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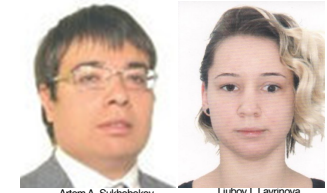
AGI components for enterprise management systems.

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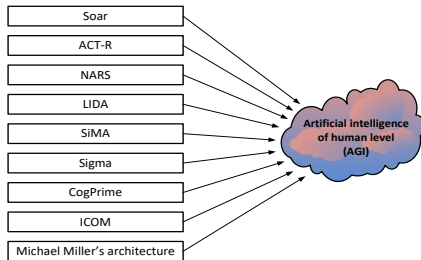
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SUMMARY

As a continuation of previous work, a functional architecture of a full-fledged AGI is proposed for working in an enterprise management system. Since the creation of such an AGI will require more than one decade, an approach is proposed that allows combining individual more ready-made blocks from a full-fledged AGI with traditional enterprise management systems. Such systems including one or two AGI blocks and Consciousness are called Lean AGI. For these systems, it is possible to use not full Consciousness, but some its limited industry-specific edition, located in the interval between the minimal and full Consciousness. Such editions are called Lean Consciousness. In the paper, the cases for the possible use of Lean AGI as part of enterprise management systems are shown. For one of these cases, the Lean AGI architecture based on the Goal analytics block is proposed for working on top of traditional enterprise management applications.

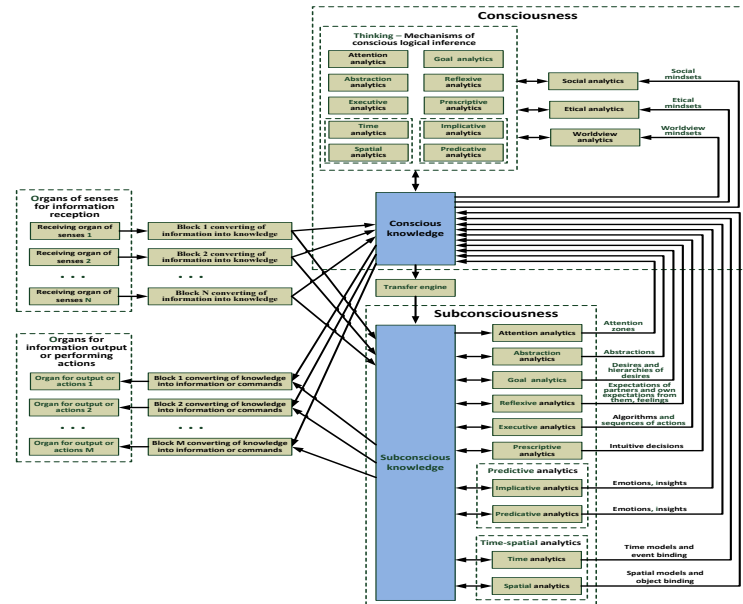
AGI as goal Cognitive Architectures' Development



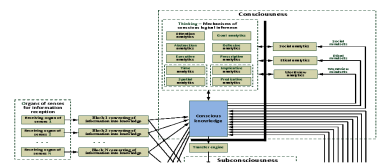
TIMESCALES

Experts expect the completion of the creation of full-fledged AGI only in the 2040s and later. Therefore, it seems appropriate, without waiting for the emergence of a such AGI, to consider the possibility of using its individual components in combination with traditional applications that are parts of corporate management systems.

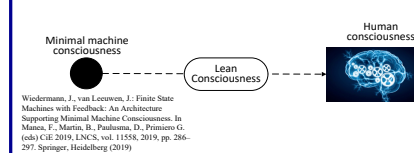
Architecture of Advanced Conscious Agent



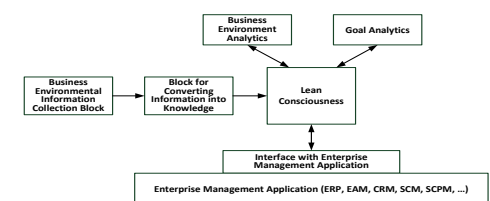
Way of building the Lean AGI



Lean Consciousness



Architecture of Lean AGI



Goal Analytics for enterprise management systems

All well-known projects in the field of goal setting (GDA, MIDCA, GRIM) have been used for autonomous vehicles (ground, underwater, flying, space) or industrial robots. The enterprises differ significantly from such objects:

- goal economic performance indicators for the period do not have upper limits;
- achievement of goal indicators is associated with risks (as usual, higher goals are associated with higher risks);
- goal performance indicators depend not only on the external environment, but also on the actions of customers, partners and competitors;
- goals are hierarchical - the values of the top target indicators of the enterprise depend on more specific indicators achieved by its divisions;
- as before, each next goal depends on the current state, but the goal function (the amount of discounted profit) for future years is calculated on the chains of predicted states.

Lean AGI's place in enterprise management systems

