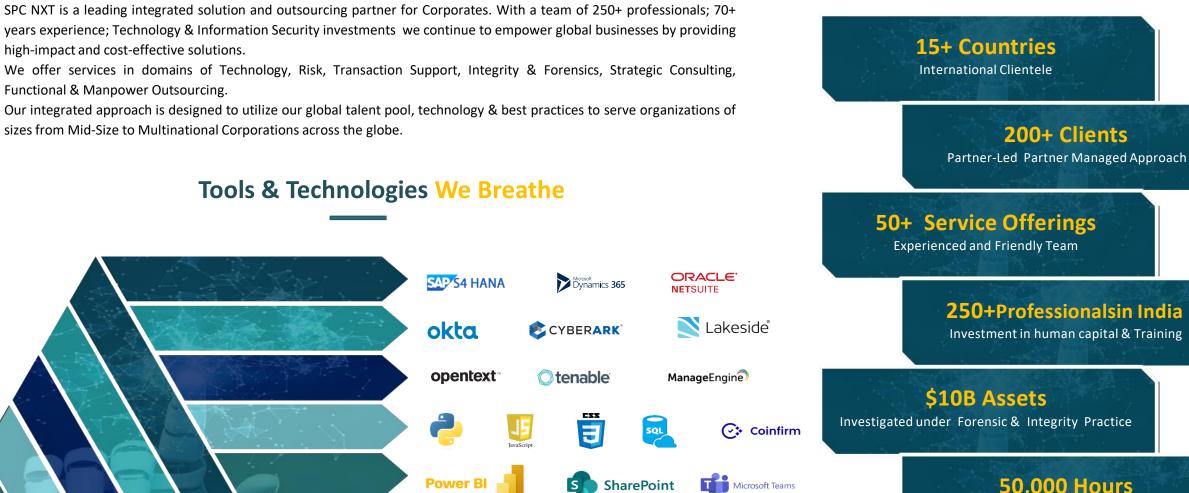
# STEPS TO SETTING UP YOUR OFFSHORE SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL

### **ABOUT SPC NXT**



#### **50,000 Hours** Off-Shore Service Hours Served

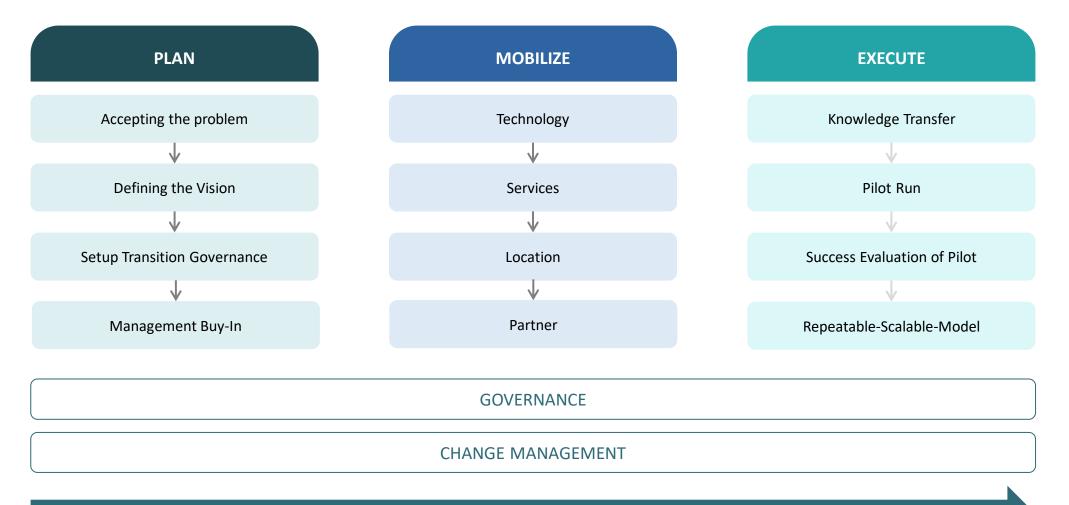
Aerial view of our Corporate Office in Noida

**SPENXT** 

TECHNOLOGY, RISK, INTEGRITY & CONSULTING DIVISION |

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TIME





#### **ACCEPTING THE PROBLEM & DEFINING THE RISK**

The first step in setting up a dedicated offshore development center is to accept the problem and understand the need for outsourcing

THE ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD OUTSOURCE TO:



#### **RISKS TO BE CONSIDERED WHILE DEFINING VISION**

After realizing the need for outsourcing all the risks and infrastructural requirements should be weighed. Some of the risks may include:





### A. PLAN

### **DEFINE THE VISION & REQUIREMENTS OF YOUR BUSINESS**

The next step is to set up a dedicated offshore development center and understanding the infrastructure needs of your business and project and defining the purpose of the SSC

#### FOLLOWING THE BELOW STEPS CAN HELP YOU CREATE A BETTER VISION FOR YOUR OFFSHORE TEAM:

#### Outline the Scope of Work-

Define the project's purpose- Building a new product, building new features in an existing product, or upgrading it to better technologies. What features do you wish to build? What technologies do you wish to integrate? Whether it is a simple development or complex development with changing requirements?

#### Define the Term of Engagement-

Whether it will be a short or long-term engagement? One-time, recurring, or permanent technical support? This will give you an answer to which offshore development center model- Product engineering, Build-to-Scale, or Build-Operate-Transfer model, would work best for your business.

#### Define the Talent Requirements-

Detail the different experts required for the project at various stages of development. It will help you choose the right mode of engagement with the hired team- Fixed Cost, Hourly Cost, Retainer Model, or Hybrid model.

#### Choose a Development Methodology that would Work Best for the Project-

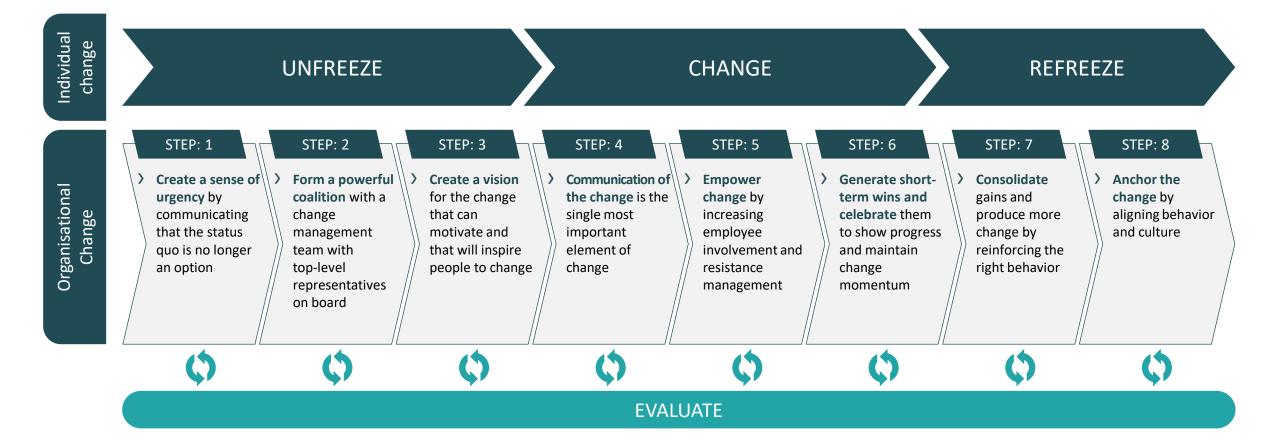
The above steps would help you build an efficient project strategy.





#### **COMBATING RESISTANCE TO CHANGE**

Governance of transition inevitably means engagement with people about change and, given the dynamics of transition, the rules or codes of such engagement are vital for a successful transition.







#### **MANAGEMENT BUY-IN**

Implementing outsourcing is a major event in a company's life, involving considerable change and disruption, particularly to staff. Before attempting to implement the change, you will need the **buy-in**, **support**, and **commitment** of **key stakeholders**, namely **executives** and **senior management**. Once you have identified key stakeholders, invite them to workshops where their concerns and perceived barriers to implementation can be understood and addressed.

### A POSITIVE TOP MANAGEMENT SUPPORT:

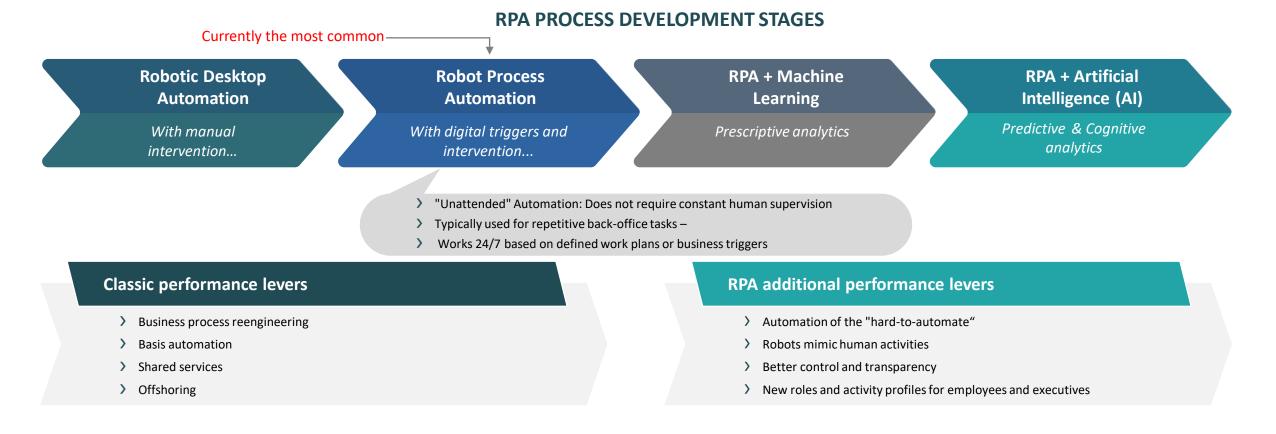
- It delivers a **commitment to excellence** and high quality.
- **Motivates** employees to **extract value** out of this outsourcing activity by either reengineering the underlying business processes or identifying and eliminating nonvalue-added tasks/ activities.
- **Extended teams** with specified tasks can be created across the globe.



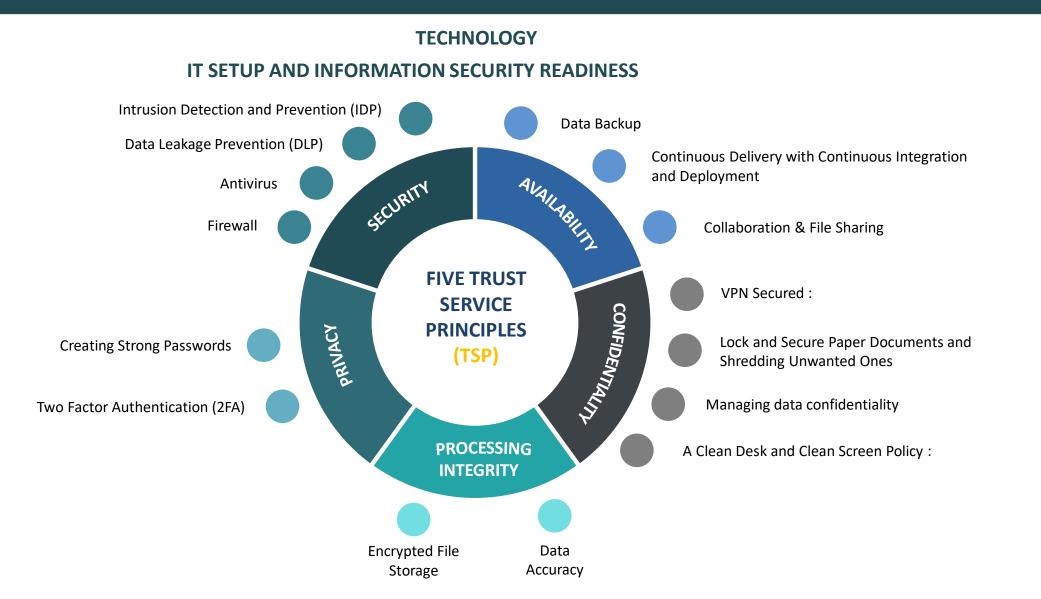
### **TECHNOLOGY**

Technology is a key lever that has become increasingly relevant to maximizing value generation potential for outsourcing. Organizations that adopt new technologies are continuously forming value networks with clients and technical team to develop new capabilities and deliver increased value.

Specifically, robotic process automation (RPA) has become a key component of outsourcing operations







### MOBILIZE

### **CHOOSE: SERVICES**

When evaluating and defining services that could operate under a shared service center model, management needs to identify the nature of each service and classify it into three main segments: strategic, cognitive, and operational services:

SERVICE CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

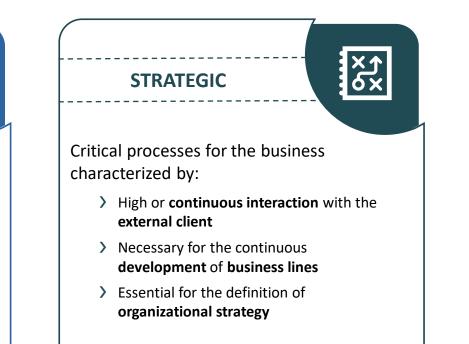


- > Ease and replicability of actions
- > Limited need for key talent
- > High Automation potential
- > Non-critical services for business lines



Services or processes that are characterized

- > Knowledge-intensive and depend on the handling of a large amount of data
- > High need for Qualified talent
- > Aligned to business lines



High-risk initiatives due to proximity and relevance to core business

Based on services classification and requirements, the initiatives must be assessed in order to determine impact and potential location

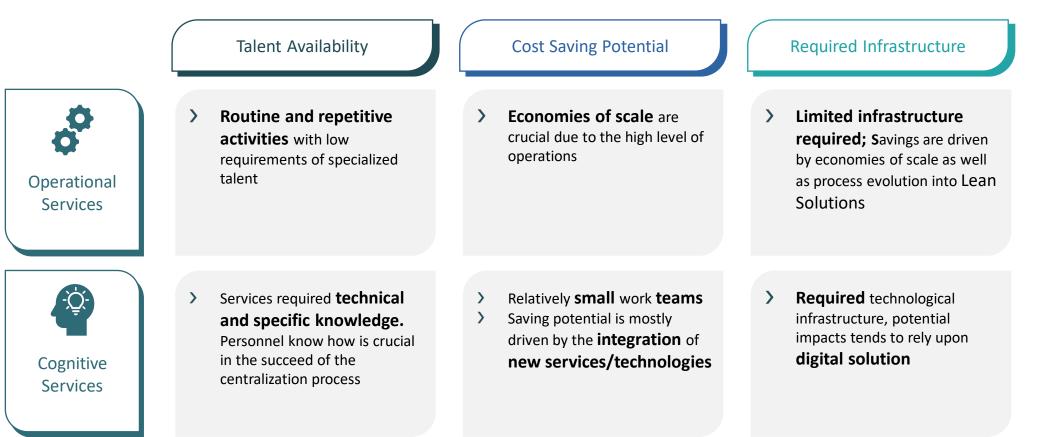




After the initial service classification, it is necessary to consider the impact that location will have on the shared service center. To do so, certain key variables need to be analyzed, such as:

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### **DECIDING THE RIGHT LOCATION LEVERS**

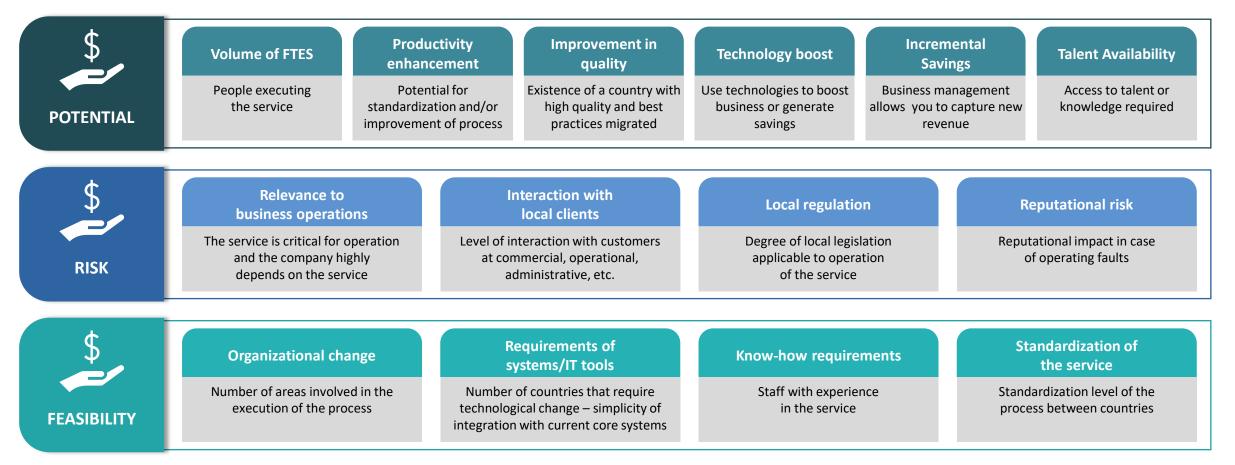




Once services are classified accordingly and potential SSC locations are identified, organizations should quantify the expected impact, potential risks, and feasibility of implementation while assessing a suitable partner.

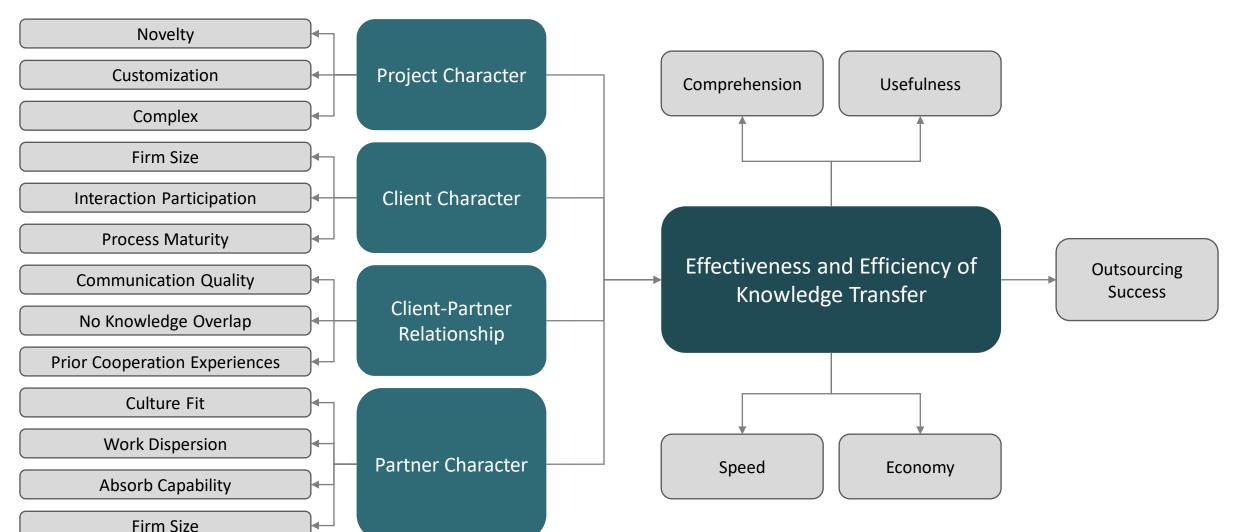
### SERVICE POTENTIAL KEY LEVERS

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### **PILOT RUN & EVALUATION**

All the plannings and preparations prove to be fruitful only if the execution is perfect.

For effective execution, the practice of a pilot project, and an initial small-scale implementation should be followed. This implies that before outsourcing the actual project it is necessary for the organization to assess the capabilities of the service provider/outsourcing partner. This requires proper evaluation which could be achieved by outsourcing Pilot projects.

Pilot run shall be carried out to assess the following:

#### Concept Clarity:

When a pilot project is outsourced, it will help evaluate whether there is clarity regarding the concept of outsourcing, responsibilities of teams at both ends, expectations, etc. Concept clarity is very crucial to decide outsourcing of further projects.

#### Effective Responsiveness:

It is imperative for teams at both ends to have a clear and effective channel of communication for smooth functioning of the project

**Detailed Documentation** 

The work steps performed during the pilot project should be properly documented.

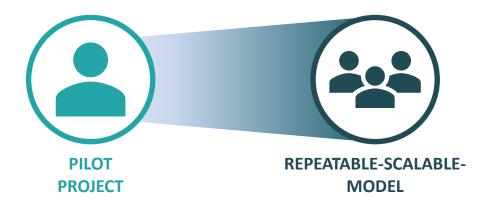
#### Timely Delivery:

It is important to follow the timeline mentioned in the guidelines. Turnaround time should be frozen and the same should be adhered to. This will depict the discipline of the partner organization and will help evaluate whether the partner will be able to meet the deadlines

The outcome of the pilot run should be thoroughly monitored and analyzed to determine the success factor on the basis of pre-defined criteria.



**REPEATABLE-SCALABLE-MODEL** 



- > It is important to **monitor any flaws** encountered during the evaluation of the pilot run so that both parties may **improve** upon them and can move forward toward the execution phase.
- > After all discussions and negotiations, the success of the pilot run can be implemented in the actual project planned for outsourcing
- > Now as both the client and the provider are **satisfied with the results**, an agreement can be drawn upon and the **contract can begin**.
- > The execution of outsourcing agreements should include the **continuous monitoring** of previously agreed **success metrics**.
- > In the future, both parties can circle back and **mutually modify the terms and conditions** as necessary.



### **REPEATABLE-SCALABLE-MODEL**

#### SIGNING OF SERVICE-LEVEL AGREEMENTS

Prior to the migration of services into a shared service center structure, it is crucial that certain **milestones** and **targets** are defined. This ensures adequate **transition** and **operation** for both the client and the service provider. As a result, **service-level agreements (SLAs)** need to be developed and structured based on the following general components:

#### 1. Clear understanding:

#### •••

Clear understanding of where the value of each service will <u>come from</u> under the outsourcing structure. This can be efficiency, revenue generation, or quality of service.

#### 2. Trust and reliability:

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

The service provider needs to be defined as a reliable source of information and a <u>time-effective solution</u> to ensuring <u>reliability</u> beyond <u>cost efficiencies</u> (i.e., **time to resolution**, **availability** of service).

#### 3. Risk control:

#### •••-

Management of all potential risks during migration and operation of the service, through the implementation of controls and contingency mechanisms.

In general, the defined target and milestones for transition and operation of services under an SSC structure will set the guidelines and limits. They will also enable adequate **monitoring** and **adjustment** as required. A sufficient definition of SLAs is key to ensuring that results are aligned to overall management expectations.

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