Exploring integrated solutions in the supply chain context: a dyadic perspective in an emerging economy setting

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<th>Production Planning &amp; Control</th>
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Exploring integrated solutions in the supply chain context: a dyadic perspective in an emerging economy setting

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**Abstract**

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Provision of integrated solutions is a relational process in which suppliers address buyers’
unique requirements through the integration of physical goods, services and knowledge.
Although the integrated solutions in the supply chain context require both parties’ involvement
to the process, the concept is not yet fully understood from the dual perspectives of buyers and
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important, due to the possibility of market dynamics affecting the process of integrated
solutions. We adopt a perspective of dyadic relationship between buyers and suppliers in
supply chains and use multiple case study research design to analyse relations between leading
manufacturing companies and their suppliers in the consumer durables industry. Findings
reveal a need for a new viewpoint based on a cyclical solutions process. Findings also show
suppliers’ limited awareness on integrated solutions, despite their full involvement in the
integrated solutions creation process. Thus, one of the critical findings is the integration
solutions process starts with the need recognition of the buyer. We develop a framework
detailing the capabilities and tools needed for each stage of the integrated solutions process.
Additionally, we propose a new definition for integrated solutions in the supply chain context,
from a dyadic perspective in an emerging economy setting. To the best of our knowledge, this
is the first study that explores the concept in the supply chain context reflecting a dyadic
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**Keywords:** integrated solutions; supply chain; buyer-supplier relations; product-service
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The authors have contributed equally to the production of this paper.
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Abstract

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1. Introduction

Service offerings have been increasingly used by organizations, as a tool to support their supply chain partners for solving their business problems. Consequently, suppliers’ offerings for buyers tend to shift towards services, which necessitate the integration of physical products with services through bundling (Neely et al. 2011; Rapaccini 2015). Due to this shift, buyer-supplier relations in supply chains have been highly shaped by a
specific type of offerings, so-called integrated solutions. This is a long-term oriented
and complex process by which suppliers meet customers’ unique needs by providing a
seamless combination of physical products, services, and information/knowledge
(Brady et al. 2005; Brax and Jonsson 2009). The concept has received increasing
attention in the literature (e.g. Rapaccini and Visintin 2015; Rasouli et al. 2019; Zhang
et al. 2016). However, the majority of the studies in the existing literature were
conducted in developed economies, and relatively few provide a dyadic perspective in
the supply chain through by focusing on the perceptions of both buyers and suppliers
(e.g. Brax and Jonsson 2009; Petri and Jacob 2016; Tuli et al. 2007). The perceptions of
integrated solutions from a dyadic aspect in the supply chain context, particularly in an
emerging economy setting, is a neglected area. This omission in the existing literature
not only indicates a gap in research, but it also carries great potential for elaborating
theory on integrated solutions, as one of the critical sources of competitive advantage
for companies operating in emerging markets (Sawhney, 2006), due to the ever-
increasing importance of services not only in these economies (OECD, 2000), but also
in the global economy (Hakanen 2014).

The potential contributions of this study are threefold. First, the literature is not
developed beyond a few studies that investigated value creation in supply chains, with
the addition of services to traditional manufacturing offerings, from a global supply
chain perspective (e.g. Bustinza et al. 2013; Finne and Holmström 2013). In this study,
we aim to contribute to the global supply chain literature, with a particular focus on the
bundle of physical product and service processes.

Second, the provision of integrated solutions is considered as a new base for
value stream-centred systems integration (Davies 2004), which is a value co-creation
process (Brax and Jonsson 2009; Petri and Jacob 2016; Sjödin et al. 2016), requiring at
least two parties’ (e.g. buyer-supplier) relations in supply chains. Therefore, the integrated solutions concept can only be fully explored by reflecting the perspectives of different supply chain members (Brady et al. 2005). By considering the views and perceptions of both buyers and suppliers, we aim to better explore the integrated solutions process in the supply chain context.

Third, as also mentioned above, most empirical research on integrated solutions in the supply chain context has been conducted in a developed economy context (e.g. Bastl et al. 2012; Brady et al. 2005; Windahl et al. 2004). This is not surprising, since here, the service sector exemplifies a dominant role for the new knowledge-based economy (Gallouj and Savona 2009). With this study, by focusing on the emerging economy aspect in this ever-developing research area, we aim to develop a deeper understanding of the concept. Like other previous studies on operations management (e.g. Ahmed et al. 2019; Bouzon et al. 2015; Rahman et al. 2019; Shibin et al. 2018), our focus is an emerging economy for several reasons. Emerging economy markets, such as Turkey, are dynamic by nature, and are characterised differently from developed countries (Gök and Özkaya 2011). For instance, these markets are highly volatile (Kohers et al. 2006), has relatively smaller size, and less depth (Gök and Özkaya 2011). They also characterised by a lower level of institutional development, as well as the infrastructure and factor market developments, compared to developed counties (Hoskisson et al. 2013). We propose that such characteristics might have potential impact on the dynamics of buyer-supplier relations, and differentiate integrated solutions processes from those in developed economies. More specifically, although the requirements of solutions offerings by considering different customers’ needs vary across industries (Raja et al. 2013), the existing literature is scarce on integrated solutions in the supply chain context in different industrial settings,
especially in an emerging economy context (Gebauer et al. 2012). Further research is needed in diverse industries, such as durable goods, as the manufacturers in these industries are potential parties of an integrated solution process (Hertz and Alfredsson 2003). Considering the needs of the consumer durables industry, as well as the above-mentioned characteristics of emerging economies, we highlight the need for better understanding integrated solutions from a dyadic perspective. Thus, this research contributes to the current body of knowledge by addressing the following research questions:

(1) How is the integrated solutions concept in the supply chain context perceived from a dyadic perspective in an emerging economy setting?

(2) How can the integrated solutions process in supply chains be improved in an emerging economy setting?

(3) How can the required capabilities of buyers and suppliers for integrated solutions in supply chains be developed to overcome challenges?

As our overarching theoretical anchors, we employed the Resource-Based View (RBV) (Barney 1991; Peteraf 1993; Wernerfelt 1984) and Dynamic Capabilities View (DCV) (Teece et al. 1997). When addressing unique business needs of their partners through integrated solutions, supply chain members use critical resources as a part of their offerings, in the form of bundles of physical products, services, and information (Brady et al. 2005; Brax and Jonsson 2009). As RBV theorizes the competitiveness of organizations through their access to the critical resources, it provides a strong theoretical basis for integrated solutions, particularly in the supply chain context. For RBV to be reflected in integrated solutions, it is important to conduct a detailed examination the capabilities of supply chain members, and more generally, the role of the resources. Also, DCV, grounded on RBV, theorises how to respond to the
challenges of dynamic market conditions by using all the capabilities of a firm. From the perspective of integrated solutions in supply chain context, supply chain partners should develop capabilities to better adapt to the changing market conditions throughout the solution provision, which is a complex and longitudinal process. More specifically, in our context, the capabilities of supply chain members are critical in solving unique business problems to resolve the challenges of an emerging economy. As the conditions within emerging economies are unstable, these two theories provide the theoretical basis and initial directions for our study, and for elaborating on the subject.

Using a multiple case study design, our research contributes to elaboration of these theories via revealing and addressing these gaps. We adopted within-case and cross-case analysis techniques, reflecting both parties’ perspectives concerning relations between three buyer companies and nine suppliers, comprising 15 dyads.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. The next section reviews the research on the relevant concept and theories to integrated solutions. The third section outlines the research methodology. Fourth section presents the coding and analysis. Then is followed by the discussion section. We continue with the conclusions and implication of the study with limitations and further research directions.

2. Literature review

Integrated solutions remain a relatively new, but increasingly established strategy, especially in global business-to-business contexts (Petri and Jacob 2016). However, the existing literature lacks a comprehensive view of the concept from diverse aspects, such as a dyadic with a focus of required capabilities of supply chain partners (i.e. buyers and suppliers), and in different settings, such as emerging economies.
2.1. Integrated solutions process

Among various definitions proposed for integrated solutions in previous studies (e.g. Davies et al. 2006; Nordin and Kowalkowski 2010), we follow the definition proposed by Storbacka et al. (2011, 699) throughout this paper:

‘…longitudinal relational processes, during which a solution provider integrates goods, service and knowledge components into unique combinations that solve strategically important customer specific problems, and is compensated on the basis of the customer's value-in-use’.

As implied in this definition, unlike the traditional view on transactional exchange-based buyer-supplier relationships, the provision of solutions requires a relational exchange (Davies 2004). Such a relational exchange identifies sequential processes which describe the development and implementation of the solutions (Petri and Jacob 2016; Tuli et al. 2007). The aim of integrated solutions, particularly in the supply-chain context, is considered as solving customers’ known or articulated problems (Sawhney et al., 2006) by simplifying processes, by taking on some of their responsibilities, and/or allowing letting them to concentrate on developing innovations (Nordin and Kowalkowski 2010; Normann and Ramirez, 1994).

The previous literature highlights that industrial customers demand more than simple products and services, they also require solutions from suppliers to ensure trouble-free operations (Davies et al. 2006). The prior literature also points out the inevitable need for co-creation of buyers and suppliers (Brax and Jonsson 2009; Petri and Jacob 2016; Sjödin et al. 2016). Aligned with this view, the widely accepted model on process-centric view of integrated solutions proposed by Tuli et al. (2007), shown in Figure 1, provides the fundamental foundation of this paper. It provides a strong
conceptual foundation for understanding the integrated solutions process, with its emphasis on the need for a process-centric and a dyadic view.

Figure 1. Process centric view-integrated solutions

Source: Adapted from Tuli et al. (2007)

This model’s relevance and importance, especially for our first and second research questions, requires a more detailed examination of the stages of the model. The first stage starts with the customer’s requirements definition, which highlights the need for greater insight into customer’s value creation mechanism for providing a valuable solution. The second stage, customisation, and integration, involves providing a prototype of the products to understand their fit into the customer environment, as well as the solution. At this stage, a full approval regarding the solution is granted. The third stage, deployment, refers to the delivery of products and their installation in the customer’s environment, which may entail new requirements, calling for further modifications. At this stage, Tuli et al. (2007) highlight the importance of anticipating the capabilities of buyer’s employees and providing them with appropriate training. The final stage, post-deployment support, involves providing spare parts, operating information, and routine checks and maintenance, and addressing the wider creation of new products to meet evolving customer requirements over the course of the relationship.

Beside the different stages of the integrated solutions, the potential benefits and challenges encountered for both parties during the solutions provision should also be examined, to better explore the concept (Davies et al. 2006; Salonen 2011). Through
integrated solutions, suppliers can access greater market opportunities, increase their sales revenues, and extend their market reach, while performing tasks traditionally undertaken by their customers (Sawhney 2006). Similarly, as the suppliers take over customers’ responsibilities and potential risks, they become more innovative in solutions provision, and enhance the value created for the customer (Davies 2004), as well as customer loyalty (Sawhney 2006). The solutions process provides steady revenues and, (more importantly, higher levels of growth and profitability for both parties (Davies et al. 2006; Salonen 2011). It should be noted that these potential benefits highlight the importance of the management of the criticality of the process, which can vary in different contexts.

Besides these benefits, companies also potentially face challenges during the process (Paiola et al. 2013). In general, the requirements associated with managerial improvement for both parties threaten the success of providing integrated solutions. The literature points to the following challenges for supply chain partners: ensuring a fit between product competences and the technical capabilities (Windahl et al. 2004), changing the mind-set in organisations towards service-dominant logic (Sjödin et al. 2016), shifting from the transaction-based to the relationship-based approach (Oliva and Kallenberg 2003), improving internal efficiencies of operations (Salonen 2011), and fostering a strong, trust-based relationship (Nordin and Kowalkowski 2010). It is obvious that the organisations need to develop particular capabilities to address these challenges during the process of providing solutions (Davies et al. 2007; Raddats et al. 2017). In this regard, our study emphasizes the importance of particular characteristics of emerging economy settings when analysing and interpreting such challenges and capabilities.
The model of Tuli et al. (2007) is based on a process-centric view for solutions, and highlights the anticipation of required capabilities of both parties, but neither this model, nor the existing literature, demonstrates the capabilities or the resources and tools needed in each stage of the process, particularly in the supply chain context.

Therefore, this current study has the potential to extend Tuli et al.’s (2007) proposed model. Moreover, we believe that specifying the capabilities required for particular contexts would reduce challenges and obstacles, and the process would become less flawed. Accordingly, we aim to shed further light on this process-centric view for integrated solutions by elaborating the process, through identifying specific capability requirements at each stage.

This inevitably places emphasis on dyadic relationships, as well as the requirements and importance of capabilities throughout the integrated solutions process. Therefore, RBV (Barney 1991; Peteraf 1993; Wernerfelt 1984) and DCV (Teece et al. 1997) are appropriate in providing theoretical grounding for not only Tuli et al.’s (2007) process-centric view, but also for the integrated solutions concept in general, and for our study.

2.2. Integrated solutions: Reflections from the Resource-Based View

RBV is one of the most frequently used theories in supply chain studies (e.g. Arellano et al., 2019; Laosirihongthon et al. 2019; Shibin et al. 2018; Yu et al.2017; Zaridis et al., 2020). It also provides a strong theoretical basis for the concept of integrated solutions because it approaches a firm’s competitiveness in terms of its access to resources, including capabilities and aspects other than the product itself. RBV posits that firms’ resources are of greater value when valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (known as VRIN characteristics), whereby they can be considered as critical sources of competitive advantage (Barney 1991; Peteraf 1993; Wernerfelt 1984) resulting from
integrated solutions provision. As highlighted by Barney (1991), imperfectly imitable resources combine unique historical conditions (e.g. firm’s unique path through history, unique historical events), social complexity (e.g. firm’s culture and reputation), and causal ambiguity. The unique historical conditions and social complexity are difficult to achieve in the short-term, while causal ambiguity is important in hindering competitors’ understanding of the relationship between a firm’s resources and its sustained competitive advantage.

The reflection of RBV in integrated solutions requires a close and careful examination of the role of both parties (i.e. buyers/customers and suppliers/providers) in such solutions. Aligning with the aim of our study, parties are advised to combine their resources from a multi-actor, dynamic, and relational view (Hakansson et al. 2009). Supporting this argument, the literature suggests that the suppliers more successful in solutions provision are those capable of aligning resources and capabilities with buyers in a way that leads to sustainable value-creation (Möller and Rajala 2007). From the integrated solutions perspective, the factors mentioned above might have particular importance in specific market settings, such as emerging markets. The conversion of the resources into solutions includes sub-processes, such as interrelated work routines and tasks (Davenport 1993), and by absorbing, transforming, and leveraging these into solutions, organisations should be able to generate sustainable value (Srivastava et al. 2001). This conversion process is inevitably affected by market dynamics and characteristics. Thus, it is important to view integrated solutions from a dyadic perspective, especially in dynamic markets, as the suppliers and/or the buyers can improve their resources with VRIN characteristics, and it is
particularly valuable to acknowledge both parties’ perspectives on the conversion process of resources into solutions.

2.3. Required capabilities for integrated solutions: Dynamic Capabilities View

Although DCV mainly addresses how a single company can achieve competitive advantage in dynamic markets (Teece et al., 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000), the role of dynamic capabilities is particularly critical on the competitiveness of systems, including different entities, such as a supply chain. Thus, extending DCV beyond the single-firm and to the relationships between different supply chain members (Defee and Fugate, 2010) provides a wider perspective on creating sustainable competitive advantage for each member. There have been investigations of the role of dynamic capabilities in supply chains from different perspectives, such as performance management, supply chain responsiveness and resilience (e.g. Agarwal et al., 2007; Altay et al., 2018; Beske, 2012; Ekanayake et al., 2020; McAdam et al., 2017). However, the literature is still evolving on how DCV can support the integrated solutions process, by particularly considering the supply chain members (Saul and Gebauer, 2018). It is important to note the prior research emphasizes the need for diverse capabilities for companies and their supply chain partners in proposing an inclusive set of products with additional services (Bastl et al. 2012; Windahl and Lakemond 2006). There are a number of required capabilities for the parties involved in the integrated solutions process (Davies, 2004; Davies et al. 2007; Tuli et al. 2007). Some studies even argue that both the parties, but especially the suppliers, can develop new capabilities during the solution-offering practices (e.g. Brady et al. 2005; Ceci and Prencipe 2008; Zhang et al. 2016). Of these capabilities, the most frequently cited are systems integration, operational service, business consulting, and finance (Davies et al. 2006; Neely et al. 2011). However, the dynamic capabilities required for different stages of the integrated solutions process has not yet been studied in the supply chain
context. By considering these, and taking DCV as one of the theoretical anchors, our study addresses the need for identifying the capabilities that are required at each stage of the integrated solutions process.

On the other hand, as competition through manufacturing capabilities alone is inadequate, organisations are advised to additionally focus on service capabilities to improve their competitive position (Voss 2005), by acting as a strategic business partner, especially during solutions provision (Nordin and Kowalkowski 2010). This view strengthens the need to maintain a dyadic perspective on exploring the capabilities for integrated solutions.

As DCV also theorizes responses to the changing conditions and environment, it provides a sound theoretical basis for understanding the integrated solutions process from a dyadic perspective in different settings, such as an emerging economy, which is the current focus.

3. Methodology

We adopt a multiple case study method following Siggelkow (2007). With this study, we drew on integrated solutions research to elaborate theory via three case studies for a more detailed understanding of the integrated solutions concept, reflecting a previously unexplored setting, from the perspectives of the two parties involved. The case research method is chosen for four reasons.

First, because the focus is a relatively new concept, it can be better explored by a field study, particularly by case study research (Childe 2011; Lewis 1998; Voss et al. 2002).

Second, the case method allows a broader perspective on complex phenomena (Eisenhardt, 1989; Voss et al. 2002), and our aim is a comprehensive understanding of the integrated solutions in an unexplored setting. Also, the research aim of this study
requires an extensive and in-depth description, which makes case research particularly appropriate (Yin 2003).

Third, case research is especially preferable, as this study aims to extend the theory by elaboration efforts through iteration between the literature and the empirical data (Voss et al. 2002; Childe 2011; Ketokivi and Choi 2014).

Finally, case research has become recognised as one of the most appropriate and powerful methods for research on operations (Stuart et al. 2002; Voss et al. 2002), and supply chain management (Ellram 1996; Seuring 2008). Also, this method allows the researchers to develop theory on supply chain (Ellram 1996; Koulikpoff-Souviron and Harrison 2005; Seuring 2008) and operations management (Stuart et al. 2002; Voss et al. 2002; Childe 2011) by treating general theory as malleable, and by highlighting the importance of serendipity, which leads to unanticipated findings (Ketokivi and Choi 2014).

It should also be noted that case studies are employed by the majority of the previous exploratory research into different areas of supply chain (e.g. Ahmed et al. 2019; Bouzon et al. 2015; Rahman et al. 2019; Shibin et al. 2018). We chose to focus on Turkey as a rising emerging market, which provides new opportunities for firms seeking to compete successfully not only domestically, but also globally.

3.1. Context of the study

The Turkish context is considered relevant for this study due to its growing service sector, which accounted for 54.6% of Turkey’s GDP in 2020, and manufacturing sector (World Bank 2021), in which the companies seek for competitive advantage through a range of service offerings. This support the view that the traditional industrial economy is beginning to be replaced by a service economy, involving both a service industry and relevant service activities executed in a manufacturing industry.
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(Giannakis 2011). In addition to local organisations, around 20,000 multinational companies operate in emerging markets such as Turkey (Eyring et al. 2011), and their strong presence is likely to play an important role in emerging economies. Turkey has been particularly attractive for multinational enterprises (MNEs) as a manufacturing and service provision base. Turkey has become a critical supplier hub for European, Central Asian, and Middle Eastern markets, as well as a site for talent and innovation of international standards, and Turkish suppliers are becoming potential strategic partners for the MNEs (Erdal and Tatoğlu 2002).

Due to such potential, the parties in integrated solutions in supply chains could either be a domestic firm in Turkey, or an MNE headquartered in a developed country. It should also be noted that 2,672,458 companies (99.8% of the total number of companies in Turkey) are small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and/or family businesses, which account for 53% of total value added, and nearly 73% jobs in the non-financial business economy (European Commission 2017). This means that potential suppliers in an integrated solutions relation in Turkey are highly likely to be SMEs. It emphasizes the need to analyse the perspectives of both parties, leading to a better understanding of the integrated solutions and a more seamless development process for solutions in both the emerging economy and global contexts.

The consumer durables industry is considered relevant for this study due to the limited existing literature on integrated solutions in the supply chain context in different industrial settings, especially in an emerging economy context (Gebauer et al. 2012). Due to the need for further research in diverse industries, such as durable goods in which manufacturers are potential parties of an integrated solution process (Hertz and Alfredsson 2003), we have chosen the sector as our main focus. The consumer durables industry in Turkey has great potential, as its manufacturing capacity is ranked first in

URL: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/tppc E-mail: TPPC-peerreview@journals.tandf.co.uk
Europe, and second worldwide (TURKBESD, 2021a), with 50 medium-scale manufacturers, and nearly 500 suppliers of parts and components (Ministry of Trade 2019). However, the industry has recently experienced lower profit margins due to severe competition (Atradius 2017), and it is essential that this sector invests in innovation and new product development through research and development (R&D) activities (Ministry of Trade 2019).

3.2. Case selection

To address the research questions, we needed to select companies meeting the relevant criteria. First, our case research should involve at least two parties in the supply chain, buyers, and their supplier(s). Consumer durables manufacturers, as focal companies in the integrated solutions, take the buyer role in the context of this research. We studied three manufacturers (buyers) as cases (Buyer-X, Buyer-Y, and Buyer-Z) and nine of their suppliers, covering 15 buyer-supplier dyads in total.

Integrated solutions processes are sector-specific. Thus, the consumer durables industry was purposely chosen. The industry became a significant focus of production in Turkey, especially in the last decade, with white goods production capacity of nearly 30 million units (TURKBESD 2021b). Of Turkey’s products, 75% are exported to more than 150 countries, including European countries, neighbouring countries in West and Central Asia, and Africa (TURKBESD 2021a). Turkey has become a leading producer for the European consumer durables market (TURKBESD 2021a). In order to determine the sample frame, the companies with operations in Turkey were identified using the website of White Goods Manufacturers’ Association of Turkey (TURKBESD 2017), which has seven members in total. A review on these companies’ publicly available sources (e.g. websites and company reports) revealed that ‘solutions’, and the potential role of these on company success, is frequently emphasized. Also, as confirmed by
TURKBESD (2021a), the number of patent applications is growing, and there is a considerable amount of R&D and innovation activities in the sector. Thus, we decided to conduct our research in the consumer durables industry in Turkey.

In line with the aim of the research, we used replication logic in our analysis. Thus, while selecting cases, we purposively selected each case on the basis of their likelihood of producing similar results or creating contrary results, due to predictable reasons (Voss et al. 2002). By considering these, and following of Hoskisson et al.'s (2013) recommendations, we selected three cases as follows:

- Buyer-X is a domestic firm operating as an industry leader in the chosen emerging market since the 1980’s.
- Buyer-Y is a well-reputed firm headquartered in a European country and operating in the chosen emerging economy since the 1990’s
- Buyer-Z is another well-reputed, market leader firm headquartered in another European country, operating in the chosen emerging market since the early 20th century.

Industry leaders operating in the chosen market for a substantial period were selected for this case research, since well-reputed companies are considered as being more prone to the influence of the characteristics, dynamics and fluctuations of emerging economies (Gök and Özkaya 2011). To increase the logical and empirical adequacy of the theory, we gathered data from the purchasing managers and other relevant senior managers in buyer companies, as well as their employees from different departments, which assured vertical contracting for theory elaboration (Fisher and

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1 For confidentiality reasons, for the two manufacturers headquartered in European countries, neither the company names nor their home countries are revealed.
Aguinis 2017). Details on the respondents and interviewees for both parties are specified in the data collection section. Such a purposive sampling process particularly optimises the learning opportunities (Miles et al. 2013) and allows researchers to extend the theory across a broad range of organisations in case study research (Eisenhardt 1989).

In order to choose the suppliers, after the interviews and observations during the site visits to the buyers, we asked companies to provide details of their suppliers that had been a part of their integrated solutions relations, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. Although the majority of companies were able to provide the specific contact information, for some we asked for a member of staff in commercial exchange with their supply network to assist us. The three buyers (X, Y, and Z) were each involved with between 1 and 3 suppliers; the total of nine suppliers are referred to as Supplier/1-9.

3.2. Data collection

For the research design in general, and the data collection in particular, we followed the recommendations of Childe (2011), Eisenhart (1989), Ketokivi and Choi (2014), Miles and Huberman (1994), Yin (2003), and closely followed previous seminal works in operations and supply chain management (e.g. Pagell and Wu 2009; Wilhelm et al. 2016). We used multiple sources of evidence, collected data through semi-structured interviews, observations, and documentation. Data triangulation was utilised throughout this research, to avoid data manipulation and to increase trustworthiness.

For triangulation purposes, we aimed to collect as many sources of evidence as possible to obtain richer and more valid data (Silverman 2005), and to increase robustness, by enhancing reliability and validity (Eisenhart 1989; Yin 2003).
Triangulation between researchers provided us with diverse perspectives and explanations of the findings, enhancing the validity (Maylor and Blackmon 2005). This also helped us to control for potential biases of any one individual researcher.

To ensure the quality of the research, we used the four design tests proposed by Yin (2003), as summarised in Table 1, with the relevant actions.

Table 1. Design test measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design tests</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construct validity</td>
<td>An interview protocol was developed by researchers based on the literature and confirmed by experts in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple case design was used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews were conducted by two researchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supporting sources were used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal validity</td>
<td>Open, axial and selective coding was performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External validity</td>
<td>Multiple case studies were conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampling rules were followed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>An interview protocol was developed by researchers based on the literature and confirmed by experts in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coding and transcripts were produced by two researchers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Yin (2003)

Direct observations were employed throughout the fieldwork (before, during, and after interview sessions), as well as during company visits, which also contributed to triangulation between methods. Both researchers visited buyer and supplier sites together, to reflect on and compare individual perspectives on the whole research process.

With the aim of triangulation across data, relevant documentation from both parties’ websites, other related web-sites, and publicly available case studies were also used as a secondary source of data, in addition to interview transcriptions and field notes of observations.
Our primary data collection was in-depth semi-structured interviews, which provided us a flexible instrument for obtaining information from the field (Yin 2003). For the interviews, we developed an interview protocol based on previous literature (e.g. Petri and Jacob 2016; Storbacka et al. 2011; Tuli et al. 2007) by considering the aims of the research and research questions. The majority of the questions were open-ended, and iterative questioning techniques and probing questions were used to increase credibility. The initial version of interview questions was checked and approved by five other academics and professionals from the operations and/or the supply chain management fields. After their feedback, revisions were made in order to clarify the questions. A copy of the protocol can be found in the Appendix.

The buyer interviews were followed by the supplier interviews. As we adopt the business-to-business relation-based approach (Dwyer et al. 1987), it was critical to select respondents from across organisational levels in buyer companies for the in-depth semi-structured interviews. At each buyer company, the protocol for interviews necessitated that procurement management were interviewed before other relevant functions potentially involved in the process (e.g. finance, supplier development, R&D, and planning). After their interviews, these top management team members recommended team members involved in the integrated solutions process for interviews. In the supplier companies, all respondents were top managers, due to relatively smaller scales of their organisations. Details of the interviewees are given in Table 2. Most interviews were conducted face-to-face at the interviewers’ workplaces, but as if the respondents were abroad, or at their own request, some were conducted by videoconferencing. Interviews lasted an average of 55 minutes.
Table 2. Interviewees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewee</th>
<th>Pseudonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-X</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager-A</td>
<td>Hande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager-B</td>
<td>Ahmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply employee</td>
<td>Sinem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Berna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Seda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier development engineer</td>
<td>Haluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D engineer</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance employee</td>
<td>Fatma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance supervisor</td>
<td>Tunca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance specialist</td>
<td>Yasemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-Y</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager</td>
<td>Mert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology manager</td>
<td>Emre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT manager</td>
<td>Serhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT manager</td>
<td>Serhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export manager</td>
<td>Cemil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Bilge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Gamze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Berke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Burcu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse operations specialist</td>
<td>Semih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-Z</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical purchasing manager</td>
<td>Aysu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand manager</td>
<td>Buket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand manager</td>
<td>Osman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-commerce manager</td>
<td>Okan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical buyer</td>
<td>Dilay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D specialist</td>
<td>Batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Pseudonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-1: Sales manager</td>
<td>Bulut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-2: Sales manager</td>
<td>Ceren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-3: Sales manager</td>
<td>Umut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Aras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4: Supply chain manager</td>
<td>Esra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-5: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Mehmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-6: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Kemal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-7: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Erdem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-8: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Halil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-9: Quality Manager</td>
<td>Deniz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors

As no interviewees expressed discomfort, the interviews were audio-recorded, with participant permission. During each interview one researcher led the interview and asked questions, while the other primarily took notes and recorded impressions, which supported the data analysis. After each interview session, we transcribed the interview data and notes, and discussed any possible misinterpretation. We then contacted interviewees through follow-up e-mails and/or phone calls for questions arising from the interview notes.

The second source of data was observations during site visits. On our visits to each firm, we both noted details regarding the processes potentially relevant to the integrated solutions, regarding purchasing, manufacturing, and maintenance processes. After each visit, we reviewed and edited our field notes and checked them for accuracy. Reviewing the interviews and site visits, we compared our complementary insights, and reflected our different perspectives and observations, which enhanced the creative
potential of our study, and potentially increased the confidence of our findings
(Eisenhardt 1989).

Following the interviews and observations, as sources of secondary data, we obtained company documents, including corporate materials, such as annual reports, and publicly available sources such as websites, statistics on industry context, published articles, and case studies. Although these were collected for both parties, the buyers provided more and richer documentation, due to the company size and their position and experience in the market. The data collected from different sources were organised and classified for each company.

4. Analysis and findings

Coding, analysis, and interpretation of data are considered as the core of the case study research in the previous studies (e.g. Garcia-Villarreal et al. 2019), as well as being the most difficult part of the process (Eisenhardt 1989).

Data were coded independently by both researchers through open coding (Strauss and Corbin 1990). During this phase, using an inductive process, we grouped phrases, sentences, and paragraphs into codes and categories. We then conducted axial coding to generate more abstract codes, and to merge or delete codes, allowing us to associate codes with already established constructs (Strauss and Corbin 1990). Coding was continued until the researchers reached definite agreement.

We repeated iterations between data, literature, and theory until arriving at a clear match between theory and data, which strengthens our findings’ validity and reliability, closely following previous studies, such as Pagell and Wu (2009) and Wilhelm et al. (2016). This allowed us to preserve the data’s original meaning and context, while avoiding bias (Yin 2009). We analysed data in two steps: within-case and cross-case analyses (e.g. Pagell and Wu 2009; Wilhelm et al. 2016).
4.1. Within-case analysis

To achieve the goal of combining, compiling, and structuring the entire range of data, and to make sense of the information, the first step of data analysis was within-case analysis, a process of data reduction and data management (Miles and Huberman 1994). Sources of the information provided about the companies in this section are either the primary or secondary sources; the latter are not cited in this section, to maintain the confidentiality of the companies. For this stage of the analysis, all primary and secondary data were used, but a particular focus was given to the buyers, as the focal companies of their supply chain.

The within-case analysis had three main aims. First, we tried to understand the chosen companies’ organisational structures, their positions in the market, and their overall awareness on integrated solutions. Second, we identified their programs, policies and relevant practices for managing their operations relevant to integrated solutions provision process. Finally, we searched for any reference to required capabilities for solution provision, as well as any potential challenges. Focusing particularly on the buyers at this stage of analysis, we reflected not only the consumer durables manufacturer-supplier aspect, but also the manufacturer and their downstream members’ aspect. The solutions are primarily provided by the supplier but can only be realised in a co-creation activity; therefore, it was particularly important to explore the awareness of solution provision for buyers’ customers and/or their downstream partners. After making sense of the above-mentioned areas for the analysis, we then cross-referenced our results with the relevant literature, and then attempted to synthesise the different types of data.

Within-case analysis resulted in identification of the dyads between buyers and suppliers for integrated solutions provision. Figure 2 shows the dyads, and Table 3 provides descriptions of suppliers.
Figure 2. Dyads of buyers and suppliers for integrated solutions provision

Source: Developed by the authors
Table 3. Supplier description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-1</td>
<td>Plastic injection moulding company located in an industrial zone and has been operating in Turkey for 15 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-2</td>
<td>Machine and spare parts company with 30 years of experience in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-3</td>
<td>Press company with 25 years of experience and producing user manuals for the consumer durables industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4</td>
<td>Turkey’s first and only self-drilling screws producing company, with 20 years of experience. Serves several industries, including consumer durables and automotive. Merged with a global market leader for engineered components in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-5</td>
<td>Production and event management company providing buyer companies’ launch, publicity meetings, and motivational events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-6</td>
<td>European company producing parts for washing machines for the consumer durables industry since 2014, with a production facility in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-7</td>
<td>Turkish software company established in 2012. Provides several solutions, including mobile applications and solutions, and dealer management systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-8</td>
<td>Turkish injection moulding company with 35 years of experience. Main products are control panels, tabletops, and portholes. Also provides painting, printing, and assembly works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-9</td>
<td>Turkey-based establishment with 30 years of experience. Provides mould designs, moulds, and laser cuts. Exported to Italy and India since 2009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from the internal documents provided by the suppliers

Following Eisenhardt’s (1989) recommendations, we started our analysis by writing-up histories and descriptions for each case, as well as reflecting on the managers’ awareness and perceptions regarding integrated solutions in each company.

4.1.1. Buyer-X

Buyer-X is a group of 28 companies, 18 of which are operating in countries other than Turkey. The company has been operating in Turkey since 1980’s. The company produces innovative and high-quality products for both the local and global markets. This world class company is the market leader for TVs, and is one of the major three major manufacturers for white appliances in Turkey. Also, the company has exports...
valued at over $2 billion (US) annually to 155 countries, and in the European market it holds second place for TVs and is one of the five most successful white appliance manufacturers. Thus, Buyer-X, the country’s electronics export leader for the last 21 years, is considered as a symbol of national pride.

For convenience, most of Buyer-X’s suppliers operate locally in Turkey, and the company has the highest number of dyads among the others in the research. Since Europe is its primary market, the company aims to sustain their position by responding to new trends, and adding new products to the existing product portfolio, which requires working with different suppliers, especially those with good potential for solutions provision. Thus, it was not surprising that the managers at Buyer-X are well-informed about integrated solutions. During the interviews, they used phrases like ‘solution partner’, ‘business partner’, ‘integration’, ‘remedy’, and ‘full-service supplier’, and stated their expectation for ‘innovation provision’ from suppliers during solutions offerings. They further explained their innovation expectation, referring to ‘finding and proposing alternative sources and products’. In line with these statements, Buyer-X is the most cost-effective company amongst our sample. Despite requiring a minimum level of quality, cost is their primary concern in purchasing, which could have an impact on their perception of the integrated solutions. In this regard, an example quote from the interviews is illustrative: Ali (Buyer-X) stated that ‘...if solutions increase costs, they have no value’.

Triangulating interview data and site visit observation data revealed that, to maintain its superior market position, the company invests heavily in R&D, which potentially affects its expectation of solutions from its suppliers. They have eight R&D centres globally, employing 1600 people, and are among the top three Turkish companies, and the top 1000 companies investing intensively in R&D worldwide.
Furthermore, in 2017, with nearly 500 patent applications, Buyer-X is the only Turkish company in the top 100 companies in terms of number of European Patent Office applications. During the interviews, the managers mentioned that such achievements would be impossible without their suppliers’ innovative solutions. Buyer-X has separate factories for electronics and white appliances, and a decentralised organisational structure, which fosters effective sharing of opinions among the employees. They argued that without this decentralisation, it would be more difficult to initiate a successful integrated solution provision process with their suppliers. Buyer-X confirmed that this open approach to communication is visible to suppliers, allowing them to be aware of the companies’ solution needs. The company highlights that open communication within and between partners is a required capability, and any shortcoming in this is considered a challenge.

4.1.2. Buyer-Y

Buyer-Y is headquartered in a European country (not identified to preserve anonymity), and it is one of Europe’s largest household appliances manufacturers. The company has a large manufacturing facility in Turkey, operating since 1990’s. In 2013, it exported to 29 countries. Recently, the brand has been taken over by an American world leader in home appliances, and now focuses exclusively on exports.

The company had 65 manufacturing and technology research centres globally in 2018, employing a total of 92,000 employees. It is a leading Internet of Things (IoT) company and positions itself by adopting and prioritising ‘solutions view’ in operations, as well as continuously investing in innovative solutions. The company emphasizes its commitment being at the forefront of industrial developments, leading the field with its consumer-relevant product and service solutions. This stance is reflected in their upstream relations, by explicit demands for integrated solutions from suppliers. During
the interviews, they referred to suppliers as a part of their family, using phrases such as ‘solution partner’. Buyer-Y also associated solutions with buying ‘a package’, which is further discussed in the cross-case analysis section.

Buyer-Y operates regionally to deliver the best solutions for their consumers, and they emphasize their innovation efforts, focusing variously on ‘greater simplicity intelligence’, ‘intelligence’, or ‘responsive’. These aspects are revealed by both the primary and secondary data analysis, and the company considers these as required capabilities for an effective co-creation process of integrated solutions provision. All the interviewees were unanimous in this, highlighting their awareness of the regional variety in consumer needs and preferences, which, in this study, is particularly important, as it reflects the supply chain in an emerging economy context, from a dyadic view.

4.1.3. Buyer-Z

Similar to Buyer-Y, Buyer-Z is headquartered in a European country, and is also one of Europe’s largest household appliances manufacturers. The company comprises approximately 450 subsidiaries and regional companies in 60 countries. It has been operating in Turkey since 1910’s. Together with the sales and service partners, its global manufacturing, engineering, and sales network covers nearly every country. The company employs around 390,000 associates worldwide, including 17,000 in Turkey, and it generated annual sales of EUR 73.1 billion in 2016. The company has three R&D centres in different cities and has an international reputation as a leading supplier of technology and services. It employs 59,000 associates in R&D globally at 120 locations.

Buyer-Z is also a leading IoT company, well-known for its innovation focus. It offers innovative solutions in various areas, such as smart homes, smart cities, connected mobility, and has made connections between their operations and technology
creation processes. Similar to the other above-mentioned buyers, the impact of such a solution creation focus is also visible in their relations with their suppliers. When the participants were asked about solutions, they used keywords such as ‘collaboration’, ‘collaborator’, ‘solution partner’, ‘team member’, ‘win-win’ and ‘headlight’ (in terms of ‘suppliers guide the way’). The participants also described responsiveness and flexibility as the key characteristics of solution partners.

Stating that they strongly encourage suppliers to produce solutions, managers in Buyer-Z frequently request suppliers to update technologies, and to share this know-how with the company, and thus, be able to produce better solutions. To achieve this, Buyer-Z utilises simultaneous engineering, i.e. they work with suppliers during the design, which, as they stated, reduces designers’ workload, and creates an opportunity for sharing expertise.

4.2. Cross-case analysis

Cross-case analysis helped us replicate and test the constructs in multiple settings (Yin 2003), through identifying similarities and differences in patterns and themes. By triangulating primary data from the interviews and observation, as well as the secondary data, we aimed to identify patterns across the three cases. The first pattern found was on the buyers’ perceptions on solutions. All buyers labelled integrated solutions as ‘çözüm’/‘entegre çözüm’, which in Turkish mean ‘solution’/‘integrated solution’ (respectively). When asked about meaning of these terms during the interviews, both buyers and their suppliers used phrases like ‘product-service bundles’, supporting previous definitions (e.g. Davies et al. 2006). Most managers involved in this research were able to define ‘integrated solutions’, as reported in the literature, although they did not refer to the term itself. Some used the term ‘solution’ without being able to explain it as conceptualised in the literature. All strongly agreed that they demanded and/or
desired to offer ‘integrated solutions’.

Relevant keywords regarding the meaning of ‘integrated solutions’, as well as their perceptions on the solution providers mentioned both by buyers and suppliers, either during the interviews and/or in the secondary data sources, are given in Table 4. The table shows the keywords categorized according to the relevant buyers, which are also confirmed by at least one of their suppliers.
Table 4. Keywords used by buyers regarding solutions and providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Buyers</th>
<th>Representative quotes (from interviews)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Integrated)solution(s)-directly mentioned</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Hande/Buyer-X: ‘They are solution partners for us. If supplier sees my warehouse as his, this is an important integration, this is a partnership’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration with suppliers</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘When we buy a machine, supplier is responsible for installation and operation … We’re buying a package, we are free from problems’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product and service bundles</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Halil/Supplier-8: ‘If you provide secondary operations (they mean including additional services), you add value to your product’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying a package</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Okan/Buyer-Z: ‘Our supplier leads the way, and this is really valuable for us. Our relationship is good, and they are our solution partners’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A remedy for challenges</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Aras/Supplier-4: ‘You are a solution partner to customers, if you are solving problems without expecting anything, you are appreciated’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value-added operations</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Umut/Supplier-3: ‘… been working together since 1996, so we grew together, earned together, and sometimes lost together as partners … so Buyer-X is a special customer for us’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlight</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsiveness</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution partner</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business partner</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special customer/buyer</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family member</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-service supplier</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic (relationship) partner</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team member</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborator</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors based both primary and secondary data sources.

As given in Table 4, keywords such as ‘collaborator’, and ‘solution partner’ highlight both parties’ awareness of the importance of the efforts they each invest in their relationships. This supports the need for a shift from a transactional to a relational view, entailing that buyers should consider their suppliers as partners (Neely et al. 2011). Aras/Supplier-4 and Bulut/Supplier-1 respectively stated that ‘We are making a technical sale, so we cannot make and offer and leave’, and ‘We are different gears of the same wheel’, supporting previous research by highlighting the need of a long-term
relationship with both upstream and downstream partners in their supply chains (Johnstone et al. 2009). It should be noted that, although a third of the suppliers’ managers (Suppliers 2, 3, and 8) were not fully aware of the concept, secondary data sources, particularly websites state that they provide solutions. Also, during the interviews, they emphasized that they regard their buyers are special customers, which confirms the converging views of the buyers.

As mentioned above sections, most of the suppliers are SMEs. Most of these businesses are smaller scale, often family businesses with limited financial capacities and managerial capabilities/experiences. This was identified as a further challenge for Buyer-X and Buyer-Y, requiring more effort to create awareness regarding integrated solutions for their suppliers.

Interestingly, further findings revealed as the tools and techniques used during the solutions provision. These were mainly confirmed by the buyers’ managers in interviews, as well as in observations, and are also supported by the secondary data sources. After a further cross-referencing process, the results that arise from the analysis are given in Table 5.
Table 5. Buyers’ tools and techniques used in integrated solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools and techniques</th>
<th>Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buyer-X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier development programmes</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmarking</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backsourcing</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology days and/or technical meetings with suppliers</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous engineering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanban system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for Quotation (RFQ) for solutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors based both primary and secondary data sources.

Findings of within-case analysis as well as the cross-case analysis presented so far addressed the first research question, revealing perceptions of the integrated solutions concept from a dyadic aspect in an emerging economy setting.

Our second research question addresses improvement integrated solutions provision process in an emerging economy setting, by investigating the stages of solutions process. Based on key findings, we revisited the previous model reflecting on process-centric view (Figure 1), the fundamental foundation of this paper. Our findings revealed patterns across three cases and reveal a distinctive process in this particular setting. Findings regarding this second question arose mainly from the primary data analysis, as presented below.

4.2.1. Findings regarding the stages of the integrated solutions

Stage 1: Need recognition

While demanding solutions, it is revealed that all three buyers first anticipate the need.
They particularly agreed that they demand solutions not for every product, but only for critical products. This is similar to Petri and Jacob’s (2016) study, which cited ‘Problem and Need Definition’ as the first stage of the solutions process. However, the critical difference found by this study is that, in emerging economies, the process is triggered by buyers as they have higher levels of awareness regarding the concept, and this is confirmed by the within-case analysis.

Managers of all buyers agreed that the process starts with their own awareness of a need or a problem, which they convey to their suppliers. They also believed that they need to make efforts to encourage their suppliers to provide solutions, although they commonly mentioned that they prefer suppliers to offer solutions without this stimulation. This is an interesting finding shared by all three buyers, although each reported variation in the awareness level of their suppliers on integrated solutions. For instance, suppliers of Buyer-Z have a relatively higher level of awareness than the suppliers of the other two. Despite the differences and diverse standards in terms of cost and quality among dyads observed during the site visits and revealed by the interviews, analyses showed that buyers expect suppliers to be innovative while creating solutions.

Aligned with the previous literature, buyers expect suppliers, as experts with the knowledge to modify and improve products, to find alternative sources and products (Beyers 2005). They even considered this as a supplier selection criterion. Therefore, buyers confirmed that while they are improving their supplier development programs for those suppliers who lack prerequisite resources (e.g. financial capabilities), their suppliers should work on innovation and also improve their capabilities. This result highlights the importance of co-creation of value in solutions creation process (e.g. Petri and Jacob 2016; Sjödin et al. 2016), with an emphasis on the acknowledgement of suppliers’ better knowledge of products and/or services.
**Stage 2: Customer requirement definition**

Findings regarding the second stage supported Tuli et al.’s (2007), model as well as Grönroos’ (2008) view highlighting the need for better understanding of customers’ value creation mechanism for a valuable solution. In this stage, buyers commonly mentioned that they list the requirements regarding the solutions, and then discuss these at a technical meeting with the suppliers. This finding highlights the importance of the alignment of physical products and services while addressing customer needs, to improve value co-creation (Raja et al. 2013). It also underlines the criticality of improving suppliers’ understanding of the buyers’ perspective, and improved capability in identifying customer needs (Lusch and Vargo 2006).

Our findings also revealed that buyers particularly require cost reduction, quality, and responsiveness during solution provision. Buyers commonly agreed that they expect solutions for cost reduction, without compromise on quality, as indicated in a representative quote of Ali/Buyer-X: ‘...if solutions increase costs, they have no value’. These findings also supported the view that the decision-makers at procurement departments prioritise minimising acquisition costs, rather than maximizing long-term savings, as proposed by Alghisi and Saccani (2015). It should be noted that our finding regarding this stage of the process relates to the third research question on the required capabilities of buyers and suppliers for the integrated solutions. Results from a wider aspect regarding the third research question are also provided in the following section.

**Stage 3: Customisation and deployment**

In general, our findings regarding this stage are aligned with the generic model, which provides a process-centric view. Both buyers and suppliers agreed that customisation and deployment is an integral and technical part of the solutions process. The results
suggested that suppliers need to customise the solution according to requirements, deploy the solution calibrated to buyers’ facility, modify the solution if needed, and provide the necessary training. Tuli et al. (2007) recommended that suppliers need to anticipate capabilities of buyers’ employees, and provide appropriate training to improve the utility of solution. Aligned with this view, our findings revealed that both parties need technical and operational capability to overcome possible planning challenges.

 Suppliers emphasized that this phase is particularly challenging, but also agreed that it has a particular importance as it affects customer satisfaction. For instance, Erdem/Supplier-7 stated during the interviews that ‘...it is tiresome, but this is the phase where we make the customer happy’. Another supplier (Mehmet/Supplier-5) reported that: ‘...we are trying to do more for them. They have an expression; they say, “this is Mehmet’s touch”’.

Stage 4: Post-deployment support

We believe this final stage needs a particular focus, as it is a critical indication of an ongoing relationship between buyer and supplier, emphasizing the shift towards relational exchanges. As Tuli et al. (2007) also highlight this stage involves providing routine maintenance, spare parts, and changing solutions or deploying new solutions when customer requirements evolve, as part of an ongoing relationship with the customer, involving feedback, interaction, and evaluation (e.g. visits to the customer). These aspects are clearly supported by our findings in the emerging economy setting. Also, aligned with the literature (e.g. Bastl et al. 2012) our findings reflected that both parties agreed that solutions require a long-lasting relationship, characterised by a number of behavioural aspects of effective supply chain management, such as interdependence, commitment, and trust. As a representative quote from the interviews, Hande/Buyer-X,
explained interdependence as follows: ‘Such a relationship creates dependency. If a supplier has a financial problem without your knowledge, this means he has the flu, but you have tuberculosis. This means you need to act together to solve each problem’.

4.2.2. Findings regarding the required capabilities

Our findings addressing the third research question are summarised in Table 6. We revealed the capabilities required for each stage of the integrated solutions. As evidenced by our analysis and presented above, an adapted version of Tuli et al.’s (2007) proposed model is required for an emerging economy context. However, our findings revealed that it is possible to categorise the buyers and suppliers’ required capabilities for undertaking the challenges of integrated solutions provision for each stage of the model. Table 6 presents representative quotes from the interviews, but these inferences are also supported by the analyses of the other data sources. In general, requirements and capabilities given in the table were agreed by the buyer and supplier groups of all companies. Thus, the second column of the table indicates whether it is a requirement of buyers or suppliers. By cross-referencing with the literature, relevant capabilities can be categorised.
Table 6. Capabilities required for each stage of adapted new version of the model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Representative interview quotes</th>
<th>Second order categories</th>
<th>Required capabilities</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model Stage 1: Need recognition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘...these suppliers need to have a good financial structure to provide solutions’.</td>
<td>-Making investments</td>
<td>-Financial capability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ali/Buyer-X: ‘...quality is a must. Moreover, there is pressure about the cost of products; therefore, to differentiate themselves, suppliers’ ability to design is important. How can they change the design? ... they need to make some innovations to be different from others’.</td>
<td>-Financial structure improvements</td>
<td>-Innovation capability</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Creativity and innovation</td>
<td>-Managerial capability</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Alternative sources and products</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Required capabilities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Model Stage 2: Customer requirement definition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Dilay/Buyer-Z: ‘We have simultaneous engineering; the supplier is working with us in the design process. This decreases the workload of designers, and we also benefit from the supplier’s know-how’.</td>
<td>-Improved know-how</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘These suppliers know our machinery and moulds better than us.... I mean we cannot make these deals with any supplier’.</td>
<td>-Improved quality</td>
<td>-Managerial capability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘...supplier needs to be sure about the product quality. Besides, inventory management... Moreover, the prices change constantly, so management of inventory is significant’.</td>
<td>-Cost reductions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Responsiveness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Aras/Supplier-4: ‘If they have better forecasts, we specify our inventory level more accurately, and can answer customer requirements quickly’.</td>
<td>-Planning improvements</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bulut/Supplier-1: ‘Their plans should be better, so I can see its reflection in my company’.</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Managerial capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Representative interview quotes</td>
<td>Second order categories</td>
<td>Required capabilities</td>
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| Buyers     | Tunca/Buyer-X: ‘Sometimes a supplier may be good about producing what you need. But their capacity is not enough, creating a problem’.  
Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘We are talking about complex products. If a supplier is inexperienced, they could have no idea about what to offer…’ | -Capacity expansions  
-Techincal improvements | -Technical and operational capability  
-Managerial capability |
| Suppliers  | Aras/Supplier-4: ‘The employees in R&D are generally new graduates and are not good at mechanical details…’  
Bulut/Supplier-1: ‘To develop an enduring relationship, we make investments in machinery. I am not making just the injection… I also set up a grouping area, so I am enhancing my line of work’. | -More experienced workers  
-Capacity expansions | -Technical and operational capability  
-Managerial capability |
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<th>Required capabilities</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buyers</strong></td>
<td>Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘One of the biggest concerns is the sustainability of professionalism since the suppliers are family businesses...’&lt;br&gt;Serhat/Buyer-Y: ‘This supplier is not professional. But it is a local and an old supplier who provided us with a software. Since they have the know-how, we are still working with them’.&lt;br&gt;Dilay/Buyer-Z: ‘They are not coordinated inside the company. The sales department have no information regarding R&amp;D, or vice-versa... They are open to problems, and even a small problem will influence us. It is like a domino effect’.&lt;br&gt;Haluk/Buyer-X: ‘The departments are disconnected. We are producing white appliances, and there are five factories here. For instance, there is a supplier who works for two factories. I also want to meet up with the other managers to discuss our problems about the supplier in order to continue to work with them’.</td>
<td>Improved sustainability of workforce&lt;br&gt;Improved communication&lt;br&gt;Professional behaviours</td>
<td>Technical and operational capability&lt;br&gt;Managerial capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suppliers</strong></td>
<td>Mehmet/Supplier-5: ‘It all depends on good communication. Everyone should respect each other. It seems emotional, but a successful relationship formation between parties depends on this, I mean on healthy communication, building trust, and cherishing each other’.&lt;br&gt;Esra/Supplier-4: ‘The better the communication between companies the higher the satisfaction with the result is. Sometimes, we have problems, we solve these problems with better communication. In that sense, communication creates value and continuous relations’.</td>
<td>Improved communication</td>
<td>Technical and operational capability&lt;br&gt;Managerial capability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors based primary data and relevant literature.

The findings suggest that, during the whole process, managerial capability is the key capability to develop. Buyers agreed that miscommunication is a problem, for instance, with global suppliers due to language difficulties. However, findings also
reflected that communication problems are not only experienced between buyers and suppliers, but also between different departments within single organisations. Potential reasons suggested for this included incompatible organisational cultures and different organisational structures.

It should also be noted that the technical (e.g. Neely et al. 2011) and operational capability (e.g. Davies et al 2006), was found to be a capability required for all except the first stage. For the first stage, the foremost requirements identified were need recognition, financial capability (e.g. Davies et al 2006), and innovation capability.

Our findings also reveal that both parties need to acknowledge changing requirements and act accordingly. For instance, both buyers and suppliers agreed on the need to improve their existing capabilities, as well as to acquiring others when needed. Therefore, the last stage of the former model should be revised because refereeing, and highlighting the solution provision process are never-ending. As the requirements of buyers evolve regarding the solution requested, suppliers need to alter and improve the solutions offered. Thus, this process is not actually a linear step-by-step approach, but rather, a continuous cycle. Thus, as one of the main contributions of this study, we propose a new framework for an integrated solution process in an emerging economy setting, as shown in Figure 3. This figure reflects a synthesis of all findings so far and addresses our research questions.
4.2.3. Findings regarding the main sources of the challenges

Furthermore, additional findings emerging from the analysis, mainly from the primary data sources, revealed three main sources of challenges critical for integrated solution provision: *organisational structure-decentralisation, power imbalance, and spill-over effect*. Due to the exploratory nature of this study, we believe these findings should be looked at in depth. In general, managers of all companies agreed that the organisational structure of their own firms and other parties play an important role in integrated solutions provision. Several challenges were cited in relation to misaligned
organisational structures, such as increased inventory holding costs, slow operations, low quality end products, and competitive disadvantage. The suppliers emphasized power imbalance between parties and confirmed by the buyers. Suppliers associated this challenge with buyers’ usage of coercive power. Lastly, the spill-over effect within supply chain, mentioned by both parties, emphasizes that if there is a problem in the internal processes of the supplier, this may have a direct effect on the buyers’ processes, and the integrated solutions accordingly.

Organisational structure—decentralisation:

Buyer-Y and Buyer-Z, headquartered abroad, have more highly centralised procurement structures, making changing suppliers troublesome, and create additional costs for buyers, such as increased inventory holding costs, or poor quality. For instance, Buyer-Y has no incoming quality control, meaning they cannot detect low quality material before it goes to production. However, Buyer-X has a more decentralised structure, with its headquarters in Turkey, which gives them greater flexibility in the production process. For example, in terms of their organisational structure, they can use their initiative, and consider opinions of all related departments during the whole procurement process. Such a structure helps buyers to speed up the approval processes needed for solution development. From the suppliers’ perspective, this finding is also supported by their agreement that buyers’ decentralised organisational structure expedites the solution process. They even mentioned that centralised organisational creates competitive disadvantage for buyer companies in relation to local competitors, by increasing the length of the process. Further investigation of the difference between national and international suppliers demonstrates differences in approaches to work operating in emerging and developed markets. Representative quotes regarding these from the interviews are given below:
Dilay/Buyer-Z: ‘Our suppliers in Turkey know each other very well, and are informing each other, resulting in no information security regarding technical details. This is wrong. I guess this is related with country’s culture, and especially with organisational culture’.

Haluk/Buyer-X: (regarding a problem with a supplier in a developed country in Europe) ‘Their attitude is really different. For a minor mistake, the quality manager of the supplier came from Italy. For a similar mistake, a Turkish supplier did not even respond. I forced them to give an explanation. But these guys are different, I guess this is due to their corporate structure, and having high quality standards’.

**Power imbalance:**

The concept of power is central in purchasing and supply chain literature, since it allows one partner to influence/alter intentions and/or actions of another (Emerson, 1962; French and Raven, 1959). As a result of this influence, a partner may reach better contract terms, transfer of responsibilities, or increased information sharing, etc. (Meehan and Wright 2011). Although research on power relationships is common in the purchasing and supply chain literature, power issues are only seldom discussed in integrated solutions literature within a developed economy context (e.g. Finne et al 2015; Lacoste and Johnsen 2015).

Findings reflected a power imbalance between parties because of the structure of case companies. Suppliers are mostly family businesses, and buyer companies are much more powerful corporations. Suppliers agreed that the power imbalance force them to respond when faced with a customer requirement regarding solutions. For example, in the interviews, Sinem/Buyer-X emphasized this dependence, stating ‘... if they want to continue working with us, they need to do what we ask for’, which emphasizes coercive power. This also confirms the literature stating that the downstream partners in supply chain have reward and coercive power over their
upstream partners, through their control over whether to increase or reduce orders (Finne et al 2015).

Buyers agreed on using coercive power, too. A representative quote from a Buyer-X is as follows:

Haluk/Buyer-X: ‘One of our suppliers had quality problems. Occasionally, the product came late which resulted in decreased number of our outputs. We told them ‘if you cannot solve this problem, we will start to work with another supplier’. This was a huge problem for them, since they have been working with us for so many years. So, they solved the problems. This is a sort of an enforcement that we do.’

The statement above supports the view that buyers, particularly, Buyer-X, use coercive power to achieve their goals. Suppliers believe that they will survive by making agreements with the buyers, and they act accordingly. Also, suppliers understand that they need to adapt themselves to the changing conditions, requirements, and even the behaviours of the buyers. Relevant quotes are as follows:

Mehmet/Supplier-5: ‘Most of the purchasing managers are snobs. We know how to deal with this, but this kind of behaviour turns a positive situation upside down.’

Halil/Supplier-8: ‘If we want to continue working with them, we need to do what are we asked for.’

Moreover, due to the imbalance, suppliers agree to do what buyers require because they depend on buyer company testimonials on their websites. This emphasizes the use of referent power within the relationship. Referent power may be connected to company’s reputation (Maloni and Benton, 2000) and referencing these reputable buyers on websites may attract new customers and increase suppliers’ sales.
These findings further imply that, in an emerging economy, the awareness of suppliers’ regarding integrated solutions is dependent on the awareness of buyers especially in the presence of a power imbalance between the two.

*Spill-over effect:*

Finally, a potential factor affecting the integrated solution process was noted by the participant buyers in the form of a spill-over effect, indicating that an action of a member in a supply chain may affect another (Allen et al. 2015). The findings highlighted that a problem in the internal processes of these suppliers, or even in their own suppliers, has a direct impact on the buyers’ processes, and the integrated solutions accordingly. For example, late deliveries from a supplier’s supplier has a negative impact on the solution provision process at the buyers’ site. A representative quote is as follows:

Ceren/Supplier-2: “If I have a problem within my purchasing or quality inspection processes, it will have an impact on my customers’ processes, too. If I miss a quality check, their final product will be defective. That is why they are also interested with our processes and quality levels”

5. Discussion and conclusions

Our analysis results highlighted several practices which would lead to a more effective integrated solutions process within an emerging economy setting. First, the results presented the perspectives of buyers and suppliers on solutions with a dyadic view. The selected setting is characterised by high prevalence of SMEs and family businesses, an important feature in the growth and internationalisation of emerging economies (Alpay et al. 2008). However, traditional family businesses in Turkey tend to follow their founder’s values (Koçel 2006). Generally, business culture in Turkey is characterised by
patriarchal relationships, high in-group collectivism, high uncertainty avoidance, centralised decision-making, and high-power distance (Hofstede 1984; Kabasakal and Bodur 2002, 2007). Due to these effects and dynamics, suppliers tend to provide the solutions demanded by buyers to retain their customers and market share, and the benefits obtained by the referent power of buyers, and these strengthen the requirement of a dyadic view on integrated solutions in such markets. Considering these factors, and maintaining alignment with the previous literature and findings presented above, we propose a new definition for integrated solutions from a dyadic perspective in supply chains in an emerging economy setting:

A cyclical process of developing a relational exchange within and between buyers and suppliers through co-creation of product-service bundles, with the core aim of solving a specific problem and/or a need while adding value for both parties.

As also mentioned in the analysis, by building on the stages of Tuli et al.’s (2007) model, this study proposed a new cyclical framework for integrated solutions process in an emerging economy (Figure 3). Although the integrated solutions is referred as a longitudinal relational process (e.g. Tuli et al. 2007; Storbacka et al. 2011), the literature has not addressed how existing capabilities of both parties affect, develop and even transform the integrated solutions provision. Also, the literature indicated that the integrated solution process may be complex and extremely challenging for both buyers and suppliers, and thus, development of integration solutions should be considered as holistic, repetitive, and iterative (Brax 2005; Brax and Jonsson 2009). Our findings showed that the integration solutions process in the supply chain context is a continuous cycle rather than a linear step-by-step process, which is an important contribution of our proposed framework to existing literature (e.g. Kowalkowski 2010; Rajala et al. 2019; Tuli et al. 2007). We propose a new view, which points out an
ongoing need for both parties to improve existing capabilities and acquiring new ones in order to react changing requirements of the integrated solutions provision process. Our framework points out that the last stage of Tuli et al’s (2007) model should be revised, particularly for refereeing, and also highlighting the never-ending nature of the solution provision process. This framework is particularly important in an emerging economy setting which are volatile and therefore dynamic by nature (Kohers et al. 2006), and have a lower level of institutional infrastructure and factor market developments (Hoskisson et al. 2013).

In volatile markets, as showed by our results, buyers’ requirements evolve in terms of the solution requested. In such dynamic economies, suppliers should make special efforts to alter and improve the solutions offered. Our study revealed that while both buyers and suppliers are developing their capabilities for ongoing integrated solutions process, they also need to adapt themselves to ever changing and evolving market conditions. This result clearly supports both RBV (Barney 1991; Wernerfelt 1984) and DCV (Teece et al. 1997), the approaches adopted in this study. Thus, our first proposition is as follows:

- Proposition 1: Integrated solutions provision is an ongoing cyclical process.

The most critical part of the framework is the process stages, demonstrating modifications of the original process-centric model of Tuli et al. (2007), which is one of the main contributions of this paper. The findings also highlighted that the capabilities required for each stage might differ and requiring alternative tools and techniques for meeting the challenges. In addition, the findings showed that it is possible to categorise the required capabilities of buyers and suppliers for undertaking the challenges of integrated solutions provision for each stage of the model.
The main capabilities required for the integrated solutions process are found to be “managerial, financial, innovation, technical and operational”\(^2\). Managerial capability is required for all stages of the process, while the technical, and operational capabilities are necessary in the customer requirement definition, customisation & deployment, and post-deployment stages. For Stage-1, in addition to managerial capabilities, it is revealed that financial and innovation capabilities are required. The static presence of these capabilities helps suppliers to achieve VRIN characteristics described in RBV, and if suppliers improve these capabilities by changing requirements demanded by buyers, this may result in sustainable competitive advantage. From the buyers’ perspective, such a solution may aid their own competitive position in the market.

Additionally, a number of tools and techniques appear as critical at each stage. Our findings highlighted that supporting tools and techniques need are as follows: in stage 1, “supplier development programmes”, and “Kraljic Matrix”; in stage 2, “technical/cross-functional meetings”, and “ESI”; in stage 3, “compatible tools and technologies”, and “quality improvement programmes”; and in stage 4, “routine checks and maintenance”, and “alteration of solutions”\(^3\).

Some of the findings providing the basis for outcome have particular importance. In general, it should be highlighted again that our findings revealed suppliers’ limited awareness on integrated solutions, despite full involvement in the solutions creation process, and thus, the integration solutions process should start with the recognition of the needs of the buyer. Therefore, in our framework, Stage 1

\(^2,3\) These required capabilities, and tools & techniques are also given in “Figure 4. Final conceptual model for a cyclical integrated solutions process”, which is presented at the end of the Discussion and conclusions section.
(recognition of buyers’ need), is added to the original model. Aligned with our results, the literature highlights that the suppliers become involved in the customers' processes during the integrated solutions provision (Bardy et al. 2005; Windahl and Lakemond 2010). Also, our findings support research (e.g. Brax and Jonsson 2009; Davies 2004) proposing that the integration solution is a customer-centric process necessitating a collaborative and holistic approach by both parties.

It is possible that our findings regarding the suppliers’ limited awareness on integrated solutions might be related with the buyer-supplier power imbalance, in the context of our study. As mentioned in the methodology section, while buyers are MNEs, most suppliers in the study are SMEs. Due to their smaller scale, and as most are family businesses, their financial capacities and managerial capabilities/experiences are more limited than MNEs.

The literature on integrated solutions presents very limited evidence on the need for innovation capability (e.g. Brady et al 2005), but our findings regarding Stage 1 revealed buyers’ requirement for creativity/innovation from their solution partners. Buyers normally expect suppliers to find alternative sources and products, knowing that, as experts with superior knowledge (Beyers, 2005), they understand how to modify and improve the company’s products. This also shows that buyers expect expert power from suppliers, based on their understanding of customer needs (Finne et al 2015).

Interestingly, contrary to prior literature (e.g. Petri and Jacob 2016), our results revealed buyers’ self-awareness of their problems, thus they do not demand solutions for every product, but only for the critical ones. Our findings support the previous literature indicating that the buyers should be able to perceive, determine and appreciate the value of each solution provided (Windahl and Lakemond 2010). Thus, determining the products and/or particular business problems that buyers primarily need solutions
for is critical for both the buyers and suppliers, especially at Stage 1. To better prioritise their needs for solutions, buyers could use either an existing tool such as the Kraljic Matrix (Kraljic 1983), or an alternative model developed specifically for this purpose. Kraljic Matrix is given as an example, as it is a tool which essentially identifies the supply risk and the profit impact as well as supporting buyers’ decisions on building relationships with their suppliers by categorising the purchased products and services as strategic, routine, bottleneck, or leverage. Buyers could list their specific business problems and categorise them based on their criticality and potential added value for their business, then decide on which of them should be supported by their suppliers through solutions offerings. Within an emerging volatile market, there is constant change of requirements for solutions, and where products are considered as critical and/or bottleneck, it is crucial to maintain a long-term availability, which in turn requires a good cyclic relationship with these suppliers. Therefore, such a tool would enhance integrated solutions provision, especially in an emerging economy setting, since prioritizing the products that require solutions avoids the unnecessary costs and facilitates transforming integrated solutions into modular solutions, as proposed by Rajala et al. (2019).

Stage 2, customer requirement definition, is associated with co-creation of value and supports the former model. However, as Tuli et al. (2007) point out, this stage is complex for three reasons: (1) customers may not be fully aware of their business needs, and thus cannot completely express them to suppliers; (2) requirement definition involves not only asking for functional specifications of products, but also understanding customers’ broader business needs; (3) requirement definition includes defining customers’ current and future needs, as these may evolve over time. For these reasons, and in line with the previous work on the need to improve existing capabilities
(e.g. Storbacka et al. 2011), both parties demand better communication skills from each other, which helps to solve problems and sustain a long-term relationship. Moreover, to better express their business needs, and for mutual understanding during meetings, both parties need to establish and/or improve their operational and technical capabilities, as suggested by Tokatli et al. (2008), especially in an emerging economy setting. This further supports the ever-changing nature of capabilities emphasized by DCV.

Furthermore, as proposed in the literature (e.g. Brax and Jonsson 2009; Petri and Jacob 2016; Sjödin et al. 2016), co-creation during the design stage becomes more important while developing or redesigning products. In Stage 2, the use of early supplier involvement (ESI) (Zsidisin and Smith 2005) and cross-functional teams require the mobility of employees between various functions, within both buyers and suppliers. This mobility can provide an effective mechanism to increase ESI, thus increasing organisational learning, and developing/improving new technical or operational capabilities (Brady et al. 2005; Ceci and Prencipe 2008) and supporting DCV. Moreover, the solutions created due to these new or improved buyer and supplier capabilities may lead to a sustainable competitive advantage through causal ambiguity, developed through collaborative aspects of inter-firm relationships and supply chain linkages, supporting RBT.

The results particularly regarding Stage 3, customisation and deployment, also suggested that, operating in an emerging economy setting, buyers’ procurement managers take a strongly cost-oriented approach. To make their final products more affordable for price-sensitive consumers, buyers select suppliers able to deliver affordable high-quality solutions. Moreover, when suppliers develop the capability to deliver high quality affordable solutions combined with other capabilities (e.g. technical capabilities), they are more likely to develop an enduring relationship, resulting in
higher demand from buyers. Thus, buyers’ requirements are strong incentives for
suppliers to develop new technical capabilities. Moreover, as they enhance their
production, it is possible for suppliers to find new customers, and enhance their market
share, and the solutions process is generally seen as a win-win situation. As buyers are
offered low cost, high quality purchase solutions, suppliers become more competent,
and increase prices, while orders stabilize over time (Tokatli et al. 2008).

In general, the findings revealed that the will to improve capabilities is
especially important at all stages for both parties, since buyers’ and end customers’
requirements/needs also evolve over time, and thus change relatively quickly. This
supports DCV, which recommends to ‘integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and
external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al. 1997,
516). This alteration and/or improvement of capabilities is especially critical in
emerging economies, such as Turkey, in which the market is subject to fluctuations and
volatility. Moreover, the need to improve and/or alter capabilities may become a new
capability for these organisations, as it fosters responsiveness to market fluctuations.
Therefore, the ability to change capabilities as required may become a highly valuable
resource, especially for suppliers operating in emerging economies, and this may lead to
long-term competitive advantage, supporting both RBV and DCV.

The findings indicated that Stage 3 is seen as more challenging for suppliers, but
it is particularly important from the customer satisfaction perspective. As the literature
suggests, suppliers providing a customised product increase customer satisfaction and
create a competitive advantage, as the process fosters differentiation through
confidential knowledge regarding customer companies and industries (Sawhney, 2006).
Therefore, although unique historical conditions may traditionally mean ‘being at the
right place at the right time’ (Cousins et al. 2008, 36), suppliers in fact obtain particular
advantages in producing customised solutions by bundling confidential knowledge regarding buyer companies and developing specific capabilities for their needs.

Our main finding regarding Stage 4, post-deployment support, is that it requires an on-going relationship, and as the requirements may change, both parties may need to improve their capabilities. This on-going relationship creates an immobile resource which may become non-tradable for both parties. This relationship becomes impossible to imitate as it firm-specific and socially complex for each buyer-supplier dyad, and as it is a product of diverse organisational skills and corporate learning (Peteraf 1993). Therefore, such a relationship may create sustainable competitive advantage, supporting RBV.

The findings suggested that the key capability to develop during the whole process is managerial capability, and a critical barrier, miscommunication, was identified. Potential reasons for this were revealed, such as language difficulties with global suppliers as well as the different understanding and awareness levels of ‘integrated solutions’, supporting the findings of Baines (2009). Communication problems were not only experienced between buyers and suppliers, but also between departments in supplier and buyer companies. This is also aligned with the literature, suggesting that it is critical to create effective communication both within the single organisations, and between the organisations and their supply chain partners, especially in terms of product-service bundling offerings (Alghisi and Saccani 2015; Kinnunen and Turunen 2012). Our results provide a link between communication problems and incompatible organisational cultures due to differences in organisational structures, supporting the view of Baines (2009) on the importance of a clear understanding of solutions and offerings.
Our further results provide three main sources of challenges during integrated solutions provision, namely, “organisational structure-decentralisation”, “power imbalance”, and “spill-over effect”. Regarding the organisational structure, the findings suggest a possible positive or negative impact on the process. For instance, a buyer’s decentralised organisational structure facilitates a smoother, faster, and shorter process, supporting the previous literature highlighting the role of decentralised decision-making on product-service bundling (e.g. Lexutt 2020). Thus, our second proposition is as follows:

- Proposition 2: If buyer organisation has a decentralised organisational structure, the duration of solution process is shorter.

It should also be noted that this finding is particularly important in the emerging economy setting, which supports previous literature on contingency approach, which assumes a link between organisational structure and performance (Miles and Snow 1978; Venkatraman 1989). Supply chains are active systems requiring continuous adaptation to their environment to enhance their capabilities and allow responses to business opportunities as an integrated network (Romero and Molina 2011). Thus, businesses facing diverse environment types should demonstrate local presence and find ways to develop new organising principles, beliefs, or structures appropriate to the relevant business practices, (Töytari et al. 2018), and to cope with contextual diversity (e.g. the geographical location of the market and type of buyer etc.) (Ceci and Prencipe 2008), which are particularly critical in the emerging economy setting. Moreover, within solution process, organisations need to consider technical, organisational, and socio-cultural aspects in such markets, and accordingly, to re-create or re-organise their offerings, resources, and capabilities, supporting the DCV (Morelli 2003).
The findings also indicated the existence of a power imbalance, since buyer companies are corporate, and more powerful than suppliers, which are often family businesses. Previous literature suggests that the companies’ position in their supply chain may also affect development of solutions (Windahl and Lakemond 2006). In such supply chains, power is not fixed, and partners’ relationships are flexible (Rothenberg-Aalami 2004). It is revealed in our analysis that power imbalance forces suppliers to respond to buyers’ coercive power in response to their requirements (Raven 1958). This finding further emphasizes that suppliers’ awareness regarding integrated solutions is dependent on the buyers’ awareness in an emerging economy, especially in the presence of a power imbalance. Therefore, in the case of a power imbalance, it is essential for buyers to increase the awareness of the concept and trigger the initiation of a solution process.

However, buyers’ requirements may be costly, leading suppliers to engage in opportunistic behaviours, following their self-interest through using guile (Arrow 1971). This increases costs and reduces the possibility to develop a competitive advantage (Wright and Mukherji 1999). Therefore, the presence of power imbalances (e.g. coercive or referent power) may lead to opportunistic behaviour by suppliers in order to retain the business from buyers. This act of following self-interest may have a negative effect on the relationship between parties, as well as on the solutions process. Thus, we posit the following:

- **Proposition 3**: The existence of power imbalance between buyers and suppliers negatively affects the integrated solutions process.
- **Proposition 4**: In case of a power imbalance between buyers and suppliers, suppliers are likely to demonstrate opportunistic behaviour during solutions process.
Finally, a spill-over effect was identified, indicating that an action of one member in a supply chain may affect another (Allen et al. 2015), a factor potentially affecting the whole integrated solution process. The literature suggests that this effect exists across the entire supply chain, both downstream and upstream (Rothenberg-Aalami 2004). It is also pointed out that even a second-tier’s supply uncertainty can negatively influence first-tier’s product availability and performance (Kull and Closs 2008), and, accordingly, other downstream partners. The previous literature recommends developing additional capabilities for first-tier suppliers (Wilhelm et al. 2016). Our findings also revealed that buyers should also support second-tier suppliers for their first-tier suppliers, in line with the previous literature (e.g. Windahl and Lakemond 2006). In an emerging economy setting, this could mean that a second-tier supplier would need prompting from first-tier supplier to start offering integrated solutions.

Thus, each party should demand solutions from upstream partners to foster the integration of organisational competencies by creating the next level of value in solutions offerings (Romero and Molina 2011). Such a collective demand would also improve the whole supply chain’s value co-creation. This finding is a critical contribution to the literature (e.g. Alghisi and Saccani 2015; Paiola et al. 2013), because companies lacking internal capabilities or resources for developing solutions will need to be open to support from upstream parties. Acknowledging and involving second-tier suppliers in co-creation phase while developing solutions could create additional value for both parties.

- Proposition 5: Acknowledging other supply chain partners (e.g. upstream partners) during the solutions process might increase satisfaction with solutions.
The result of the above analysis and discussion informed the development of the conceptual framework shown in Figure 4. This framework could enhance the research agenda on integrated solutions, reflecting new aspects and expanding the range of contexts studied. Integrated solutions is an ever-evolving field of study, with an increasing amount of academic efforts devoted to exploring the concept in more detail and from different perspectives (e.g. Rapaccini and Visintin 2015; Rasouli et al. 2019; Zhang et al. 2016). However, despite a number of proposed frameworks for integrated solutions (e.g. Nordin and Kowalkowski 2010; Rajala et al. 2019; Tuli et al. 2007), there is a need to improve understanding of the concept through a reconceptualisation of integrated solutions in the supply chain context, especially from a dyadic perspective in an emerging economy setting. Former conceptualizations on integrated solutions (e.g. Tuli et al. 2007) proposes a rather static, step-by-step approach. However, as stated in the post-deployment stage, the work as a solution provider (e.g. supplier) is never finished. With changing market conditions, buyers’ requirements are also changing, which to some extent invalidates former conceptualizations. As a result, solution providers should reassess requirements, and restart the process from the beginning, making changes that will re-establish customer satisfaction. This is especially important for emerging economies with volatile conditions; however, Covid-19 pandemic further emphasizes the need for reconceptualization in developed countries. Furthermore, research highlights the requirement of capabilities while developing solutions without specifying which capabilities and/or tools would facilitate progress and create benefits for a particular party at a particular stage of the integrated solutions process. Therefore, a reconceptualization is proposed to shed light to these gaps in the literature.
6. Implications of the study

6.1. Theoretical implications

This study makes several theoretical contributions. The first contribution is a dyadic perspective on extending existing knowledge on solutions, through focusing on perceptions of buyers and suppliers. This perspective allows the proposal of a new definition, with a focus on relational exchange and emerging economies. Accordingly, this study is one of the first to investigate the value of solutions from a global supply
chain and sourcing perspective, thus opening the way for future studies on solutions to examine dyadic and even triadic relationships.

Second, the chosen setting in this paper presents another contribution. To the best of our knowledge, all previous studies on integrated solutions processes focused on developed economies, such as the UK and Sweden. However, this study emphasizes that emerging economies may also benefit from solutions, as their growing manufacturing industries seek new ways to develop competitive advantage. Moreover, the findings highlight that, due to the difference between high- and low-context cultures, parties need to find new ways of organising principles or structures to cope with contextual diversity. This involves being able to modify their offerings, resources, and/or capabilities, which supports DCV approach. Dynamic capabilities are associated with unique and idiosyncratic processes emerging from the path-dependent histories of individual firms (Teece et al. 1997). Therefore, emphasis on co-creation of value and cross-functional teams may further contribute to dynamic capabilities by increasing organisational learning and aiding superior value. Moreover, this process is not linear in emerging economies, and it is essential to develop situation-specific knowledge. This helps to create dynamic capabilities which are complex and difficult to comprehend (Simonin 1999), i.e., causally ambiguous, which also supports RBV.

The findings also affirm the importance of the ‘need recognition of buyer companies’ phase of the solutions process in an emerging economy setting, revealing that suppliers’ level of awareness regarding integrated solutions is dependent on that of buyers, especially in an environment with a power imbalance. Accordingly, another contribution is the framework for integrated solutions process, offering supplementary tools, requirements, and capabilities required for each stage, and factors with positive and negative effects on the solutions process, which should be tested in future studies.
Furthermore, acknowledging these issues is significant for research in this field, as it has the potential to aid both parties in their transformation in developing solutions (Bigdeli et al. 2018).

According to the findings, highlighting the need for a co-creation process, suppliers need incentives from buyers in emerging economies, and this starts with buyer companies’ recognition of their own needs. As discussed in the previous section, this may be due to the power imbalance observed between supply chain partners, and the family-business suppliers who lack the required vision and capability (e.g. financial or operational) to offer solutions. However, suppliers can learn from buyers even before they have established a long-term relationship, by participating in value co-creation in integrated solutions. This will improve their capabilities, supporting DCV. Another possibility is that suppliers may demonstrate opportunistic behaviours in such relations. In this regard, Agency Theory may be a foundation for the future studies in this field. Moreover, since a dyadic, or even triadic perspective is needed, Agency Theory focusing on principal and agent relationships may shed further light on solution studies, especially where power imbalances exist.

In conclusion, earlier research expressed both the need for developing solutions, and the lack of practical and applicable methodologies for providers of solutions (Chae, 2012). Thus, there is still a need, especially in emerging economies shifting towards a service economy, to increase global suppliers’ awareness of this concept, and aid them in offering solutions in situations where the incentives are less obvious.

6.2. Practical implications

Although this study was conducted in Turkey, practical implications for managers discussed in this section are likely to be valid and relevant for other emerging countries with similar economies, such as China and India, aiming to improve their position in
global markets (Gereffi et al. 2005). The study contributes to practical managerial knowledge by suggesting that managers of industrial buyers in emerging economies, should first focus on their internal needs, and then clearly demonstrate their demand for solutions, especially if there is an imbalanced power relationship in their supply chain.

As one of the practical implications, it may be important for MNEs in emerging economies to support their smaller-scale suppliers by increasing their awareness about integrated solutions. Furthermore, where suppliers lack the financial capacity to provide solutions, buyer companies may create supplier development programs beneficial to both parties.

To create supplier awareness for solutions and avoid the negative effects of imbalanced power relationships, stronger linkages between buyers and supplier can be facilitated by appointing a person or a group as ‘gatekeepers’ in companies to maintain active communication with the other party, and also with external sources of knowledge, such as academics (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000). Such linkages may also be created by implementing practices such as cross-functional team meetings with suppliers, and efforts for ESI.

This study also suggests that supplier managers must provide integrated solutions offerings by better understanding of and giving timely and proactive responses to customers’ potential needs. However, this entails that suppliers improve their operational and technical capabilities, and capacity may be a problem for small-scale suppliers located in emerging economies. Buyers should solve this problem through better planning and inform suppliers through compatible technologies. They may also create supplier development programs, and aid suppliers financially, and/or operationally.
This study also provides managers with supplementary tools, capabilities, and understanding of the factors affecting the solutions process, with the potential to help companies to hire optimum employees and avoid talent waste. Thus, the members of a global supply chain may comprehend different perceptions of the process and consider these to increase their own performance and achieve greater benefits from integrated solutions relations.

An improved understanding of integrated solutions processes through a dyadic approach is valuable for business development directors and managers responsible for the global sourcing and marketing functions of business operations. However, solutions are affected by organisational structure, therefore companies need an improved understanding of their internal workings. Companies with a centralised structure need to create a more open environment that empowers employees.

As another practical implication is the increasing importance of cooperation between academia and industry. Practical steps to increase suppliers’ awareness, such as developing service research centres through local universities, and offering training to personnel, could aid these small-scale firms in developing solutions operations.

6.3. Limitations and extensions to the research

There may be limitations to this study due to the chosen setting. To be able to support and generalise the results, we invite more empirical research on integrated solutions in other emerging economies within diverse industrial settings. Moreover, the constructs in the conceptual framework were developed based on the findings in an emerging economy setting, and may further be tested in different contexts and settings for generalisation in future studies.

Conducting three cases allowed us to explain the variabilities, complexities and depth of the phenomenon under investigation; however, future studies might also
provide further insights by covering different sectors and including a larger number of cases.

The cases selected demonstrated some characteristics on cultural embeddedness. Although this topic is mentioned throughout the paper, the data is unfortunately not sufficiently rich to further develop this as a construct. Further research may develop a specific focus on this issue.

Researchers also may conduct a longitudinal study on different industries, and also study solutions in cross-cultural settings. As a final recommendation, further research can adopt the approach undertaken here to involve more supply chain partners. As proposed for further study area by Rouquet et al. (2017), the ultimate downstream partners, i.e., individual customers (Rothenberg-Aalami 2004), can also be included in a similar research to explore company-customer co-creation.

It should also be noted that, this research is conducted in an emerging economy setting and the nature of the study is exploratory, therefore, it would not be appropriate to conduct a large-scale questionnaire-based quantitative study. However, such different methods could be used in different settings in the future.

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Appendix: Interview questions

Questions for buyers

(1) Can you please provide some general information about your company and department (e.g. products, employees, headquarters)?

(Please answer the following relevant questions by thinking about your global sourcing activities)

(2) What type of materials, equipment, and services do you purchase?
(3) Do you purchase some services beside other materials and/or equipment?
(4) Can you tell us the whole procurement process in your company?
(5) What are the aspects of your procurement process that satisfy you?
(6) Are there any aspects of your procurement process that you would like to change? What are they?
(7) What do you understand from the concept ‘solutions’?
(8) Can you tell us the procurement process for solutions?
(9) Do you come up with some of these solutions together with your supplier(s)? Any examples?
(10) What do you expect from your supplier(s) and the solutions found? Could you explain using an example?
(11) How would you evaluate the solutions that your supplier(s) propose to you?
(12) How would you evaluate your supplier(s) that proposed the solutions?
(13) What criteria affect your decision when choosing a supplier?
(14) How could the solutions process be improved? Are there some steps in the process that you would like to change?
(15) What type of benefits do you see with your supplier(s) providing you with solutions? Any examples?
(16) What type of challenges do you see with your supplier(s) providing you with solutions? Any examples?
(17) What precautions are you taking to minimise these disadvantages?
(18) How would you define your relationship with your supplier(s) in an integrated solutions process?
(19) Is there a supplier with whom you have a better communication during solutions process?
(20) What makes this supplier different from the others?
(21) How do you evaluate the continuity of your relationship with this supplier?
(22) Is there a supplier who has been unsuccessful in the solutions process?
(23) What could be the reasons for a potential disagreement?
(24) Could you share your comments about your suppliers in different countries?
(25) Are there any suppliers in other countries who offer solutions? If yes, please tell more.

Questions for suppliers are the adapted versions of the above-mentioned ‘questions for buyers’.
Figure 1. Process centric view-integrated solutions

Figure 2. Dyads of buyers and suppliers for integrated solutions provision

Figure 3. A new framework for the integrated solutions process

Figure 4. Final conceptual model for a cyclical integrated solutions process

Table 1. Design test measures

Table 2. Interviewees

Table 3. Supplier description

Table 4. Keywords used by buyers regarding solutions and providers

Table 5. Buyers’ tools and techniques used in integrated solutions

Table 6. Capabilities required for each stage of adapted new version of the model
Table 1. Design test measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design tests</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construct validity</td>
<td>An interview protocol was developed by researchers based on the literature and confirmed by experts in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multiple case design was used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviews were conducted by two researchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supporting sources were used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal validity</td>
<td>Open, axial and selective coding was performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External validity</td>
<td>Multiple case studies were conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sampling rules were followed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>An interview protocol was developed by researchers based on the literature and confirmed by experts in the field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coding and transcripts were produced by two researchers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Yin (2003)
Table 2. Interviewees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interviewee</th>
<th>Pseudonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-X</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager-A</td>
<td>Hande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager-B</td>
<td>Ahmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Ali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply employee</td>
<td>Sinem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Berna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement employee</td>
<td>Seda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier development engineer</td>
<td>Haluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D engineer</td>
<td>Mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance employee</td>
<td>Fatma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance supervisor</td>
<td>Tunca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance specialist</td>
<td>Yasemin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-Y</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement manager</td>
<td>Mert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology manager</td>
<td>Emre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT manager</td>
<td>Serhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT manager</td>
<td>Serhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export manager</td>
<td>Cemil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Bilge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Gamze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Berke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning employee</td>
<td>Burcu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse operations specialist</td>
<td>Semih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buyer-Z</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical purchasing manager</td>
<td>Aysu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand manager</td>
<td>Buket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand manager</td>
<td>Osman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-commerce manager</td>
<td>Okan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical buyer</td>
<td>Dilay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D specialist</td>
<td>Batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewee</td>
<td>Pseudonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-1: Sales manager</td>
<td>Bulut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-2: Sales manager</td>
<td>Ceren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-3: Sales manager</td>
<td>Umut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Aras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4: Supply chain manager</td>
<td>Esra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-5: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Mehmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-6: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Kemal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-7: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Kemal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-8: Chief executive officer</td>
<td>Halil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-9: Quality Manager</td>
<td>Deniz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors
Table 3. Supplier description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-1</td>
<td>Plastic injection moulding company located in an industrial zone and has been operating in Turkey for 15 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-2</td>
<td>Machine and spare parts company with 30 years of experience in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-3</td>
<td>Press company with 25 years of experience and producing user manuals for the consumer durables industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-4</td>
<td>Turkey’s first and only self-drilling screws producing company, with 20 years of experience. Serves several industries, including consumer durables and automotive. Merged with a global market leader for engineered components in 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-5</td>
<td>Production and event management company providing buyer companies’ launch, publicity meetings, and motivational events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-6</td>
<td>European company producing parts for washing machines for the consumer durables industry since 2014, with a production facility in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-7</td>
<td>Turkish software company established in 2012. Provides several solutions, including mobile applications and solutions, and dealer management systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-8</td>
<td>Turkish injection moulding company with 35 years of experience. Main products are control panels, tabletops, and portholes. Also provides painting, printing, and assembly works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier-9</td>
<td>Turkey-based establishment with 30 years of experience. Provides mould designs, moulds, and laser cuts. Exported to Italy and India since 2009.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from the internal documents provided by the suppliers
Table 4. Keywords used by buyers regarding solutions and providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Buyers</th>
<th>Representative quotes (from interviews)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Integrated)solution(s)-directly mentioned</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td>Hande/Buyer-X: ‘They are solution partners for us. If supplier sees my warehouse as his, this is an important integration, this is a partnership’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration with suppliers</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td>Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘When we buy a machine, supplier is responsible for installation and operation ...We’re buying a package, we are free from problems’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product and service bundles</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Y: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td>Halil/Supplier-8: ‘If you provide secondary operations (they mean including additional services), you add value to your product’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying a package</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td>Okan/Buyer-Z: ‘Our supplier leads the way, and this is really valuable for us. Our relationship is good, and they are our solution partners’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A remedy for challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aras/Supplier-4: ‘You are a solution partner to customers, if you are solving problems without expecting anything, you are appreciated’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value-added operations</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td>Umut/Supplier-3: ‘... been working together since 1996, so we grew together, earned together, and sometimes lost together as partners... so Buyer-X is a special customer for us’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headlight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution partner</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business partner</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Y: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special customer/buyer</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family member</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-service supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic (relationship) partner</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team member</td>
<td>Buyer-X: ✓, Buyer-Z: ✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaborator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors based both primary and secondary data sources.
Table 5. Buyers’ tools and techniques used in integrated solutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools and techniques</th>
<th>Companies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buyer-X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier development programmes</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benchmarking</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backsourcing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology days and/or technical meetings with suppliers</td>
<td>✅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous engineering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanban system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for Quotation (RFQ) for solutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Developed by the authors based both primary and secondary data sources.
Table 6. Capabilities required for each stage of adapted new version of the model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Representative interview quotes</th>
<th>Second order categories</th>
<th>Required capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model Stage 1: Need recognition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘...these suppliers need to have a good financial structure to provide solutions’. Ali/Buyer-X: ‘...quality is a must. Moreover, there is pressure about the cost of products; therefore, to differentiate themselves, suppliers’ ability to design is important. How can they change the design? ... they need to make some innovations to be different from others’.</td>
<td>-Making investments -Financial structure improvements -Creativity and innovation -Alternative sources and products</td>
<td>-Financial capability -Innovation capability -Managerial capability</td>
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<td><strong>Model Stage 2: Customer requirement definition</strong></td>
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<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Dilay/Buyer-Z: ‘We have simultaneous engineering; the supplier is working with us in the design process. This decreases the workload of designers, and we also benefit from the supplier’s know-how’. Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘These suppliers know our machinery and moulds better than us.... I mean we cannot make these deals with any supplier’. Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘...supplier needs to be sure about the product quality. Besides, inventory management... Moreover, the prices change constantly, so management of inventory is significant’.</td>
<td>-Improved know-how -Improved quality -Cost reductions -Responsiveness</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability -Managerial capability</td>
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<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Aras/Supplier-4: ‘If they have better forecasts, we specify our inventory level more accurately, and can answer customer requirements quickly’. Bulut/Supplier-1: ‘Their plans should be better, so I can see its reflection in my company’.</td>
<td>-Planning improvements</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability -Managerial capability</td>
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<td>Group</td>
<td>Representative interview quotes</td>
<td>Second order categories</td>
<td>Required capabilities</td>
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<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Tunca/Buyer-X: ‘Sometimes a supplier may be good about producing what you need. But their capacity is not enough, creating a problem’. Emre/Buyer-Y: ‘We are talking about complex products. If a supplier is inexperienced, they could have no idea about what to offer…’</td>
<td>-Capacity expansions -Technical improvements</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability -Managerial capability</td>
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<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Aras/Supplier-4: ‘The employees in R&amp;D are generally new graduates and are not good at mechanical details…’ Bulut/Supplier-1: ‘To develop an enduring relationship, we make investments in machinery. I am not making just the injection… I also set up a grouping area, so I am enhancing my line of work’.</td>
<td>-More experienced workers -Capacity expansions</td>
<td>-Technical and operational capability -Managerial capability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group</td>
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<td>Buyers</td>
<td>Sinem/Buyer-X: ‘One of the biggest concerns is the sustainability of professionalism since the suppliers are family businesses...’</td>
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<td>Serhat/Buyer-Y: ‘This supplier is not professional. But it is a local and an old supplier who provided us with a software. Since they have the know-how, we are still working with them’.</td>
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<td>Dilay/Buyer-Z: ‘They are not coordinated inside the company. The sales department have no information regarding R&amp;D, or vice-versa... They are open to problems, and even a small problem will influence us. It is like a domino effect’.</td>
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<td>Haluk/Buyer-X: ‘The departments are disconnected. We are producing white appliances, and there are five factories here. For instance, there is a supplier who works for two factories. I also want to meet up with the other managers to discuss our problems about the supplier in order to continue to work with them’.</td>
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<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>Mehmet/Supplier-5: ‘It all depends on good communication. Everyone should respect each other. It seems emotional, but a successful relationship formation between parties depends on this, I mean on healthy communication, building trust, and cherishing each other’.</td>
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<td>Esra/Supplier-4: ‘The better the communication between companies the higher the satisfaction with the result is. Sometimes, we have problems, we solve these problems with better communication. In that sense, communication creates value and continuous relations’.</td>
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Source: Developed by the authors based primary data and relevant literature.
Figure 1. Process centric view-integrated solutions

Source: Adapted from Tuli et al. (2007)
Figure 2. Dyads of buyers and suppliers for integrated solutions provision

Source: Developed by the authors
Figure 3. A new framework for the integrated solutions process

Source: Developed by the authors