

Integrative Engineering Management (IEM) 综合工程管理 (8024P)

Prof. Hongyi Sun 孙洪义教授
Department of Systems Engineering
City University of Hong Kong



香港城市大學
City University of Hong Kong



[Home](#) > [Programmes](#) > [Professional Doctorate](#) > [EngD\(Chinese\) – Engineering Doctorate \(Chinese\)](#)

Engineering Doctorate (Chinese) 工程學博士 (中文)

网上申请

工程学博士（中文）（EngD（中文））项目由香港城市大学工学院开设，是香港首个以中文授课的工程类博士学位项目，专注于高级工程管理教育。该项目旨在培养具备专业技能与系统知识的高层次管理人才，以应对中国乃至全球范围内快速发展的技术变革与行业需求。

Professional Doctorate

EngD(EM) - Engineering
Doctorate (Engineering
Management)

EngD(Chinese) – Engineering
Doctorate (Chinese)

项目目标

双语教学

- 中国AI研究人员已不仅是中国的，更是世界级的。如今美国顶尖AI公司中随处可见中国面孔，OpenAI、DeepMind等团队里，华人科学家早已成为顶梁柱。硅谷的咖啡厅里，普通话与英语混杂交织讨论大模型的声音此起彼伏，许多知名科学家都精通双语或多语。国内创新企业如DeepSeek等，其核心工程师也多是具备国际经验的双语专家。胸怀祖国，走向世界，外语是基础。



[Home](#) > [Programmes](#) > [Professional Doctorate](#) > [EngD\(Chinese\) – Engineering Doctorate \(Chinese\)](#)

Engineering Doctorate (Chinese) 工程學博士 (中文)

网上申请

工程学博士（中文）（EngD（中文））项目由香港城市大学工学院开设，是香港首个以中文授课的工程类博士学位项目，专注于高级工程管理教育。该项目旨在培养具备专业技能与系统知识的高层次管理人才，以应对中国乃至全球范围内快速发展的技术变革与行业需求。

Professional Doctorate

EngD(EM) - Engineering
Doctorate (Engineering
Management)

EngD(Chinese) – Engineering
Doctorate (Chinese)

项目目标



[Home](#) > [Programmes](#) > [Professional Doctorate](#) > [EngD\(EM\) - Engineering Doctorate \(Engineering Management\)](#)

Engineering Doctorate (Engineering Management)

工程學博士 (工程管理)

[Apply Now](#)

Programme Aims

The Engineering Doctorate (EngD) is a professional doctorate degree. This programme aims to develop students' creative thinking through tackling important strategic industrial projects and meeting the specific needs of industry. Students will pursue the study of engineering management and industrial research of a high order while carrying on with their professional duties. The originality

Professional Doctorate

EngD(EM) - Engineering
Doctorate (Engineering
Management)

EngD(Chinese) – Engineering
Doctorate (Chinese)

Thesis Topics of EngD
Graduates

1. EM Definition 工程管理的定义

Engineering management is the application of the practice of **management** to the practice of **engineering**. Engineering management is a career that brings together the **technological** problem-solving ability of engineering and the organizational, administrative, and planning abilities of management in order to oversee the operational performance of complex engineering driven enterprises.

工程管理的定义

- 工程管理是将管理实践应用于**工程技术领域**的学科。这一职业融合了工程学的技术问题解决能力与管理的组织、行政及规划能力，旨在监督复杂工程技术驱动型企业的运营绩效。

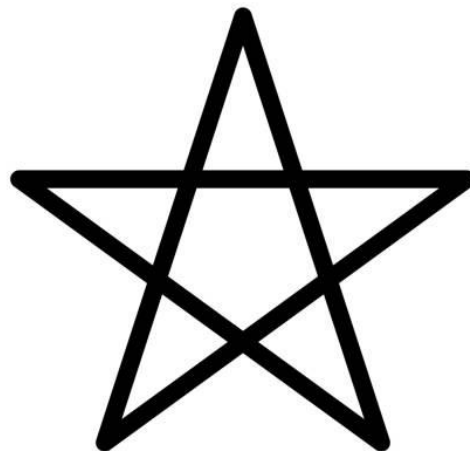
- 系统工程和全面管理,
- 管理哲学，ESG评估和全面绩效
- 工程博士课程简介和学习流程（1/25）
- 传统文化与家国情怀
- 企业家精神和创新
- 企业家身心修炼的高级课程
- 中港企业融合和出海路径（中港融合）
- 作业模板，时间安排，考核标准(EngD seminar 研讨会，进展汇报)

全面管理？专业视角，职能部门（术语）

- 战略管理 Strategy management
- 目标管理 Objective management
- 营销管理 Marketing
- 生产管理 Production (运营管理 operations management) (POM)
- 库存管理 Warehouse
- 供应链管理 Supply Chain
- 设备管理 Equipment management (Asset management)
- 产品管理 Product (服务管理)
- 质量管理 Quality management
- 组织管理 Organization and management (organization management)
- 人事管理 HR management
- 绩效管理 Performance management
- 创意管理 Creativity management
- 创新管理 Innovation management
- 技术管理 technology management
- 商业管理 Business management

What to manage (5M model)?

- Man 人
- Money (finance) 财
- Material 材料，物料管理
- Machine (technology, process) 设备
- Market (marketing) 销售



VECTOR

Marketing Mix (4P)

Product 产品、

Price 价格、

Place 渠道

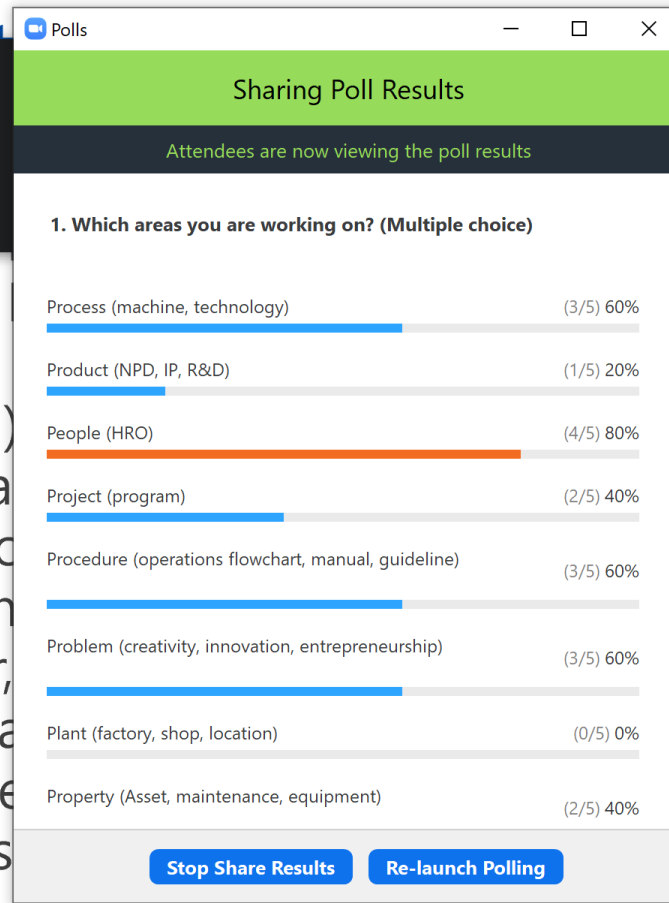
Promotion 促销

全面管理，管什么？

1. Process (machine, technology) 过程 (生产，服务)
2. Procedure (过程，实施过程)
3. Product (NPD, IP, R&D) 产品，Price，Promotion，Place
4. People (HRO) (人，人事)
5. Project (program) (项目，大项目)
6. Plant (factory, shop, location) (工厂，车间，场地)
7. Property (Asset, maintenance, equipment) (资产，设备，维修)
8. Provider (supplier, SCM) (供应链)
9. Partner (collaboration, BM) (合伙人，股东，利益相关者stakeholders)
10. Profit (\$, investment, cost) (利润)
11. Performance (绩效) KPI，利润，成本，市场%，新产品，客户开发
12. Policy (策略，战略，远景，纲要，vision+mission)
13. Philosophy of management (管理哲学，价值，人性) (为什么？怎么干？)
14. Proposition of Value (价值假设，社会责任)
15. Problem

Manage what

1. Problem (creativity, innovation, entrepreneurship)
2. Process (machine, technology)
3. Product (NPD, IP, R&D)
4. People (HRO)
5. Project (program)
6. Procedure (operations flowchart, manual, guideline)
7. Plant (factory, shop, location)
8. Property (Asset, maintenance, equipment)
9. Provider (supplier, partner)
10. Partner (collaborator)
11. Profit (\$, investment)
12. Platform (Business model)



LIN Cheuk Man

HAU Wing

deline)

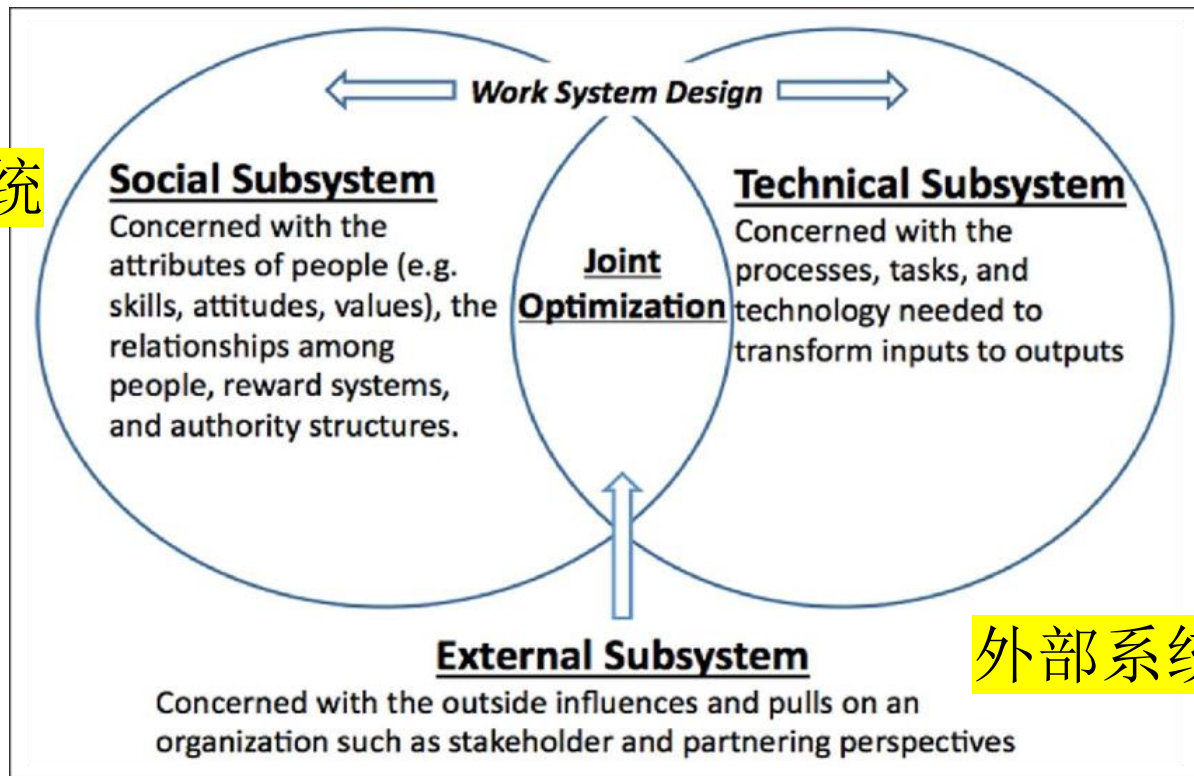
全面管理，管什么？(你的角度)

1. Process (machine, technology) 过程 (生产，服务)
2. Procedure (过程，实施过程)
3. Product (NPD, IP, R&D) 产品，服务
4. People (HRO) (人，人事，管理)
5. Project (program) (项目，大项目)
6. Plant (factory, shop, location) (工厂，车间，场地)
7. Property (Asset, maintenance, equipment) (资产，设备，维修)
8. Provider (supplier, SCM) (供应链)
9. Partner (collaboration, BM) (合伙人，股东，利益相关者stakeholders)
10. Profit (\$, investment, cost) (利润)
11. Performance (绩效) KPI，利润，成本，市场%，新产品，客户开发
12. Policy (策略，战略，远景，纲要，vision+mission)
13. Philosophy of management (管理哲学，价值，人性) (为什么？怎么干？)
14. Proposition of Value (价值假设，社会责任)
15. Problem

总结、比喻和管理工具/方法

- **势**：像**军师**，用SWOT、五力等工具来“观天象、察地理”。
- **道**：像**君主**，确立终极的“王道”与理想。目标管理（OB-OKR）
- **法**：像**元帅**，平衡计分卡、商业模式画布，“排兵布阵”，
- **器**：像**兵器与粮草**，是具体的产品与资产。
- **术**：像**先锋与士兵**，用OKR、敏捷等“武艺”在前线冲锋陷阵。

社会技术系统理论 (Sociotechnical Systems Theory, STS)



社会系统

技术系统

外部系统

Complex Environment 复杂环境

Sociotechnical System

组织结构

Structure
(Organisation)

Physical System
(Hardware, Software,
Facilities)

物理系统

人

People
(Cognitive & Social)

Social System

Task
(Work)

Technical System

任务

STS：系统思维，联合优化，开放性，适应性，自主性，灵活性，

- **社会技术系统理论**是一个组织发展和管理学的框架，其核心思想是：**任何一个组织（或工作系统）都是由两个相互关联、相互依赖的子系统构成的——“社会系统”和“技术系统”。**
- **社会系统**：指组织中的“人”的要素，包括员工、他们的知识技能、人际关系、组织文化、管理结构、沟通模式、奖励制度等。
- **技术系统**：指组织中的“物”的要素，包括工具、技术、设备、流程、任务、工作设计、基础设施等。
- 该理论起源于20世纪50年代，由英国伦敦的塔维斯托克人际关系研究所的埃里克·特里斯特和弗雷德·埃默里等人在对英国煤矿进行的研究中提出。他们发现，当煤矿引入新的长壁采煤技术（技术系统）时，如果没有考虑到矿工们原有的紧密协作的工作小组（社会系统），就会导致生产率下降和工人满意度降低。相反，当技术设计与社会结构相协调时，整体效能会显著提升。
- 由此，他们得出了STS理论的核心理念：**组织的整体绩效和最优化，来自于社会系统和技术系统的“联合优化”。**只优化其中一个而忽视另一个，往往无法达到最佳效果，甚至会产生反效果。

Strategic, technological, organizational, performance, evolution,

1. Problem (creativity, innovation, entrepreneurship)
2. Process (machine, technology)
3. Product (NPD, IP, R&D)
4. People (HRO)
5. Project (program)
6. Procedure (operations flowchart, manual, guideline)
7. Plant (factory, shop, location)
8. Property (Asset, maintenance, equipment)
9. Provider (supplier, SCM)
10. Partner (collaboration, BM)
11. Profit (\$, investment, cost)
12. Platform (Business model)
13. Policy

STOPIE 模式 (SEEM8024D)

1. 战略 Strategic demand specification (policy, problem, expected benefit)
2. 技术 Technological design (Process, procedure, methods, ESG, AI)
3. 组织 Organizational readiness and preparation (People, team, rules, skills)
4. 绩效 Performance (cost, quality, green, efficiency, ROI, ESG)
5. 实施 Implementation model (Process, flowchart, steps, validation,)
6. 评估 Evaluation (what, how to review, who, so what)

STOPIE model and marking points

Integrative Engineering management in your project	Innovation in method: What? How? Who? When?	Ref	Marks
Strategic objective identification	Problem, Mapping? Tool?		20%
Technological system design	Template? Prototype?		30%
Organizational readiness assessment	Assessment tool? Steps		20%
Performance (cost, quality, ...), KPI	No free lunch, is it worthwhile?		10%
Implementation model	Flowchart? Training, Project		10%
Evaluation	What, how and who?		10%
Others (Review results)			+

Tentative title:

- Alan: Using the STOCKER model to implement **Blockchain technologies** in financial companies
- Thomas: Using the STOCKER model to implement **tele-medical technology** for remote clients
- WH: Using the STOCKER model to implement **supply chain risk model** in Hong Kong SME
- Jason: Using the STOCKER model to implement **environmental sustainability and efficiency** in xx China
- Chiu: Using the STOCKER model to implement **heritage operation and maintenance** in Hong Kong

REPORT for SEEM 8 0 2 4 D

- Title: xxx
- Word Version, About 5000 words (10 A4 pages) (including reference, but excluding appendix)
- Font: 12 Time New Rome
- Space: 1.5
- Margin: 1 inch in 4 sides
- PPT, for presentation (10 min presentation)

Tentative title 2022 (IEM)

- Lance: Using the STOPIT model to implement/adopt xx
- Steven: Using the STOPIT model to implement xx
- Vincent: Using the STOPIT model to implement xx
- Tony: Using the STOPIT model to implement xx

Your title:

全面管理，管什么？(投入产出的角度) (STOPIE)

1. Process (machine, technology) 过程 (生产，服务)
2. Procedure (过程，实施过程)
3. Product (NPD, IP, R&D) 产品
4. People (HRO) (人，人事)
5. Project (program) (项目，大项目)
6. Plant (factory, shop, location) (工厂，车间，场地)
7. Property (Asset, maintenance, equipment) (资产，设备，维修)
8. Provider (supplier, SCM) (供应链)
9. Partner (collaboration, BM) (合伙人，股东，利益相关者stakeholders)
10. Profit (\$, investment, cost) (利润)
11. Performance (绩效) KPI，利润，成本，市场%，新产品，客户开发
12. Policy (策略，战略，远景，纲要，vision+mission)
13. Philosophy of management (管理哲学，价值，人性) (为什么？怎么干？)
14. Proposition of Value (价值假设，社会责任)

Performance 绩效

- Cost
- Price
- Profit
- Place
- Innovation
- New product develop
- Environment
- Social responsibility

环境、社会与治理ESG，

- 环境因素 E(Environment)主要指企业经营中对于气候变化、自然资源、能源使用、污染防治、生物多样性等方面的关注；
- 社会因素 S(Social)主要关注员工、用户（消费者）、产品责任、社区、行业协会以及供应链管理等方面；
- 治理因素 G(Governance)则主要关注股东结构、董事会的构成、高管薪酬、公司行为正当性以及企业政策等方面。

为什么ESG如此重要？

- ESG包含环境、社会与治理三大领域。这不仅是企业可持续发展的核心框架，更是全球商业转型的必答题。对企业而言，ESG意味着长期竞争力：全球83%的投资者将ESG纳入决策，绿色供应链已成为国际准入门槛；ESG意味着品牌价值，ESG表现优异的企业更易获得消费者信任，并降低政策与法律风险；ESG还意味着成本优化：通过节能减排和循环经济，企业可提升运营效率。最后ESG还意味着企业家精神、社会责任和可持续发展（Sustainability）。
- 地球是人类目前唯一的家园，保护我们共同的家园是所有企业家和全体人类不可推卸的义务和责任。

ESG和绩效

- 从上述ESG关注的因素看，通常认为ESG 是一种关注企业环境、社会、治理绩效而非财务绩效的企业评价标准，同时也是一种关于企业如何健康发展的价值观。越来越多的人认为，企业 ESG 表现良好，才能稳健、持续地创造价值，实现经济效益、社会效益、生态效益的共赢，从而实现长期**可持续的发展**。

可持续发展的三个基石：环境、社会和经济。

- **环境 (Environment):**

- 这指的是保护地球的自然资源和生态系统，包括空气、水、土地、生物多样性和气候。可持续的环境发展意味着减少污染，保护自然栖息地，合理利用资源，以确保地球的生态系统能够健康运行，并为子孙后代提供一个宜居的环境。

- **社会 (Society):**

- 这指的是促进社会公平、公正和包容性，确保每个人都享有基本的生活条件，包括教育、医疗、住房、安全和政治参与。可持续的社会发展意味着消除贫困、减少不平等，促进社会和谐，确保所有人都能够参与到社会发展中。

- **经济 (Economy):**

- 这指的是建立一个能够支持社会和环境可持续经济体系，确保经济增长能够惠及所有人，同时不会对环境和社会造成负面影响。可持续的经济发展意味着推动创新、提高效率，发展绿色产业，创造就业机会，并确保经济发展与环境和社会的可持续性相协调。
- 这三个基石相互依存，缺一不可。例如，不重视环境保护，过度消耗资源，最终会影响经济的可持续发展，也会对社会造成负面影响。同样，社会不公平、贫富差距过大，也会影响经济的稳定性和环境的可持续性。因此，可持续发展需要综合考虑这三个方面，并在实践中找到平衡，才能实现人类与地球的共同繁荣。

ESG-SDG17

环境 (E)	<div> <div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</div> <div>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</div> <div>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</div> <div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div> <div>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</div> <div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div> <div>13 CLIMATE ACTION</div> <div>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</div> <div>15 LIFE ON LAND</div> </div>
社会 (S)	<div> <div>1 NO POVERTY</div> <div>2 ZERO HUNGER</div> <div>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</div> <div>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</div> <div>5 GENDER EQUALITY</div> <div>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</div> <div>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div> <div>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</div> <div>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div> </div>
治理 (G)	<div> <div>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</div> <div>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div> <div>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</div> </div>

联合国 17个可持续发展目标 (SDGs)

1. 无贫困 | No Poverty
2. 零饥饿 | Zero Hunger
3. 良好健康与福祉 | Good Health and Well-being
4. 优质教育 | Quality Education
5. 性别平等 | Gender Equality
6. 清洁饮水和卫生设施 | Clean Water and Sanitation
7. 经济适用的清洁能源 | Affordable and Clean Energy
8. 体面工作和经济增长 | Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. 产业、创新和基础设施 | Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. 减少不平等 | Reduced Inequalities
11. 可持续城市和社区 | Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. 负责任消费和生产 | Responsible Consumption and Production
13. 气候行动 | Climate Action
14. 水下生物 | Life Below Water
15. 陆地生物 | Life on Land
16. 和平、正义与强大机构 | Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. 促进目标实现的伙伴关系 | Partnerships for the Goals

健康、安全与治理（HSG）

- HSG（Health, Safety, and Governance）是一个专注于 健康、安全与治理 的框架，通常应用于企业风险管理或特定行业（如制造业、矿业、医疗等）。虽然与 ESG（环境、社会、治理）和 可持续发展目标（SDGs） 有部分重叠，但它的核心更聚焦于 操作层面的风险管理 和 员工福祉。

HSG 与 ESG/SDGs 的异同

- 共同点

治理（G）：HSG与ESG均强调企业治理的重要性（如合规、透明度）。

社会价值：HSG的健康与安全目标与ESG的“社会（S）”及SDG3、SDG8高度一致。

- 差异点

范围不同：

HSG：聚焦 **企业内部运营风险**（如员工安全、生产安全），更具操作性。

ESG：涵盖更广泛的 **环境和社会影响**（如气候变化、多样性）。

目标层级：

HSG 是 **管理工具**，用于降低风险；

ESG 和 **SDGs** 是 **战略框架**，追求长期可持续性。

ESG在香港的挑战性和环保痛点：

- 香港人均垃圾量全球第五，亚洲第一，废弃物回收率不足30%，香港的风俗文化不鼓励二手物品的利用，二手市场的成本高而意愿低。但香港同时拥有独特的ESG优势。香港具有国际化的法治与金融体系，可成为ESG对接的桥梁；香港是粤港澳大湾区的核心引擎，背靠内地产业链，面向全球资本市场；香港具有比较成熟的绿色金融工具，如碳交易、绿色债券等创新产品。

香港：ESG的超级联络人

- 鉴于ESG的重要性和迫切性，世界知名大学纷纷开设与ESG有关的课程和培训。比如，牛津大学的《可持续金融与ESG投资》硕士课程，哥伦比亚大学的《环境科学与可持续发展》MBA课程，以及剑桥大学的《商业可持续发展管理》高管课程等等。在这方面亚洲大学略显迟缓。这次培训也是呼吁政府和学校关注ESG教育并了解ESG教育的国际新趋势。香港必将成为大湾区乃至整个内地ESG教育和培训的超级联络人。
- 作业：ESG评估和全面管理

助力共同富裕的ESG评价体系优化建议



作业模板和要求（配合研究方法论！）

封面：

题目：xxx 的ESG评估及其全面管理方案
(课程，编号，姓名，学号，时间)

摘要（一页，500-1000字）

目录页（二级目录，1, 1.2, 1.2.....2. 2.1，2.2，2.3）

1. 企业背景和ESG的关系（Why？为什么？）
2. ESG文献综述和评估简介（what, 已经做了什么？怎么评估？）
3. ESG评估的方法设计（数据收集，时间，地点，人物）(how, 你怎么做的？)
4. 数据分析和初步结论（直方图，雷达图，）
5. 结果讨论和ESG提升的全面管理方案（STOPIE）怎么样呢？）
6. 总结：我的管理理念和ESG（done! 就这样做）
7. 附件：评估表（原始数据列印）（Excel 文件另外提交）
8. 参考文献（10篇以上）

比例和评分标准(书面报告)

封面：

题目：xxx 的ESG评估及其全面管理方案
(课程，编号， 名字， 学号，时间)

摘要 (一页， 500字)

目录 (二级目录， 1, 1.2, 1.2.....2. 2.1， 2.2， 2.3)

10% 1. 企业背景和ESG的关系 (Why? 为什么?)

25% 2. ESG文献综述和评估简介 (what, 已经做了什么?)

15% 3. ESG评估的方法和数据 (数据收集，时间， 地点， 人物， 访谈) (how, 你怎么做研究的?)

15% 4. 数据分析和初步结论 ()

25% 5. 结果讨论和ESG提升的全面管理方案 (STOPIE)

10% 6. 总结：我的管理理念和ESG (done! 就这样做)

7. 附件：评估表 (原始数据列印) (Excel 文件另外提交)

8. 参考文献 (10篇以上)

日程安排：

- 10月25，26第8-9周： 理论基础，作业模板和评分标准

- 11月20日 第12周：提交“8024-姓名-学号-数据”)

(8024-Pinyin-43432-data)

- 11月22-23日 第12-13周：最后汇报，10分钟PPT演讲，专家打分，同行打分

- 11月24-11月28日：修改提高

- 11月29日：提交最终报告 (文件名：8024-姓名-学号-报告)

(8024-pinyin-4332444-report)

Zhangxiaomin

- The EngD is an alternative to the traditional PhD, being better suited to the **needs of industry**, and providing a more vocationally oriented doctorate in **engineering**

The Aim of EngD(EM)



The EngD in EM programme aims at developing the candidates' creative thinking and overall capability to apply innovative technologies and advanced management methods to meet the **strategic needs** of their organizations.

Key words: innovation, application, industry

- Both doctorates are research doctorates representing the highest academic qualification in engineering. As such, both EngD and PhD programs require students to develop original research leading to a dissertation defence.

- This programme aims to develop students' creative thinking through tackling important strategic industrial projects and meeting the specific needs of industry. Students will pursue the study of **engineering management and industrial research** of a high order while carrying on with their professional duties. The originality and value of the students' research will be assessed within their specific professional and industrial contexts. As professional activity is usually **multi-disciplinary and business- and management-driven**, the programme will include a **wide variety of coursework on Engineering Management**. The programme provides an integrated curriculum of theory, practice and research to develop professionals' creative thinking and capabilities in the application of knowledge to solve important strategic problems in industry.

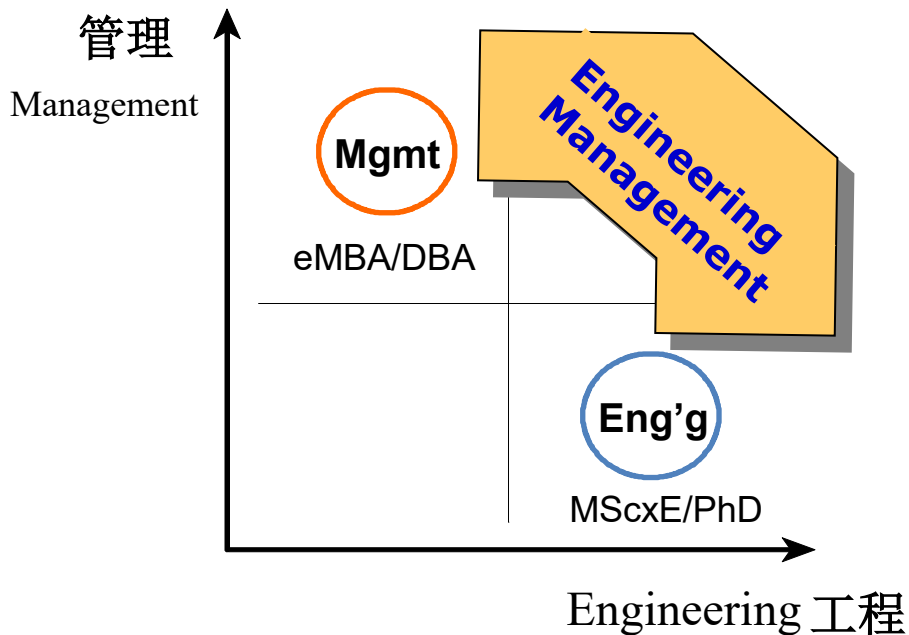
EM Definition

Engineering management is the application of the practice of **management** to the practice of **engineering**. Engineering management is a career that brings together the technological problem-solving ability of engineering and the organizational, administrative, and planning abilities of management in order to oversee the operational performance of complex engineering driven enterprises.

EM education

- A growing number of specialized engineering management degrees are available to help develop the knowledge and skills needed for these roles. During an engineering management course, students will develop industrial engineering skills, knowledge and expertise, alongside knowledge of business and management techniques, strategies and concerns.

Position of EM



MEEM, CityU:

MScEM, 1989

BeIEEM, 1995

EngD(EM), 2000

Why EngD in EM?



The EngD is a four-year postgraduate award intended for leading research engineers who aspire to key managerial positions in industry. The core of the degree is the solution of one or more significant and challenging engineering problems with an industrial context.

EPSRC/UK

CityU EngD

- The Engineering Doctorate (EngD) is a professional doctorate degree. The Engineering Doctorate program at SEEM of CityU focuses on Technology and Engineering Management. The programme aims at developing the candidates' creative thinking and overall capability to apply innovative technologies and advanced management methods to meet the long-term strategic needs of their organizations/industries. The EngD programme was **launched in 2000 and has attracted about 100 senior engineering managers and executives from manufacturing/engineering companies, consulting firms, educational institutes and governmental organizations in Hong Kong/China, leading to a widening network for engineering management, technological innovation, entrepreneurship and industry-university collaboration.**
- **EngD(EM) is perhaps the largest EngD program in Hong Kong in terms of number of students and number of graduates so far.**

Means to facilitate project supervision

- Qualifying panel
 - Chairman: Your supervisor
 - Two academic staff
 - One industrial advisor
- Courses
- EngD Seminars (Dec, Y3+Y4)
- Occasional seminars
- Annual progress report

An EngD project outline

- Introduction (**Why?**) (Background, Importance, aim&objectives)
- Literature Review (**What** has been done by others?)
 - Theories, models, method, tech (100-200 references per year)
- Methodology (**How** are you going to do it?)
 - Data, case, implementation model/flow chart, validation,
- **Model Validation** (Survey, expert assessment)
- Implementation in case company (**Do** it, flowchart, application)
- Discussions (**So what?** Performance review, KPI)
- Conclusions (Look forward)
 - Contribution? Innovation? Limitation? Future research
- Reference,
- appendix

Industry 4.0, AI, ESG ?

- Technology
- Production
- Organization
- Human resources
- Strategy
- Product
- Performance (profit, ROI)
- Business model

Integrated Engineering Management (IEM) (8024D)

Dr. Hongyi Sun

Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management (SEEM)
City University of Hong Kong