First edition 2016-11-15

# Information technology — IT Enabled Services-Business Process Outsourcing (ITES-BPO) lifecycle processes —

Part 2:

**Process assessment model (PAM)** 

Technologies de l'information — Processus du cycle de vie de la délocalisation du processus d'affaires des services activés par IT —

Partie 2: Modèle d'évaluation du processus (PAM)



## ISO/IEC 30105-2:2016(E)

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 30105-2:2016". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



### COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland Tel. +41 22 749 01 11 Fax +41 22 749 09 47 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Contents			Page	
Fore	Foreword			
Intr	Introduction			
1		e		
	-			
2	Normative references			
3	Terms and definitions			
	3.1	General	2	
	3.2	Structure of the ITES-BPO process assessment model		
		3.2.1 Relationship to process reference model		
		3.2.2 Process categories and processes 3.2.3 Process dimension		
		3.2.3 Process dimension		
	3.3	Assessment indicators		
	3.3	3.3.1 Overview		
		3.3.2 Process capability indicators (PCI)		
		3.3.3 Process performance indicators (PPI)	9	
	3.4	Measuring process capability		
4	Processes and process performance indicators (level 1)			
	4.1 General		11	
	4.2	Base practices (BPs) and work products (WPs) for ITES-BPO lifecycle processes		
		4.2.1 Strategic enablement processes		
		4.2.2 Relationship processes		
		4.2.3 Solution processes		
		4.2.4 Transition in processes		
		4.2.5 Service delivery processes	28	
		4.2.6 Transition out process		
		4.2.7 Tactical enablement processes		
		4.2.8 Operational enablement processes	44	
5	Process capability indicators (levels 1 to 5)		54	
	5.1	General		
	5.2	Process capability levels and process attributes		
		5.2.1 Process capability level 0: Incomplete process		
		5.2.2 Process capability level 1: Performed process		
		5.2.3 Process capability level 2: Managed process		
		5.2.4 Process capability level 3: Established process		
		5.2.5 Process capability level 4: Predictable process		
		5.2.6 Process capability level 5: Innovating process	68	
	-	formative) Conformity of the process assessment model		
Ann	ex B (in	formative) Work product characteristics	77	
Ann	ex C (in	formative) Correlation between ISO/IEC 20000 and ISO/IEC 30105	111	
Bibliography			115	

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, SC 40, *IT Service Management and IT Governance*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30105 series can be found on the ISO website.

# Introduction

ITES-BPO services encompass the delegation of one or more IT enabled business processes to a service provider who uses an appropriate technology to deliver a service. Such a service provider manages, delivers, improves and administers the outsourced business processes in accordance with predefined and measurable performance metrics. This covers diverse business process areas such as finance, human resource management, administration, health care, banking and financial services, supply chain management, travel and hospitality, media, market research, analytics, telecommunications, manufacturing, etc. These services provide business solutions to customers across the globe and form the part of the core service delivery chain for customers.

ISO/IEC 30105 (all parts) specifies the lifecycle processes requirements involved in the ITES-BPO industry.

- It provides an overarching standard for all aspects of ITES-BPO industry from the view of the service provider that performs the outsourced business processes. This is applicable for any ITES-BPO service provider providing services to customers through contracts and in industry verticals.
- It covers the entire outsourcing lifecycle and defines the processes that are considered to be good practices.
- It is an improvement standard that enables risk determination and improvement for service providers performing outsourced business processes. It also serves as a process reference model for service providers.
- It focuses on IT enabled business processes which are outsourced.
- It is generic and can be applied to all IT enabled business process outsourced services, regardless of type, size and the nature of the services delivered.
- Process improvement implemented using ISO/IEC 30105 (all parts) can lead to a clear return on investment for customers and service providers.
- Alignment to ISO/IEC 30105 (all parts) can improve consistency, delivery quality and predictability in delivery of services.

<u>Figure 1</u> illustrates the key entities and relationships involved in an ITES-BPO service. It includes the customer, the ITES-BPO service provider and various levels of suppliers. This is in line with the supply chain relationship depicted in ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011, 7.2.

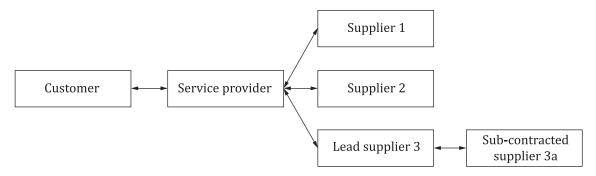


Figure 1 — ITES-BPO key entities

This document details the process assessment model (PAM). This PAM contains process definitions of ITES-BPO lifecycle defined in ISO/IEC 30105-1 and a model suitable for assessing a specified process quality characteristic. The outcomes in the PAM are clearly defined observable results, aligned to the business benefits derived by the customer and service provider.

### ISO/IEC 30105-2:2016(E)

This is a preview of "ISO/IEC 30105-2:2016". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

This document defines a process assessment model that is an improvement standard that enables risk determination and improvement for ITES-BPO service providers. ISO/IEC 20000-1 is a service management system standard which defines the criteria for a conformity assessment. Whilst there is potential for overlaps between this document and ISO/IEC 20000-1, in fact, they complement each other. Annex C describes the potential overlaps and differences, and their complementary nature.