The Next Stage in Business Technologies

We provide companies with technologies that manage the unified field of business processes using a conceptual approach to develop intelligent systems that allow ensuring results, using maximal strategies to expand and minimum strategies to win.

The core innovations are:

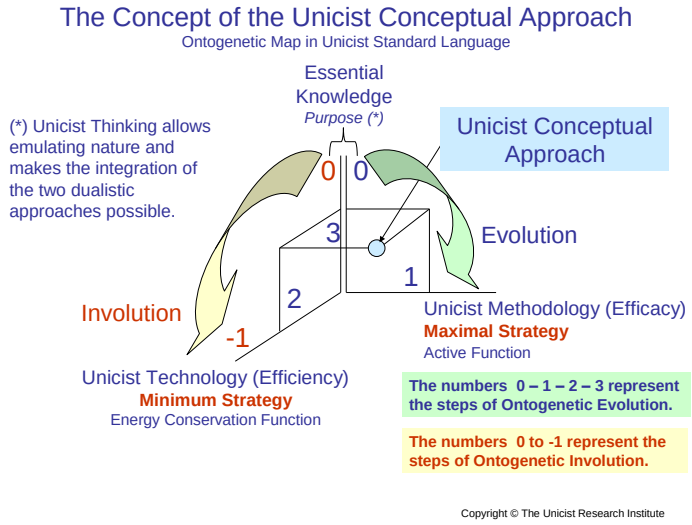
1) Conceptual design
2) Unified field management (using roles and objects)
3) Intelligent systems
4) Maximal and minimum strategies
5) Results assurance through destructive and non-destructive tests

Content

The Unicist Conceptual Approach to Businesses

The unicist approach made the development of methods, objects and technologies to manage businesses as adaptive systems possible.

This approach is based on integrating the essential knowledge of an activity and the environment, the use of a unicist methodology that sustains the efficacy of the business processes and the development of unicist object driven technologies that allow managing efficiency without losing the capacity to adapt.



The essential knowledge requires managing the concepts that underlie a business and its environment which allows defining the nature of the business. It requires managing the structure of concepts and being able to transform such concepts into actions.

The Unicist Methods allow building the maximal strategy of the unicist conceptual approach. They sustain the efficacy of actions and are based on using conceptual methods, having the necessary reliable

knowledge and doing the corresponding destructive and non-destructive tests to confirm the functionality of such conceptual methods to expand the boundaries of a business.

Unicist Business Objects: Nature is a complex adaptive system that is organized by objects. The organs of the human body are an evident example of this organization. The unicist approach to business is based on the installation of business objects to organize processes. These objects allow accelerating their functionality, improve their quality and save energy. This type of organization requires following the Unicist Standard for adaptive systems, in order to ensure the functionality.

The Unicist Technology allows achieving efficiency in businesses which sustains their minimum strategy. The unicist approach to efficiency includes installing a learning capacity in the business systems to make them adaptive to increase the accuracy of the focus of their actions. It also includes the use of an objects driven organization model to increase the level of reliability of the organization, save energy and catalyze the achievement of results.

Part 1
The Unicist Methods

The Unicist Methods for Businesses

Preface

The Unicist Methods are based on the unicist approach and were developed to provide structural solutions for businesses. The Unicist Approach to business is based on the emulation of the organization of nature. Nature is essentially organized by processes, roles and objects and the unicist approach emulates this organization in businesses.

This requires managing the concepts that underlie the business functions, building the diagram of their unified field in order to organize the roles and installing the business objects that accelerate and assure the quality of the processes.

The unicist methods for business are necessary to:

1) Diagnose businesses
2) Develop and implement strategies
3) Design business architectures
4) Design IT architectures
5) Design business processes
6) Develop marketing campaigns
7) Implement continuous improvement processes
8) Manage changes and innovations

The management of concepts requires knowing the unicist ontological structures of the business functions in order to develop their conceptual design, defining the Unified Field Diagram and the Layout of Processes and Roles in order to define business processes.

Introduction

The unicist methods were developed to provide a conceptual framework, an action guide and procedures to manage business problems.

The goal of the methods is to build a simple way to manage problems in a collaborative way in order to take advantage of the collective knowledge and avoid generating resistance to solutions.

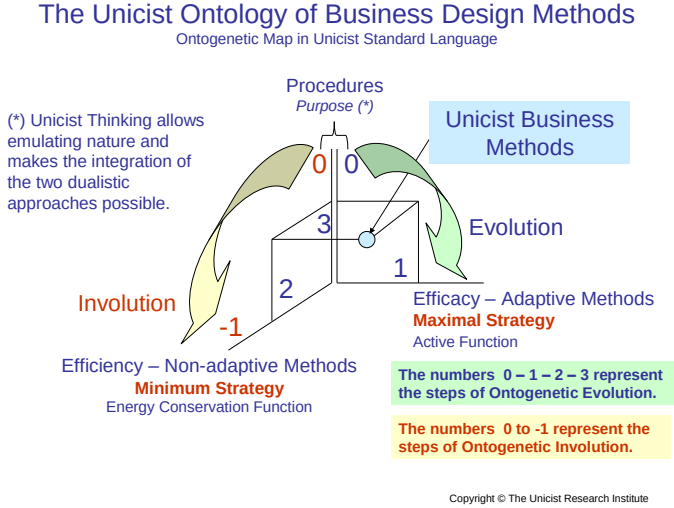
The unicist methods allow defining business processes considering both the maximal strategies to expand the boundaries of an activity and the minimum strategies to ensure the survival of the business.

As a synthesis, it can be said that there are five different levels of methods where the superior level contains the preceding level. These levels are:

Level 1) Operational Methods
Level 2) Analytical Methods
Level 3) Systemic Methods
Level 4) Conceptual Methods
Level 5) Unicist Methods

The Concept of Unicist Methods

The purpose of the unicist methods is to provide a procedure to ensure the results of work processes using the efficacy of people and the efficiency of the systems.



Efficacy is defined as the capacity of individuals to generate results responsibly and efficiency is defined as the potential capacity of a system to generate results.

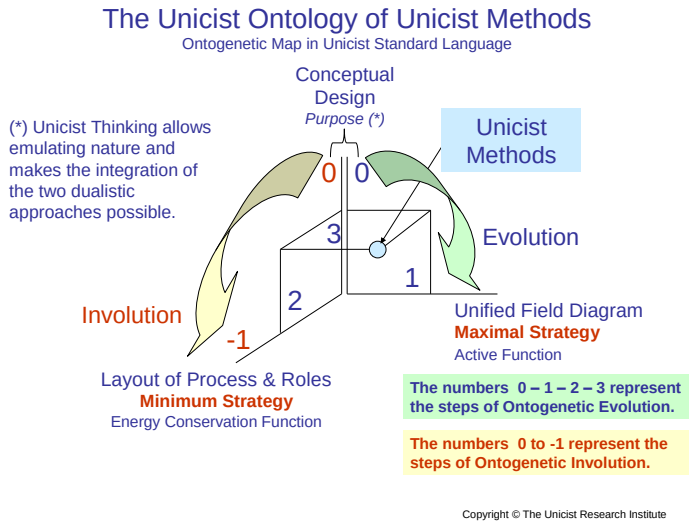
This implies that the unicist methods define the procedures that guide the efficacy that is necessary in order to expand the boundaries of a business activity and the efficiency to ensure its functionality.

The Unicist Methods

Introduction

In order to introduce the ontogenetic map of the unicist methods, we need to clarify that these methods are driven by three different but integrated "knowledge objects":

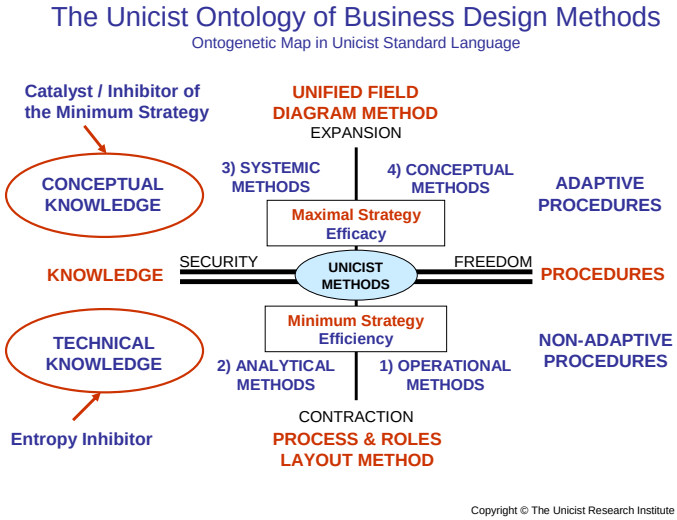
1) The conceptual design of a solution that is based on the unicist ontological structure of the function that is being designed.
2) The unified field diagram of the solution that integrates the processes, roles and objects with the restricted and wide contexts.
3) The layout of processes and roles of the solution that defines the timing and roles necessary to achieve the goals.



The use of unicist methods requires avoiding shortcuts because these three objects establish the structure of any system.

The Different Levels of Methods

As it has been mentioned before, there are five different levels of methods considering that each of them has a core functionality.



Level 1) Operational Methods: They are functional to provide a guide for operation.

Level 2) Analytical Methods: They are functional for simple problem solving.

Level 3) Systemic Methods: They are functional for operational organization design and systemic problem solving.

Level 4) Conceptual Methods: They are functional for solution building.

Level 5) The Unicist Methods: They are functional for organizational design and complex solution building.

These methods are hierarchical, which implies that the method of inferior level is considered as a subcategory of the superior level.

Operational Methods

They are functional to provide a guide for operation. They are based on a transparent, clear and straight-forward guidance that allows individuals to identify the patterns and actions that are needed to operate.

They include a quality assurance system to avoid mistakes. Operational methods cannot include ambiguity in order to ensure their efficiency. They are based on a dualistic approach that defines what needs to be done and what cannot be done and establishes the measurable goals to be achieved and the categories of actions that are functional.

Analytical Methods

They include the operational methods and their goal is to solve the problems that might appear at an operational level. It requires managing the layout of processes and roles of a specific action field.

They are based on analytical and empirical tools that allow identifying and solving the problems that cannot be managed at an operational level. They are based on categorizing the possible patterns that are dysfunctional.

They provide functional empirical solutions. They are based on using a technical-analytical approach to problems to define their causes, without seeking their root causes, using a propositional logic to find the solutions.

Systemic Methods

They are based on the analytical methods and their goal is to organize operational processes and solve the systemic problems of a process.

This requires finding the "root causes" of a problem, which is based on discovering the necessary causes that define the roots of the problem.

It also requires discovering the "limit causes", which define what is and what is not possible to be achieved and the triggering causes, which are those that triggered the problem.

The systemic methods require managing the unified field diagram of a process, which includes both the restricted and wide contexts of a process.

These methods require managing the fuzzy aspects of a problem. This requires dealing with ambiguity and the necessary empathy to assume the responsibility for solving a problem in a unified field.

Conceptual Methods

They are based on the systemic methods and their goal is to build solutions. Conceptual design is a technology that has been developed to build solutions in adaptive environments.

It requires managing an integrative logic, which implies accepting that all the entities of a complex adaptive environment are integrated by the conjunction “and” without the possibility of the existence of disjunctions “or”.

The conceptual methods are action oriented, because mental concepts are the drivers of human actions. Therefore, these methods require using an implicit or explicit predicate logic. It allows using concepts in terms of the actions that are implicit.

These methods integrate the specifics of a solution within the restricted and wide contexts to provide a conceptual design that enables designing and organizing a solution.

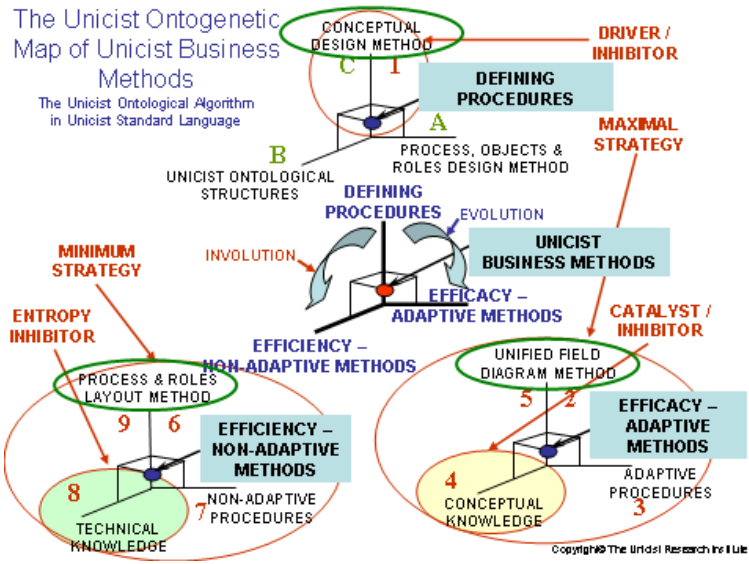
Unicist Methods

The unicist methods integrate the conceptual, systemic, analytic and operational methods based on their complementation and supplementation.

The unicist methods include both conceptual knowledge and technical knowledge in order to provide solutions. This approach integrates the adaptive procedures with the non-adaptive procedures to drive action.

It allows integrating the triad of the conceptual design, the unified field diagram and the layout of processes and roles in a unified field to establish the necessary methods using plain language that can be used having empirical knowledge.

The Ontogenetic Map of the Unicist Methods



All begins by having the idea of a concept in mind in order to be able to start the design process. This requires being aware of the "what for", the "how" and the "what" of a process. The idea of a concept has to solve functional needs and cannot be the product of human imagination.

Based on the idea of the concept, it is necessary to begin by building the generic processes, roles and objects.

This design needs to happen within the limits of the unicist ontological structures of the functions, which establish the possibilities and limits of the solution that needs to be achieved.

There is a need of having a preexisting valid unicist ontological structure in order to begin with the design of a business process.

It is possible to use the unicist ontology of homologous structures if the person who leads the design understands the homological field.

To design processes, roles and objects it is necessary to use:

1) The unicist ontology of organizational design to define the processes.

2) The unicist ontology of roles to define the functionality of the participating roles.

3) The unicist ontology of business objects in order to build the necessary business objects.

The system becomes meaningful after the processes, roles and objects have been defined. Then it is necessary to develop the destructive tests of the different concepts that are included in the processes.

These tests allow confirming the validity of the strategies that have been defined.

Maximal Strategy

The maximal strategy of the design of business process methods is based on the integration of the restricted and wide contexts, which has three purposes.

1) On the one hand, the restricted context provides the catalyst or inhibitor for the actions that are being designed.

2) On the other hand, the wide context provides the gravitational force that sustains the actions.

3) Finally, the knowledge of the contexts allows defining how, where and when it is possible to expand the boundaries of an activity.

Based on this knowledge, it is necessary to establish the processes that empower the efficacy of the people who are participating. This requires defining the adaptive procedures that drive the maximal strategy.

It includes the definition of a decision making system in order to manage the feed-back from the environment and the definition and design of the necessary business objects that work as adaptive systems to generate value.

The definition of the adaptive processes has to happen within the possibilities opened by the conceptual solution that is implicit in the unified field. That is why the conceptual knowledge of the solution is the catalyst that accelerates the design process.

It has to be considered that conceptual knowledge works as a behavioral object in the mind of the process designers. This is based on the fact that the actions of people are driven by the concepts they have in their minds. Thus the design process is accelerated when the concep-

tual knowledge has transformed a rational ontological structure into a live emulation of reality.

The unified field of a process and its wide and restricted context becomes real after the adaptive processes have been designed based on the use of conceptual knowledge. When it becomes real, the framework for efficacy has been concluded and the maximal strategy has been designed.

Finally, the unified field diagram needs to be transformed into a minimum strategy that allows ensuring that the actions have the necessary synchronicity to produce results. This requires that all the processes and activities included in the unified field diagram are synchronic.

Minimum Strategy

This strategy is based on the transformation of the unified field diagram into a layout of processes and roles that defines the different events and their synchronicity, that have to be produced to generate the planned results.

This layout of processes and roles uses a modified PERT diagramming technique in order to define the critical path that allows monitoring the process. This layout includes alternative plans B, C and D in the case that the development of the process endangers the achievement of results.

When the concept of the layout of processes and roles is clear, it becomes necessary to establish the necessary non-adaptive procedures to ensure results. Non-adaptive procedures are the rigid procedures that need to be fulfilled to generate an event.

Each event implies a role, although it is not a role in itself. There has to be a role that is responsible for the events that constitute the differ-

ent stages of the processes. This definition requires that roles have to be consistent and compatible.

They are consistent when the "role-owner" has the necessary skills to manage a role and manage the possible plans B, C and D. They are compatible when there are no loops in the process that hinder the provision of synchronic solutions.

The non-adaptive procedures, which drive the efficiency of the process, require the necessary technical knowledge to ensure the functionality of the results. The technical knowledge works as an entropy inhibitor for the process, because it allows anticipating the difficulties that might occur. It also needs to include the technical knowledge to develop plans B, C and D.

It is necessary to clarify the meaning of plans B, C and D. Plan B is an alternative action plan that includes an entropy inhibitor that avoids the dysfunctionality of the actions developed in plan A. The cost of this plan is that it is less participative than plan A.

Plan C is a plan that includes both an entropy inhibitor and a catalyst for plan A, which diminishes the participation that is possible in plan A and B. The participation in processes is basic to ensure the avoidance of change resistance in the implementation of new methods. Plan C is a top-down approach that is necessary when something needs to be done, but there are no real actions taking place.

Finally, plan D has been designed to abort the actions that are being developed in the case that the possibilities of success have been misjudged. Plan D includes the existence of a new concept for a different plan that is subject to approval by the corresponding responsible executives.

The layout of processes and roles can be developed when both the procedures to guide efficiency and the technical knowledge to man-

age plans A, B, C and D are available. This layout provides the events that have to be produced and their timing.

The conceptual design can be confirmed when the adaptive methods to drive efficacy, included in the unified field diagram and the non-adaptive methods to drive efficiency included in the layout of processes and roles, have been defined.

This confirmation requires making the destructive tests of the different sub-concepts that integrate the conceptual design including the non-destructive tests of the final solution. This requires developing multiple pilot tests until the process that has been designed proves to be functional, effective and reliable.

Part 2
Unicist Business Technologies

Main Unicist Business Technologies as a Service (TaaS)

The unicist approach made the development of methodologies and technologies to manage businesses as adaptive systems possible.

These technologies are provided as a service (TaaS) and the solutions are developed by the clients or by Think Tanks that are integrated with members of the client.

They develop the solutions based on the TaaS provided by The Unicist Research Institute. They work as prototypers that allow building prototypes that end up in a final solution.

The IP of the final solution belongs to the client. Here you can access a list of the core technologies.

The Technologies as a Service are available for: Management & Business Architecture · Marketing & Market Segmentation · Information Technology · Innovation & Change Management · People Management – Human Resources · Business Strategy.

Management & Business Architecture

- **Client Centered Management**
  This is a model and a technology that allows structuring the value generation for the market and the value generation for the company driven by the client/customer orientation.

- **Object Driven Organization**
  It is the organization model that emulates the organization of nature by installing objects in the business processes to catalyze their functionality and save energy.

- **Object Driven Continuous Improvement**
  Unicist continuous improvement is based on organizing by business objects and improving the objects that are installed in the processes in order to maximize results and minimize change resistance.

- **Unicist Business Objects Building**
  This technology allows building business objects as adaptive systems like operational, functional, systemic or cognitive objects to drive, catalyze or inhibit business processes.

- **Unicist Business Process Design**
  This technology uses an action-reflection-action process to define the concepts of the process, and the destructive and non-destructive tests to confirm their functionality. It includes the use of the unicist extreme design methodology.

- **Adaptive Business Architecture**
  This technology provides the tools and methods to transform business strategies into object driven architectures and business processes.

- **Family Business Organization**
  This technology provides the framework to develop expansive family business organizations increasing the value generation and reducing costs.

- **Functional Role Design**
  Human roles work as objects inserted in the businesses processes. This technology provides the fundamentals that allow building functional roles in businesses.

- **Patient Centered Management**
  It is an object driven organization model that simplifies and empowers the patient centricity of healthcare organizations to improve their quality of services.

- **Personalized Organization**
  This technology has been developed to organize the efficacy and efficiency of roles, workstations and business processes. It includes the technology for workstation and role design.

- **Unicist Adaptive Project Management**
  This technology allows managing complex projects which require having plans A, B, C and D in order to ensure the results to be produced.

- **Unicist Scorecard**
  This is a performance management technology that allows measuring the fundamentals included in the concepts of each function in order to improve the results produced.

Marketing & Market Segmentation

- **Unicist Market Segmentation and Profiling**
  It includes the functional, psychological, conceptual and lifestyle segmentation of individuals and the archetypical information of companies to define customer profiles for B2C and B2B markets.

- **Object Driven Marketing**
  This technology emulates the nature of buying processes by using the necessary objects to influence buyers according to the stage of the process they are in.

- **Commercial Objects Building**
  These objects are built to foster the buying of an idea, a service or a product. They are integrated in adaptive automation processes or in handcrafted processes.

- **Pilot Testing Technology**
  It uses "Japanese Parks" to establish the starting point of processes, destructive tests to confirm the limits of a hypothetical knowledge and non-destructive tests to validate the functionality of actions after the limits were defined.

- **Unicist Market Lab**
  The Unicist Market Lab is a technology that integrates conceptual analysis, market segmentation and profile building, with pilot markets to confirm the validity of commercial processes or to build new commercial solutions.

- **Adaptive CRM for B2B Markets**
  It includes adaptive interfaces to manage the relationship building process for new customers and the existing client base in order to empower the value adding process based on the use of business profiles.

- **Adaptive CRM for B2C Markets**
  It is based on the use of unicist segmentation and customer profiles, establishing adaptive automated processes to drive and catalyze buying processes.

- **Global/Local Virtual Marketplaces**
  This unicist technology provides the fundamentals, processes and objects to develop virtual marketplaces both for B2B and B2C businesses according to the fundamental structures of the specific markets.

- **Institutional Distribution**
  This technology was designed to develop institutional distribution channels where the members of the distribution channel are part of the organization like business confederations and institutional franchises.

- **Semantic Objects Building**
  These semantic objects have been developed to deal with innovation marketing where the market needs to acquire a new knowledge before a value proposition can be made.

- **Semiotic Objects Building**
  These semiotic objects were designed to guide processes. They are used both in organizational and commercial processes.

- **Social/Business Critical Mass Building**
  This technology allows the development of maximal strategies in businesses. In all these cases, in which it is necessary to go beyond the present boundaries of the business, there is a need to have a critical mass to influence the environment.

- **Subliminal Communication Building**
  This technology gives access to the building of functional, non-manipulative, subliminal communication to sustain the commercial aspects that tend to be denied. It is a basic condition for installing commercial catalysts.

- **Unicist Brand Building**
  This technology allows building the influential and dissuasion power, the conceptual and operational attributes and the differentiation of brands. This applies both to product and institutional brands.

Information Technology

- **Automation & Adaptive Business Robots**
  These robots allow managing adaptive automation processes in order to transform operational or administrative systems into adaptive systems or build adaptive automated processes.

- **Object Driven Virtual Collaboration**
  This technology was developed to take advantage of the power of virtual communication in work processes. It has been developed to save time and improve the productivity and quality of managerial work processes. It includes the technology for virtual relationship management and virtual negotiations.

- **Adaptive IT Architecture**
  It is based on the use of a methodology that allows integrating peopleware with software and hardware in order to define the IT architecture of adaptive business processes.

- **Unicist Peopleware**
  This technology allows designing the work processes that are needed to maximize the efficacy and efficiency of a process to build the necessary software and hardware solutions.

Innovation & Change Management

- **Unicist Change Management**
  This technology manages the size of small, medium and big changes in order to have different technologies to approach each of them to minimize resistance and maximize results. Its objective is to achieve goals minimizing the changes.

- **Conceptual Design System**
  The Unicist Conceptual Design System is based on the Unicist Conceptual Design Method that allows modeling the concepts of business functions and defines their processes and relationships. The system provides the concepts of the business functions and their fundamentals to develop the conceptual design of business processes.

- **Unicist Fishbone Technology**
  This technology is part of the fundamental analysis of businesses. It looks for the root causes of the fundamentals of the operational concepts of business functions. It is based on the original fishbone method developed by Kaoru Ishikawa using unicist ontologies.

- **Unicist Innovation Lab**
  This technology was developed to install innovations in companies. It is based on the use of think tanks to develop the concepts of innovations and transform them into operational business solutions.

- **Unicist Process Improvement**
  This technology is based on redesigning processes by managing the concepts of each function implicit in a process and redefining the objects and roles that are needed to maximize results and minimize costs.

People Management – Human Resources

- **Teaching Hospitals in Business**
  This is a technology that was developed to use learning processes to solve real complex business problems while the participants learn to manage them by using a conceptual management approach.

- **In-company Corporate Universities**
  This technology provides the platforms, objects and tools to build teaching hospitals in the field of businesses that use a conceptual management approach to solve real business problems.

- **Object Driven Knowledge Management**
  This technology allows building a knowledge objects base that structures the existing knowledge of a company and allows acquiring new knowledge while avoiding its loss.

- **Object Driven Leadership**
  This technology structures leadership processes by using role objects to sustain leadership, avoiding conflicts and maximizing the results obtained by the groups that are lead.

- **Object Driven Reliability**
  Reliability is the beginning of any teamwork or social activity. This technology is installed as a performance management system that promotes the upgrade of the reliability of the participants of a group.

- **Object Driven Superior Education**
  This technology uses learning objects, which are adaptive entities that drive and catalyze learning processes by stimulating actions of the participants, allowing them to access the complex aspects of the environment.

- **Object Driven Talent Development**
  The unicist technology for talent development is based on diagnosing how individuals manage the concepts that are needed to deal with a business and fostering actions that empower their management capacity.

- **Unicist Reflection**
  This is a technology to approach complex problems and build business strategies. It is based on an action-reflection-action process that uses pilot tests as a feedback until the problems are solved or the strategies have been built.

Business Strategy

- **Country Future Scenario Building**
  This technology provides the fundamentals to build future scenarios in order to better adapt the businesses to the environment.

- **Fundamental Analysis for Banks**
  This technology provides a logical approach to the fundamentals of businesses that allow diagnosing and forecasting their evolution and managing risks.

- **Object Driven Business Strategy**
  The unicist technology for business strategy is based on the development of future scenarios, maximal strategies and minimum strategies that allow growing within the limits of what is possible to be achieved.

- **Object Driven Diagnostics**
  Unicist business diagnostics analyzes the functionality of the fundamentals of business processes to define what is possible to be achieved and build reliable diagnoses by integrating fundamental analysis with technical analysis.

- **Object Driven Negotiation**
  It is based on using unicist objects to drive and catalyze negotiation processes, minimizing the conflicts and optimizing the results. This negotiation technology has been developed for value adding negotiations.

- **Pilot Testing Technology**
  It uses “Japanese Parks” to establish the starting point of processes, destructive tests to confirm the limits of a hypothetical knowledge and non-destructive tests to validate the functionality of actions after the limits were defined.

Part 3
Unicist Business Objects

Some of the companies that use business objects in their organization are: Airbus, Amazon, Apple, BBC, Boeing, Dassault Systemes, Dupont, Ericsson, Facebook, General Electric, Google, Hilton, Honda, Hyundai, LinkedIn, Lufthansa, Mapfre, Mayo Clinic, Michelin, Novartis, Open Text, P&G, Pfizer, SAP, Siemens, Tata Motors, Toyota, Unilever, Walmart, Walt Disney World and Youtube.

Unicist Business Objects

Unicist business objects (UBO) are encapsulated adaptive systems that produce predefined results that can be inserted in work processes to increase productivity and quality and to save energy.

The Unicist Research Institute has developed Business Objects that allow emulating the organization of nature minimizing the energy consumed to generate value.

The Object Driven Organization emulates the organization of nature in institutions. The same way nature is organized by objects, every complex adaptive system is integrated by interdependent objects that make adaptiveness possible.

The human body is an example of this organization by objects. Because of their complexity, objects have, among other characteristics, open boundaries which imply that any “observer” is part of the system.

The use of business objects structures the timing and synchronicity of business processes.

It also provides the necessary acceleration to achieve the needed critical mass and the required speed to adapt to the environment.

Business Objects are adaptive systems that generate added value and save energy within the limits of their concept having a quality assurance system and a methodology to sustain alternative solutions.

The Unicist Objects provided are adapted to the business, the market and the scenario of a client and include patented and not patented processes.

Objects are productive adaptive units that have a concept, an added value, the necessary quality assurance and a methodology to ensure the minimum strategy. To imagine an object please consider an automatic pilot in an airplane. It can be considered a "paradigmatic" object.

Energy Saving and Quality Improvement

Unicist Business Objects are proven solutions based on the use of the unicist ontological algorithms included in the Unicist Standard that can be installed in processes in order to save energy and increase quality to produce results.

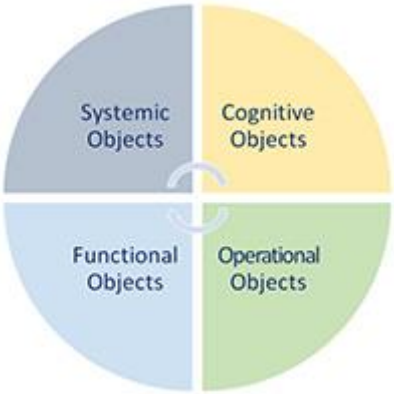
Comparison of the main concepts included in the objects of nature, IT objects and business objects

IT Objects	Unicist Objects	Objects in Nature
Class	Restricted Context	Species
Object	Business Object	Entity
Inheritance	Homologous Inheritance	Inheritance
Method	Method	Functionality
Event	Action	Action
Message	Information System	Nervous System
Attributes	Fundamentals	Morphology
Abstraction	Ontogenetic Map	Genotype
Encapsulation	Unified Field	Phenotype
Polymorphism	Polymorphism	Polymorphism
-	Synchronicity	Synchronicity
-	Critical Mass	Critical Mass

A synthetic presentation of the different categories of objects that were developed follows:

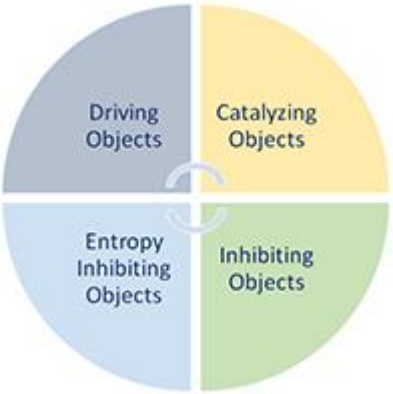
The Nature of Objects

These objects define the basic structure of objects based on their final purpose.



Functional Objects

These objects are defined by their functionality within specific processes and their context.



Behavioral Objects

These objects define the behavior of people and their capacity to adapt to the environment.

Commercial Objects

These objects are designed to foster the acceptance of an idea in the mind of buyers.

Semantic Objects

These objects install a structured knowledge in the mind in order to establish a basic context.

Semiotic Objects

These objects guide the actions of individuals in order to establish a functional pathway.

Institutionalization Objects

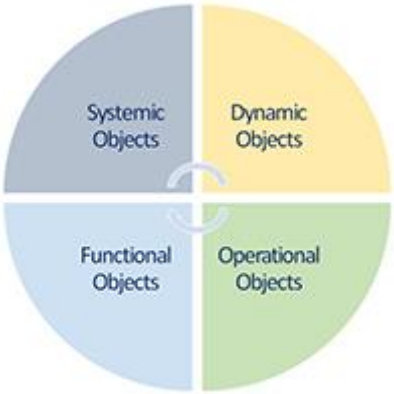
These objects sustain the perception and acceptance of an institution and its rules

Strategy Building Objects

These objects allow sustaining strategic processes minimizing the energy consumed to achieve goals.

Business Architecture Objects

These objects sustain architectural processes and minimize the cost of business architecture building.

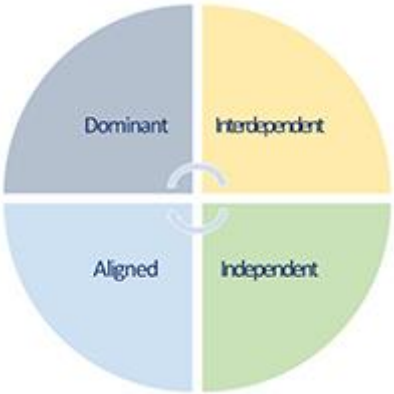


Institutional Roles / Objects

Institutional roles are in fact the objectification of institutions to manage their functionality.

Cultural Roles / Objects

Cultural roles work as objects in their environment and increase the adaptiveness of cultures.



Personal Roles / Objects

Personal roles are the objectification of their functionality in an environment.

Systemic Objects

These objects allow transforming energy and generating added value in a predictable way.

Functional Objects

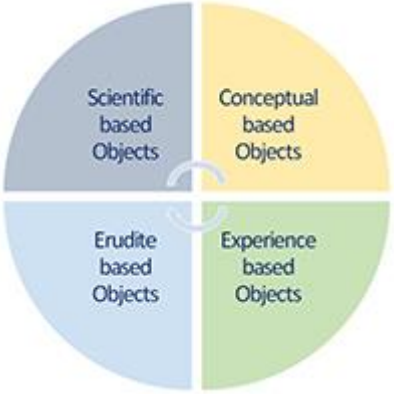
These objects integrate other objects in order to make them work as a systemic process.

Operational Objects

These objects allow earning value for a system based on a human control of their procedures.

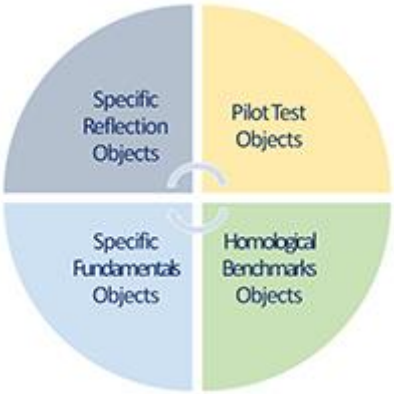
Cognitive Objects

These objects define the knowledge that is stored in the mind, integrating their added value and foundations.



Dynamic Learning Objects

These objects have been built to establish an object driven pathway that simplifies learning processes.



Quality Assurance Objects

These objects allow building systemic objects by ensuring the quality of their processes.

Leadership Roles / Objects

These objects allow sustaining the power of leadership processes without extering it.

Negotiation Roles / Objects

These objects guide negotiation processes and minimize the energy consumed by the implicit conflicts.

Image Building Objects

These objects sustain image building and establish the stages of these processes.

The Unicist Research Institute was the pioneer in complexity science research and became a private global decentralized leading research organization in the field of human adaptive systems.

http://www.unicist.org/turi.pdf