



An Introduction to Policy Exchange Information.

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AN EXCHANGE OUTCOME OF AN ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF PRODUCTIVITY.

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Abstract. The rate at which goods are produced, especially in relation to the time, money and workers that are needed to produce them is an outcome of an organization. This is termed as productivity. This is an exchange outcome of organizations and this research is describing in mathematical terms alike policy exchange information-in temporal and random details in productivity of information.

Keywords. *policy exchange productivity, price, exchange , outcome , productivity, random, temporal.*

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1 INTRODUCTION

In simple terms, a policy is defined as a deliberate plan of action to guide and decisions and achieve rational outcome. An exchange is a situation in which one agent[4] (party, business, organization) in e-commerce[1] setup give a customer/consumer product differentiation[2], pricing etc information for greater understanding of various business behaviors and strategies. Information is a power– An existence of a market space. Information tells an organization everything from how its current operations are performing to strategy and estimate how future operations might perform. The need for exchange is derived from the problem that

the goods, an agent produces may not be the goods that customers want to consume. What is there for investigating in the theory of policy exchange information?

A customer[2] is an organization that places orders, negotiate with terms, take delivery and consume a polex information. Policy exchange information is of importance in situation where the buyers and sellers are separated from the market structure. Customers normally visit the web sites of multiple vendors (parties) round the clock a day to compare prices and make purchase, without having to leave their homes or offices from around the globe. The composite theory models this problem by assuming that the customer has no all day to compare large quantity of goods and demand satisfaction, and supply of exchange information.

Economic growth will result from better ways of exchanging and processing information. Internet technologies will permit organization (sellers) to track the interest and preferences of their customer's with the customer's permission and then use this information to build an ongoing relationship with the customer by customizing products and services to meet the customer's needs. The ongoing relationships with the customer demands three relationship models namely:[5]

- Customer Relationship Management (CRM).
- Customer Relationship Governance (CRG)
- Customer Relationship Guidance(CRGui).

The ongoing relationship information tracking problem is modeled by the *information composite theory*,



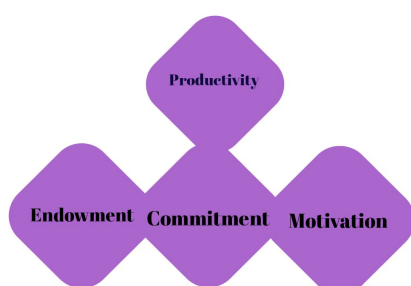
it states that the information about ongoing relationships with customers demand three customer relationship (3-CR) models – CRM ,CRG and CRGui.

CRM, CRG and CRGui can be shorthanded to CR-Guimg and pronounced CR-Guimag. The pitfalls in evaluating policy looking simply at correlations in the data is tackled

with the working theory, information composite theory-How people may react to policy changes especially the customers. This presents explicit models, specifying all assumptions about people's preferences and constraints or business conducts. The 3– customer relationship models are better needs meet up with customers by full specification of the environment in which the economic agent (party ,business, organization) make their decisions as to needs of the customer. Customers are endowed when decisions are made for them, then they have y units of time which can be used in leisure or as an exchange outcome. Customers are able to observe directly the realization of a variable market price of good demand.

2 PRODUCTIVITY OUTCOME

Information of goods with prices make people not fools or irrational but give them freedom to infer for themselves the prices THAT they can observe. This phenomenon is “*Price Inference*”. The most current inference possible given within the explicit specification of the limits by an organization to give probable current inference is termed “*Rational Exchange*”. The exchange outcomes of an organization includes productivity, endowment, commitment and motivation. Illustrated as



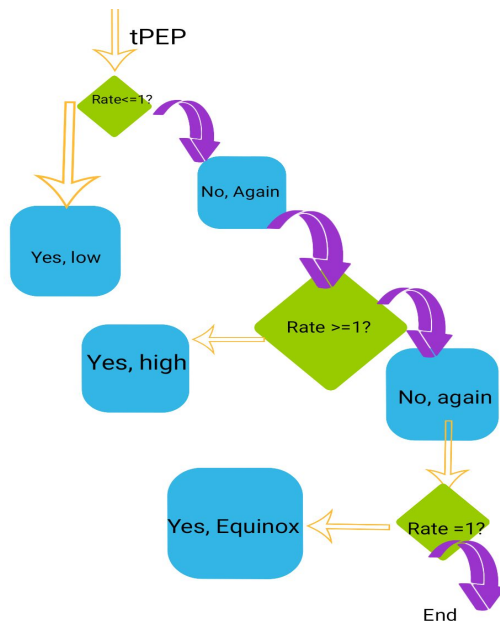
Productivity: The rate at which goods are produced, especially in relation to the time, money and workers that are needed to produce them. The mislead naive productivity ratings by an organization can cause policy surprises and that can also lead to price surprises. Exchange productivity is the rate at

which information of goods are consumed in relation to the time, money and workers that are needed to produce them. Exchange productivity is also called *Policy Exchange Productivity (PEP)*. The rate at which information of goods are consumed with respect to time is called “*Temporal Policy Exchange Productivity*” notated as $tPEP$. Mathematically , $tPEP$ is defined as :

information consumption time (ICT) (% unit) over information production time (IPT)

The representation tPEP is defined over the following :

- (1) $tPEP_{high} = \{ high, with\ rate \geq 1 \}$
- (2) $tPEP_{low} = \{ low, with\ rate \leq 1 \}$
- (3) $tPEP_{equinox} = \{ equinox, with\ rate = 1 \}$.



The representation tPEP is defined with a decision flowchart:

The rate at which information of goods are econsumed with respect to time causes a high productivity if tPEP has a large greater value, it is low if the tPEP is far less than 1 and tPEP results into information equilibrium called “Equinox” when the consumption time is equal to the production time. Equinox is a term in astronomy. Now let us consider a

situation where polex info is randomized before the rational exchange is presented to the customer. This creates what I call “Random Policy Exchange Information- RPEI”. The random policy exchange (RPE) pronounced as “rep” is realized in productivity as de-
 fined by tPEP in the characteristics of rt-PEP:

- (1) $rtPEP_t = \{ tPEP\ with\ probability\ p\ rate=1 \}$
- (2) $rtPEP_{2t} = \{ 2tPEP\ with\ probability\ 1-p\ rate=2 \}$.

The rate at which information of goods are econsumed with respect to money is termed “ Fiatral Policy Exchange Productivity ”denoted as fPEP. Mathematically, fPEP is defined as :

information consumption cost (% unit) over information production cost

There is high productivity when fPEP is greater than or equal one, it is low if it is less than one and it is a money equilibrium condition if

(i) information consumption cost = information cost.

(ii) fPEP is equal to one.

3 FURTHER WORK

This research work did look at productivity of an organisation exchange outcomes. In the next issue, author will make an attempt to describe the next three outcomes namely : Motivation, endowment And *commitment*.

4 CONCLUSION

An organization in mutual-ism must adapt a corporate innovation to depict a shift from small proprietor concern with profit maximization to the managerial-dominated cooperation concern with management, profit stabilization and institutional continuity. In concluding remarks, there is a rigor less mathematical look into productivity.

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