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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)

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Contents

Foreword	vii
Introduction.....	ix
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	2
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	3
4 Overview of the process assessment model (PAM).....	4
4.1 General	4
4.2 Structure of the ITES-BPO PAM	6
4.2.1 Process dimension.....	6
4.2.2 Capability dimension.....	7
4.3 Assessment indicators	7
4.3.1 Overview.....	7
4.3.2 PCIs	9
4.3.3 PPIs	9
4.3.4 Measuring process capability	10
5 Processes and PPIs (level 1).....	12
5.1 General	12
5.2 BPs and information items for ITES-BPO lifecycle processes	12
5.2.1 Strategic enablement (SEN) processes	12
5.2.2 Relationship (RLS) processes	15
5.2.3 Solution (SLN) processes	20
5.2.4 Transition in (TRN) processes.....	24
5.2.5 Service delivery (SDL) processes	37
5.2.6 Transition out (TRO) process	45
5.2.7 Tactical enablement (TEN) processes.....	47
5.2.8 Operational enablement (OEN) processes	65
6 PCIs (levels 0 to 5).....	78
6.1 General	78
6.2 Process capability levels and PAs.....	78
6.2.1 Process capability level 0: Incomplete process	78
6.2.2 Process capability level 1: Performed process	78
6.2.3 Process capability level 2: Managed process.....	79
6.2.4 Process capability level 3: Established process.....	85
6.2.5 Process capability level 4: Predictable process	94
6.2.6 Process capability level 5: Innovating process	99

Annex A (informative) Conformity of the PAM.....	104
A.1 General.....	104
A.2 Requirements for PAMs.....	104
A.2.1 Introduction.....	104
A.2.2 PAM scope.....	104
A.2.3 Requirements.....	104
A.2.4 Assessment indicators.....	104
A.2.5 Mapping PAMs to PRMs.....	105
A.2.6 Mapping PAMs to MF.....	105
Annex B (informative) Information item characteristics.....	106
B.1 Overview.....	106
B.2 Generic information items.....	106
B.3 Information item.....	112
Annex C (informative) Correlation between the ISO/IEC 20000 series and the ISO/IEC 30105 series.....	162
C.1 Overview.....	162
C.2 Relationship between the ISO/IEC 20000 series and the ISO/IEC 30105 series.....	163
C.3 Applicability.....	164
Bibliography.....	166
Foreword.....	v
Introduction.....	vii
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms.....	1
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	1
3.2 Abbreviated terms.....	3
4 Overview of PAM.....	4
4.1 General.....	4
4.2 Structure of the ITES-BPO PAM.....	5
4.2.1 Process dimension.....	5
4.2.2 Capability dimension.....	6
4.3 Assessment indicators.....	6
4.3.1 Overview.....	6
4.3.2 PCIs.....	7
4.3.3 PPIs.....	8
4.3.4 Measuring process capability.....	8

5	Processes and PPIs (level 1)	10
5.1	General	10
5.2	BPs and information items for ITES-BPO lifecycle processes	10
5.2.1	Strategic enablement (SEN) processes	10
5.2.2	Relationship (RLS) processes	13
5.2.3	Solution (SLN) processes	15
5.2.4	Transition in (TRN) processes	18
5.2.5	Service delivery (SDL) processes	26
5.2.6	Transition out (TRO) process	31
5.2.7	Tactical enablement (TEN) processes	33
5.2.8	Operational enablement (OEN) processes	45
6	PCIs (levels 0 to 5)	54
6.1	General	54
6.2	Process capability levels and PAs	55
6.2.1	Process capability level 0: Incomplete process	55
6.2.2	Process capability level 1: Performed process	55
6.2.3	Process capability level 2: Managed process	55
6.2.4	Process capability level 3: Established process	60
6.2.5	Process capability level 4: Predictable process	67
6.2.6	Process capability level 5: Innovating process	71
Annex A (informative)	Conformity of the PAM	75
A.1	General	75
A.2	Requirements for PAMs	75
A.2.1	Introduction	75
A.2.2	PAM scope	75
A.2.3	Requirements	75
A.2.4	Assessment indicators	75
A.2.5	Mapping PAMs to PRMs	76
A.2.6	Mapping PAMs to MF	76
Annex B (informative)	Information item characteristics	77
B.1	Overview	77
B.2	Generic information items	77
B.3	Information items	82
Annex C (informative)	Correlation between the ISO/IEC 20000 series and the ISO/IEC 30105 series	120
C.1	Overview	120
C.2	Relationship between the ISO/IEC 20000 series and the ISO/IEC 30105 series	121

C.3 Applicability	122
Bibliography	124

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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.

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 www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 40, *IT service management and IT governance*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 30105-2:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- ~~terms and abbreviated terms have been added;~~
- ~~restructuring of Clause 4~~ **Clause 4 has been restructured** to improve the sequence of the document;
- ~~deletion of duplicated~~ **duplicate** contents from ISO/IEC 30105-1 and ISO/IEC 30105-3 ~~in Clause 4~~ **have been removed from in Clause 4** and ~~Annex A~~ **Annex A**;
- ~~Figure 2 — Relationship between PRM, PAM and MF~~ **Figure 2** has been revised to improve clarity;
- ~~the terms “work product (WP)” and “generic work product (GWP)” have been changed to “information item” and “generic information item” respectively, following ISO/IEC/IEEE 24774;~~
- ~~Figure 4 — Measuring process capability using process assessment indicators~~ **Figure 4** has been revised according to ISO/IEC 33063:2015;

ISO/IEC FDIS 30105-2:2023(E2024(en))

- ~~addition of~~ references to ISO/IEC TS 30105-9 ~~that provide~~ have been added, providing an extension to the process assessment model (PAM) for organizations undergoing digital transformation;
- ~~addition of~~ digital strategy for ITES-BPO ~~organisations~~ organizations has been added;
- ~~addition of~~ two new tactical enablement processes, TEN9 (Communication management) and TEN10 (Documentation management), have been added in order to align with ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018 and ISO/IEC TS 33074:2020;
- the definitions of process capability levels and process attributes in Clause 5 ~~Clause 5~~ and Clause 6 ~~Clause 6~~ have been aligned to improve consistency with ISO/IEC 33020;
- editorial errors from the previous edition have been corrected.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html ~~www.iso.org/members.html~~ and www.iec.ch/national-committees ~~www.iec.ch/national-committees~~.

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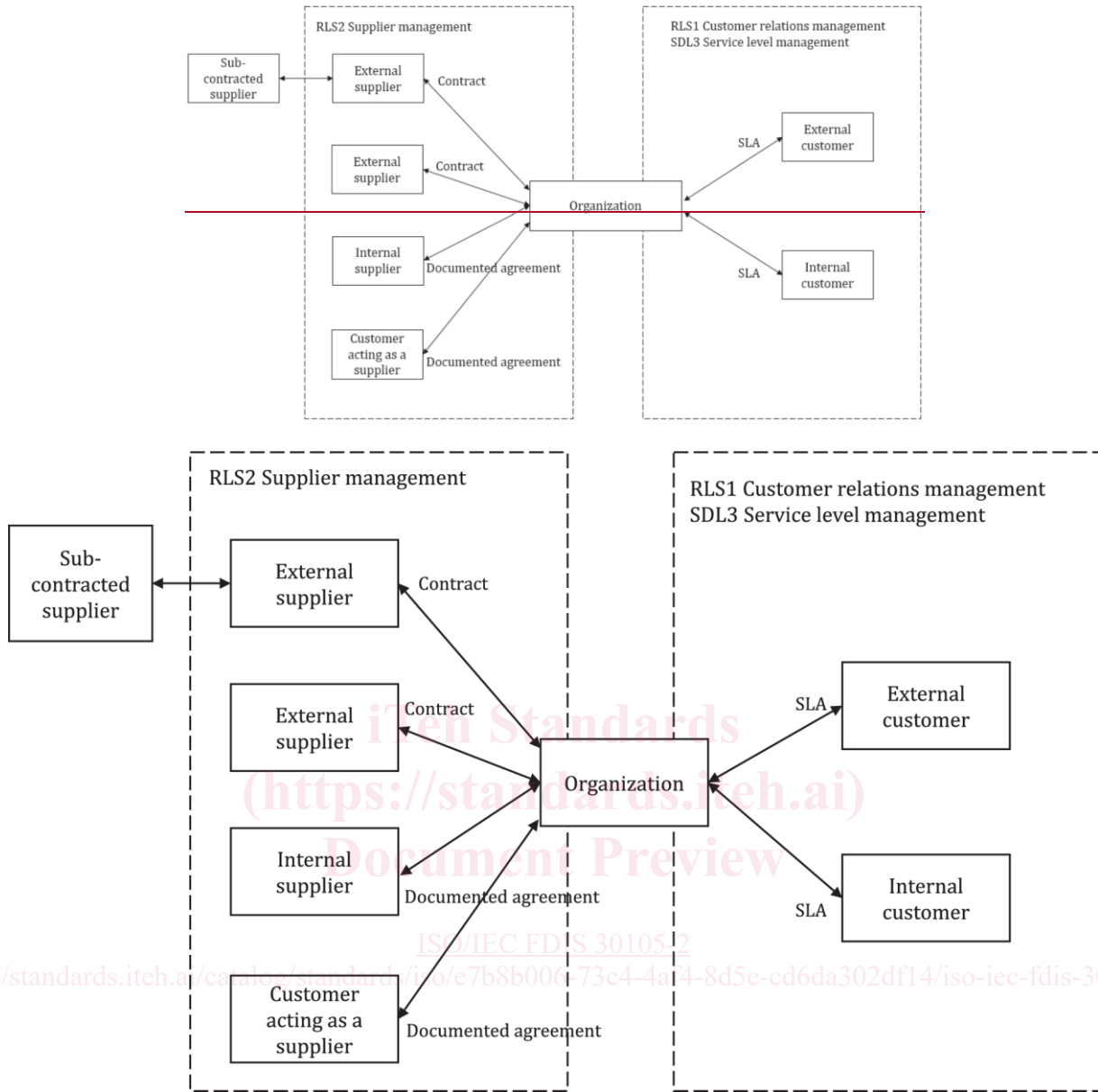
Introduction

IT Enabled Services-Business Process Outsourcing (ITES-BPO) services encompass the delegation of one or more IT enabled business processes to a service provider who uses appropriate technology to deliver that 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 human resource management, administration, ~~health care~~healthcare, financial management, supply chain management, travel and hospitality, media, market research, data analytics, telecommunication, manufacturing, etc. ITES-BPO services provide business solutions to customers across the globe and form part of the core service delivery chain for customers.

The ISO/IEC 30105 series specifies the ~~lifecycle process~~requirements for lifecycle processes performed by an ITES-BPO service provider ~~for the outsourced business processes~~. It defines the processes to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and improve its services. Key aspectscharacteristics of the ISO/IEC 30105 series are as follows.

- ~~It provides an~~ overarching standardizationguidance and requirements 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 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 enables process capability gap determination and improvement for service providers performing outsourced business processes. It also serves as a process reference model (PRM) 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 (PI) implemented using the ISO/IEC 30105 series can lead to a clear return on investment for customers and service providers.~~
- ~~Alignment to the ISO/IEC 30105 series can improve consistency, delivery quality and predictability in~~ the delivery of services.

~~Figure 1~~Figure 1 illustrates the key entities and relationships involved in an ITES-BPO service. This includes the customer, the service provider and various levels of suppliers. This is in line with the supply chain relationship depicted in ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018, 8.3.1. This document and ISO/IEC 20000-1 complement each other. ~~Annex C~~Annex C describes the potential correlation and differences, and their complementary nature.



- Key**
- RLS** relationship
 - SDL** service delivery
 - SLA** service level agreement

Figure 1.— ITES-BPO key entities (ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018)

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

Part 2: Process assessment model (PAM)

1 Scope

The ISO/IEC 30105 series specifies the lifecycle process requirements performed by the IT enabled business process outsourcing service provider for the outsourced business processes. It defines the processes to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and improve its services.

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

A PAM consists of a set of indicators for process performance and process capability. The indicators are used as a basis for collecting the objective evidence that enables an assessor to determine ratings. The set of indicators included in this document is not intended to be an all-inclusive set, nor is it intended to be applicable in its entirety. Supersets and subsets are selected according to the context and the scope of the assessment.

The PAM in this document is directed at assessment sponsors and competent assessors who wish to select a model, and an associated documented assessment process, for the ITES-BPO lifecycle processes, for process capability gap determination.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 20000-10, *Information technology — Service management — Part 10: Concepts and terminology*

ISO/IEC 33004:2015, *Information technology — Process assessment — Requirements for process reference, process assessment and maturity models*

ISO/IEC 33020, *Information technology — Process assessment — Process measurement framework for assessment of process capability*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 20000-10 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

5.13.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

assessment indicator

sources of objective evidence used to support the assessor's judgement in rating process attributes

Note 1 to entry: Examples include practice, information item, or resource.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.3.1]

3.1.2

base practice

activity that, when consistently performed, contributes to achieving a specific process purpose

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.3.2]

3.1.3

capability dimension

set of elements in a process assessment model explicitly related to the measurement framework for process capability

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 30105-4:2022, 3.1.4]

3.1.4

generic practice

activity that, when consistently performed, contributes to the achievement of a specific process attribute

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.3.6]

3.1.5

generic resource

~~resources~~ resource such as human, financial, or technical, that are used when performing a process

3.1.6

objective evidence

data supporting the existence or veracity of something

Note 1 to entry: Objective evidence can be obtained through observation, measurement, test or by other means.

Note 2 to entry: Objective evidence for the purpose of audit generally consists of records, statements of fact or other information which are relevant to the audit criteria and verifiable.

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.8.3], modified — "verity" has been changed to "veracity" in the definition.

3.1.7

process assessment

disciplined evaluation of an organization unit's processes against a process assessment model

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.2.15]

3.1.8

process assessment model

model suitable for the purpose of assessing a specified process quality characteristic, based on one or more process reference models

Note 1-to-entry:-Process assessment models addressing a specific process quality characteristic can include the identification of the characteristic in the title; for example, a process assessment model addressing process capability can be termed a "process capability assessment model".

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.3.9]

3.1.9

process attribute

measurable property of a process quality characteristic

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.4.3], modified — admitted term "process quality attribute" has been removed.

3.1.10

process capability

characterization of the ability of a process to meet current or projected business goals

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33020:2019, 3.4]

3.1.11

process capability level

characterization of a process on an ordinal measurement scale of process capability

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33020:2019, 3.5]

3.1.12

process performance

extent to which the execution of a process achieves its purpose

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 33001:2015, 3.4.7]

3.1.13

tailoring guideline

instructions that enable an organization to adapt standard processes appropriately to meet specific needs

Note 1-to entry:-Tailoring a process adapts the process description for a particular objective. For example, a project creates its defined process by tailoring the organization's set of standard processes to meet the objectives, constraints, and environment of the project. The organization's set of standard processes is described at a general level that cannot be directly usable to perform a process. Tailoring guidelines aid those who establish the defined processes for specific needs.

Note 2-to entry:-Tailoring guidelines describe what can and cannot be modified and identify process components that are candidates for modification.

5.2.3.2 Abbreviated terms

BP base practice

GP	generic practice
GR	generic resource
ITES-BPO	IT Enabled Services-Business Process Outsourcing
KPI	key performance indicator
MF	measurement framework
OEN	operational enablement
PA	process attribute
PAM	process assessment model
PCI	process capability indicator
PI	process improvement
PPI	process performance indicator
PRM	process reference model
RLS	relationship
SDL	service delivery
SEN	strategic enablement
<u>SLA</u>	<u>service level agreement</u>
SLN	solution
TEN	tactical enablement
TRN	transition in
TRO	transition out

UAT user acceptance testing

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6.4 Overview of the process assessment model (PAM)

6.14.1 General

In ISO/IEC 33001, the PAM is described as a model suitable for the purpose of assessing a specified process quality characteristic, based on one or more PRM-process reference models (PRMs).

The PAM defines a two-dimensional model of process capability, consisting of:

- a process dimension, where processes are defined and classified into process categories;
- a capability dimension, where a set of process attributes (PAs) grouped into capability levels is defined.

The PRM defined in ISO/IEC 30105-1, associated with the process description and attributes defined in this document, establishes the basis for a PAM that provides a common basis for performing assessments on ITES-BPO lifecycle processes, enabling the results to be reported using a common rating scale. A.2 Clause A.2 describes the relationship with the requirements for PAMs that are specified in ISO/IEC 33004.