

Aligning business processes with regulatory requirements

a systematic literature review

Jan-Ru Muller

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Document Control

| Status | Version | Date | Changes from previous version |
|--------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Draft | 0.4 | 27 May 2024 | |
| Draft | 0.3 | 26 Apr 2024 | From 9 to 21 selected articles |
| Draft | 0.2 | 25 Mar 2024 | None |

1 Introduction

In the context of the DBA program at Vlerick Business School a literature review is one of two deliverables of year two. The research topic is “BPM for regulatory compliance”. The goal of this review is to get an overview of relevant literature and identify topics listed as possibilities for future research. The type of literature review is a systematic literature review (SLR). The SLR has been performed following the steps described in Kitchenham and Charters (2007).

Chapter 2 states the main research question, three subquestions and provides for a definition of the central concepts.

Chapter 3 is about the planning of the research. It describes the databases that were searched, the search terms used, the criteria for selecting articles and how the bibliographic data and the articles have been obtained.

Chapter 4 concerns the execution of the research. It describes the studies found, which studies have been selected, how the quality of the studies has been assessed, how the data was collected and a synthesis of the data.

Chapter 5 concerns the reporting of the research. It describes how the results of this study will be shared, limitations of the study and possibilities for further research suggesting possible improvements.

2 Research question(s)

The research question (RQ) and the three supporting sub-questions (SQ) that are addressed in this literature review are:

RQ: What are approaches for aligning business processes with regulatory requirements to achieve regulatory compliance by design?

SQ1: How can businesses identify relevant regulatory requirements?

SQ2: How can businesses analyze which business processes are affected by changes in regulatory requirements?

SQ3: How can businesses integrate compliance requirements into business process design?

The focus of this review is specifically the first question (RQ). The following is the research question repeated whereby the central terms and concepts in this review are boxed: What are approaches for aligning business processes with regulatory requirements to achieve regulatory compliance by design?

compliance by design

A definition of the three central concepts:

Business process management (BPM) is defined as all activities performed by businesses to discover, model, automate, analyze, measure, improve and optimize business processes (Liu, Müller, and Xu 2007). A business process coordinates the behavior of people, systems, information and things to produce business outcomes in support of a business strategy. Processes can be structured and repeatable, or unstructured and variable.

Regulatory compliance is defined as ensuring that business processes, operations, and practices are in accordance with a prescribed and/or agreed set of norms. These compliance requirements may stem from legislature and regulatory bodies (e.g., Sarbanes-Oxley, Basel II, HIPAA), standards and codes of practice (e.g., SCOR, ISO9000), and also business partner contracts (Hashmi (2015)).

Compliance by design refers to approaches and methodologies where compliance requirements are integrated into business process models and enterprise applications from the very beginning (Sadiq and Governatori 2010). This concept emphasizes embedding compliance within the fabric of business practices rather than treating it as a separate or after-the-fact activity [IohmannComplianceDesignArtifactcentric2013].

3 Review plan

3.1 Resources to be searched

An initial set of databases was selected to perform the literature search on. Both commercial and open access databases have been selected. A description for these databases is included in table A.1.

1. Web of Science (WoS), Publisher: [Clarivate](#)
2. ScienceDirect (SD), Publisher: [Elsevier](#)
3. SSNR, Publisher: [Elsevier](#)
4. arXiv, Publisher: [cs](#)
5. dblp, Publisher: [dblp](#)
6. Zenodo, Publisher: [Zenodo](#)

As a test we performed some initial searches. The results of the initial searches were reviewed. SSNR and Zenodo yielded few results as compared to the other databases. The selection of databases was reduced to WoS, SD, SSNR, ArXiv and dblp.

3.2 Search terms used

The initial search terms have been formulated as follows:

1. (“business process management” or BPM) and “regulatory compliance”
2. (“business process management” or BPM) and “legal compliance”
3. (“business process management” or BPM) and “compliance”
4. “business process management” and (“regulation” or “regulatory”)
5. “business process *engineering” and “compliance”
6. “business process *engineering” and (“regulation” or “regulatory”)

Here too a test has been performed using the search terms. It was found that the combination of “business process management” with “regulatory compliance” or “legal compliance” yielded few results. Consequently, 1 and 2 were skipped. We searched for “business process management” and “compliance” which includes both “regulatory compliance” and “legal compliance”.

3.3 Study selection criteria

The quality of an article is assessed on the basis of the 4 criteria(QA1 through QA4). The criteria are equally weighted. An article is assigned 1 point for every QA criterium that is met. An article will thus get score of 0 through 4. Other metrics like author h-index and journal impact factor will not be considered in the selection process.

Table 3.1: Study selection criteria

| criteria | code | descriptions |
|-----------|------|--|
| inclusion | IC1 | the title, abstract and full text are in english |
| | IC2 | the publication is dated between 2000 and 2024 |
| exclusion | EC1 | the reference is to a book(chapter) |
| | EC2 | the article has been retracted |
| | EC3 | the type of article is a conference paper or a preprint |
| | EC4 | a search term has a different meaning |
| | EC5 | the application relates to a specific sector |
| | EC6 | the title, abstract and full text are not in english |
| quality | QA1 | the article is a peer-reviewed journal article |
| | QA2 | the article appeared in one of the legible journals |
| | QA3 | has a citation count higher than 5 per year since the year of publication |
| | QA4 | the first and second author have combined more than 50 publications listed on google scholar |

3.4 Data extraction strategy

The initial 6 data sources have been reduced to 4 (excluding Zenodo). For the remaining 5 data-sources queries will be formulated for each data source. The resulting records found will be listed in an excel file “slr_logbook.xlsx”.

4 Review execution

4.1 Research identification

Initially 6 queries have been run against the 6 databases resulting in 84 hits as shown in table 4.1 in [appendix D](#). After testing the initially formulated 6 queries have been reduced to 4 queries. The first two queries search for “business process management” or BPM in the title. The last two queries search for “business process engineering” or business process reengineering” in the title.

1. TI=(“business process management” or BPM) AND (AB=(compliance) OR KP=(compliance))
2. TI=(“business process management” or BPM) AND (AB=(“regulat*”) OR KP=(“regulat*”))
3. TI=(“business process *engineering”) AND (AB=(compliance) OR KP=(compliance))
4. TI=(“business process *engineering”) AND (AB=(regulat*) OR KP=(regulat*))

The initial list (table D.1) contains a total of 84 records. An additional 6 records were found from other sources (table D.2). The total is 90 records. This list includes preprints and conference papers. Filtering the journal articles results in a list of 25 records (table D.3).

In the case of Web of Science (WoS) the four queries have been taken together using the “OR” operator. This final query yields 42 results when using the the Vlerick WoS subscription¹. The search strings have been adapted to suit the specific requirements of the databases.

4.2 Selection of studies

The initial searches were done on all database fields. The search was subsequently made more specific by searching titles and abstracts. Lastly we searched titles, abstracts and keywords.

Across the 6 databases 84 articles have been identified, and an additional 6 records have been added from different sources. The found records are listed in [Appendix D](#): table D.1 and table D.2.

The process to get to the final 23 papers included in this literature study is visualized in the flowchart in figure C.1 in [Appendix C](#).

The WoS search yielded 29 hits. Excluding 4 articles with BPM in the title where BPM has a different meaning than “Business Process Management”. For example where BPM is an abbreviation of “Biodiesel Particulate Matter”. Excluding 1 article as it is a double, also occurring in the dblp search.

¹Web of Science: Core Collection
Subscription : Vlerick Business School
Editions : A&HCI , ESCI , CPCI-SSH , CPCI-S , SCI-EXPANDED , SSCI
Date range: 2014-2024

The SD search yielded 7 hits. On the basis of article type (1 book chapter and 1 short communication) we have excluded two articles. An additional article was excluded as the title referred to “Business Process Management Map”, which is a different concept.

The SSRN search yielded 2 results, both excluded as they are preprints.

The arXiv search yielded 0 records when looking for articles with “Business Process Management” or BPM in the title field. Two records were found on the basis of abstract and keyword matches. All the same these records have been subsequently excluded when the exclusion criteria have been applied.

The dblp search yielded 41 records, including 2 books and 35 conference papers. After exclusion 4 records remain, 3 journal articles and one PhD thesis. For the next step, the abstract scan, the thesis has been replaced by a journal article by the same author about the same topic.

The Zenodo search yielded 0 records when looking for articles with “Business Process Management” or BPM in the title field.

Six additional records have been included identified via different sources: 4 journal articles, 1 PhD thesis and 1 conference paper. Here too, for the next step in the process the thesis has been replaced by a journal article by the same author about the same topic.

In summary:

Table 4.1: Result set

| Database | Found | Additional | Subtotal | Excluded | Result set |
|------------|-------|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| WoS | 29 | | 29 | -19 | 10 |
| SD | 7 | | 7 | -7 | 0 |
| SSRN | 0 | +2 | 2 | -2 | 0 |
| arXiv | 0 | +4 | 4 | -4 | 0 |
| dblp | 42 | | 42 | -37 | 5 |
| zenodo | 0 | | | | 0 |
| additional | 0 | +6 | 6 | | 6 |
| total | 78 | +12 | 90 | -69 | 21 |

The abstracts of the remaining 21 articles are listed in [Appendix G](#), table [D.3](#).

4.3 Study Quality Assessment

The first quality indicator is about the type of journal. Peer reviewed articles are deemed to be of better quality than, for example, conference papers. The second quality indicator is an indirect measure of both the quality of the journal and the relevance of the article to the Information Systems field. The third quality indicator is a proxy for the quality of the article. The fourth indicator is deemed to be representative for the quality of the scholars.

The outcome for QA1 through QA4 is either 1 or 0 (1 means yes, 0 means no).

QA1: the article is of the type peer-reviewed journal article

QA2: the journal is in the eligible journals list

QA3: the article has been referenced an average of 5 times per year since publication

QA4: author 1 and author 2 have together authored at least 50 articles

The detail of the calculation for QA3 en QA4 is shown in [appendix F](#).

```
from IPython.display import Markdown
from tabulate import tabulate
from lib.my_excel_lib import get_tables
from lib.my_custom_lib import xls2md

tables = get_tables('tables/slr_logbook.xlsx')

Markdown(tabulate(
    xls2md(tables['quality_assessment']),
    headers=['Seq', 'Source', 'QA1', 'QA2', 'QA3', 'QA4', 'Score'],
    missingval=".",
    maxcolwidths=[2, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8],
    showindex=False,
    colalign=('left', 'left', 'center', 'center', 'right', 'right', 'center')))
```

Table 4.2: Quality assessment

| Seq | Source | QA1 | QA2 | QA3 | QA4 | Score |
|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 | WoS_02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | WoS_03 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | WoS_04 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | WoS_05 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | WoS_06 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 6 | WoS_10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | WoS_14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 8 | WoS_15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 9 | WoS_16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | WoS_17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | dblp_01 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | dblp_03 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 13 | dblp_08 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14 | dblp_13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 | dblp_28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | other_01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 17 | other_02 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 18 | other_03 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 19 | other_04 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Table 4.2: Quality assessment

| Seq | Source | QA1 | QA2 | QA3 | QA4 | Score |
|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 20 | other_05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | other_06 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

For the final list we only consider the 9 articles where three or more conditions are met (see: [appendix E](#), table D.4).

4.4 Data collection

The output of each query has either been a bib file or a ris file. All bib files have been converted to ris files. The mapping of bibliographic elements to the ris fields differs per data sources. A script has been written to get to a uniform ris-format.

The open access databases do not contain the full text articles if the articles are not open access. DBLP also doesn't contain abstracts. The absence of full text articles or abstracts is explained by constraints imposed by copyrights.

The excel file containing the article lists has been stored on zenodo for future reference ([zenodo 10795823](#)).

4.5 Synthesis of extracted data

8-12 years ago: the two oldest papers in the dataset are Vanderfeesten, Reijers, and Van Der Aalst (2011) and Hadasch, Maedche, and Gregor (2016). The article of Irene Vanderfeesten is on the subject of her PhD thesis (Vanderfeesten, Reijers, and Van Der Aalst (2011)). It describes the concept of a Product Data Model which, in workflow systems, can be compared to a Bill of Material in manufacturing systems. The article doesn't mention future research but does mention collaboration with industrial partners to incorporate a PDM in a commercial tool. The Hadasch paper is a quantitative study about users' process compliance as a function of process explanations either in textual or diagram format (DE/DDE). Broadly stated, the paper concludes that the better explanations result in better compliance. Other than a recommendation that the findings of the paper be leveraged in future research, there is no specific guidance about future research.

4-8 years ago: the four papers published in the 2016-2019 timeslot are Van Der Aalst (2018), Hashmi and Governatori (2017), Hashmi et al. (2018) and van der Aa, Leopold, and Reijers (2017). The van der Aalst paper compares and contrasts spreadsheet technology with process mining technology. It mentions checking for compliance as the activity whereby a process as run in reality is compared to a normative model. The article mentions future process mining research should be about automatically improving processes by changing underlying process models. The first Hashmi paper compares six Compliance Modeling Frameworks (CMFs). There are two pointers to future research directions. 1) Studying the formal semantics of the norms modeling languages. 2) Studying the useability of the

norms modeling constructs in practice. The second Hashmi paper is a SLR where 79 papers were included in the study. The study provides a comprehensive overview of the attributes of compliance in BPM. There is a general direction for future research given: to improve modeling languages to take into account all compliance requirements. The article by van der Aa et al. is about the possible divergence of process descriptions and graphical process models. A quantitative analysis is performed on 53 real-life model-text pairs. One of the suggested future research directions is to also capture process information in other formats. Among the examples given of such other formats are rules and regulations.

0-4 years ago: the three most recent papers in the set are the papers and Kir and Erdogan (2021), Bernardo Junior and De Padua (2023) and Viriyasitavat et al. (2023). The Kir paper introduces *agileBPM*, a modeling methodology. The main differentiator is that next to control flow *agileBPM* also captures knowledge, rules and goals. A prototype of the system is compared to other similar systems (ADEPT, SmartPM, Planlets, Go4Flex). The paper doesn't mention future research. The Bernardo paper includes a SLR, interviews and expert consultations. Agile BPM is defined. Future research is suggested to be on practices necessary for empirical application of BPM in organizations. The Viriyasitavat article is a SLR on the use of blockchain technology for business process compliance. The paper argues that blockchain technologies can and are applied for business process compliance. Existing work has a focus on technical implementation of the functionalities of traditional BPM systems. However the use of blockchain technologies also allows for new functionalities. The further research section specifically mentions organizational and legal aspects.

Table 4.3: Relevance to research question

| | Year | Article | Alignment Concepts | Future Research |
|---|------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2011 | Vanderfeesten et al. | ProductData Model | N |
| 2 | 2016 | Hadasch et al. | (Diagram)Descriptive Explanations | N |
| 3 | 2017 | Van der Aa et al. | Consistency between representation | Y (specific) |
| 4 | 2018 | Van Der Aalst | Prescriptive Analytics | Y (general) |
| 5 | 2018 | Hashmi et al. | Compliance Modeling Frameworks | Y (specific) |
| 6 | 2018 | Hashmi et al. | Compliance Modeling Languages | Y (general) |
| 7 | 2021 | Kir et al. | Context Awareness / Norm adoption | N |
| 8 | 2023 | Viriyasitavat et al. | Blockchain | Y (general) |
| 9 | 2023 | Bernardo Junior et al. | - | Y (general) |

All papers mention approaches for alignment of business processes with regulatory requirements except the Bernardo Junior paper about agile BPM.

From these 9 papers reviewed, 6 mention future research directions. Two papers mention specific future research topic, for example around “consistency between different process representations” and “the useability of norm modelling constructs”.

5 Review reporting

5.1 Dissemination strategy

A subsequent version of this review will be part of the PhD work. The aim is to get three by-products out of this review:

- A poster that explains this literature review process and its results to be presented on a research day.
- A version of the software script that is installable and useable by somebody else.
- An open access publication.

5.2 Limitations

The database searches resulted in a set of relevant articles for the subject of this review. Selecting a different set of databases would have resulted in a different set of relevant articles. The selection of databases was made from the databases available to us. We did not consider databases that require additional payment for access.

It is also noted that search results may differ among different databases. If the content of two databases is identical, the same query run against both databases can yield different results. The differences stem, among others, from different search fields, different query languages, different API's and different search engines. Examples of notable differences are:

- for WoS: the search results may differ depending on the subscription that is available to the user.
- for SD: the search results may differ as query's are interpreted based on language heuristics ([source](#)). Also, SD does not support wildcards.
- for dblp: the *CompleteSearch* engine autocompletes search terms, see Bast and Weber (2006).
- for arXiv: wildcards can not be used as the first character of a search term ([source](#)). For example “*engineering” will trigger an error message.

To assess the quality of the 21 identified articles a set of 4 indicators has been considered. There are many other indicators which can be used to assess the quality of an article. Changing the number of indicators and/or changing the selection of parameters could alter which full text articles are selected for the review.

5.3 Future research

In follow-on research it may be interesting to include openAIRE (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe) as a data source. Schumm et al. (2010), p. 11 reference research that has been performed under the 2008-2011 COMPAS research project funded by the EU and coordinated by the Technische Universität Wien. More information about the research output of these projects will be available via OpenAIRE. When OpenAIRE will be included as a data source we will also again include Zenodo. Zenodo was created as part of the OpenAIRE initiative.

For reproducibility a future version of this literature review shall have the protocol altered. For commercial databases one and the same query can yield different results if it is run with two different licenses. This has been found to be the case with Web of Science. For the query used in this review the Vlerick Business School license of WoS yielded 42 hits while the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences license of WoS yielded 24 hits (to be included in appendix). It is assumed the average user does not have precise information of the licenses that Academic institutions hold. As such WoS is better not used in the early stages of the search. The protocol could instead dictate the use of open databases, such as OpenAlex, for the early stages of the search. Commercial databases would then be used in a later stage to get abstracts and full texts of selected articles that are not available from open databases.

For quality assessment we have now used a self-constructed indicator (QA4) that has as inputs the number of publications by the first and second author. If further research is conducted it can be considered to replace this indicator with the ubiquitous h-index (Poirrier, Moreno, and Huerta-Canepa (2021)). Also, the fact that only 1 article is from the eligible journals list seems to indicate that either the list needs to be revised. Alternatively a different indicator, such as the journal impact factor, can be a substitute quality indicator.

Finally, where it relates to compliance checks, in the literature there is a divide between “design time” and “run time”. As the RQ of this research refers to compliance by design, future research may have more of different search terms to also filter research about “design time” compliance checking.

A Databases Searched

Table A.1: Databases consulted

| Platform | Type | Focus | Coverage | Access |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Web of Science | Citation index | Wide range of disciplines (including hard sciences, social sciences, and the humanities) | Over 18,000 academic journals, books, patents, and other scholarly publications | Subscription-based |
| ScienceDirect | Academic literature platform | Science, technology, medicine, and social science | Over 3,500 peer-reviewed journals | Subscription-based and open access |
| SSRN | Preprints | Social sciences, economics, and business | Early-stage social science, economics, and business research papers | Open access |
| arXiv | Preprints | Hard sciences and quantitative sciences | Early-stage research papers in a wide range of disciplines | Open access |
| DBLP | Bibliography database | Computer science | Scholarly publications in computer science | Open access |
| Zenodo | Dataset repository | Data from various disciplines | Data from research projects, surveys, and other data collection efforts | Open access |

Table A.2: Other resources - not consulted

| Platform | Operator | Note |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Scopus | Elsevier | not available via Vlerick |
| OpenAlex ¹ | OpenAlex | |
| OpenAIRE | OpenAIRE | Mentioned in connection with Zenodo and also EU Research Programs |
| CEUR Workshop Proceedings | | |

¹For a description of OpenAlex see Priem, Piwowar, and Orr (2022).

B List of eligible journals

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 B.1: Basket of 11

| 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 |
| Decision Support Systems (DSS) | A | 2,819 |
| Information & Management (IAM) | A | 3,890 |
| Information and Organization (IAO) | | |

Next to the basket of 11 there are other journals that are of interest. 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.

Table B.2: Other journals of interest

| Journal Title | Level | IF |
|---|-------|----|
| Business Process Management Journal (BPMJ) | | |
| Business & Information Systems Engineering (BISE) | | |
| Journal of Disclosure and Governance (IJDG) | | |

C Literature Selection

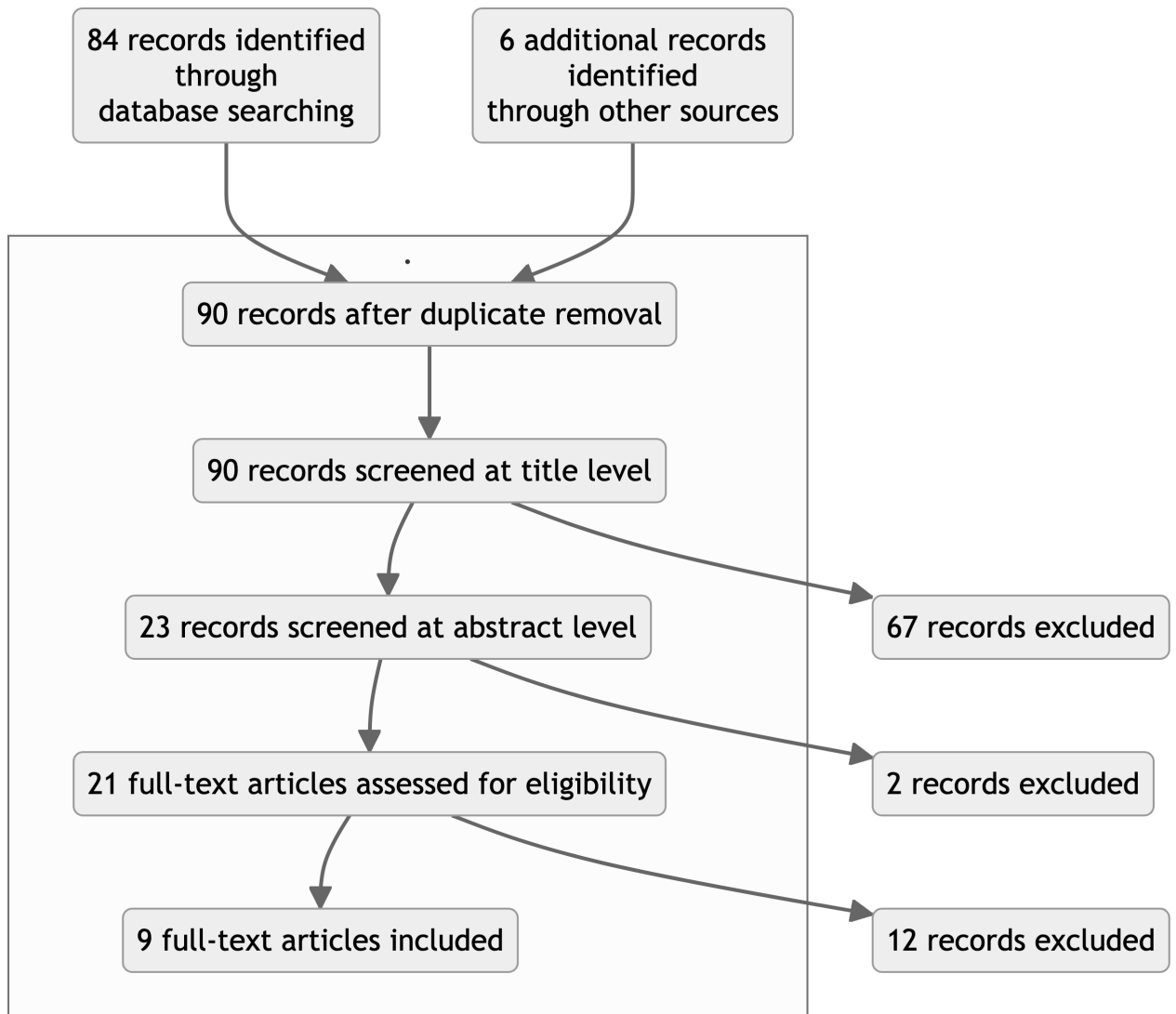


Figure C.1: Flowchart depicting literature selection.

D Literature Identified

The tables below show records found. Seq (sequence) shows a table row number. Source shows the data source where the record was found. Type holds the type of publication (conference proceedings, journal article, preprint, etc.) Title is the title of the publication. EC (exclusion criterion) shows the reason a record is excluded. If a record is excluded for multiple reasons, only one reason is shown. QA (quality assessment) shows the QA-score the record obtained (0-4).

Table D.1: Identified through database searching

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | EC |
|-----|--------|--------|--|----|
| 1 | WoS_01 | cpaper | Design Solutions for Business Process Reengineering of an Agricultural Enterprise | 5 |
| 2 | WoS_02 | jour | Blockchain-as-a-Service for Business Process Management: Survey and Challenges | - |
| 3 | WoS_03 | jour | Business Process Management - A Traditional Approach versus a Knowledge Based Approach | - |
| 4 | WoS_04 | jour | Blockchain-based business process management (BPM) framework for service composition in industry 4.0 | - |
| 5 | WoS_05 | jour | Regulatory Instability, Business Process Management Technology, and BPM Skill Configurations | - |
| 6 | WoS_06 | jour | The influence of directive explanations on users' business process compliance performance | - |
| 7 | WoS_07 | cpaper | Business Process Management Driven by Data Governance | 3 |
| 8 | WoS_08 | cpaper | An Open-Source Proactive Security Infrastructure For Business Process Management | 3 |
| 9 | WoS_09 | cpaper | Cloud Based Privacy Preserving Collaborative Business Process Management | 3 |
| 10 | WoS_10 | jour | A knowledge-intensive adaptive business process management framework | - |
| 11 | WoS_11 | cpaper | Process model verifier for integrated medical healthcare systems using business process management system | 5 |
| 12 | WoS_12 | cpaper | Agile Innovation Through Business Process Management: Realizing the Potential of Digital Transformation | 3 |
| 13 | WoS_13 | cpaper | Managing Security Objects and -Processes Using an Extended BPM Approach and -System | 3 |
| 14 | WoS_14 | jour | Toward agile Business Process Management: Description of concepts and a proposed definition | - |
| 15 | WoS_15 | jour | Spreadsheets for business process management Using process mining to deal with "events" rather than "numbers"? | - |
| 16 | WoS_16 | jour | BPM perspectives to support ICSs: Exploiting the integration of formal verifications into investment service provision processes | - |
| 17 | WoS_17 | jour | Improved Compliance by BPM-Driven Workflow Automation | - |
| 18 | WoS_18 | jour | Simulation of the Inventory Process in a Postharvest of Export Roses Under a Business Process Management approach | 5 |
| 19 | WoS_19 | cpaper | Business Process Management Notation for a Costing Model Conception | 5 |
| 20 | WoS_20 | cpaper | BPM analysis and security case study: dining rooms Cartagena military, Colombia | 5 |
| 21 | WoS_21 | cpaper | The Value of Business Process Management to Understand Complex Asset Management Processes | 5 |
| 22 | WoS_22 | cpaper | The Business Process Management Map - an Effective Means for Managing the Enterprise Value Chain | 5 |

Table D.1: Identified through database searching

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | EC |
|-----|---------|--------|--|----|
| 23 | WoS_23 | cpaper | Business Process Management Systems in Support of Corporate Governance: Applying Orlikowski's Theoretical Lens | 3 |
| 24 | WoS_24 | cpaper | How do Machine Learning, Robotic Process Automation, and Blockchains Affect the Human Factor in Business Process Management? | 3 |
| 25 | WoS_24 | jour | Multi-objective container scheduling and multi-path routing for elastic business process management in autonomic multi-tenant cloud | 5 |
| 26 | WoS_26 | cpaper | Experiences from Selecting a BPM Notation for an Enterprise | 3 |
| 27 | WoS_27 | jour | Compositional Analysis of Biodiesel Particulate Matter (BPM) from a Non-Road Diesel Generator | 4 |
| 28 | WoS_28 | cpaper | BPM-CUL3 E3 ligase modulates thermotolerance by facilitating negative regulatory domain-mediated degradation of DREB2A in Arabidopsis | 4 |
| 29 | WoS_29 | jour | The Pumilio RNA-binding protein APUM24 regulates seed maturation by fine-tuning the BPM-WRI1 module in Arabidopsis | 4 |
| 30 | dblp_01 | jour | Business Process Modelling in Healthcare and Compliance Management: {A} Logical Framework | - |
| 31 | dblp_02 | proc | Checking Compliance in Data-Driven Case Management | 3 |
| 32 | dblp_03 | jour | Norms modeling constructs of business process compliance management frameworks: a conceptual evaluation | - |
| 33 | dblp_04 | proc | Compliance Checking for Decision-Aware Process Models | 3 |
| 34 | dblp_05 | proc | Checking Business Process Models for Compliance - Comparing Graph Matching and Temporal Logic | 3 |
| 35 | dblp_06 | proc | Using Business Process Compliance Approaches for Compliance Management with Regard to Digitization: Evidence from a Systematic Literature Review | 3 |
| 36 | dblp_07 | coll | Enabling Flexibility of Business Processes Using Compliance Rules: The Case of Mobiliar | 3 |
| 37 | dblp_08 | jour | Comparative Analysis of Business Process Modelling Tools for Compliance Management Support | - |
| 38 | dblp_09 | proc | Embracing Process Compliance and Flexibility Through Behavioral Consistency Checking in ACM - A Repair Service Management Case | 3 |
| 39 | dblp_10 | coll | Managing Regulatory Compliance in Business Processes | X |
| 40 | dblp_11 | proc | Online Compliance Monitoring of Service Landscapes | 3 |
| 41 | dblp_12 | proc | Unterstützung von dynamischen Compliance Prozessen durch Business Process Management Plattformen | 6 |
| 42 | dblp_13 | jour | Business process management enabled compliance-aware medical record sharing | - |
| 43 | dblp_14 | proc | A Methodological Evaluation of Business Process Compliance Management Frameworks | 3 |
| 44 | dblp_15 | proc | Supporting Domain Experts to Select and Configure Precise Compliance Rules | 3 |
| 45 | dblp_16 | proc | Compliance Check in Semantic Business Process Management | 3 |
| 46 | dblp_17 | proc | Business Process Regulatory Compliance Management Solution Frameworks: {A} Comparative Evaluation | 3 |
| 47 | dblp_18 | proc | Towards Compliance of Cross-Organizational Processes and Their Changes - Research Challenges and State of Research | 3 |
| 48 | dblp_19 | proc | EU Project BPM-GOSPEL - Applying Compliance Management Scenarios in Business Process Modelling for Trusted Business Coaching Programs | 3 |
| 49 | dblp_20 | proc | Causes-based problems in business process compliance based management | 3 |
| 50 | dblp_21 | proc | Making Compliance Measures Actionable: {A} New Compliance Analysis Approach | 3 |
| 51 | dblp_22 | proc | Separating Compliance Management and Business Process Management | 3 |
| 52 | dblp_23 | proc | Activity-Oriented Clustering Techniques in Large Process and Compliance Rule Repositories | 3 |
| 53 | dblp_24 | proc | Towards an Integration of {GRC} and {BPM} - Requirements Changes for Compliance Management Caused by Externally Induced Complexity Drivers | 3 |
| 54 | dblp_25 | proc | Compliance Oriented Process Management Using the Example of Clinical Trials | 3 |
| 55 | dblp_26 | proc | Business Process and Regulations Compliance Management Technology | 3 |
| 56 | dblp_27 | proc | A systematic review of goal-oriented requirements management frameworks for business process compliance | 3 |
| 57 | dblp_28 | phdt | A compliance management framework for business process models | - |
| 58 | dblp_29 | proc | Business Control Management - A Discipline to Ensure Regulatory Compliance of {SOA} Applications | 3 |

Table D.1: Identified through database searching

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | EC |
|-----|----------|----------|---|----|
| 59 | dblp_30 | proc | Business Process Compliance Tracking Using Key Performance Indicators | 3 |
| 60 | dblp_31 | proc | Essential Aspects of Compliance Management with Focus on Business Process Automation | 3 |
| 61 | dblp_32 | proc | Process Views to Support Compliance Management in Business Processes | 3 |
| 62 | dblp_33 | proc | Visualization of Compliance Violation in Business Process Models | 3 |
| 63 | dblp_34 | proc | Semantic Compliance Management in Business Process Management | 3 |
| 64 | dblp_35 | proc | A Semantic Framework for Compliance Management in Business Process Management | 3 |
| 65 | dblp_36 | proc | Aligning Risk Management and Compliance Considerations with Business Process Development | 3 |
| 66 | dblp_37 | proc | Checking Compliance of Execution Traces to Business Rules | 3 |
| 67 | dblp_38 | proc | Detecting Regulatory Compliance for Business Process Models through Semantic Annotations | 3 |
| 68 | dblp_39 | proc | Service Contract Compliance Management in Business Process Management | 3 |
| 69 | dblp_40 | proc | Policy-Based Semantic Compliance Checking for Business Process Management | 3 |
| 70 | dblp_41 | proc | Compliance Aware Business Process Design | 3 |
| 71 | dblp_42 | proc | Business Process and Business Rule Modeling Languages for Compliance Management: A Representational Analysis | 3 |
| 72 | SD_01 | book | Chapter 4: Next-Generation Business Process Management (BPM) | 1 |
| 73 | SD_02 | short | Business Process Reengineering of emergency management procedures: A case study | 3 |
| 74 | SD_03 | cpaper | The Business Process Management Map – an Effective Means for Managing the Enterprise Value Chain | 3 |
| 75 | SD_04 | cpaper | A knowledge-intensive adaptive business process management framework | 3 |
| 76 | SD_05 | cpaper | From policy implementation to business process management: Principles for creating flexibility and agility | 3 |
| 77 | SD_06 | cpaper | Improved Compliance by BPM-Driven Workflow Automation | 3 |
| 78 | SD_07 | cpaper | Improving Telemedicine Processes Via BPM | 5 |
| 79 | SSRN_01 | preprint | Efficient Vehicle Certification Management with Business Process Management | 5 |
| 80 | SSRN_02 | preprint | Balancing Flexibility and Compliance in Response to Long-Tailed Business Process Changes | 3 |
| 81 | arXiv_01 | preprint | Efficient Checking of Timed Order Compliance Rules over Graph-encoded Event Logs | 3 |
| 82 | arXiv_02 | preprint | Predictive Compliance Monitoring in Process-Aware Information Systems: State of the Art, Functionalities, Research Directions | 5 |
| 83 | arXiv_03 | preprint | Semi-automated checking for regulatory compliance in e-Health | 5 |
| 84 | arXiv_04 | preprint | An Open-Source Integration of Process Mining Features into the Camunda Workflow Engine: Data Extraction and Challenges | 3 |

Table D.2: Identified through other sources

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | EC |
|-----|------------|--------|--|----|
| 1 | other_01 | jour | Evaluation of Compliance Rule Languages for Modelling Regulatory Compliance Requirements | - |
| 2 | other_02 | jour | RegelSprak: a CNL for Executable Tax Rules Specification | - |
| 3 | other_03 | jour | Are we done with business process compliance: state of the art and challenges ahead | - |
| 4 | other_04 | jour | Comparing textual descriptions to process models – The automatic detection of inconsistencies. | - |
| 5 | other_05 | cpaper | Supporting domain experts to select and configure precise compliance rules | - |
| 6 | other_06_b | jour | Product-Based Workflow Support | - |

Table D.3: Records screened at abstract level

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | QA |
|-----|----------|--------|--|----|
| 1 | WoS_02 | jour | Blockchain-as-a-Service for Business Process Management: Survey and Challenges | 1 |
| 2 | WoS_03 | jour | Business Process Management - A Traditional Approach versus a Knowledge Based Approach | 2 |
| 3 | WoS_04 | jour | Blockchain-based business process management (BPM) framework for service composition in industry 4.0 | 3 |
| 4 | WoS_05 | jour | Regulatory Instability, Business Process Management Technology, and BPM Skill Configurations | 2 |
| 5 | WoS_06 | jour | The influence of directive explanations on users' business process compliance performance | 3 |
| 6 | WoS_10 | jour | A knowledge-intensive adaptive business process management framework | 3 |
| 7 | WoS_14 | jour | Toward agile Business Process Management: Description of concepts and a proposed definition | 3 |
| 8 | WoS_15 | jour | Spreadsheets for business process management Using process mining to deal with "events" rather than "numbers"? | 3 |
| 9 | WoS_16 | jour | BPM perspectives to support ICSs: Exploiting the integration of formal verifications into investment service provision processes | 2 |
| 10 | WoS_17 | jour | Improved Compliance by BPM-Driven Workflow Automation | 1 |
| 11 | dblp_01 | jour | Business Process Modelling in Healthcare and Compliance Management: A Logical Framework | 2 |
| 12 | dblp_03 | jour | Norms modeling constructs of business process compliance management frameworks: a conceptual evaluation | 3 |
| 13 | dblp_08 | jour | Comparative Analysis of Business Process Modelling Tools for Compliance Management Support | 1 |
| 14 | dblp_13 | jour | Business process management enabled compliance-aware medical record sharing | 2 |
| 15 | dblp_28 | phdt | A compliance management framework for business process models | 0 |
| 16 | other_01 | jour | Evaluation of Compliance Rule Languages for Modelling Regulatory Compliance Requirements | 2 |
| 17 | other_02 | jour | RegelSpraak: a CNL for Executable Tax Rules Specification | 2 |
| 18 | other_03 | jour | Are we done with business process compliance: state of the art and challenges ahead | 3 |
| 19 | other_04 | jour | Comparing textual descriptions to process models – The automatic detection of inconsistencies. | 3 |
| 20 | other_05 | cpaper | Supporting domain experts to select and configure precise compliance rules | 1 |
| 21 | other_06 | jour | Product-Based Workflow Support | 3 |

Table D.4: Records included in the study

| Seq | Source | Type | Title | QA | Year |
|-----|----------|------|--|----|------|
| 1 | other_06 | jour | Product-Based Workflow Support | 3 | 2011 |
| 2 | WoS_06 | jour | The influence of directive explanations on users' business process compliance performance | 3 | 2016 |
| 3 | other_04 | jour | Comparing textual descriptions to process models – The automatic detection of inconsistencies. | 3 | 2017 |
| 4 | WoS_15 | jour | Spreadsheets for business process management Using process mining to deal with "events" rather than "numbers"? | 3 | 2018 |
| 5 | dblp_03 | jour | Norms modeling constructs of business process compliance management frameworks: a conceptual evaluation | 3 | 2018 |
| 6 | other_03 | jour | Are we done with business process compliance: state of the art and challenges ahead | 3 | 2018 |
| 7 | WoS_04 | jour | Blockchain-based business process management (BPM) framework for service composition in industry 4.0 | 3 | 2020 |
| 8 | WoS_10 | jour | A knowledge-intensive adaptive business process management framework | 3 | 2021 |
| 9 | WoS_14 | jour | Toward agile Business Process Management: Description of concepts and a proposed definition | 3 | 2023 |

E Quality Criteria

Indicator QA3

The table shows the inputs for calculating the QA3-score. The score is 1 if the outcome of the calculation is larger than or equal to 5, otherwise it is 0. The calculation is: $\text{cited/year} = \text{number of citations} / (2024 - \text{Publication Year})$.

Indicator QA4

The table shows the inputs for calculating the QA4-score. The score is 1 if the outcome of the calculation is larger than or equal to 100, otherwise it is 0. The columns 'First Author' and 'Second Author' hold the number of articles by these authors on google Scholar.

Table E.1: Calculation of the QA3-score and QA4-score

| Seq | Id | Citations | Year | Cited/Year | QA3-Score | First Author | Second Author | Total Articles | QA4-Score |
|-----|----------|-----------|------|------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | WoS_02 | 4 | 2022 | 2 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 92 | 0 |
| 2 | WoS_03 | 5 | 2015 | 0.6 | 0 | 145 | 0 | 145 | 1 |
| 3 | WoS_04 | 333 | 2020 | 83.3 | 1 | 92 | 374 | 466 | 1 |
| 4 | WoS_05 | 10 | 2019 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 134 | 134 | 1 |
| 5 | WoS_06 | 12 | 2016 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 557 | 557 | 1 |
| 6 | WoS_10 | 78 | 2021 | 26 | 1 | 9 | 99 | 108 | 1 |
| 7 | WoS_14 | 5 | 2023 | 5 | 1 | 51 | 83 | 134 | 1 |
| 8 | WoS_15 | 38 | 2018 | 6.3 | 1 | 1881 | - | 1881 | 1 |
| 9 | WoS_16 | 8 | 2020 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 322 | 322 | 1 |
| 10 | WoS_17 | 5 | 2014 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | dblp_01 | 4 | 2022 | 2 | 0 | 35 | 122 | 157 | 1 |
| 12 | dblp_03 | 32 | 2018 | 5.3 | 1 | 46 | 416 | 462 | 1 |
| 13 | dblp_08 | 8 | 2017 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| 14 | dblp_13 | 8 | 2013 | 0.7 | 0 | 14 | 93 | 107 | 1 |
| 15 | dblp_28 | 36 | 2010 | 2.6 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| 16 | other_01 | 5 | 2023 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0 |
| 17 | other_02 | 10 | 2021 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 192 | 192 | 1 |
| 18 | other_03 | 149 | 2018 | 24.8 | 1 | 46 | 416 | 462 | 1 |
| 19 | other_04 | 70 | 2017 | 10 | 1 | 95 | 151 | 246 | 1 |
| 20 | other_05 | 23 | 2013 | 2.1 | 0 | 11 | 189 | 200 | 1 |
| 21 | other_06 | 110 | 2011 | 8.5 | 1 | 121 | 514 | 635 | 1 |

Meaning of the column names:

- Citations : the number of citations on google scholar
- Year : Year of Publication
- First author : the number of publications by the first author on google scholar
- Second author : the number of publications by the second author on google scholar

F Journals

Table F.1: Journals

| # | Journal | Publisher | ISSN |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Applied Computer Systems | De Gruyter Poland Sp. z o.o. | 2255-8691 |
| 2 | Artificial Intelligence and Law | Springer-Verlag | 0924-8463 |
| 5 | Government Information Quarterly | Elsevier | 0740-624X |
| 8 | Information Systems | Elsevier | 0306-4379 |
| 9 | Knowledge and Information Systems | Springer-Verlag | 0219-1377 |
| 10 | Knowledge and Process Management | Wiley (John Wiley & Sons) | 1092-4604 |
| 11 | SLAS Technology | Elsevier | 2472-6303 |
| 12 | Safety Science | Elsevier | 0925-7535 |
| 13 | Software | Elsevier | 2352-7110 |

The publisher and the ISSN number have been looked up at [crossref](#) using the journal name in the bibtex file.

Table F.2: Authors

| First Author | Other Authors |
|-------------------------|---|
| Yiwei Gong | Marijn Janssen |
| Silke Holzmüller-Laue | Bernd Göde, Heidi Fleischer, Kerstin Thurow |
| Huseyin Kir | Nadia Erdogan |
| Domenico Raucci | Antonella Santone, Francesco Mercaldo, Tomasz Dyczkowski |
| Ronaldo Bernardo Junior | Silvia Ines Dallavalle de Padua |
| Han van der Aa | Henrik Leopold, Hajo A. Reijers |
| Mustafa Hashmi | Guido Governatori, Ho-Pun Lam, Moe Thandar Wynn |
| M. Bevilacqua | F.E. Ciarapica, C. Paciarotti |
| Mustafa Hashmi | Guido Governatori |
| Rolands Koncevičs | Ludmila Peņicina, Andrejs Gaidukovs, Māris Dargis and Rita Burbo, Ainārs Auziņš |
| Niels Lohmann | |
| Shazia Sadiq | Guido Governatori |
| David Schumm | Oktay Turetken, Natallia Kokash, Amal Elgammal and Frank Leymann, Willem-Jan van den Heuvel |
| Andrea Zasada | Mustafa Hashmi, Michael Fellmann, David Knaplesch |
| Elham Ramezani | Dirk Fahland, Wil van der Aalst |
| Irene Vanderfeesten | Hajo A. Reijers, Wil van der Aalst |

Table F.3: Keywords

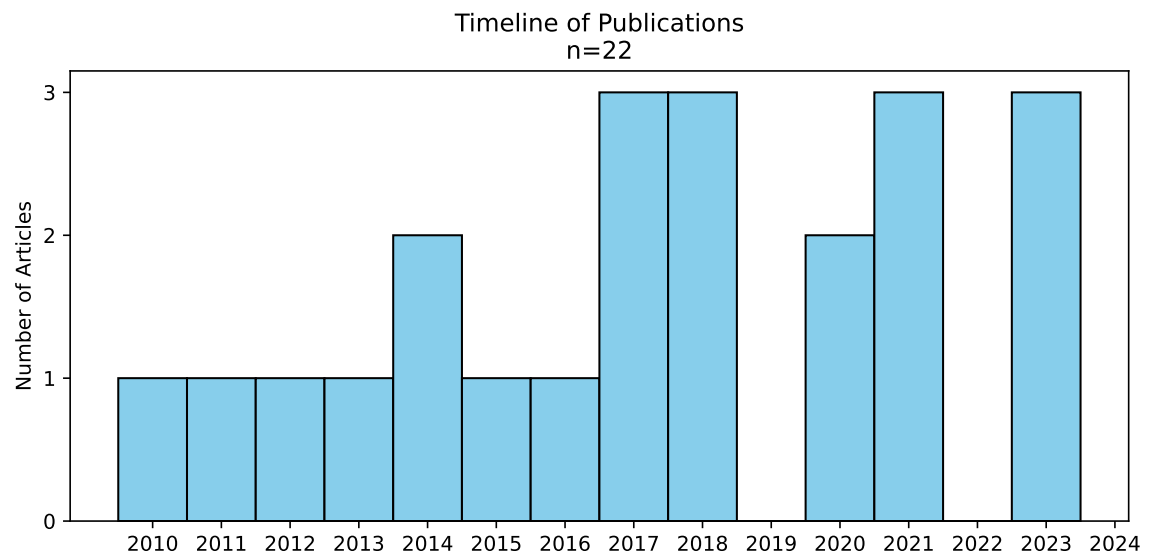
| Citation Key | Keywords |
|-----------------|---|
| gong2012policy | Flexibility, Agility, Business process management, Business services, Service orientation, Policy-making, Compliance |
| holzmüller_laue | laboratory automation, end-to-end workflow, systems integration, model-based application development, BPMN |
| kir2021knowledg | business process management, knowledge-intensive processes, Process modelling and execution, Process adaption, Agent-based business process management, Agile business process management |
| raucci2020bpm | Business Process Management, Internal Control Systems, Segregation of Duties, Formal Methods, Banking Processes, Investment Services |
| BernardoJuniorU | critical success factors, operations strategy, bpm governance, knowledge systems, implementation capabilities, organization, challenges, intuition |
| aa2017comparing | Business process management, Inconsistency detection, Compliance checking, Business process modeling, Natural language processing, Matching |
| hashmi2018are | Business processes, Business process compliance, Norms compliance, Normative requirements, Compliance Management Frameworks |
| bevilacqua2012b | Emergency management, IDEF0, Information system, Information supply, Risk information, Public, Safety management |
| hashmi2017norms | Norms, Compliance, Business Processes, Modelling Constructs, Modelling Languages, Compliance Management Frameworks |
| koncevičs2017co | Business process compliance, compliance management, compliance management tools, open source business process modelling tools |
| lohmann2013comp | Artifact-centric business processes, Process synthesis, Compliance management, Compliance by design |
| sadiq2010managi | Business Process, Control Objective, Linear Temporal Logic, Business Process Management, Semantic Annotation |
| schumm2010busin | Compliance, Business Process Management, Process Fragment, Formal Modeling, Proces Verification |
| zasada2023evalu | conceptual modelling, compliance rules modelling, regulatory compliance, business process expressiveness, language complexity |
| ramezani2014sup | compliance specification, compliance checking, configurabe compliance rules, auditing, question tree |
| vanderfeesten20 | Business process modeling, Workflow management, Product Data Model |

The keywords have been added to the bibtex file after consulting the publishers website and/or the web of science service.

G Authors

Table G.1: Authors

| First Author | Other Authors |
|--|---|
| Bernardo Junior, Ronaldo Bevilacqua, M. Corsius, Mischa | De Padua, Silvia Ines Dallavalle Ciarapica, F.E., Paciarotti, C. Hoppenbrouwers, Stijn, Lokin, Mariette, Baars, Elian, {Sangers-Van Cappellen}, Gertrude, Wilmont, Ilona |
| Ramezani, Elham Koncetics, Rolands | Fahland, Dirk, {van der Aalst}, Wil M. P. Penicina, Ludmila, Gaidukovs, Andrejs, Dargis, Maris, Burbo, Rita, Auzins, Ainars |
| Awad, Ahmed Mahmoud Hany Aly Elgammal, A | Sebahi, S, Turetken, O, Hacid, {MS}, Papazoglou, {MP}, {van den Heuvel}, { WJ} |
| Hadasch, Frank Hashmi, Mustafa Hashmi, Mustafa {Holzm{”u}ller-Laue}, Silke Kir, Huseyin Ly, Linh Thao | Maedche, Alexander, Gregor, Shirley Governatori, Guido Governatori, Guido, Lam, Ho-Pun, Wynn, Moe Thandar G{”o}de, Bernd, Fleischer, Heidi, Thurow, Kerstin Erdogan, Nadia Maggi, Fabrizio Maria, Montali, Marco, {Rinderle- Ma}, Stefanie, Van Der Aalst, Wil MP |
| Mendling, Jan | Weber, Ingo, Aalst, Wil Van Der, Brocke, Jan Vom, Cabanillas, Cristina, Daniel, Florian, Debois, S{ø}ren, Ciccio, Claudio Di, Dumas, Marlon, Dustdar, Schahram |
| Raucci, Domenico | Santone, Antonella, Mercaldo, Francesco, Dyczkowski, Tomasz |
| {van der Aa}, Han Van Der Aalst, Wil Vanderfeesten, Irene Viriyasitavat, Wattana Viriyasitavat, Wattana Vo, Ngoc Phuoc An | Leopold, Henrik, Reijers, Hajo A. Reijers, Hajo A., Van Der Aalst, Wil M.P. Da Xu, Li, Dhiman, Gaurav, Bi, Zhuming |
| Zasada, Andrea | Manotas, Irene, Popescu, Octavian, Cerniauskas, Algimantas, Sheinin, Vadim Hashmi, Mustafa, Fellmann, Michael, Knuplesch, David |



H Keywords

Table H.1: Keywords

| Citation Key | Keywords |
|--|--|
| Bernardo Junior and De Padua (2023) | Agility, bpm governance, Business And Economics–Management, Business process management, challenges, Communication, critical success factors, Customer satisfaction, implementation capabilities, intuition, knowledge systems, Literature reviews, operations strategy, organization, Systematic review |
| Bevilacqua, Ciarapica, and Paciarotti (2012) | Emergency management, IDEF0, Information supply, Information system, Public, Risk information, Safety management |
| Corsius et al. (2021) | CNL |
| Ramezani, Fahland, and van der Aalst (2013) | auditing, compliance checking, compliance specification, configurable compliance rules, question tree |
| Koncevics et al. (2017) | Business process compliance, compliance management, compliance management tools, open source business process modelling tools |
| Awad (2010) | No keywords |
| Elgammal et al. (2014) | No keywords |
| Hadasch, Maedche, and Gregor (2016) | No keywords |
| Hashmi and Governatori (2017) | Business Processes, Compliance, Compliance Management Frameworks, Modelling Constructs, Modelling Languages, Norms |
| Hashmi et al. (2018) | Business process compliance, Business processes, Compliance Management Frameworks, Normative requirements, Norms compliance |
| Holzmüller-Laue et al. (2014) | BPMN, end-to-end workflow, laboratory automation, model-based application development, systems integration |
| Kir and Erdogan (2021) | Agent-based business process management, Agile business process management, Business process management, Knowledge-intensive processes, Process adaptation, Process modeling and execution |
| Ly et al. (2015) | Business process compliance, Compliance monitoring, Operational support |
| Mendling et al. (2018) | Top100 |
| Raucci et al. (2020) | Banking Processes, Business Process Management, Formal Methods, Internal Control Systems, Investment Services, Segregation of Duties |

Table H.1: Keywords

| Citation Key | Keywords |
|--|--|
| van der Aa, Leopold, and Reijers (2017) | Business process management, Business process modeling, Compliance checking, Inconsistency detection, Matching, Natural language processing |
| Van Der Aalst (2018) | No keywords |
| Vanderfeesten, Reijers, and Van Der Aalst (2011) | Business Process Modelling, Product Data Model, Workflow Management |
| Viriyasitavat et al. (2023) | No keywords |
| Viriyasitavat (2020) | Block-chain technology (BCT), Business process management (BPM), Industry 4.0, Internet of Things (IoT), Quality of Service (QoS), Service selection and composition, Smart contracts, Trustworthiness |
| Vo et al. (2021) | Computer Science - Computation and Language |
| Zasada et al. (2023) | business processes, compliance rules modelling, conceptual modelling, expressiveness, language complexity, regulatory compliance |

The keywords have been added to the bibtex file after consulting the publishers website and/or the web of science service.

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