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Information technology—<u> Service management </u>

Part-14: Guidance on the application of Service Integration and Management to ISO/IEC 20000<u>-1</u>

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DTS <u>Technologies de l'information — Gestion des services —</u>

Partie 14: Recommandations pour l'application de l'intégration et de la gestion des services à l'ISO/IEC 20000-1

# <u>FDIS</u> stage

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\_v

### Contents

Forew	vord	vii
Introc	luction	<i>r</i> iii
<u>Part 1</u>	4: Guidance on the application of Service Integration and Management to ISO/IEC 20000-1	<u></u> 1
1	Scope	<u></u> 1
2	Normative references	<u></u> 1
3	Terms and definitions	<u></u> 1
4	ISO/IEC 20000-1 and Service integration and management	<u></u> 3
4.1	Introduction to ISO/IEC 20000-1	<u></u> 3
4.2	Terminology comparison	<u></u> 6
5	Introduction to the SIAM ecosystem	<u></u> 7
5.1	Brief overview of SIAM	<u></u> 7
5.2	SIAM model	<u></u> 7
5.2.1	General	<u></u> 7
5.2.2	The customer organization	<u></u> 9
5.2.3	Service integrator	
5.2.4	Service providers	<u></u> 9
5.2.5	SIAM structural elements	<u></u> 9
5.2.6	SIAM processes	10
5.2.7	SIAM practices	
<u>5.3</u>	SIAM roles and responsibilities	11
6	Deploying SIAM with an SMSiec-dts-20000-14	11
<u>6.1</u>	Deploying SIAM	11
6.1.1	Overview	11
6.1.2	Implementing SIAM in an existing SMS	12
<u>6.1.3</u>	Establishing an SMS within an existing SIAM environment	12
<u>6.1.4</u>	Deploying SIAM concurrently with establishing an SMS	12
<u>6.2</u>	The SIAM roadmap	12
6.2.1	Introduction to the SIAM roadmap	12
6.2.2	Discovery and strategy	13
6.2.3	Plan and build	16
<u>6.2.4</u>	Implement	18
6.2.5	Run and improve	19
Annex	A (informative) Clauses of ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018	21
<u>Annex</u>	B (informative) Correlation of the ISO/IEC 20000 series with SIAM best practices	24
<u>B.1</u> series	<u>Relationships of SIAM inputs and outputs to the requirements or guidance in the ISO/IEC 200</u> _24	<u>00</u>
<u>B.2</u>	Cross-referencing SIAM artefacts with ISO/IEC 20000-1 mandatory documented information	27
<u>Biblio</u>	graphy	32

Forewa	<del>ord v</del>
	uction vi
	<u>Scope 1</u>
	Normative references 1
	Terms and definitions 1
	<u>ISO/IEC 20000-1 and Service integration and management 3</u>
	Introduction to ISO/IEC 20000-1 3
	Terminology comparison 4
	-Introduction to the SIAM ecosystem 6
	-Brief overview of SIAM
	SIAM model 6
	General 6
	The customer organization 7
	Service integrator 7
	<u>Service providers</u>
	-SIAM processes 8 (standards.iteh.ai)
5.2.7	- SIAM practices 9
5.3	SIAM roles and responsibilities 9 ISO/IEC DTS 20000-14
<del>6</del> <u>ht</u>	-Deploying SIAM with an SMS-10 dards/sist/786e5f10-f230-4858-a6e0-acda11608a2b/iso-
	Deploying SIAM 10 iec-dts-20000-14
	Overview 10
	Implementing SIAM in an existing SMS 10
	Establishing an SMS within an existing SIAM environment 10
	Deploying SIAM concurrently with establishing an SMS 10
	The SIAM roadmap 11
	Introduction to the SIAM roadmap 11
	-Discovery and strategy11
	Plan and build 14
	Implement 16
	Run and improve 16
Annex	A (informative) ISO/IEC 20000-1 clauses 18
Annex	B (informative) Correlation of ISO/IEC 20000-1 series with SIAM best practices 20
<del>B.1</del> series	Relationships of SIAM inputs and outputs to the requirements or guidance in the ISO/IEC 20000 -20
<del>B.2</del>	Cross-referencing SIAM artefacts with ISO/IEC 20000-1 mandatory documented information -22
Bibliog	<del>graphy 27</del>

#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide federation of national standardsstandardization. National bodies (that are members of ISO member bodies). The work or IEC participate in the development of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documentsdocument should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part <u>2</u> (see <u>www.iso.org/directives 2</u> (see <u>www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members experts/refdocs</u>).

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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 <u>ISO'sISO's</u> adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT<del>), see <u>www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</u>) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see <u>www.iec.ch/understanding-standards</u>.</del>

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC-<u>1</u>, *Information technology*, Subcommittee <u>SC40SC 40</u>, *IT Service Management*service management and IT Governancegovernance.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 20000 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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u> and <u>www.iec.ch/national-committee-www.iso.org/members.html</u> and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

#### Introduction

This document provides guidance for organizations wishing to include <u>service integrationService</u> <u>Integration</u> and <u>managementManagement</u> (SIAM<sup>M</sup>) in an existing service management system (SMS), or one in the process of being established, based on ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018. An SMS supports the management of the service lifecycle, including the planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services, which meet agreed requirements and deliver value for customers, users and the organization(s) delivering the services.

The adoption of SIAM is driven by strategic factors, including:

- increased complexity of sourcing models using multiple service providers;
- a desire to remove reliance on any particular service provider;
- the requirement for effective controls for managing a multi-provider ecosystem;
- a desire for the ability and flexibility available from <u>specialisedspecialized</u> service providers in this field.

SIAM is an evolution of service management methodologies that <u>includeincludes</u> services integrated across multiple service providers. It has developed as organizations have moved away from outsourced contracts with a single service provider to an environment with multiple service providers. SIAM has evolved out of the challenges associated with these more complex operating models. SIAM addresses the issue of <u>'</u>accidental multi-<u>sourcing',sourcing</u>", where an organization engages in an ad hoc way with multiple service providers and services over time, with no consistent overall control.

SIAM incorporates the concept of a service integrator layer, which is a single, logical entity held accountable for the end-to-end delivery of services. The service integrator layer is where end-to-end service management, assurance, integration and coordination are performed. It focuses on implementing an effective cross-service provider capability and executes the requirements directed by the customer organization.

This document also provides a mapping between ISO/IEC 20000-1 requirements and guidance to the elements in the SIAM methodology.

### Information technology — \_ Service management — \_

Part-

## Guidance on the application of Service Integration and Management to ISO/IEC 20000-1

#### 1 Scope

This document provides guidance for organizations that are establishing or improving a service management system (SMS) by incorporating a service integrator. IncorporatingThe incorporation of a service integrator is aimed at addressing an environment that includes services sourced from multiple service providers.

This document specifically focuses on <u>service integrationService Integration</u> and <u>managementManagement</u> (SIAM) $\underline{}^{\text{m}}$  in the context of an SMS.

The intended users of this document include:

- organizations that need to manage multiple service providers within a new or existing SMS; and
- consultants and advisors that support an organization during SMS implementation or improvement, where a SIAM approach is being adopted.

This document is not applicable to organizations that have only one service provider.

NOTE In SIAM, the term <u>"supplier"</u> is not used. Internal and external suppliers are both referred to as "service providers". See 4.2<u>See 4.2</u> for further comparison of terminology.

#### 2 Normative references ISO/IEC DTS 20000-14

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/786e5f10-f230-4858-a6e0-acda11608a2b/iso-

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all<u>of</u> 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-\_20000-1:2018, Information technology — Service management — Part 1: Service management system requirements

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

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 20000-1, ISO/IEC 20000-10 and the following apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>https://www.electropedia.org/

#### 3.1

#### cross-functional team

group of people with different functional expertise working toward a common goal

Note-\_1-\_to-\_entry:-\_It may include people from finance, marketing, operations and human resources departments. Typically, it includes employees from all levels of an organization or from different organizations.

#### ISO/IEC DTS 20000-14:(E)

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021[9]

#### 3.2

#### function

organizational entity, typically characterized by a special area of knowledge or expertise[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]

#### 3.3

#### organizational change management OCM

process used to manage changes to business processes, organizational structures and cultures within an organization[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]

#### 3.4

#### retained capabilities

functions within the customer organization that are responsible for strategic, architectural, business engagement and corporate governance activities

Note\_1\_to entry:-\_The customer organization will include some retained capabilities that may include any accountabilities and responsibilities that remain with the customer for legislative or regulatory reasons.

Note-\_2-\_to entry:-\_Some services may be delivered by the customer's staff.- These staff are considered internal service providers and not part of the customer retained capabilities.

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021[9]

3.5 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/786e5f10-f230-4858-a6e0-acda11608a2b/iso-

#### Service Integration and Management iec-dts-20000

#### SIAM

management methodology that can be applied in an environment that includes services sourced from multiple service providers[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]

#### 3.6

#### service integrator

single, logical entity held accountable for the end-to-end delivery of services and the business value that the customer receives

Note-\_1-\_to-\_entry:-\_Service integrator accountability includes end-to-end service governance, management, integration, assurance and coordination.

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021[9]

#### 3.7

#### service provider

internal or external organization that provides services

Note-\_1-\_to entry:-\_Within a SIAM ecosystem, there are multiple service providers.

Note-\_2-\_to entry:-\_Service providers can also be known as suppliers or vendors.

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### 3.8 SIAM ecosystem

network or interconnected system

Note\_\_1\_\_to\_\_entry:\_\_The SIAM ecosystem includes three layers: customer organization (including retained capabilities), service integrator and service provider(s).

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021[9]

#### 3.9

#### SIAM governance

framework of rules, policies, processes, and in some cases legislation, by which businesses are operated, regulated and controlled

Note-\_1-\_to entry:-\_In a SIAM ecosystem, governance refers to the definition and application of policies and standards. These define and ensure the required levels of authority, decision-making and accountability.

Note-\_2-\_to entry:-\_ISO/IEC 38500 defines governance as "a system of directing, overseeing and accountability".

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021, modified — Note 2 to entry added.]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### 3.10

#### SIAM model

customer organization-initiated structure consisting of practices, processes, functions, roles and structural elements described within the SIAM methodology and based on the layers in the SIAM ecosystem[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]

#### 3.11

<u>SO/IEC DTS 20000-14</u>

SIAM practicendards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/786e5f10-f230-4858-a6e0-acda11608a2b/iso-

actual application or use of an idea, belief or method, as opposed to the theories relating to it[<u>SOURCE:</u> <u>SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2021]<sup>[9]</sup></u>

#### [SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]

#### 3.12

#### structural element

teams that have members from different organizations and different SIAM layers

Note-1-to-entry:-These include boards, process forums and working groups.

[SOURCE: SIAM Professional Body of Knowledge, 2019]2021]<sup>[9]</sup>

#### 4 ISO/IEC 20000-1 and Service integration and management

#### 4.1 Introduction to ISO/IEC 20000-1

ISO/IEC 20000-1 specifies requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an SMS. An SMS supports the management of the service lifecycle, including the planning, design, transition, delivery and improvement of services, which meet agreed requirements and deliver value for customers, users and the organization delivering the services. The organization in the scope of the SMS can be a whole or part of a larger organization and can also be known as the service provider.

ISO/IEC 20000-1 is intentionally independent of specific guidance. The organization can use a combination of generally accepted methodologies (e.g. SIAM) and its own experience. Appropriate tools for service management can be used to support the SMS.

3

All requirements specified in ISO/IEC 20000-1 are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of the organization's type or size, or the nature of the services delivered. While it can be used "regardless of the organization's type or size, or the nature of the services delivered," ISO/IEC 20000-1 has its roots in information technology (IT). It is intended for service management of services using technology and digital information. The examples given in this document illustrate a variety of uses of SIAM in the context of an SMS.

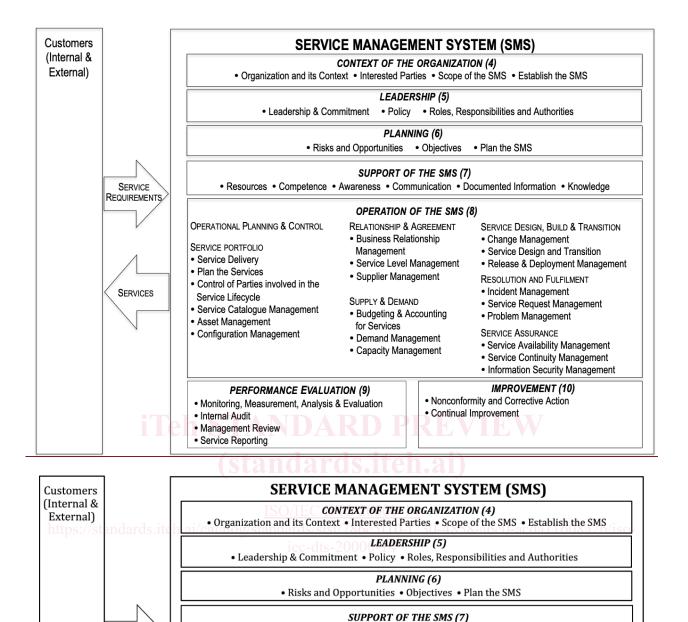
Exclusion of any of the requirements in ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018, Clauses-4 to 10, is not acceptable when the organization claims conformity to ISO/IEC 20000-1, irrespective of the nature of the organization.

The organization cannot demonstrate conformity to the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 20000-1 if it does not provide or operate at least some of the services, service components or processes within the scope of the SMS.

ISO/IEC 20000-10 includes the concepts for an SMS, the vocabulary used for the ISO/IEC 20000 series, and a description of each part of the series and related standards. Guidance is available in other parts of the ISO/IEC 20000 series including:

- ISO/IEC 20000-2: Guidance on the application of service management systems;
- ISO/IEC 20000-3: Guidance on scope definition and applicability of ISO/IEC 20000-1;
- ISO/IEC TS 20000-5: Implementation guidance for ISO/IEC 20000-1;
- ISO/IEC 20000-6: Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of service management systems;
- ISO/IEC TS 20000-11: Guidance on the relationship between ISO/IEC 20000-1 and service management frameworks: ITIL<sup>®</sup>.

Figure 1<u>Figure 1</u> illustrates an SMS showing the clause content of ISO/IEC 20000-1. Numbers in parentheses in <u>figure Figure 1</u> indicate ISO/IEC 20000-1 clause numbers. See <u>Annex AAnnex A</u> for a list of the ISO/IEC 20000-1 clause number and titles.



Resources • Competence • Awareness • Communication • Documented Information • Knowledge

**OPERATION OF THE SMS (8)** 

• Business Relationship

Supplier Management

Budgeting & Accounting

• Demand Management

Capacity Management

**<u>Figure 1 — Service management system</u>** 

SUPPLY & DEMAND

for Services

Service Level Management

Management

RELATIONSHIP & AGREEMENT SERVICE DESIGN, BUILD & TRANSITION

Change Management

Incident Management

Problem Management

**IMPROVEMENT (10)** 

Nonconformity and Corrective Action

Continual Improvement

SERVICE ASSURANCE

• Service Design and Transition

**RESOLUTION AND FULFILMENT** 

Service Request Management

Service Availability Management

Service Continuity ManagementInformation Security Management

• Release & Deployment Management

SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

SERVICES

**OPERATIONAL PLANNING & CONTROL** 

Control of Parties involved in the

Service Catalogue Management

**PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (9)** 

Monitoring, Measurement, Analysis & Evaluation

Configuration Management

SERVICE PORTFOLIO

Service Delivery

• Plan the Services

Service Lifecycle

Asset Management

Internal Audit

Figure 1 —

Management Review
Service Reporting

5