

On Enabling Compliance of Cross-organizational Business Processes ^{*}

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Abstract. Process compliance deals with the ability of a company to ensure that its business processes comply with domain-specific regulations and rules. So far, compliance issues have been mainly addressed for intra-organizational business processes, whereas there exists only little work dealing with compliance in the context of cross-organizational processes that involve multiple business partners. As opposed to intra-organizational processes, for a cross-organizational process, compliance must be addressed at different modeling levels, ranging from interaction models to public process models to private processes of the partners. Accordingly, there exist different levels for modeling compliance rules. In particular, we distinguish between local compliance rules of a particular partner and global compliance rules to be obeyed by all partners involved in the cross-organizational process. This paper focuses on checking the compliance of interaction models. For this purpose, we introduce the notion of *compliability*, which shall guarantee that an interaction model is not conflicting with a set of imposed global compliance rules.

1 Introduction

Business process compliance has been identified as one of the core challenges for process-aware information systems [23]. So far, the focus has been on intra-organizational business processes, and a variety of proposals for checking the compliance of a business process with domain-specific regulations and rules in different phases of the process life cycle have been made [1, 20, 13, 21, 22]. Besides few approaches (e.g., business contracts [2, 11]), compliance checking for cross-organizational processes has been neglected so far, even though being crucial in collaborative settings [14, 16]. Therefore, the consideration of compliance rules in the context of cross-organizational processes and the provision of techniques for checking them are indispensable. Compared to approaches checking the compliance of intra-organizational business processes, however, additional challenges

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emerge [14]. In particular, process compliance must be ensured at different levels. Furthermore, compliance checking must cope with the fact that parts of cross-organizational processes are not known by all partners, e.g. due to privacy reasons.

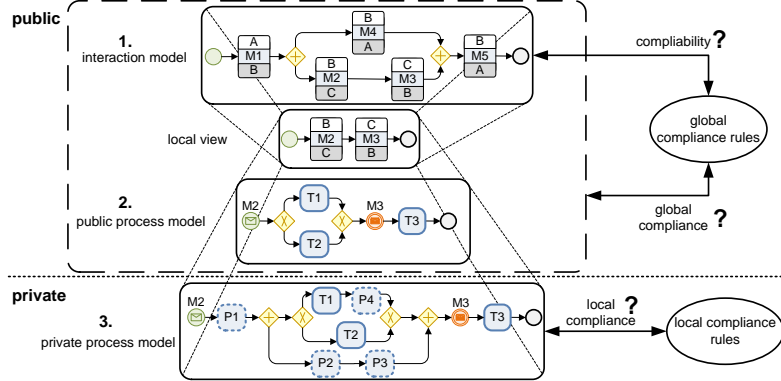


Fig. 1. Different levels of compliance rules in a cross-organizational setting

Consider Fig. 1: Compliance rules relevant for setting up and running cross-organizational processes refer to different levels as known from interaction modeling [5]. First, the global view of the interactions (i.e. messages exchanged) between the partners of a cross-organizational process (i.e., the *interaction model*) provides the top level. Second, each partner defines a public model of its process taking its *local view* on the interaction model into account. Accordingly, a local view refers to the behavior of the interaction model from the viewpoint of a particular partner. Note that public models must *conform* with the behavior of the respective local view. Finally, each partner maintains its own *private process model*, which not only comprises activities for exchanging messages with the other partners, but also private activities not relevant for the interactions with the partners; i.e., due to privacy, a partner usually does not reveal all details about its private processes to the other partners. However, the *private processes* must *conform* with the public process model. Semantic constraints in respect to such private processes are denoted as *local compliance rules*. In turn, *global compliance rules* are imposed on interaction models and public process models. Altogether, the *public parts* of a cross-organizational process include the interaction model, public process models, and global compliance rules. In turn, private process models and local compliance rules constitute *private parts*.

As opposed to intra-organizational processes, in the context of cross-organizational processes we must consider three levels of compliance. First, we must deal with local compliance rules that constrain private partner processes. Second, we must support global compliance rules that constrain the public parts of a cross-organizational process scenario. Third, interaction models must enable the partners to model both public and private processes meeting the global compliance rules. This requires interaction models being not in conflict with the set of global compliance rules.

This paper focuses on the latter level of compliance and provides a novel

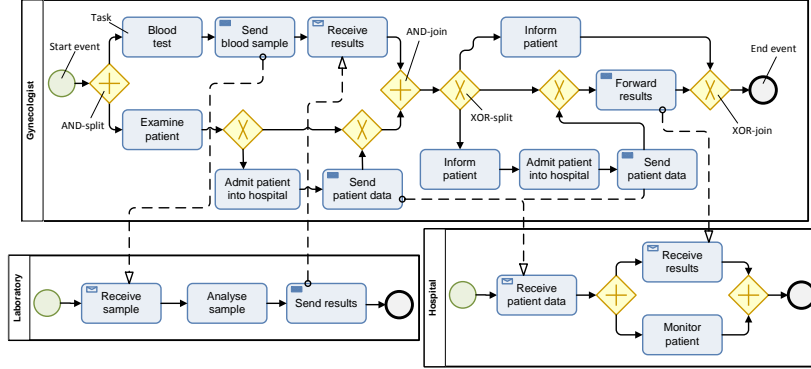


Fig. 3. Public models of a healthcare scenario [14]

-	Classification	Compliance rule
r_1	Global compliance Rule	After a blood test, the blood sample has to be analyzed.
r_2	Global compliance rule	After the patient is admitted to the hospital, she must be monitored.
r_3	Local compliance rule of gynecologist	The patient must be informed about the results of a blood test.

Table 1. Examples of compliance rules

3 Complyability Checking

When setting up a cross-organizational process, *complyability* constitutes a semantic correctness criterion to be considered when designing interaction models. It ensures that interaction models do not conflict with the set of imposed global compliance rules. Consequently, if an interaction model is not complyable, the involved partners are unable to implement their public and private processes in such a way that the overall cross-organizational process satisfies all imposed compliance rules. As input our approach takes the interaction model \mathcal{I} , the set of global compliance rules GR expressed in terms of linear temporal logic (LTL), the set of partners \mathcal{P} , and for each partner $p \in \mathcal{P}$ the set of activities A_p that p may execute.

Similar to approaches checking compliance of intra-organizational processes, we apply model checking to ensure complyability. As opposed to these intra-organizational approaches, however, we do not want to show that all possible executions of a model comply with all compliance rules in GR , but that there exists at least one execution satisfying all compliance rules in GR , and hence \mathcal{I} and GR do not conflict. Furthermore, we cannot directly take the interaction model \mathcal{I} as input for model checking, but must consider all tasks that might be additionally executed by partners. Thus, we cannot apply model checking directly, but have to add preprocessing steps.

Consider Fig. 4: We utilize the knowledge about the set of activities A_p to enrich interaction model \mathcal{G} with parts simulating the behavior of the partners involved (cf. Alg. 1), and obtain an extended interaction model (*EIM*) as result (cf. Fig. 5). This enrichment is expressed through the following constructs:

sequence (SEQ), parallelism (PAR), choice (CHC), and repeated loop (RPT). Note that this does not require the interaction model to be well-structured.

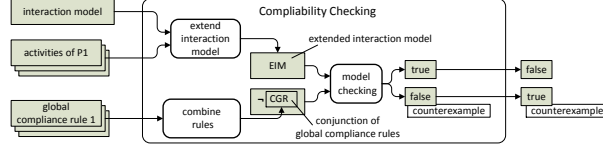


Fig. 4. Process of compliability checking

Algorithm 1: Extend interaction model

```

1 Function extendInteractionModel( $\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, A_p$ ) ;
2 begin
3    $PM := EMPTY$ ;
4   foreach partner  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  do
5     foreach activity  $a \in A_p$  do
6        $PM := CHC(a, PM)$ ;
7     end
8   end
9    $EIM := PAR(\mathcal{I}, RPT(PM))$ ;
10 end
11 Output:  $EIM$  Extend interaction model
    
```

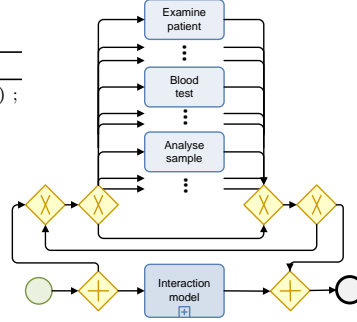


Fig. 5. Extended interaction model EIM

Next, we construct the conjunction of all global compliance rules GCR in Alg. 2. Finally, we apply LTL model checking to the extended interaction model EIM and the negation of GCR in Alg. 3. In case the enriched model EIM is compliable, at least one trace τ is producible through EIM satisfying all global compliance rules. Consequently, the negated conjunction of the global compliance rules does not hold. For this case, explicit LTL model checking returns false (and outputs τ as counter-example), which means that compliability holds. Otherwise, all traces violate at least one of the global compliance rules, and EIM satisfies the negated formula. In this case, model checking returns true, but compliability is violated. Basically, our algorithm for compliability checking applies model checking over the enriched interaction model EIM and the negated conjunction of the global compliance rules, and then negates the result (cf. Alg. 3 and Fig. 4).

Algorithm 2: Combine global compliance rules

```

1 Function combineRules( $GR$ ) ;
2 begin
3    $CGR := true$ ;
4   foreach global compliance rule  $r \in GR$  do
5      $CGR := CGR \wedge r$ ;
6   end
7 end
8 Output:  $CGR$  the combined global compliance rules
    
```

Algorithm 3: Comliability checking

```

1 Function checkComliability( $GR, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, A_p$ ) ;
2 begin
3    $EIM := extendInteractionModel(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, A_p)$ ;
4    $CGR := combineRules(GR)$ ;
5    $MC\_Result := LTLMoelCeking(EIM, \neg CGR)$ ;
6    $comliability := \neg MC\_Result.propertyValid$ ;
7 end
8 Output: comliability the comliability of  $\mathcal{I}$  with  $GR$ 
    
```

We have demonstrated the feasibility of our approach by a proof-of-concept prototype. We applied this prototype to different application scenarios including the sketched healthcare example [14]. More precisely, the presented compliance checking techniques have been implemented as plug-in of the Aristaflo BPM

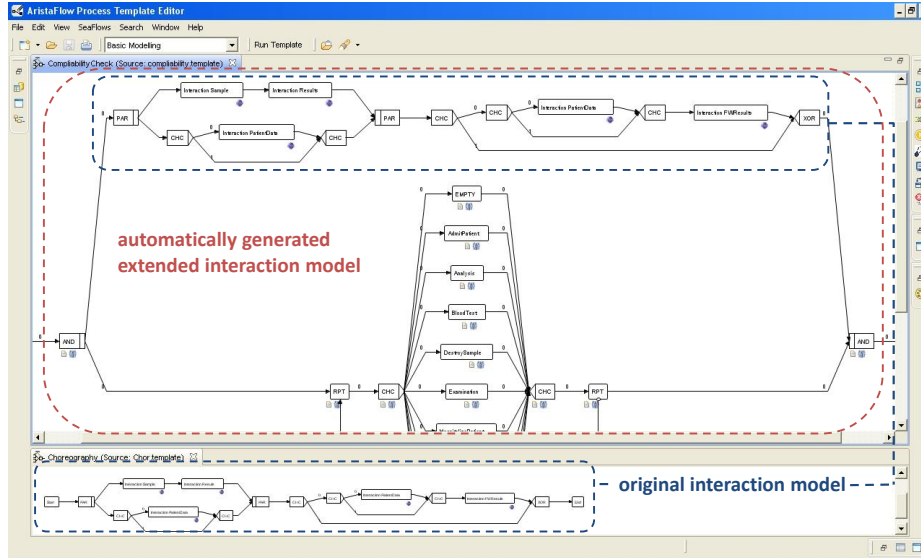


Fig. 6. Proof-of-concept prototype enabling compliability checking

Suite [3]. The upper part of Fig. 6 shows an automatically generated, extended interaction model for compliability checking, while the lower part depicts the original interaction model.

4 Related Work

In many domains, process execution is subject to compliance rules and restrictions that stem from laws, regulations, and guidelines (e.g. Basel or Sarbanes-Oxley-Act) [23]. Existing approaches differ with respect to the process lifecycle phase in which compliance is considered [7]. Compliance rules are often considered as restrictions to the order in which process activities may be executed. In literature, there exist approaches formalizing these rules with temporal logic [1, 10], patterns [6], or graphical notations [1, 18]. To check whether compliance rules are fulfilled by a process model at build time, most approaches apply model checking [1, 10, 19, 12]. Furthermore, business process compliance along the process lifecycle is discussed in [20, 13].

Only little work exists, which deals with compliance of cross-organizational processes [2, 11]. In particular, compliability of interaction models with a given set of compliance rules has not been addressed yet.

Various other issues related to the correctness of *cross-organizational* processes and complementing compliability have been addressed. For example, [4, 8] discuss whether private processes are compatible with the public ones. In turn, [17, 15] introduce the notion of *realizability* of interaction models, i.e., to check whether involved partners are able to model public and private processes

compatible with a particular interaction model. [9] discusses changes and their propagation in cross-organizational scenarios.

5 Discussion and Outlook

To ensure compliance of business processes with existing guidelines, standards, and laws is crucial for both intra-organizational and cross-organizational settings. However, existing proposals have only dealt with intra-organizational processes so far [14]. This paper constitutes an important step towards enabling compliance of cross-organizational business processes at different levels. In particular, we introduced the notion of *compliability*, i.e., the general ability of an interaction model to not conflict with a given set of compliance rules independent from the concrete process models of the partners.

However, *compliability* does not guarantee that there exists a compliant realization of an interaction model; i.e., public and private process models that comply with the global compliance rules. For example, consider the interaction model from Fig. 7 and the global compliance rules r_4 and r_5 from Tab. 2. As indicated by the process log being the output of *compliability* checking (cf. Fig. 7), there exists no conflict between the model and r_4 and r_5 . Nevertheless, the partners are not able to specify compliant private and public processes, because the **laboratory** is unable to determine, when the patient is notified. Thus, **laboratory** can not determine when activity *analyse sample* may be started without violating r_5 . This is caused by a missing interaction. In the example, it is easy to enhance the interaction model with an additional interaction to enable the partners to specify compliant private and public processes (cf. Fig. 7). Generally, *compliability* remains a necessary, but not sufficient precondition for the ability of the partners to specify their public and private models in such a way that the overall cross-organizational process satisfies the set of imposed compliance rules.

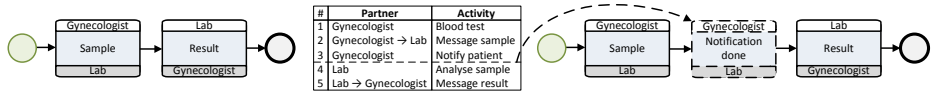


Fig. 7. An example indicating the limitations of *compliability*

-	Classification	Compliance rule
r_4	Global compliance rule	After blood sample is sent to laboratory, the patient has to be notified.
r_5	Global compliance rule	The analysis must start after the notification of the patient, but before results are sent.

Table 2. Examples of compliance rules

In future work, we will present a comprehensive formal theory for compliance and related criteria (e.g., *compliability*) in cross-organizational processes. Further, we will present additional algorithms for checking *compliability* and global compliance as well as related semantic correctness criteria. Finally, we will consider additional process perspectives (e.g. data, time, resources) in the context of compliance and *compliability* checking.

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