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Independent · vendor-neutral research

Supplier Collaboration Networks

The 2026 Buyer’s Guide & Vendor Landscape

A practitioner’s guide to evaluating, costing, and selecting supplier collaboration and multienterprise network software: what these systems do, how the analyst coverage has shifted, how the vendors stack up in 2026, what they cost, how to run the selection, and how to de-risk the rollout.

Prepared by **Supply Chain Research** · June 2026 · Vendor-neutral: we take no payment from the vendors covered.

Contents

1. Executive summary

Supplier collaboration software connects a company with its suppliers and trading partners on a shared network, so that purchase orders, forecasts, shipments, inventory, and quality data flow between them rather than through email and spreadsheets. At its broadest it is a multienterprise collaboration network: a many-to-many platform where a community of buyers and suppliers transact and collaborate on common data. For years this was a back-office connectivity function. The pressures of supply disruption, multi-tier visibility, and now Scope 3 emissions reporting have made it strategic. In 2026 the category is being reshaped by AI applied to partner onboarding, by the rise of supplier sustainability data, and by a wave of consolidation, against an unusual backdrop: the analyst coverage of this market has been deliberately downgraded.

This guide is written for procurement, supply chain, and IT leaders evaluating a collaboration network, and for the teams who must onboard the suppliers and connect the systems. It is deliberately vendor-neutral: we accept no payment from the vendors covered, and we name no single best platform, because the right choice depends on your industry, the depth of collaboration you need, how many partners you must connect, and whether you want a broad network or a focused tool. The pages that follow define the category, size the market honestly, where the striking finding is that there is no clean dollar sizing at all, profile the network, platform, and integration tiers, lay out an evaluation framework, and explain why partner onboarding, not the feature list, decides the outcome.

MQ retired	No clean size	404-416%
Gartner discontinued the Magic Quadrant for these networks and replaced it with a Market Guide	there is no consensus dollar sizing; the market is best gauged by network reach	three-year ROI reported by IDC for buyers and sellers on a major network (vendor-sponsored)

What the evidence says

The analyst coverage was deliberately downgraded. Gartner discontinued its ranked Magic Quadrant for these networks after 2022 and replaced it with a representative-vendor Market Guide, a signal that it views the market as fragmenting rather than maturing.

There is no clean market size. No consensus dollar figure exists for supplier collaboration networks, so the market is best gauged by network reach, such as millions of connected organizations, rather than a single number.

Onboarding is the make-or-break variable. The recurring reason these programs succeed or fail is supplier onboarding, and the platforms that make onboarding fast and easy are the ones that deliver value.

Scope 3 is becoming a primary use case. Collecting supplier emissions data for Scope 3 reporting is fast becoming a leading reason to deploy a collaboration network, linking this category directly to the carbon and sustainability agenda.

Consolidation has redrawn the map. Blue Yonder acquired One Network and e2open acquired BluJay, so ownership and scope are shifting quickly across the network landscape.

2. What supplier collaboration software is

Supplier collaboration software lets a company and its trading partners work from shared data rather than exchanging documents one at a time. The core capabilities are:

- **Purchase-order and ASN collaboration.** Sharing purchase orders, order confirmations, and advance shipping notices with suppliers on a common platform, replacing email and manual entry.
- **Forecast and inventory collaboration.** Sharing demand forecasts, inventory positions, and replenishment signals so suppliers can plan to real demand.
- **Quality and document collaboration.** Exchanging quality data, certificates, and documents, and resolving issues in a shared workflow.
- **Multi-tier visibility.** Extending visibility beyond direct suppliers to their suppliers, the second and third tiers where much disruption originates.
- **B2B connectivity.** Connecting the many systems and formats of a partner community, the underlying plumbing that makes collaboration possible.

Networks, portals, and integration

The category spans a spectrum. At one end are supplier portals, a one-to-many extension of a single company's systems, useful but limited. At the other are true multienterprise collaboration networks, many-to-many platforms where a whole community transacts on shared data, so that connecting once gives access to many partners. In between sits business-to-business integration, the connectivity layer that links disparate systems and formats. The deeper the collaboration, from simple document exchange to shared forecasting and multi-tier visibility, the more value a network can create, and the more onboarding effort it requires. Knowing how much collaboration you actually need is the first scoping decision.

Approach	What it provides	Reach
Supplier portal	One company's data, shared out	One-to-many
Collaboration network	Shared data across a community	Many-to-many
B2B integration	Connectivity across systems	Point-to-point
Multi-tier network	Visibility beyond direct suppliers	Tiered

Supplier collaboration networks are distinct from the source-to-pay suites used to buy goods and from the supplier-risk tools used to assess them, though the categories increasingly overlap. They are increasingly the channel through which other data flows too, most notably the supplier emissions data needed for Scope 3 reporting, which is examined later in this guide.

3. The collaboration network market in 2026

This category is unusual in two ways: it has no clean market size, and its analyst coverage was deliberately downgraded. Both tell buyers something important. There is no consensus dollar figure for supplier collaboration networks, so the honest approach is to gauge the market by the reach of the major networks rather than a single number, shown in Figure 2.

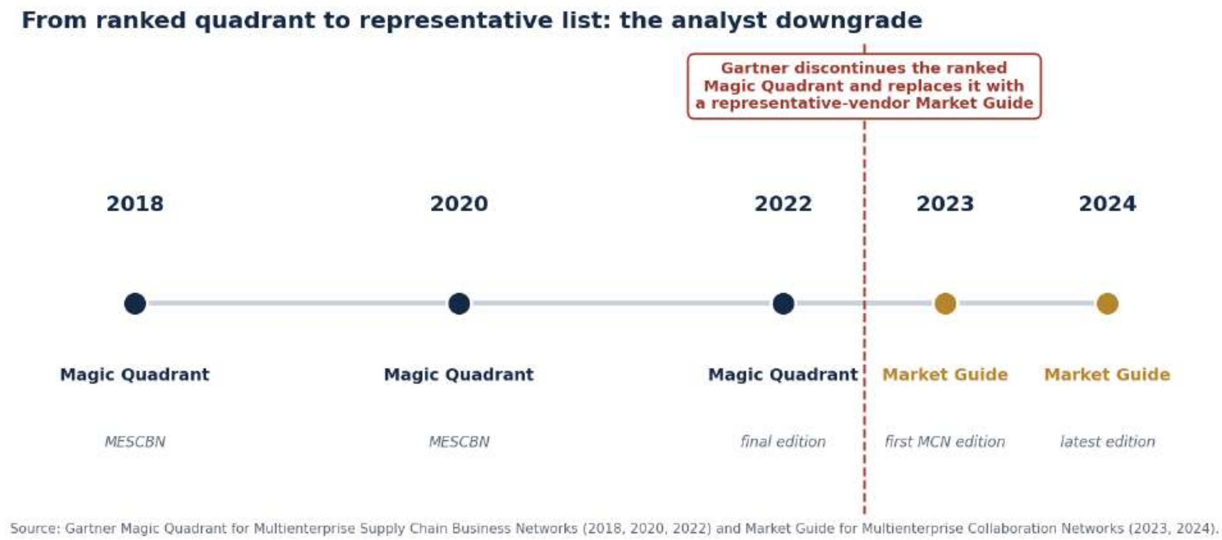

Figure 1. The analyst coverage shifted from a ranked Magic Quadrant to a representative-vendor Market Guide after 2022, a deliberate downgrade.

The analyst downgrade, and what it signals

The defining fact about this market is what happened to its analyst coverage. Gartner published a Magic Quadrant for Multienterprise Supply Chain Business Networks in 2018, 2020, and 2022, with One Network a Leader in all three. Then it discontinued the ranked quadrant and replaced it, from April 2023, with a Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks, refreshed most recently in December 2024. A Market Guide lists representative vendors without ranking them, and the move from a quadrant to a guide is a deliberate signal: Gartner views this market as emerging and fragmenting rather than settled. For buyers, the practical consequence is that there is no current quadrant to lean on, so references and pilots carry more weight here than in well-covered categories.

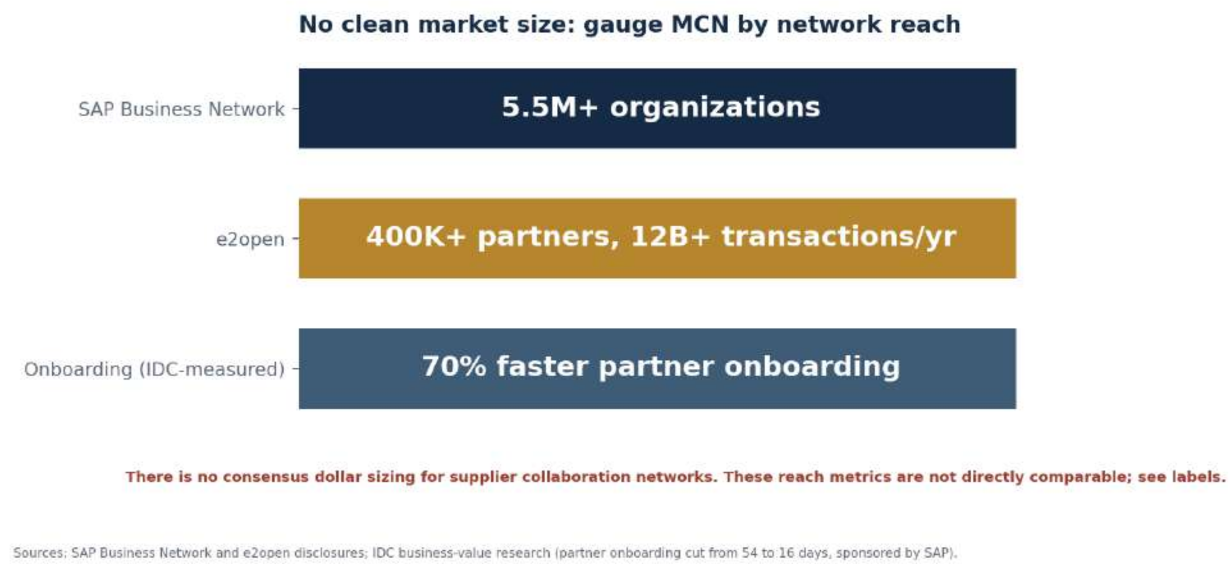

Figure 2. With no consensus dollar sizing, network reach is the honest gauge of the market. These metrics are not directly comparable.

Why there is no clean market size

Supplier collaboration sits across several broader markets, supply chain collaboration, business-to-business networks, and source-to-pay, and no analyst isolates it cleanly, which is why no consensus dollar figure exists. Rather than invent one, the sensible approach is to gauge the market by the reach of the major networks: SAP Business Network reports more than five million connected organizations, and e2open more than four hundred thousand partners and over twelve billion transactions a year. These are not directly comparable, but together they show a large, established market measured in connected businesses rather than dollars.

Why the digital-to-reality gap drives demand

Underneath the market sits a structural driver. Gartner has estimated that roughly 80 percent of supply chain data is not accounted for in companies' digital decision models, because it sits outside the enterprise, across suppliers and partners, illustrated in Figure 3. Collaboration networks exist precisely to close that gap, connecting the undigitized majority of the supply chain. As disruption, multi-tier risk, and now Scope 3 reporting make that external data essential, demand for the networks that capture it grows.

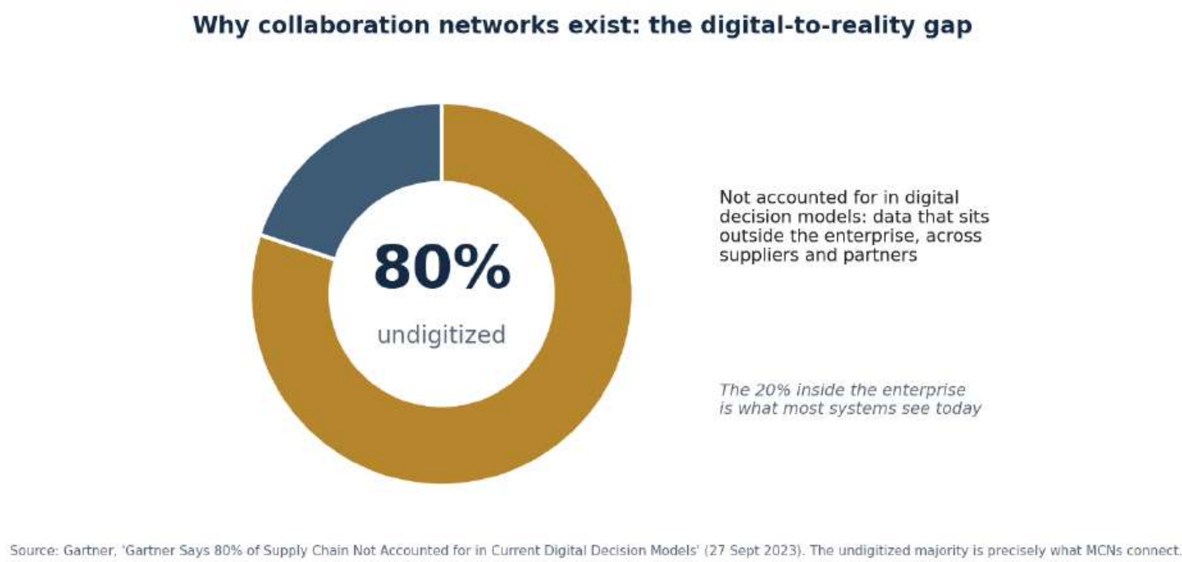

Figure 3. The digital-to-reality gap (Gartner). The majority of supply chain data sits outside the enterprise, which is exactly what collaboration networks connect.

4. The vendor landscape

The supplier collaboration market spans mega-suite networks, multi-enterprise platforms, business-to-business integration with an EDI heritage, and planning-adjacent networks. We group vendors into four tiers by what they do best, not by size. No vendor leads every tier, and recent acquisitions have redrawn the map.

What the analysts say

As noted, the analyst picture is unusual: there is no ranked quadrant. What exists:

- **The Magic Quadrant was discontinued.** Gartner ended its Magic Quadrant for Multienterprise Supply Chain Business Networks after the 2022 edition, in which One Network was a Leader.
- **A Market Guide replaced it.** Gartner now publishes a Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks, first in April 2023 and most recently in December 2024, listing representative vendors without ranking, and PartnerLinQ has been recognized in it more than once.
- **No quadrant means references matter more.** Without a current scoreboard, reference customers in your industry and pilots on your own partner base carry more weight than a ranking would.

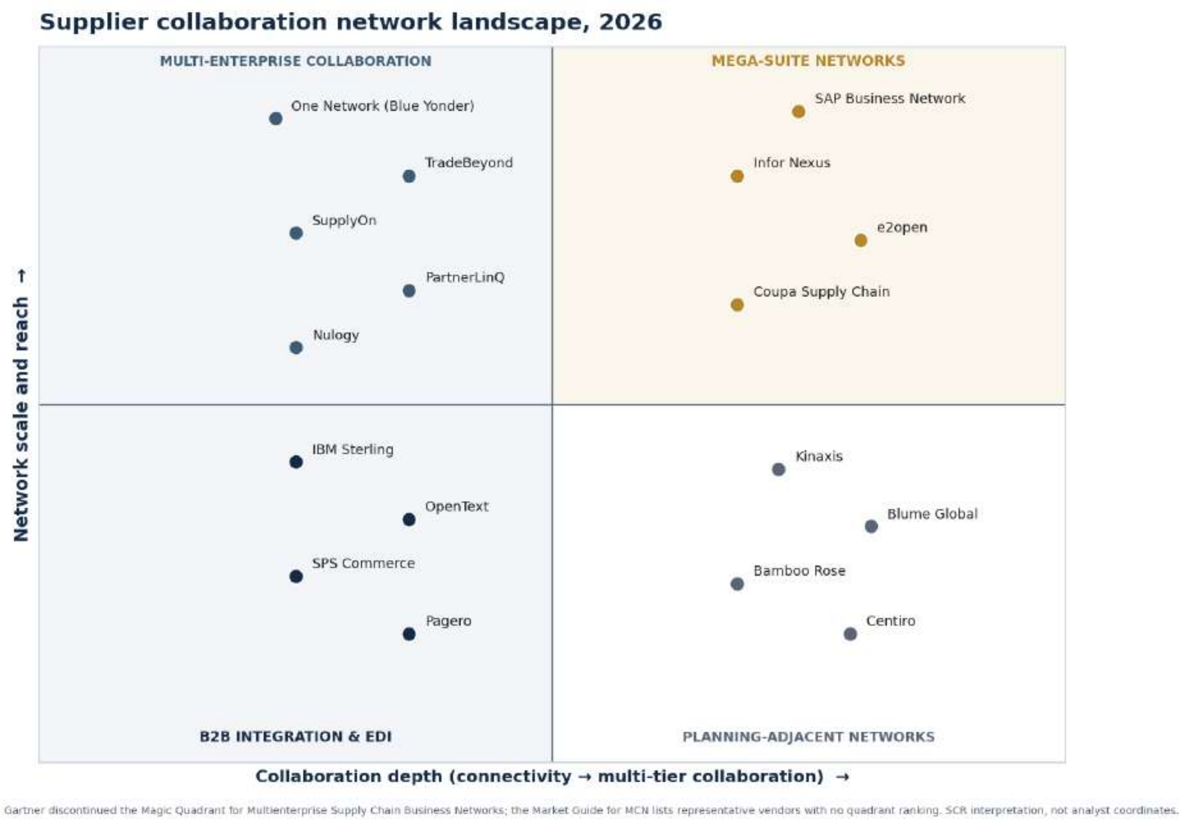

Figure 4. Supply Chain Research's directional map. Gartner discontinued the ranked quadrant for this market; these positions are our interpretation, not analyst coordinates.

Mega-suite networks

These are the largest networks, embedded in broad enterprise platforms. SAP Business Network unifies the former Ariba, logistics, and asset networks and reports more than five million connected organizations, with a supply-chain-collaboration capability for forecasts, orders, shipments, inventory, and quality. Infor Nexus, formerly GT Nexus and acquired by Infor in 2015, is strong in retail, apparel, and industrial supply chains, and reports that one customer removed three days of inventory and saved a large sum. Strengths: scale, reach, and integration with a wider suite. Limitations: breadth can come at the cost of depth in any one collaboration area, and value is greatest within that vendor's ecosystem.

Multi-enterprise platforms

These vendors are dedicated multi-enterprise networks. e2open, which acquired BluJay Solutions for $1.7 billion, reports more than four hundred thousand partners and over twelve billion transactions a year. One Network Enterprises, a long-standing Leader in the former Magic Quadrant, was acquired by Blue Yonder in 2024, and TradeBeyond, SupplyOn, PartnerLinQ, and Nulogy serve specific industries and collaboration needs. Strengths: depth of multi-enterprise collaboration and multi-tier reach. Limitations: smaller communities than the mega-networks, and, for some, the integration overhead of a recent acquisition.

Integration and planning-adjacent

Two further groups complete the picture. Business-to-business integration vendors with an EDI heritage, IBM Sterling, OpenText, SPS Commerce, and Pagero, provide the connectivity layer that links partner systems and formats, strong on plumbing if lighter on collaboration. And planning-adjacent networks, Kinaxis, Blume Global, Bamboo Rose, and Centiro, add collaboration around planning or logistics. Strengths: connectivity breadth and planning integration respectively. Limitations: the integration vendors do less true collaboration, and the planning-adjacent networks are narrower in scope.

Vendor summary

Vendor	Tier	Best fit	Notes
SAP Business Network	Mega-suite network	SAP-centric enterprises	5.5M+ connected organizations
Infor Nexus	Mega-suite network	Retail, apparel, industrial	Formerly GT Nexus; Infor-owned
e2open	Multi-enterprise platform	Broad multi-enterprise network	400K+ partners; acquired BluJay
One Network (Blue Yonder)	Multi-enterprise platform	Multi-tier collaboration	Acquired by Blue Yonder in 2024
TradeBeyond / SupplyOn / PartnerLinQ	Multi-enterprise platform	Industry-specific collaboration	PartnerLinQ in the MCN Market Guide
IBM Sterling / OpenText	B2B integration	Connectivity at scale	EDI and integration heritage
SPS Commerce / Pagero	B2B integration	Retail and compliance connectivity	Large connected communities
Kinaxis / Blume Global	Planning-adjacent	Collaboration around planning	Network plus planning or logistics

Positions and notes are Supply Chain Research's interpretation from public information and the Gartner Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks, current to mid-2026. Gartner discontinued the ranked quadrant for this market. Ownership and scope change quickly; verify current details directly with each vendor.

5. How to evaluate a collaboration network

The differentiators in supplier collaboration are network reach, onboarding ease, and collaboration depth, more than the headline feature list. We use five dimensions.

The five evaluation dimensions

1. **Network reach and fit.** How many of your suppliers and partners are already on the network, or how easily can they join? A network is only as useful as the partners you can reach through it.
2. **Onboarding ease.** How fast and easy is it to bring suppliers onto the platform? This is the single biggest predictor of success, because a network with un-onboarded partners delivers nothing.
3. **Collaboration depth.** Does it support the collaboration you actually need, from purchase orders and shipments to shared forecasting and multi-tier visibility, rather than just document exchange?
4. **Integration.** How cleanly does it connect to your ERP and procurement systems, and to your partners' varied systems and formats, the connectivity that makes the network real?
5. **AI, sustainability, and viability.** Assess AI for onboarding and exceptions, support for Scope 3 supplier-data collection, and the vendor's stability in a consolidating market.

Making the decision

Match the network to your ecosystem and goals. Companies standardized on a major suite reward its embedded network, SAP Business Network for SAP-centric firms, Infor Nexus in retail and industrial. Companies needing deep multi-enterprise or multi-tier collaboration reward e2open, One Network, and the specialists. Companies whose first need is connectivity reward the integration vendors. Then validate onboarding and reach against your actual partner base.

A selection process that works

6. Define the collaboration you need and the partners you must connect, by tier.
7. Check how many of your partners are already on each network, and how onboarding works for the rest.
8. Run a pilot that onboards a representative set of suppliers and tests real collaboration, not a demonstration.
9. Probe ERP and partner-system integration early, with real documents and data.
10. Assess AI, Scope 3 support, and vendor stability, and check references in your industry.

6. Cost and pricing

Supplier collaboration pricing typically scales with the number of partners, the volume of transactions, and the modules used, and supplier onboarding is a cost in its own right. The models you will encounter:

Pricing model	Typical basis	Notes
By partner	Per connected supplier	Scales with the size of the community
By transaction	Per document or message	Scales with collaboration volume
By module	Per capability	Collaboration areas priced separately
Subscription	Annual platform fee	Tiered by reach and modules
Onboarding	Project or per-supplier	Bringing suppliers onto the network

What drives the number

The number of partners, the volume of transactions, and the modules chosen are the main cost drivers, and supplier onboarding is a meaningful cost because every partner must be brought onto the platform. Some networks also charge suppliers, which can create resistance that slows adoption. The largest practical effort is onboarding the partner community and integrating with the ERP. A common mistake is budgeting for the platform but not for the onboarding, then watching adoption stall because suppliers were never brought on. Model the full cost, including onboarding and integration, not the platform subscription alone.

Network pricing is typically gated behind a sales process and depends on community size, so published figures should be treated as starting points. Build a supplier-onboarding pilot and a reference check into the buying process to validate both cost and the efficiency benefits the vendor projects.

7. Implementation: where programs succeed or fail

Supplier collaboration programs fail in predictable ways, and almost none of the failure modes are about the user interface. They are about partners, adoption, and integration. The recurring causes:

- **Supplier onboarding stalls.** If suppliers are not brought onto the platform quickly and easily, the network sits empty and delivers none of its promised value. This is the single most common failure.
- **Suppliers resist or disengage.** If joining is burdensome, or the network charges them, suppliers push back, and a network only some partners use cannot deliver community-wide benefits.
- **Integration with the ERP is weak.** If the network does not connect cleanly to your ERP and procurement systems, collaboration becomes a parallel manual process rather than an automated one.
- **Value is hard to quantify upfront.** Because the benefits are spread across a community and across functions, the business case is hard to pin down, which is why, as the trade saying goes, nobody sends out a request for proposal for a supply chain network.

Onboarding	Adoption	Integration
fast, easy supplier onboarding is the single biggest predictor of success	a network only some partners use cannot deliver community-wide value	clean ERP links turn collaboration from manual to automated

Three principles that separate success from failure

Treat onboarding as the program, not a step. Make supplier onboarding fast and easy and resource it heavily, because a network with un-onboarded partners delivers nothing, no matter how capable the platform.

Make joining worthwhile for suppliers. Give suppliers a reason to engage and minimize their burden, because adoption across the community, not just your own use, is what unlocks the value.

Integrate with the ERP. Connect the network to your ERP and procurement systems so collaboration is automated, not a parallel manual process, which is where the efficiency is realized.

A phased rollout

Sequence the program to retire risk early. Begin with the highest-value collaboration and a set of important suppliers, onboarding them, integrating the ERP, and proving the benefit on that core. Then extend onboarding across the partner community in waves, add collaboration areas, and reach into the second and third tiers. Treating these as sequential stages, rather than a single switch, is what separates a smooth rollout from a stalled one.

8. Trends shaping 2026

AI for onboarding and exceptions

The dominant trend is AI applied to the network's hardest practical problems: onboarding suppliers faster by interpreting their data and formats, and resolving exceptions automatically. Because onboarding is the biggest barrier to value, AI that lowers it is among the clearest near-term applications in the category.

Multi-tier visibility

Visibility is extending beyond direct suppliers to the second and third tiers, where much disruption originates and where most companies are blind. Collaboration networks are the natural channel for this, and multi-tier reach is becoming a key differentiator as supply chain risk stays elevated.

Scope 3 supplier data as a primary use case

One of the most important shifts is that collecting supplier emissions data for Scope 3 reporting is becoming a leading reason to deploy a collaboration network. As carbon regulation takes effect, the network that already connects a company to its suppliers becomes the channel for gathering their emissions data, tying this category directly to the sustainability agenda.

Consolidation

The market is consolidating, with Blue Yonder acquiring One Network and e2open having acquired BluJay, concentrating capability in fewer, larger platforms. Buyers should weigh the stability and reach this brings against the integration risk and reduced choice that consolidation can create.

The adoption paradox and agentic AI

A persistent feature of this market is that its value is hard to quantify in functional silos, which is why networks are bought less through formal procurement than through relationships and proven results. As across supply chain software, agentic AI is an emerging frontier, promising to act on network data with less human effort, though it is early and demonstrated capability should be weighed over roadmap promises.

9. Segment-specific guidance

The right approach depends on your ecosystem and what you collaborate on. The table summarizes where each segment usually starts; the prose adds the nuance.

Buyer profile	What matters most	Where to start
SAP-centric enterprise	Suite integration, reach	SAP Business Network
Retail / apparel	Sourcing and supply collaboration	Infor Nexus, TradeBeyond, SPS Commerce
Multi-tier risk exposure	Deep multi-enterprise visibility	e2open, One Network
Connectivity-first	EDI and B2B integration	IBM Sterling, OpenText, SPS Commerce
Sustainability-driven	Scope 3 supplier-data collection	Networks with strong ESG modules

SAP-centric enterprises reward the integration and reach of SAP Business Network. **Retail and apparel companies** need sourcing and supply collaboration, the strength of Infor Nexus and the retail specialists. **Companies with multi-tier risk exposure** need deep multi-enterprise visibility, where e2open and One Network lead. **Connectivity-first buyers** reward the integration vendors, and **sustainability-driven buyers** should weigh which networks best support Scope 3 supplier-data collection. The unifying rule is to match the network to your ecosystem and the depth of collaboration you actually need.

10. ROI and the business case

The business case for supplier collaboration is real but diffuse, which is exactly why it must be built with care. The levers are lower transaction and processing cost, faster supplier onboarding, fewer errors and exceptions, better supply continuity, and increasingly the ability to collect supplier data for sustainability. The discipline is refusing to bank the vendor's headline figure before testing it against your own partner base.

Efficiency	Onboarding	Continuity
shared data cuts the cost of orders, confirmations, and exceptions	easier supplier onboarding speeds time-to-value across the community	better visibility and collaboration reduce disruption and stockouts

Where the value comes from

Most of the return comes from efficiency and continuity, spread across a community. Sharing data on a network cuts the manual cost of exchanging orders, confirmations, and shipping notices and reduces the errors and exceptions that manual processes create. IDC business-value research on a major network reported a three-year return on investment of roughly 416 percent for sellers and 404 percent for buyers, with partner onboarding cut by around 70 percent, but this research was vendor sponsored and should be treated as a ceiling. Beyond efficiency, better collaboration and multi-tier visibility improve supply continuity, and the network increasingly serves as the channel for collecting supplier emissions data, adding a compliance value that did not exist a few years ago. The business case is strongest where the partner community is large and collaboration is currently manual, but the benefits should be modeled on your own transaction volumes and onboarding burden, with vendor figures used only to size the opportunity.

11. Frequently asked questions

What is supplier collaboration software?

Software that connects a company with its suppliers and trading partners on a shared network, so purchase orders, forecasts, shipments, inventory, and quality data flow between them rather than through email. At its broadest it is a multienterprise collaboration network, a many-to-many platform for a whole community.

What is a multienterprise collaboration network?

A many-to-many platform where a community of buyers and suppliers transact and collaborate on shared data, so that connecting once gives access to many partners. It is distinct from a supplier portal, which is a one-to-many extension of a single company's systems, and from point-to-point B2B integration.

Is there a Gartner Magic Quadrant for these networks?

No longer. Gartner published a Magic Quadrant for Multienterprise Supply Chain Business Networks in 2018, 2020, and 2022, then discontinued it and replaced it with a Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks, first in 2023 and most recently in 2024. The move from a ranked quadrant to a representative-vendor guide is a deliberate signal.

Who are the leading vendors?

It depends on the tier. Mega-suite networks include SAP Business Network and Infor Nexus; multi-enterprise platforms include e2open and One Network, now part of Blue Yonder; business-to-business integration vendors include IBM Sterling, OpenText, and SPS Commerce; and planning-adjacent networks include Kinaxis and Blume Global.

How big is the market?

There is no consensus dollar figure, because supplier collaboration sits across several broader markets and no analyst isolates it cleanly. The honest gauge is network reach: SAP Business Network reports more than five million connected organizations, and e2open more than four hundred thousand partners and over twelve billion transactions a year.

Why does Gartner say most supply chain data is not captured?

Gartner has estimated that roughly 80 percent of supply chain data is not accounted for in companies' digital decision models, because it sits outside the enterprise, across suppliers and partners. Collaboration networks exist to close that gap, connecting the undigitized majority of the supply chain.

What does it cost?

Pricing typically scales with the number of partners, the volume of transactions, and the modules used, with supplier onboarding a cost in its own right. Some networks also charge suppliers, which can slow adoption. The largest practical effort is onboarding the partner community and integrating with the ERP.

Should I buy a network or a supplier portal?

It depends on your need. A portal extends one company's data to its suppliers and is simpler but limited; a network lets a whole community collaborate on shared data and reaches far further, at the cost of more onboarding effort. The first scoping decision is how much collaboration, and how many partners, you actually need.

How is Scope 3 changing this category?

Collecting supplier emissions data for Scope 3 reporting is becoming a leading reason to deploy a collaboration network. As carbon regulation takes effect, the network that already connects a company to its suppliers becomes the channel for gathering their emissions data, tying supplier collaboration directly to sustainability.

What is the most common reason these programs fail?

Supplier onboarding that stalls, suppliers who resist or disengage, weak ERP integration, and a business case that is hard to quantify upfront. Almost none of the common failures are about the interface. Treating onboarding as the program, and making joining worthwhile for suppliers, are the most important steps.

12. Recommendations

A practical path for buyers, drawn from the analysis above:

11. **Gauge the market by reach, not a dollar figure.** Because there is no clean market size, assess networks by how many of your partners they reach and how large their communities are, rather than a headline number.
12. **Read the analyst downgrade as a signal.** Gartner's move from a ranked quadrant to a representative-vendor Market Guide means there is no current scoreboard, so lean on references and pilots rather than a ranking.
13. **Make onboarding the center of the decision.** Choose for onboarding ease and reach above features, because supplier onboarding is the single biggest predictor of whether the network delivers value.
14. **Match the network to your ecosystem.** Weigh an embedded suite network against a dedicated multi-enterprise platform or an integration vendor, based on your systems and the depth of collaboration you need.
15. **Plan for Scope 3.** Consider whether the network can serve as your channel for collecting supplier emissions data, because that use case is becoming central and adds lasting value.
16. **Treat ROI claims as a ceiling.** Model efficiency and continuity benefits on your own transaction volumes and onboarding burden, and watch the consolidating vendor map as ownership shifts.

13. Methodology and caveats

- This guide synthesizes the Gartner Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks, the discontinued Magic Quadrant for Multienterprise Supply Chain Business Networks, vendor disclosures, IDC business-value research, and trade reporting, current to mid-2026. Supply Chain Research is independent and accepts no payment from the vendors covered.
- There is no consensus dollar sizing for this market, so we gauge it by network reach rather than a single figure. The reach metrics in Figure 2, such as connected organizations and partners, are vendor reported and are not directly comparable.
- Gartner discontinued the ranked Magic Quadrant for this market after 2022 and replaced it with a Market Guide that lists representative vendors without ranking. The landscape map in Figure 4 is our directional interpretation, not analyst coordinates.
- The digital-to-reality gap in Figure 3 is drawn from Gartner's finding that roughly 80 percent of supply chain data is not accounted for in current digital decision models. The IDC return-on-investment figures are vendor sponsored and treated as a ceiling.
- Vendor ownership and scope change quickly, including Blue Yonder's acquisition of One Network and e2open's acquisition of BluJay. Validate current details directly with vendors before any purchasing decision.

14. Sources

[1] Gartner (2023). Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks.

[2] Gartner (2022). Magic Quadrant for Multienterprise Supply Chain Business Networks.

[3] SupplyOn (2024). Gartner Market Guide for Multienterprise Collaboration Networks.

[4] One Network (Aug 2024). Blue Yonder acquires One Network Enterprises.

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Additional figures drawn from: PartnerLinQ's recognition in the Gartner Market Guide for MCN; IDC business-value research on SAP Business Network for buyers and sellers (vendor sponsored, three-year ROI of roughly 404 to 416 percent and partner onboarding cut about 70 percent); and vendor disclosures from SPS Commerce, OpenText, IBM Sterling, and TradeBeyond. There is no consensus dollar sizing for this market, and Gartner discontinued its ranked Magic Quadrant after 2022.