

**First Workshop on Resource  
Management in Business Processes  
(REMA 2016)**

# Introduction to the First Workshop on Resource Management in Business Processes (REMA 2016)

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**Abstract.** The main goal of the REMA workshop is to explore resource management in business processes from different perspectives and scenarios. In particular, contributions related to resource management in the design, modeling and analysis of processes that are executed within a single organization or distributed among several organizations, were relevant for the workshop. In this first edition, three high-quality submissions were accepted. These submissions cover both design-time and run-time aspects of resource management and they considered either single resources or whole teams.

**Keywords:** BPM · Resource management · Team management · Human resources

## 1 Aims and Scope

In business processes, the term resource jointly implies both human and non-human resources. The former are people that take part in the execution of process activities at different levels (e.g. as activity performers or people accountable for work). The latter involve all other things that are necessary to complete process activities, such as software or IT devices. Consequently, the management of both human and non-human resources is a key part of the business process lifecycle and must be supported in all of its phases (design, modeling, execution, monitoring and analysis).

The First Workshop on Resource Management in Business Processes (REMA)<sup>1</sup>, which was held in conjunction with the BPM'16 conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://ai.wu.ac.at/rema2016/>.

focus on exploring how human resources are involved and can be managed in processes with intensive resource needs. The three papers that were accepted for presentation at the workshop are representative of the different challenges that are currently being addressed in the context of resource management and cover several complementary perspectives including (1) different phases of the business process lifecycle such as modeling, execution and analysis, and (2) activities performed by an individual or by a whole team. More specifically, these papers present the following contributions.

The paper “Towards Simulation- and Mining-based Translation of Resource-aware Process Models” by Lars Ackermann, Stefan Schönig and Stefan Jablonski presents a novel approach to deal with the translation between declarative and imperative resource-aware process models. Instead of relying on the definition of a set of mapping rules, the authors suggest the use of simulation and mining techniques to enable this translation and, thus, avoid the need to specify cumbersome transformation rules.

The paper “Transforming Multi-role Activities in Software Processes into Business Processes” by Juan Pulgar and María Cecilia Bastarrica also faces the problem of transforming between different models. However, in this case, the goal is to transform software processes defined using SPEM into BPMN so that they can be executed in a Business Process Management System (BPMS). In particular, the authors present two alternative approaches to deal with multi-role activities and an XSLT transformation for automatically generating each of these solutions from a software process specification.

Finally, the paper “A Multi-criteria Approach for Team Recommendation” by Michael Arias, Jorge Munoz-Gama, and Marcos Sepúlveda deals with the problem of team formation in the context of BPM. In particular, the authors present a multi-criteria framework that considers a resource request characterization, historical information, and individual and collective performance. The framework relies on the Best Position Algorithm (BPA2) to provide a recommendation.

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