

A SIMULATION APPROACH TO ASSESS PARTNERS SELECTED FOR A COLLABORATIVE NETWORK

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Abstract

Manufacturing enterprises are increasingly more aware of the importance of establishing collaborative relationships with their network partners, due to the advantages associated to collaboration. Nevertheless, the participation in a collaborative network (CN) comes with associated challenges, namely the need to reduce the potential for conflicts among partners. A CN consists of heterogeneous partners, each one defining its own objectives and activating its own strategies. In this context, the ability to quickly identify partners with aligned strategies is crucial for smooth operation of the CN. The main aim of this paper is to address the partners' selection problem in the context of Virtual organizations Breeding Environments (VBE) that facilitate and enable the creation of Virtual Organisations (VO), as one type of CN. In a first stage, the sets of enterprises, characterised by having the required competencies to create the VO, are identified among different potential candidates within the VBE. In a second stage, the strategies alignment approach, based on the system dynamics simulation method, is used for the partners' selection process, identifying the best set of enterprises. In this paper, the final stage of partners' selection process is addressed by obtaining the degree of alignment of the business strategies formulated by each set of enterprises. In the light of this, a system dynamics-simulation model, in AnyLogic, is presented to obtain the set of enterprises that have higher levels of alignment in its strategies. The proposed system dynamics-simulation model is applied to a case in the building industry, to deal with the partners' selection problem in a VBE with the aim of forming a stable and sustainable VO.

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Key Words: Collaborative Networks, System Dynamics, Partners' Selection, Strategies Alignment, Values Alignment, Trust

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of collaborative network (CN) has been widely studied over the last years motivated by the positive effects for the enterprises that collaborate [1]. In order to get a better understanding on effective ways of managing collaboration, various research studies have been developed [2, 3]. In the effort to consolidating CNs as a new discipline, [3] introduced the concept of collaborative network as “*a network consisting of variety of autonomous, geographically distributed, and heterogeneous entities that collaborate to better achieve common or compatible goals*”. The growing research interest in collaboration led to the emergence of a wide variety of CN classes [3, 4], including extended enterprises, virtual enterprises (VE), virtual organisations (VO), virtual organization breeding environments (VBE), business ecosystems, non-hierarchical networks (NHN), etc. This paper focuses on VO creation in a VBE context. A VO is understood as “*a set of independent organizations that share resources and skills to achieve its mission/goal*” [3]. A VBE represents an association or cluster of organizations that “*have both the potential and the will to cooperate with each other through the establishment of a long-term cooperation agreement and interoperable infrastructure*” [5, 6]. When a new business opportunity is identified by a VBE

member, a subset of these organizations can be selected to constitute a VO [3]. The process of creating a VO requires a greater exchange of information and high commitment of all involved enterprises, shared responsibility, and the consideration of partners' objectives, strategies and value systems.

Participation in a VO has associated positive influences on the agility and responsiveness of the enterprises. Nevertheless, the creation of a VO, and therefore, the establishment of collaborative processes, raises a set of challenges [4]. Partners' selection is considered in the literature a major issue in the formation of a VO [7]. When selecting VO's partners, it must be guaranteed that they possess the necessary competencies to meet the business objectives of the VO. Moreover, Shamsuzzoha [8] defines different critical success factors, additional to the competencies, that determine the success of the selection of network partners, which include, trust, processes standardisation, knowledge and information sharing, compatible objectives, strategies and values, and availability of information and communication technologies (ICT). Due to the associated critical factors and their importance in the VO success, the partners' selection process has received much research attention along the years to achieve stable and sustainable collaborative relationships. In fact, finding the right partners in a VO is a difficult and time-consuming task, which negatively influences the agility of the VO formation process. For instance, overcoming misalignments resulting from the partners' heterogeneity (e.g. misalignments in ICT) requires large investment. Building trust, a major pre-requisite for any successful collaboration, is not straightforward, requiring considerable time. Therefore, partners' selection is not simply an "optimization" problem [9].

The heterogeneity of the enterprises participating in a VBE increases the likelihood of misalignments appearance, among the VO partners. Thus, although matching processes based on competencies are required as a basis [10, 11], many other factors need to be considered in the partners' selection process, some of them of a subjective nature. In addition to the criterion of competencies, the consideration of other filters is necessary, such as the assessment of trustworthiness [12], value systems alignment [13], or strategies alignment [14]. These "additional filters" provide complementary mechanisms to support partners' selection in a CN environment, reducing the potential for conflicts, and thus increasing VO sustainability. Towards this purpose, this article suggests the consideration of one additional filter, namely strategies alignment, to deal with the partners' selection process in a VBE context. The remaining of this paper is organised as follows: Section 2 presents a brief state of the art in the research area of VO, VBE, partners' selection, and complementary approaches to deal with the partners' selection collaborative process. Section 3 proposes an approach, based on the system dynamics-simulation method, to deal with the partners' selection, in order to obtain higher levels of alignment among strategies defined by the enterprises candidate to the VO. Section 4 presents a use case from construction industry, using the strategies alignment as an approach to assess partners selected for a VO. Finally, conclusions and future research lines are described in Section 5.

2. STATE OF THE ART

With the aim of giving the reader a better understanding of the target context, this section provides an overview of the involved research areas, as found in current literature. Complementary mechanisms to support partners' selection in a CN context are also identified, including trust assessment, value systems alignment, and strategies alignment.

2.1 Virtual organizations Breeding Environment

A VO Breeding Environment (VBE) is defined as "*a long-term association of entities that are recruited from the open universe of organizations, and that prepare themselves to cooperate*

whenever an opportunity arises, adopting common operating principles and infrastructures, with the main goal of increasing both their chances and their preparedness towards collaboration in potential VO” [5, 6]. VBE members are important actors during the phase of partners’ selection for a VO. A variety of roles can be played by the actors in the VBE, among which we emphasize: (i) VBE member, for any organization that participates in the VBE activities; and (ii) VO Planner, which identifies and acquires new business opportunities, and identifies the necessary competencies, selects an appropriate set of partners, and structures the new VO. A VBE allows to (i) establish the base trust among the organizations to be involved in VOs, (ii) reduce the cost/time to find suitable partners for configuration of the VOs, and (iii) assist with the creation, establishment of agreements, and contract negotiation for establishment of VOs, thus reducing the risk of losses due to some organization failures [3, 5].

2.2 Virtual Organisations

One of the most addressed CN cases is the virtual organization (VO) and its particular case of virtual enterprise, which has increased its application domains, due to the possibility of rapidly creating a well-fit VO when a business opportunity appears, giving to the involved enterprises the required agility for survival in the global and rapidly changing current markets. A VO is defined in [3] as “*a temporary organization triggered by a specific business / collaboration opportunity*”. The VO creation process is assumed to take place in the context of a VBE, and thus it is assumed to be fast. This assumption involves solving some important issues, such as identifying the potential partners or defining agreements on the roles, responsibilities and exploitation rights of each partner [9].

2.3 Partners’ selection approaches

When a new business collaboration opportunity arises and the VO planner and decides structuring a new VO, it is needed to identify the necessary competencies, and select the partners that cover the competencies required by the VO. For this selection, manual or computer-assisted approaches are identified in the literature. As a starting point, the development of directories of enterprises’ clusters, gathering information of enterprises profiles, products, services, resources and capabilities is often assumed [15]; in this regard, the Partners Search and Suggestion methodology [10, 16] and the Rough VO planning approaches [9, 17] allow to determine a rough structure of the potential VO, identifying the required partners’ competencies and capacities. Optimization-based methods started to be developed in the mid-1990s, considering the selection of partners through: (i) cost minimization models, (ii) multi-criteria models, and (iii) matching of skills and needs. Quantitative and qualitative analysis methods, are worth to mention, such as vague sets theory, to deal with uncertain information, or PSO (stochastic population-based optimization algorithm) [7]. Multi-criteria decision making problems, have been proposed as an approach to rank alternative VO configurations, using TOPSIS (a technique for ordering preferences by similarity to an ideal solution) [18]. Causal maps approach is used to quickly identify partners with compatible core-values to assist the selection of VO members [19]. The Analytical Hierarchical Process (AHP) has also been considered as a decision model [20]. Regarding competencies matching, a distinction between hard and soft competencies is made [11] in order to capture a behavioural perspective, such as openness, ability to exchange knowledge, negotiation capabilities, etc. Simulation approaches are also used to deal with the partners’ evaluation in a supply chain [21]. On the other hand, agent-based models have been used to support the selection of the partners, in the stages of formation and reconfiguration of a VO [22]. Finally, performance measurement models have been proposed to select VO partners, involving both intra and inter-organisational strategic indicators [16]. In the end, the

effectiveness of the proposed models, guidelines and tools mainly depend on the availability of adequate information about the partners of the VBE.

2.4 Additional approaches to deal with partners' selection for a VO

In the partners' selection process, the consideration of additional criteria, in addition to the competencies criteria are necessary to increase the VO sustainability and reduce the potential for conflicts during VO operation. Such additional filters may include trust assessment, value systems alignment, and strategies alignment.

Trust assessment: Collaboration in a VO requires a base level of trust among the involved organizations. Therefore, for the partners' selection problem, assessment of the trust worthiness level of potential candidates is considered an important mechanism [5, 6]. For instance, Msanjilla and Afsarmanesh [12] address inter-organizational trust in VBEs as an enabler for efficiently managing it, as well as creating VOs constituting its trustworthy members as potential partners. A facilitation of the process of creating and launching VOs through smoothing the partners' selection processes is an advantage that can be gained when trust relationships among member organizations have been established and properly managed in the VBE.

Value System Alignment: CNs are formed by autonomous and heterogeneous entities, in which each entity possesses its own set of values. As such, conflicts among partners might emerge due to possible values misalignment. In this regard, the ability to quickly identify partners with strong values alignment represents a promising approach for the formation of successful VOs [19]. Let us assume that both the VO planner defines the core-value system that will guide the behaviour of the VO being created, and that the core-value system of each partner is also known. In this context, a core-values alignment measurement can be carried out in order to reduce the potential conflicts that could appear among the considered VO members and, thus, supports the partner selection process [13]. In order to reduce risks, a combination of value systems alignment and negotiation mechanisms are used in [23].

Strategies Alignment: Similar to the value system alignment, the strategies alignment assessment process is another important criterion to select partners for a VO. As mentioned, a CN is composed of autonomous partners, each one with its own objectives and business strategies. The diversity of strategies adopted by these enterprises may lead to conflicting situations among them, as contradictions between the formulated strategies and the objectives defined might emerge. These contradictions are likely to appear when the enacted business strategies in one enterprise negatively influence the objectives set by other enterprises of the network. The lack of coherence and concordance among the adopted strategies leads to a misalignment situation [24]. Strategies misalignments may affect the achievement of enterprises' objectives, reducing their performance levels, and influencing the wealth of the established collaborative relationships [14]. Let us assume that the VO planner defines the strategies related to a business opportunity, and each potential partner formulates its own strategies to achieve its own objectives. A strategies alignment assessment can be performed in order to identify potential strategies misalignments and assist the partners' selection process by considering the degree of alignment. A discussion of the combination of value systems alignment and strategies alignment can be found in [25]. So far, the application of the strategies alignment is considered a novel approach for partners' selection in VO. In this regard, the paper proposes a sound system dynamics-based model, a methodology and an integrated environment to support the partners' selection process considering the strategies alignment criterion.

3. SYSTEM DYNAMICS APPROACH FOR PARTNERS' SELECTION

3.1 System dynamics simulation to model the strategies alignment process

Each of the enterprises belonging to a VBE is assumed to define a set of objectives and formulate strategies to achieve these objectives. On the one hand, an enterprise objective is a result to be achieved, towards which efforts are addressed, and which aims to improve or stabilize the effectiveness and efficiency of such enterprise; e.g. *O1: Increase the product sales by 10 %*; *O2: Reduce the costs of the product by 5 %*. On the other hand, a strategy consists of a set of planned actions that an enterprise should follow to achieve the defined objectives. A strategy aims to reach a goal through a pattern of action; e.g. *S1: Increase the marketing activities on the product* (related with *O1*), *S2: Conduct negotiations with the supplier partner to reduce purchasing costs* (related with *O2*). It is assumed that each strategy has a cost of activation, and that enterprises have to decide which strategies to activate depending on the activation costs and the impact that each strategy has on the defined objectives. Therefore, when dealing with the decision of which partners to select, the VO planner must consider both the adjustment of partners' capacities and resources and the degree of strategies alignment among the partners of the VO. Focusing on the strategies alignment, the most appropriate partners to be selected will be the ones with higher levels of strategies alignment. For assessing the strategies alignment, intra and inter-enterprise influences must be considered. On one hand, intra-enterprise influences measure the influences between strategies and the objectives of the same enterprise. On the other hand, inter-enterprise influences appear when the strategies of one network enterprise positively/negatively influence the objectives of the other enterprises of the network. In this regard, strategies alignment is reached when the strategies activated by a specific partner, positively affect its own objectives, but also positively influence the objectives defined by the rest of collaborative partners and the objective of VO, so that performance at network level is maximised.

To model the strategies alignment process a system dynamics (SD) simulation based model has been proposed in [24]. SD allows solving abstract models, such as the mathematical ones, using computer techniques to model and solve complex systems [26]. SD is intuitive enough to represent the VO complex system, which consists of different autonomous entities and where the decisions of one node may affect the other network nodes operation. Therefore, SD enables to understand the structure and dynamics of the VO. SD revolves around the concept of feedback and causality between observable variables. According to [27], SD examines the interaction between various functions within a system. The representation of the causal relationships among system components facilitates the understanding of their occurrence, allowing improving the interaction between them. In the proposed system-dynamics simulation based approach the strategies alignment process is characterised by the positive and negative flows generated among the components of the modelled system, and the causal relationships established between the defined objectives and the strategies selected by each enterprise of the network [24]. To illustrate the idea, let us consider the model of a VO. The casual diagram represented in Fig. 1 is focused on two enterprises (*i* and *j*), in which lined arrows represent intra-enterprise influences, while dotted arrows represent the inter-enterprise influences between the enterprises. The elements belonging to this system are listed in Table I. These elements are characterised by representing aggregate magnitudes of the overall system, modelling it as a whole.

In this case, each enterprise, in the VO, is assumed to be independent, and it defines a set of objectives, whose achievement is measured through *KPIs* (*KPI_{ixk}*); it also formulates strategies in order to achieve these objectives, represented by the decision variable *u_{Sis}* and characterised by *ti_{Sis}*. The relationship between the strategies and the objectives is

represented in order to identify the positive and negative influences that the activation of certain strategies exerts on the objectives attainment. The strategies' positive or negative influences affect the enterprises performance, and consequently the network performance. A system dynamics-based simulation model is built in order to solve the Strategies Alignment Model (SAM) [24] and identify the optimum values of the decision variables (u_{Sis} and ti_{Sis}) that maximise the performance level of the global network (KPI_{GLOBAL}). The proposed simulation model relies on a performance measurement schema which allows to quantitatively estimating the influence that an activated strategy has on the $KPIs$ used to measure each objective defined by each VO enterprise (val_{Sis_KPIixk}). For more detailed description in terms of equations that define the behaviour of the system and the relationships of the variables depicted, we refer readers to [24].

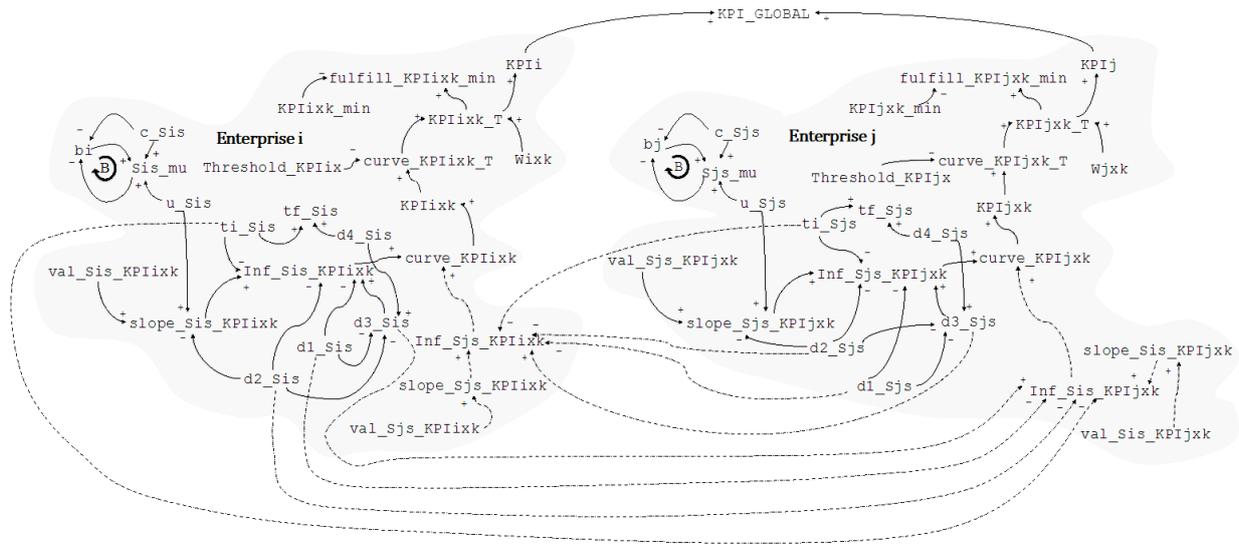


Figure 1: Causal loop diagram – strategies alignment process.

Table I: Elements of the system dynamics simulation model.

Elements	Description
bi	Budget reserved by the enterprise i to invest in the activation of the strategies Sis
c Sis	Cost of the strategy
curve KPIixk	Function that models the increase of $KPIixk$ considering all the activated strategies
curve KPIixk T	Function that models the increase of $KPIixk$ when $Threshold_KPIixk$ value is computed
d1 Sis	Delay time of activation of the strategy s in enterprise i Sis
d2_Sis	Time between the Sis starts to influence the $KPIixk$ until the maximum level of influence in is achieved
d3 Sis	Time period in which Sis is exerting the highest influence (val_Sis_KPIixk) on the $KPIixk$
d4 Sis	Total duration of Sis
fulfill KPIixk min	Minimum increase that the enterprise estimates for the $KPIixk$
Inf Sis KPIixk	Function that models the behaviour of the $KPIixk$ when Sis is activated
KPI GLOBAL	Increase experienced KPI defined at network level
KPI i	Increase experienced by the KPI defined at enterprise level
KPIixk	Increase observed in the $KPIixk$ when the Sis is activated: Sis activated in the same enterprise (intra-enterprise) and Sjs activated by other enterprises (inter-enterprise)
KPIixk_min	Minimum increase that the enterprise estimates for the $KPIixk$
KPIixk T	Increase experienced by the $KPIixk$ once the $Threshold_KPIixk$ is computed
Sis mu	Monetary units invested in the activation of Sis
slope_Sis KPIixk	Slope of the ramp in represented in $curve_KPIixk$
tf Sis	Ending time for the of Sis
Threshold KPIixk	Value from which the associated $KPIixk$ is affected by the activation of a strategy Sis
ti Sis	Initial time of activation of Sis
u Sis	Units of strategy [$u.s$] Sis to be activated
val_Sis_KPIixk	Value that registers the increase or decrease of the $KPIixk$ when one unit of Sis is activated (u_Sis)
Wikx	Relevance that the $KPIixk$ has for enterprise i

3.2 Method to solve the strategies alignment process

A method to support the VO planner in the process of selecting partners, based on the strategies alignment among the potential candidates to the VBE, is proposed, so that the enterprises with higher levels of alignment will be those likely to be selected with the aim of forming a stable and sustainable VO. Eight are the phases that make up the proposed methodology:

Phase 1. Identification of suitable candidate enterprises from the VBE, taking into account their competencies; and roles identification: VO planner, and Enterprises Manager.

Phase 2. Definition of key performance indicators (*KPIs*). Each suitable candidate enterprise (identified in the phase 1) defines its own objectives and the data used to measure the level of achievement of such objectives is gathered (*fulfill_KPIixk_min*, *KPIixk*, *KPIixk_min*, *Threshold_KPIixk*, *Wikx*).

Phase 3. Each suitable candidate enterprise formulates the business strategies with the main aim of reaching its own defined objectives. The data items, associated to the strategies are determined (*bi*, *c_Sis*, *d1_Sis*, *d2_Sis*, *d4_Sis*, *tf_Sis*).

Phase 4. Estimation of the Influence Values. When a strategy *Sis* is activated, the defined objectives “receive” positive or negative influences, thus increasing or decreasing the level of the *KPIixk*. The parameter *val_Sis_KPIixk* models the influences that the activation of a specific strategy *Sis* has on a defined *KPIixk*. Intra-enterprise influences are modelled through *val_Sis_KPIixk* and *val_Sjs_KPIjxk*, whilst inter-enterprise influences are represented by *val_Sis_KPIjxk* and *val_Sjs_KPIixk*.

Phase 5. Uploading the data in a database management system, which stores the information required to feed the strategies alignment model, built in the system dynamics-simulation model. In our implementation, a *Microsoft Access Database* is specifically designed.

Phase 6. Automatic creation of the Strategies Alignment Model. The Strategies Alignment GENerator (SAGEN) is a tool that automatically generates the strategies alignment model according to the SD simulation software. A database, built in Microsoft Access, contains the necessary input information to automatically build the strategies alignment model in the SAGEN tool. SAGEN generates an XML file containing the parameters and the structure required in SD to build the strategies alignment model for the simulation software [24].

Phase 7. Generate solutions. The optimisation module, which is integrated in the system-dynamics simulation software, generates the solutions for the decision variables *u_Sis* (units of strategies to activate) and *ti_Sis* (the range of time in which to initiate the activation of a strategy) that optimise the network performance, i.e. maximising *KPI_GLOBAL*.

Phase 8. Solutions Assessment. VO planner focuses on the enterprises whose strategies are aligned, being these ones the partners to be potentially selected for the formation of a stable and sustainable VO.

3.3 Integrated Environment

In this section an integrated software environment is proposed to facilitate the calculation and assessment of the system dynamics simulation-based model proposed to deal with the strategies alignment process. A simulation tool is included in this integrated environment to automatically solve the proposed system-dynamics simulation based model, assessing and supporting the strategies alignment process. *AnyLogic* simulation software [28] is selected as a development software, since it allows representing, in SD, the elements of the strategies alignment model. Moreover, the models constructed in *AnyLogic* have the particularity of being read from XML (Extensible Markup Language). The integrated environment includes a

database management system to gather all data required for building the strategies alignment system dynamics model. Finally, the integrated environment also includes a component to automatically generate the simulation model for the strategies alignment: the Strategies Alignment model GENerator (SAGEN) [24]. The procedure followed in SAGEN is to: (i) collect all the required data to feed the strategies alignment simulation model in the database management system; (ii) establish a *OCDBCConnection*; (iii) create an XML file with SAGEN, which includes all the elements necessary to represent the strategies alignment model in system-dynamics; (iv) build both the flow diagram of the strategies alignment simulation model, and the optimization experiment, in the *AnyLogic* simulation software [28]. AnyLogic integrates both simulation and optimisation experiments. Through optimisation techniques, AnyLogic searches the values of the model parameters (decision variables) that lead to obtain greater performance levels of the strategies alignment system dynamics model, given an objective function that consists of the maximisation of the *GLOBAL_KPI*, and the set of constraints. The optimisation module is used jointly with the simulation module to carry out the parameters search. AnyLogic uses OptQuest engine to perform the optimisation of the simulation model [29]. The use of the integrated environment allows the VO planner to solve and assess the strategies alignment process from a collaborative perspective. The described strategies alignment simulation model (system dynamic based), jointly with the integrated environment, supports the VO planner regarding the selection of partners whose strategies have higher levels of strategies alignment, dealing with misalignments, and reducing potential conflicts in the generated VO. For more detailed description of the decision-support tool to deal with the strategies alignment process, we refer readers to [30].

4. APPLICATION CASE

The proposed use case consists of a VBE with ten enterprises. This case is a real simplified example case from building industry. A collaborative operation in construction industry is exemplified, providing market opportunities to smaller organisations, which will benefit from higher profits and greater chances of survivability in current globalised and highly dynamic markets. The practical exercise performed in this use case has provided useful results and served as a proof of concept to validate the strategies alignment simulation-based approach. In this specific use case, a new business opportunity is identified for the construction of eco-friendly buildings, which requires the use of novel technology, materials, expertise and capabilities from various building disciplines. The VO planner identifies the competencies required to create the VO and materialises this business opportunity. For the constitution of the VO a set of competencies (C), identified by the VO planner, are needed. These competencies are summarised: C1 – Architecture; C2 – Construction Technology; C3 – Landscaping; C4 – Construction Services (Plumbing, Electricity and Heating); C5 – Surveyor; and C6 – Materials provision. The VO planner knows the competencies of each enterprise belonging to the VBE, as this information is given by each of the enterprises when joining the VBE. They provide such information as they will benefit from the VBE by participating in new business opportunities from a collaborative perspective, allowing them to better achieve common or compatible goals that could not be achieved by isolate entities. For this example, let us consider that the competencies required by the VO are only found in four of the enterprises belonging to the VBE. Based on the needed competencies, the VO planner reduces the space of options to create the VO; thus, four enterprises out of the ten enterprises belonging to the VBE are identified. As it can be seen in Table II, each of the four enterprises has part of the necessary competencies to structure the VO. In order to guarantee that all the competencies defined by the VO planner are met, so that the VO can be constituted, seven sets of feasible combinations of enterprises (E) are proposed: (i) set₁: E₁, E₄, E₇, E₈; (ii) set₂:

E_1, E_4, E_7 ; (iii) set₃: E_1, E_4, E_8 ; (iv) set₄: E_1, E_7, E_8 ; (v) set₅: E_4, E_7, E_8 ; (vi) set₆: E_1, E_8 ; (vii) set₇: E_4, E_7 . The proposed combinations meet the premise that among all the enterprises, which join to collaborate and form the VO, gather all the necessary competencies to cover the needed requirements. Next, the VO planner proceeds to select the best set of enterprises, and starts the partners' selection process. The selection of VO partners is supported by the proposed strategies alignment model and the integrated environment. In order to carry out the partners' selection process, the VO planner also knows the objectives and strategies defined by each of the enterprises belonging to the VBE. In this use case, each enterprise defines three objectives to carry out the new business opportunity (construction of eco-friendly buildings); the achievement of the objectives is measured through three *KPIs*. Let us also assume that in order to achieve the defined objectives; each enterprise formulates four business strategies, for carrying out the specific business opportunity. The enterprises have a certain budget to carry out these strategies. Moreover, the enterprises define that the level of performance to be achieved by each defined *KPI* must be higher than 0. The data structure, of the formulated objectives and the defined strategies, is provided in Table II.

Table II: SAM data structure.

E1	b1	Competencies: C1, C2, C3					
u_S11	c_S11	d1_S11	d2_S11	d4_S11	KPI111	KPI121	KPI131
u_S12	c_S12	d1_S12	d2_S12	d4_S12	Threshold_KPI111	Threshold_KPI121	Threshold_KPI131
u_S13	c_S13	d1_S13	d2_S13	d4_S13	W111	W121	W131
u_S14	c_S14	d1_S14	d2_S14	d4_S14	val_Sis_KPI111	val_Sis_KPI121	val_Sis_KPI131
E4	b4	Competencies: C1, C2, C4					
u_S41	c_S41	d1_S41	d2_S41	d4_S41	KPI411	KPI421	KPI431
u_S42	c_S42	d1_S42	d2_S42	d4_S42	Threshold_KPI411	Threshold_KPI421	Threshold_KPI431
u_S43	c_S43	d1_S43	d2_S43	d4_S43	W411	W421	W431
u_S44	c_S44	d1_S44	d2_S44	d4_S44	val_Sis_KPI411	val_Sis_KPI421	val_Sis_KPI431
E7	b7	Competencies: C3, C5, C6					
u_S71	c_S71	d1_S71	d2_S71	d4_S71	KPI711	KPI721	KPI731
u_S72	c_S72	d1_S72	d2_S72	d4_S72	Threshold_KPI711	Threshold_KPI721	Threshold_KPI731
u_S73	c_S73	d1_S73	d2_S73	d4_S73	W711	W721	W731
u_S74	c_S74	d1_S74	d2_S74	d4_S74	val_Sis_KPI711	val_Sis_KPI721	val_Sis_KPI731
E8	b8	Competencies: C4, C5, C6					
u_S81	c_s81	d1_S81	d2_S81	d4_S81	KPI811	KPI821	KPI831
u_S82	c_s82	d1_S82	d2_S82	d4_S82	Threshold_KPI811	Threshold_KPI821	Threshold_KPI831
u_S83	c_s83	d1_S83	d2_S83	d4_S83	W811	W821	W831
u_S84	c_s84	d1_S84	d2_S84	d4_S84	val_Sis_KPI811	val_Sis_KPI821	val_Sis_KPI831

In the process of selecting the suitable set of enterprises for structuring the VO, the VO planner applies the strategies alignment filter, which is an approach based on the selection of partners whose strategies, formulated to deal with the identified new business opportunity, are more aligned. For this purpose, the SAM and the integrated environment proposed are used. The VO planner computes, for each set of enterprises (i.e. each potential VO configuration), the SAM in the integrated environment (system dynamics simulation software). The optimisation of the SAM results on the strategies to activate (u_{Sis}) by each enterprise belonging to each potential set (according to the owned budget). The resulting strategies are characterised by being aligned. In addition, the SAM provides the time in which to activate the proposed strategies, ti_{Sis} , given in units of time related to the overall length of time corresponding to the life cycle of the VO. Each identified set of enterprises corresponds to a different scenario of optimisation and simulation. The modelled and simulated scenarios generate different performance results at enterprise (KPI_i) and network level (KPI_{GLOBAL}),

depending on the strategies to activate, as a result of the optimisation experiment. In the light of this, the results of the optimisation and simulation experiments carried out in the SAM and the integrated environment are presented (Table III). In order to compare the *KPIs* at enterprise and network level, between each of the sets, a normalised Eq. (1) has been applied. The normalised *KPI_GLOBAL'* has been computed as a result of the average of *KPI_i'*.

$$KPI_i' = \frac{\left(\frac{\sum_i KPI_i}{k}\right)}{KPI_i}, \text{ where } k \text{ is the total number of sets} \quad (1)$$

The combination of enterprises with higher level of performance and therefore with higher level of alignment, will be the ones proposed to the VO planner to create the VO. In this case study belonging to the building industry, set₅, which consists of E₄, E₇ and E₈, is the first proposed combination of enterprises to be selected for the VO establishment. The strategies to activate are *u_S44*: 3,3 units of strategies (*ti_S44*: 0,123); *u_S71*: 2,5 (*ti_S71*: 0,049); *u_S81*: 0,8 (*ti_S34*: 0,051) and *u_S82*: 1 (*ti_S82*: 0,083), resulting in the highest normalised performance level *KPI_GLOBAL'*: 1,477 (see Table III). The VO planner will take into consideration set₁ and set₆ as second and third options; using the obtained *KPI_GLOBAL'* as quantitative value for ranking the set of partners to be selected in the creation of a stable VO.

Table III: Application – SAM solution.

	set ₁	set ₂	set ₃	set ₄	set ₅	set ₆	set ₇
<i>u_S11 (ti_S11)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0,6 (0)	-	1,2 (0)	-
<i>u_S12 (ti_S12)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	-	0 (0)	-
<i>u_S13 (ti_S13)</i>	2 (0,073)	0	0 (0)	1 (0,084)	-	0 (0)	-
<i>u_S14 (ti_S14)</i>	1,5 (0,102)	2,5	2,5	0,3 (0,094)	-	1,6 (0,118)	-
<i>u_S41 (ti_S41)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
<i>u_S42 (ti_S42)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
<i>u_S43 (ti_S43)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
<i>u_S44 (ti_S44)</i>	0,3 (0,106)	3 (0,081)	0,7 (0,115)	-	3,3 (0,123)	-	3,3 (0,122)
<i>u_S71 (ti_S71)</i>	2,5 (0,022)	0,1 (0)	-	0,9 (0)	2,5 (0,049)	-	0,1 (0,005)
<i>u_S72 (ti_S72)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	1 (0,201)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
<i>u_S73 (ti_S73)</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	0 (0)
<i>u_S74 (ti_S74)</i>	0 (0)	3,2 (0,23)	-	0,4 (0)	0 (0)	-	3,2 (0,053)
<i>u_S81 (ti_S81)</i>	0,8 (0,006)	-	0,8 (0,062)	0,8 (0,255)	0,8 (0,051)	1,6 (0,047)	-
<i>u_S82 (ti_S82)</i>	1 (0,071)	-	1 (0,064)	1 (0,076)	1 (0,083)	0,8 (0,096)	-
<i>u_S83 (ti_S83)</i>	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
<i>u_S84 (ti_S84)</i>	0 (0)	-	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-
<i>KPI₁'</i>	1,266	0,126	1,194	0,928	-	1,485	-
<i>KPI₄'</i>	0,130	1,143	0,322	-	1,849	-	1,557
<i>KPI₇'</i>	1,679	0,875	-	0,936	0,961	-	0,549
<i>KPI₈'</i>	1,725	-	0,714	0,943	0,857	0,760	-
<i>KPI_GLOBAL'</i>	1,200	0,715	0,743	0,936	1,222	1,123	1,053

The application of SAM and the integrated environment, in a real use case of the building industry, has enabled to identify limitations associated to the proposed approach. The drawbacks identified are related with the data collection, required for the validation of the strategies alignment approach, used as a novel filter to assess partners selected for a VO. Nevertheless, in the application of the strategies alignment model, when creating a VO that fits the new business opportunity of constructing eco-friendly buildings, the four enterprises of the VBE, and the VO planner have observed that (i) the process of gathering the data required for feeding the SAM is relatively easy with the help of the VO planner, (ii) the level of understanding of the results generated is affordable, (iii) the results obtained from applying the SAM are consistent, and (iv) the improvement in network performance achieved is very relevant, so that the set of selected enterprises favour the creation of sustainable and stable VO, reducing the potential misalignments during the VO operation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A strategies alignment simulation-based approach is proposed as a complementary step to the partners' selection process for a CN. Concretely, the presented approach is addressed in the context of a VBE that enables the creation of VOs, as one type of CN. The partners' selection process of a VO starts with the selection of enterprises that have the proper competencies in order to guarantee that all the competencies defined by the VO planner are met. In addition to this requirement, the consideration of other criteria is necessary to create a stable and sustainable VO. The literature review has allowed identifying examples of other criteria (filters) such as the trust assessment and value systems alignment. Further to these filters, this paper proposes a novel approach based on the assessment of the strategies alignment, to deal with the partners' selection process when forming a VO. For this purpose, a system dynamics model, SAM, and an integrated environment to automatically compute the level of alignment of the enterprises belonging to a network are proposed. The degree of alignment is assessed through the calculation of the performance at enterprise and network level. The adopted performance approach provides, to the VO planner, a quantitative decision-making tool to quickly identify partners with aligned strategies. The ease of use is one of the advantages of the proposed approach, although when validating it in real networks, the collection of suitable and feasible data becomes an arduous task. As further work, each enterprise of the network could be represented as an agent that will behave according to the SD model defined to represent the strategies alignment process, at the micro level; i.e., modelling a multi-agent system (MAS) simulation approach. The outputs generated in one agent will be the inputs to the other agents representing the enterprises of the network. Motivated by this idea, a multi-method approach, using both SD and MAS, will be considered in future work. As the used simulation tool, AnyLogic, supports both simulation approaches, this extension of the model to a distributed perspective could be usefully performed.

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