

Managing Business Processes for Agility and Regulatory Compliance

Design Science Research

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Introduction

Right at the start I have to mention the thesis of Mariette Lokin that is the inspiration for this project. Her research is about the interaction between law, execution and ICT. “The goal of the performed PhD-research was to develop an approach for agile law making, not only aiming at legislation as a product, but also as a process” (lokinAgileLawMaking2020).

I have contacted Mariette Lokin to discuss her research and the possibility of doing a related study assuming the point of view CxO of a company. We discussed a scenario where a (tax) authority can provide a company with a law-based knowledge model that the company can then use to base its processes on.

Connecting regulations with requirements is a long standing topic of research (Breux, Anton, and Vail (2006)). Our research intends to help reduce the inefficiencies currently associated with the implementation of regulatory changes. In the case of regulatory compliance there is work to be done for both regulators and corporations improve upon the status quo.

Background

Regulatory changes, or any changes for that matter, require corporations to adapt their processes. Change of processes almost always touches IT and almost always requires an IT systems change. So what? Well, unfortunately, IT (core) systems tend to be difficult to adapt to changing conditions. “The average bank spends approximately 40% to 60% of its change budget on regulatory compliance” (Gittfried et al. 2017). On the one hand corporations are faced with a requirement to be flexible. On the other hand they are faced with severe IT system inertia.

Why is this alarming? Current developments, as recent as the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, suggest companies will need to keep on improving on their ability to adjust to a changing regulatory environment. Change is not stopping. If anything, change is speeding up. Boards will order, either voluntarily or mandatorily, the adoption of new standards like those stemming from the Global Reporting Initiative. Consequently, ongoing and increasing pressure on the IT function is to be expected (reference).

Who cares? The short answer: everybody working in industries with a strong reliance on IT. This paper is about two disciplines that are intimately woven into the corporate fabric : Business Process Management (BPM) and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) both require flexibility from the supporting IT systems.

BPM involves “overseeing how work is performed in an organisation” (Dumas et al. 2013). BPM is a long-standing academic discipline that is also widely applied in practice. The field has matured over the last 25 years and features standard textbooks like those from Weske (Weske 2007) and Van der Aalst (2013). There is ample research about (business) process design, operation, optimisation, analysis, and compliance.

ERM involves “providing an organization both resilience and opportunity in the face of uncertainty” (Linke and Florio 2019). Regulatory compliance management, a subfield of ERM, may be considered a value added application of BPM. Hence, there is an interest in regulatory compliance management from the BPM community. Sadiq calls BPM “a driver for regulatory compliance” (Sadiq and Governatori 2010). There are arguments for and against closely coupling BPM and ERM (Ramezani et al. 2011). Yet, there is a general consensus that both concepts have an intersecting area of application (Sadiq and Governatori 2009).

Scope

The scope of the research is defined by: geography, company sector, company size, type of regulation. In a previous iteration of the research idea the selected geography was Europe, the selected sector was Financial Institutions, the company size was listed companies, the type of regulation was required disclosure on risks (Non-Financial Reporting Directive).

In the current research idea the geographic scope has been limited to the Benelux. There is no longer a specific sector selected. The companies selected are companies with more than 100 employees. The regulation selected is the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

In the literature a distinction is made between “conceptual modelling languages”, for example petrinets, and “languages accessible to domain experts”, for example BPMN (Lohmann (2013)). I would like the study to focus on “end-to-end” (terms to be defined), i.e. not limited to only technical users or only business users.

Research Objectives

To design, implement, and evaluate a prototype system that enables companies to translate (an aspect of) the CSRD into requirements that ensure the business processes are run in accordance with the regulation and yield result that are compliant with the regulation.

Aspects of CSRD are environmental, social and governance. Which aspect to select is to be decided.

The system will be judged on useability, where “useability” is still to be defined.

Problem statement

Both BPM and ERM are core disciplines in Financial Services. Our research focuses on BPM where it relates to ERM and indeed, more specifically, where BPM relates to regulatory compliance. In our research the focus is on BPM effectiveness, the ability to change processes according to new or changed external regulatory demands and requirements.

Existing research on “BPM as a driver for regulatory compliance” is around both technical and organizational topics. Technical topics, for example, include descriptions of how processes shall be modelled to ensure compliance (Sadiq, Governatori, and Namiri 2007). Also, there is research is around business process compliance frameworks (Hashmi 2015) and (Kharbili et al. 2008). Recent research centered around the problem of the mismatch between the language in which regulations are expressed versus the languages in which business processes are expressed (Corsius et al. 2021). Without a clear link between (external) regulatory requirements and the (internal) business processes, the extent to which new regulations have been properly implemented in the company processes is not always clear.

Research questions

RQ-1: What are the best practices for aligning business processes with regulatory requirements to achieve regulatory compliance by design?

RQ-2: How to manage the design and operation of business processes that support regulatory compliance with the CSRD.

RQ-3: How to extract business rules from the CSRD regulation and how to transform these rules for incorporation into business processes.

RQ-4: How can the effectiveness of the proposed methods in reducing the risk of non-compliance be evaluated?

Research Method

The proposed research methodology is based on the design science research framework created by Hevner et al. (Hevner et al. 2004). The intended research outcome is an artefact, a set of methods, providing guidance to practitioners with respect to business process design and management mechanisms. The research focuses on a subclass of business processes: those businesses processes related to regulatory compliance.

Possible Contributions

First, we'll perform a systematic literature review (SLR) with the intended outcome to define the research gap on the subject of this paper. If we find current research on “design for compliance” then probably the Benelux geographic context en the focus on (one aspect of) CSRD may still be a novel angle.

Second, we'll model (an aspect) of the CSRD and translate the model to requirements for an (ERP) information system.

Third, we'll check the requirements against one or two common (ERP) systems as used in practice.

Fourth, we'll hope to demonstrate that implementation of new regulations is aided if the regulator, or a regulators agent, not only provides for the rules but also provides for template processes for companies to adopt.

Next step: Literature Review

The planning of the SLR is the subject of the next update (in November). The steps in the planning are from Keele (2007).

In the “study quality assessment phase” the studies retrieved from databases will, among others, be compared to a list of eligible journals. From a podcast by (**ThisIsResearch?**), I understand in the field of IS research there is a “basket of 8” authoritative journals (table 1). The columns: level and impact factor (IF) are taken from the Vlerick Strategic Journal List (the List), effective as of January 2020. Empty means the journal is not on the List.

Table 1: Basket of 8

Journal Title	Level	IF
MIS Quarterly (MISQ)	A*	7,268
Journal of Management Information Systems (JMIS)	A*	2,744
Information Systems Journal (ISJ)	A	4,267
Journal of the Association for Information Systems (JAIS)	A	2,839
Communications of the Association for Information Systems (CAIS)	A	?
Information Systems Research (ISR)	A*	2,301
Journal of Information Technology (JIT)	A	4,435
European Journal of Information Systems (EJIS)	A	2,819

The list of 8 premier journals exists since 2011. The list has been updated in 2023 to include an additional 3 journals.

Table 2: Recent additions

Journal Title	Level	IF
Decision Support Systems (DSS)	A	2,819
Information & Management (IAM)	A	3,890
Information and Organization (IAO)		

Next to the basket of 8 (now 11) there are other journals that I will want to search articles from. BISE is of interest because it is an european (IS) journal (as is EJIS). BPMJ and IJDG may be of interest given the subject matter their titles refer to. SMR I find of interest as it focusses on the intersection of Management and Technology. On the topic of work design and agility I may want to reference works of [Nelson Repenning](#). HBR maybe of interest for the (historic) articles on business process reengineering by [Michael Hammer](#).

In terms of “where does one aim to be published”, for an entirely different type of journal: JOSS. JOSS doesn’t show on any of the quality journal lists. Yet, it seems an appropriate

outlet for part of the work produced in the context of my PhD research. My research follows a design science methodology. “In order to add science to Design Science, developed artifacts need to be properly evaluated” (Mijač 2019).

Table 3: Other journals of interest

Journal Title	Level	IF
Business Process Management Journal (BPMJ)		
Business & Information Systems Engineering (BISE)		
Journal of Disclosure and Governance (IJDG)		
Sloan Management Review (SMR)	A*	0,971
Harvard Business Review (HBR)	A*	0,720
Journal of Open Source Software (JOSS)		

It is important to define the field the research is positioned in: I still will look into “business informatics”. This is a term less used in the U.S. and more used in the E.U. (“bedrijfsinformatica” in Dutch and “wirtschaftsinformatik” in German).

Planning (proposal)


	month	week	startdate	hva	deliverable	status
->	oct.	42	16-10-2023		Research Idea	Update2
	oct.	43	23-10-2023	holiday		
	oct.	44	30-10-2023			
	nov.	45	06-11-2023		SLR Planning	Update3
	nov.	46	13-11-2023			
	nov.	47	20-11-2023		SLR Indentification of	
	nov.	48	27-11-2023		Research	Update4
	dec.	49	04-12-2023			
	dec.	50	11-12-2023		SLR Study Selection	
	dec.	51	18-12-2023			Update5
	dec.	52	25-12-2023	holiday	SLR Study Quality Assessment	
	jan.	01	01-01-2024	holiday		
	jan.	02	08-01-2024			
	jan.	03	15-01-2024		SLR Data Extraction	Update6
	jan.	04	22-01-2024			
	jan.	05	29-01-2024		SLR Data Synthesis	
	feb.	06	05-02-2024			
	feb.	07	12-02-2024		SLR Report	Update7
	feb.	08	19-02-2024			
	feb.	09	26-02-2024		PS Planning	
	mar.	10	04-03-2024			
	mar.	11	11-03-2024			Update8
	mar.	12	18-03-2024			
	mar.	13	25-03-2024		DBA Research Day	
	apr.	14	01-04-2024			
	apr.	15	08-04-2024		To be determined	Update9
	apr.	16	15-04-2024			
	apr.	17	22-04-2024			
	apr.	18	29-04-2024	holiday		
	mei	19	06-05-2024		To be determined	Update10
	mei	20	13-05-2024			
	mei	21	20-05-2024			
	mei	22	27-05-2024			
	jun.	23	03-06-2024		Deadline Research Proposal	Update11
	jun.	24	10-06-2024		Research week	
	jun.	25	17-06-2024			
	jun.	26	24-06-2024			
	jul.	27	01-07-2024	holiday		

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