IT-sourcing strategy - why, when and what?

A case story from a Danish University College (UCN):

- The drivers
- The process
- The outcome
- The current state of the project
- Questions



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UCN in a nutshell:



University College of Northern Denmark awards:

- Professional Bachelor Degrees
- AP Degrees
- Ongoing and Further Education: From day seminars tailored for specific organisations and professionals to Diplomas at the BA-level.
- More than 40 programmes and career opportunities.
- 18 fully English-taught programmes in a flexible 4+3 semester system

The numbers:

Apx. 10.000 FTE / 15.000 Users on 6 campusses. Apx. 1.000+ Employees

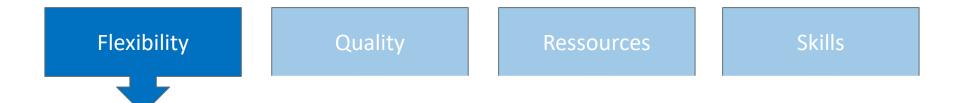


- **1.** Find possible solutions to a **increasing number of challenges** and threats re. it-operations, it-services and business development.
- 2. Potentially establish a new foundation for development

The strategy should address these **four themes**:

Flexibility Quality Ressources Skills





Current challenges:

- Increasingly difficult to (re) focus it on new business needs: The basic and critical "commodity" operation drags attention away from the business perspective.
- **Split personality** in it-management..
- Internal "vendor" lock in: Financial and technical flexibility is limited. E.g. exploring new models of service delivery.

Opportunities:

- Can sourcing support more focus on the development of the business through projects and services?
- Can we Increase the speed of projects and realization of projects?





Current challenges

- Decreasing satisfaction among users re. stability and quality (Annual surveys)
- Increasing demands for reliability, security and transparency in operations.
- **Speed and "Just-in-time**" as quality: Increasingly difficult to assist in projects and building new services.

Opportunities:

- Increase user satisfaction on "commodity" services. (Network, Wireless, system availability)
- Gain access to a higher level of security and IT process maturity (indirectly)
- Deliver new versions and new services faster



Flexibility Quality Ressources Skills

Challengenes (1):

- Economic flexibility is limited due to large long-term investments in networks and in-house datacenter (CAPEX)
- Lack of transparency in the costs of individual services (The price of our Wireless?, The costs of a specific service?)
- Increasing costs for maintaining the necessary skills to run a professional data center and IT infrastructure.

Opportunities:

Can we move costs from CAPEX and basic operation to development & projects?



Flexibility Quality Ressources Skills

Challengenes (2):

- **High vulnerability:** *All* core activities concerning UCN Infrastructure and Data Center are handled by 1-2 homegrown specialists.
- # of servers that run in-house decreases due to a shift in software vendor strategy = Price per. server in-house expects to increase beyond market price.

Opportunities:

- Reduce vulnerability
- Buy (some of) the necessary critical mass from a vendor instead of creating in-house.
- Saving costs? That <u>is not</u> a specific goal. In contrary: It is expected that operations costs will increase through the transition but evens out in year 2.

Flexibility Quality Ressources Skills

Addressing challenges:

High vulnerability: Our investments in high-end skills was at risk:

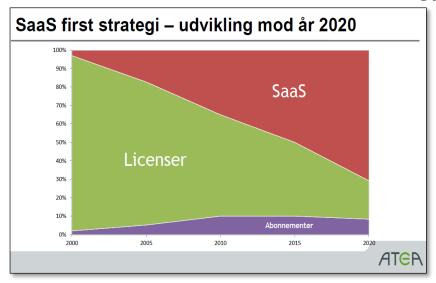
- .. of being headhunted,
- ..of being unavailable (when sick, on vacation, when attending courses)
- .. of being under-utilized.

Costly and time-consuming: Increasing demand for advanced knowledge re. critical it-operations.

Oppertunities

- Get (indirect) access to highly specialized skills without the risks.
- Re-vitalize the "System-administrator" role to a new era of a "multi-vendor" and hybrid setup.

- Observe global trend: The global number of server rooms and small data centers decreases (And the big get bigger ..) (Source: Gartner tech forecasting 2014)
- Costs on laaS and PaaS services falls steadily (Source: Zangenberg Analytics, Denmark)
- **Critical mass** for professional it-operation increases. (In terms of financial power, sufficient expertise and staffing).
- Software vendors shifts to SaaS first strategy :





The actual proces in UCN:

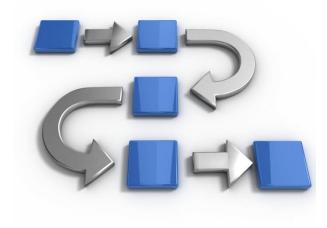
Time (2015)	Activity		
Months prior to startup	Observing performance, capability and risks re. it-operation		
February:	Startup (Inform employees, obtain top management support, onboarding external consultants)		
February – April:	Analysis (Gathering data and interviews)		
May:	Negogiate conclusions and building of the strategy		
June-August	Adoption and initiation of strategy		
September 2016- December 2017	Execution of strategy		





Method:

- 1. Break down the overall IT services into smaller and manageable parts that could be analyzed independently.
- 2. Analysis of it-operation **expenditures** (price per server etc..)
- 3. Brief assessment and evaluation of the **it-organization** and it's capabilities
- 4. **Interviewing** it-operation staff
- 5. **Compare** results with best-practice and sourcing market reports





Method:

 Devoteam's it-operating model was used to break down the overall IT services into smaller and manageable parts that could be analyzed independently:

Example of a specific service:

3. RD PARTY	3. RD PARTY	UCN	Application
3. RD PARTY	3. RD PARTY	UCN	Platform
UCN	UCN	UCN	Infrastructure
Design	Build	Run	



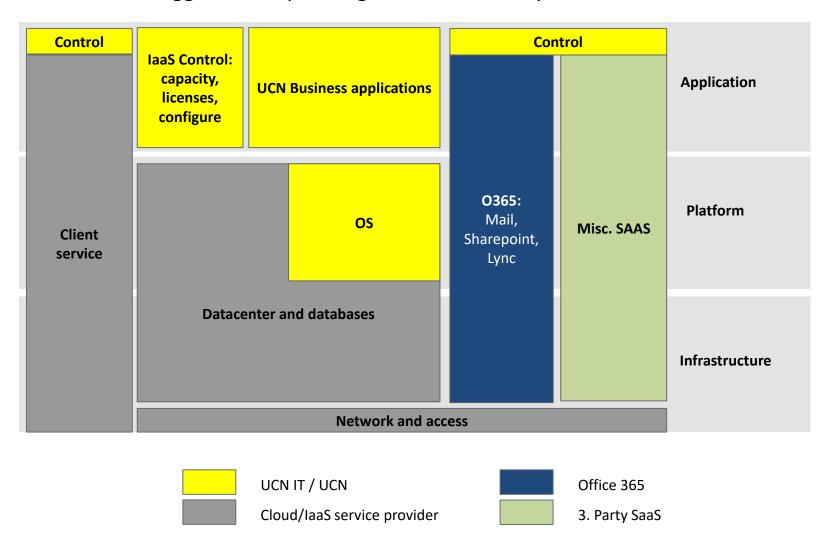


- **Tip #1:** Using a external consultant firm:
 - **PRO:** Neutral partner supports objectivity and adds market research and best practice know-how.
 - **CONS:** Forced to reduce AS-IS complexity (due to price) and thereby masks potential risks and barriers re. outsourcing.
- **Tip #2:** "IT-sourcing strategy" is interpreted "Full-outsourcing to india" from day 1 in the it-department and thus: **Risks increase immediately!** (realiability, stability)
 - Create **backup plan** prior the entire process: Seas backup agreements in the market.
 - Visualize future roles and assignments for it-operation staff.
- **Tip #3: Beware of the numbers:** It-operation expenditures is difficult to break down to a price of a specific service. The business case should be seen only as indicative.

It-sourcing strategy - The result



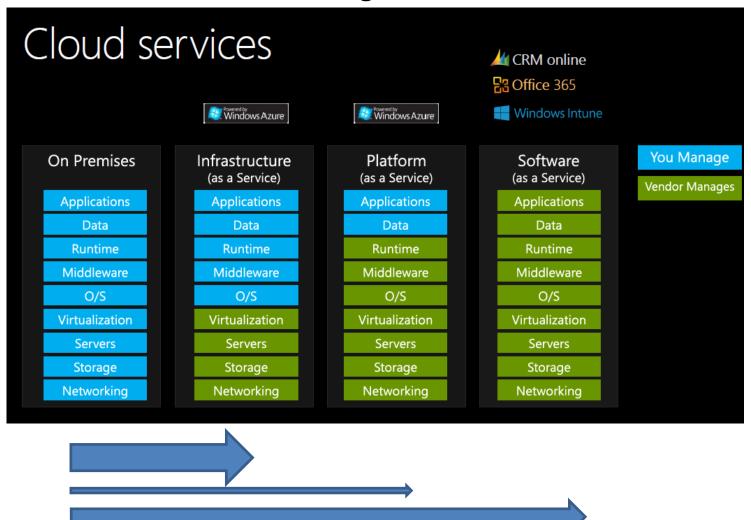
Devoteam's suggested it-operating model after analysis:





It-sourcing strategy - The result

Datacenter: Move to the right..now.





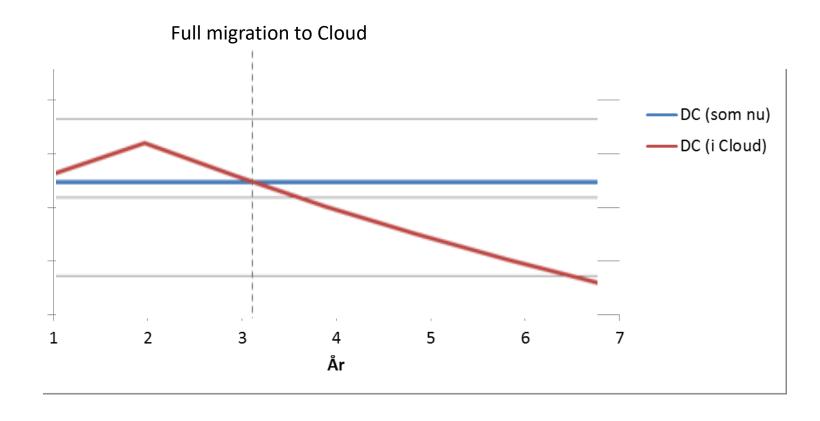
It-sourcing strategy - The result

The core of the strategy:

- 1. Enable "SaaS first" policy on all new it-services
- 2. Shutdown of on-Premise datacenter Move to managed infrastructure
- 3. Evaluate and enter market for "Network-as-a-Service"
- 4. Shift to "Print-as-a-Service"
- 5. Hardware delivery "as-a-service" (preparation, shipping etc.)



Estimated datacenter/cloud costs





It-sourcing strategy — Timing (Late 2015)

- ..Large, necessary hardware re-investments was closing in on us: Wireless, firewall and internal datacenter refactoring.
- ..Reducing the current vulnerability of business-critical infrastructure operation would call for a major step-up in both staffing and in the quality of our internal processes..
- ...Standard IT services is, in general, becoming non-differentiating for UCN. They are seen as commodity for users in line with water + electricity. Stability, quality & reliability must therefore be extremely high.
 It is unlikely that UCN on the long run can "beat the market" on delivering these core services..
- ..Begin a transition in "peace time" and not from a fast-burning platform



It's now..





It-sourcing strategy – **Execution**

When to execute?

As **fast as possible** after adoption: Increased risk from day 1 on a number of parameters: (All projects slow down, stability & reliability in operations, wellbeing of the employees etc.)



Funding?

- Hit the brake hard from day 1 on further investments in on-premise operation.
- Shutdown or change projects that doesn't support the new strategy.
- Some employees may quit fast
- Reallocate funds to support sourcing projects.

Communication?

- What to expect NOW
- What to expect in transition
- What to expect in the future





It-sourcing strategy – **Results**



- 1. Enable "SaaS first" policy on it-services
 - Canvas LMS replaces on-premise LMS (Done)
 - Move Exchange to Office 365 (Done)
 - Move Sharepoint, LYNC etc. to Office 365 (Done)

2. Shutdown of on-Premise datacenter:

- Move 80+ servers to Azure (Done)
- Move to classic ASP on a few selected services (Done)
- Establish Print-as-a-Service (Done)

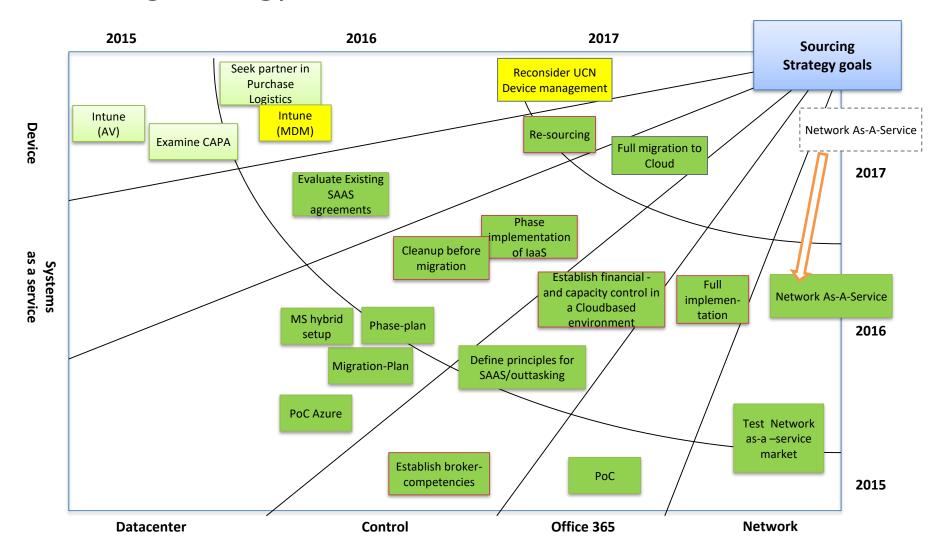
3. Network as a Service

- Test the market for Network-as-a-Service (Done)
- Network-as-a-Service tender and contract completed (Done)
- Establish Network-as-a-Service (Done)

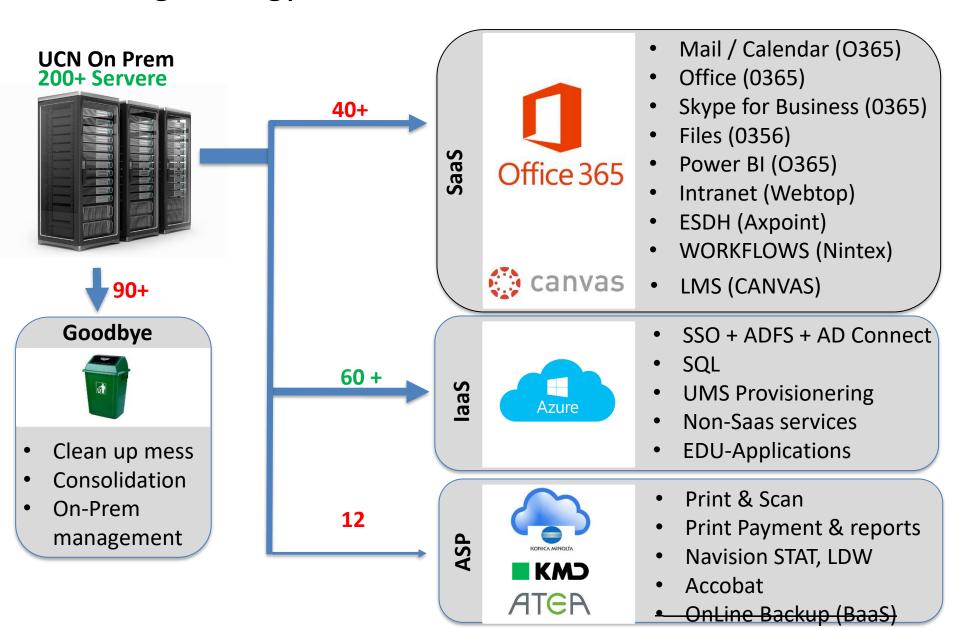
4. Client preperation and delivery as a Service (Tender currently in the market)



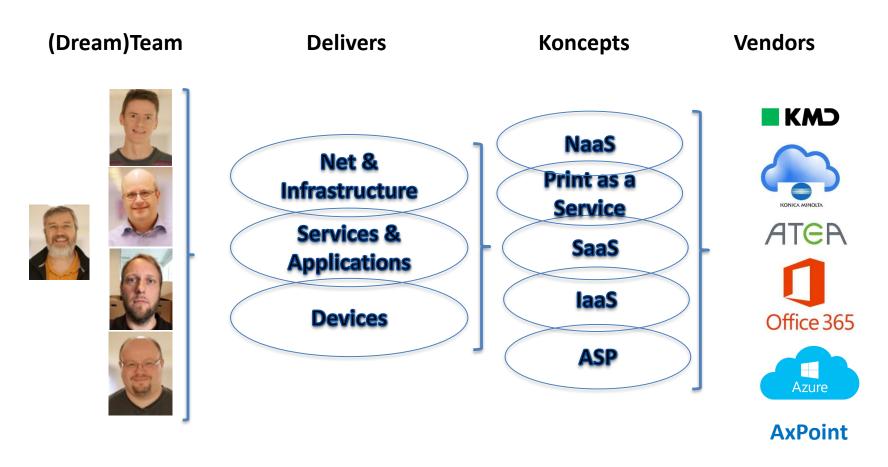
Sourcing strategy – Plan



Sourcing strategy – Dismantle On-Prem datacenter



Small High-performance organization: Operation, Infrastructure & Client in one team.





(Radical) Sourcing strategy – Key Experiences

Startup considerations:

- Key-employees might leave Partner/Backuplan is mandatory
- Internal flexibility decreases fast <u>=</u> Loss of capacity re. development (in transition Phase)

Investments, economy and services:

- UCN Cloud Datacenter expenditures is lower than on-premise (Need to hit "sweet-spot" in getting rid of CAPEX expenditures) Much better SLA and Compliance
- Network-As-A-Service: Neutral expenditures compared to former internal operations, but much better SLA/quality.
- Print-As-A-Service: Slightly cheaper compared to on-prem service. Better SLA

Experiences:

- Organization: Communicate impact re. Current and future services re. SLA, function and capacity— Especially potential loss of local customization, capacity etc..
- Dramatic reduction of stress in department and periodic "fire-extinguish" More room for projects og "business development"

It-sourcing strategy — Facing new Challenges!

More services and services "from the cloud":



- Much faster succession of applications, features and services: Puts pressure on support, governance and planning – and average users.
- Uncontrolled release of potential "disruptive features" through SaaS services.
- More "Mobile first" will be available to users: Accelerate demands for more...
- **Less flexibility** and customization of future it-services: "Standard" and "Goodenough" rules.

Economy & resources:

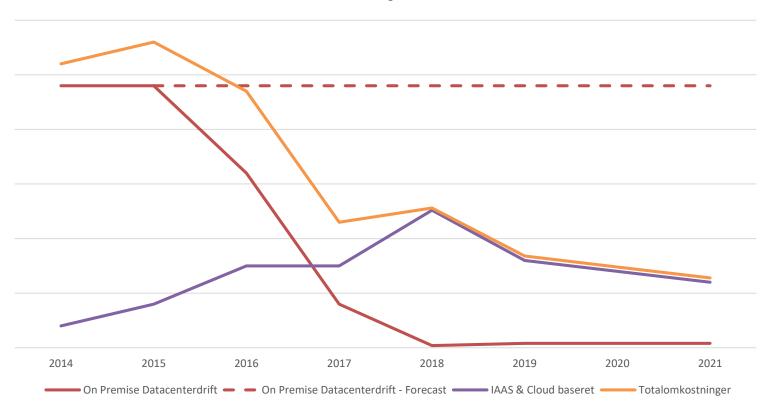
 More utility computing and "pay-per-view" services could mean new challenges in controlling and forecasting operating costs.



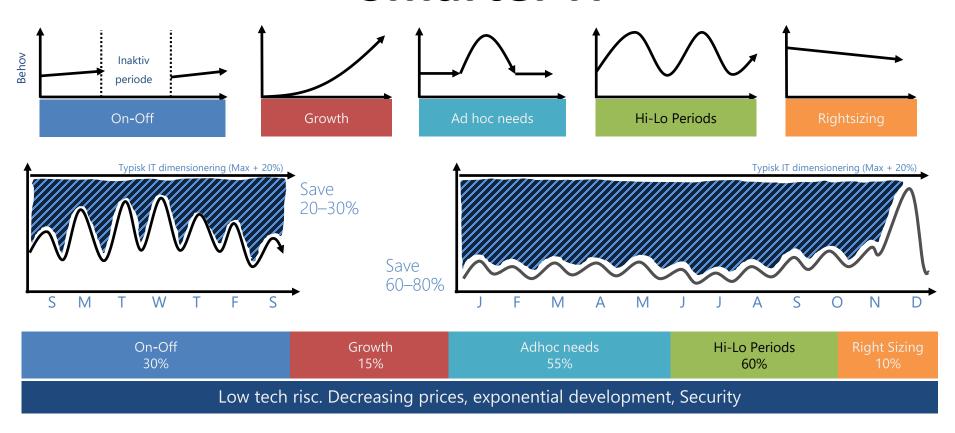




Sourcing of Datacenter – Actual cost development

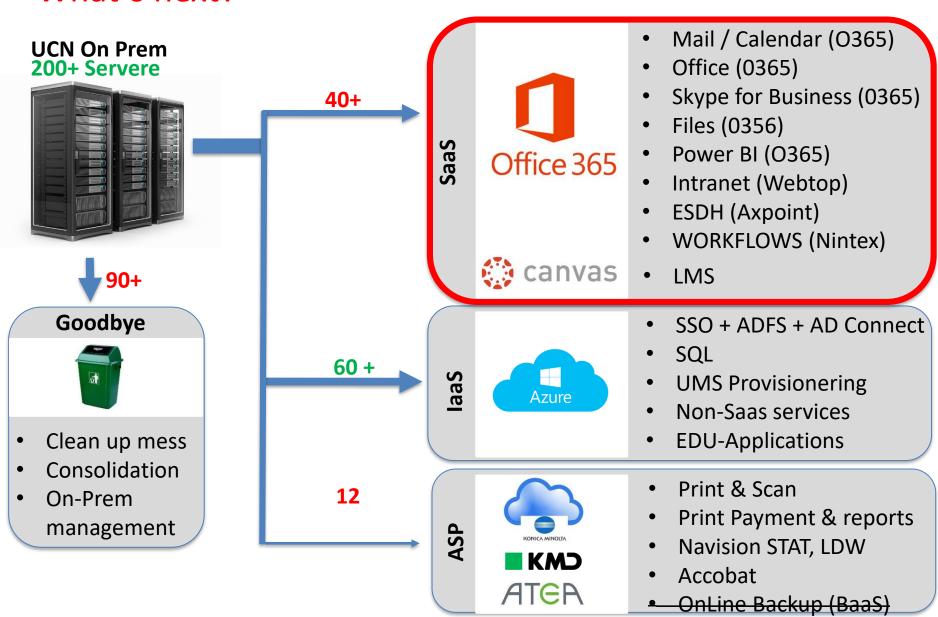


Capacity based cost-management - Smarter IT



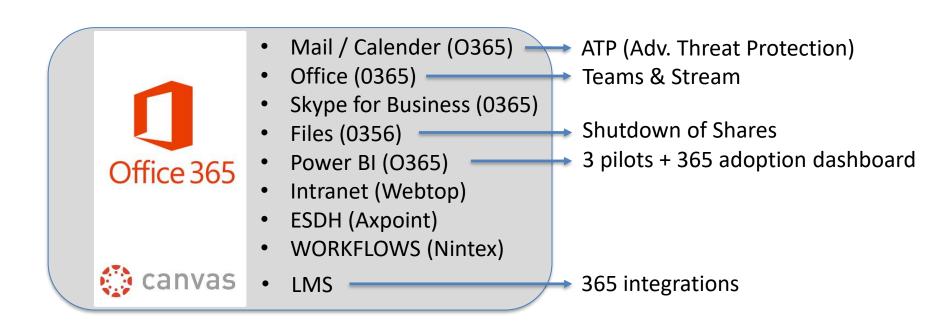


What's next?

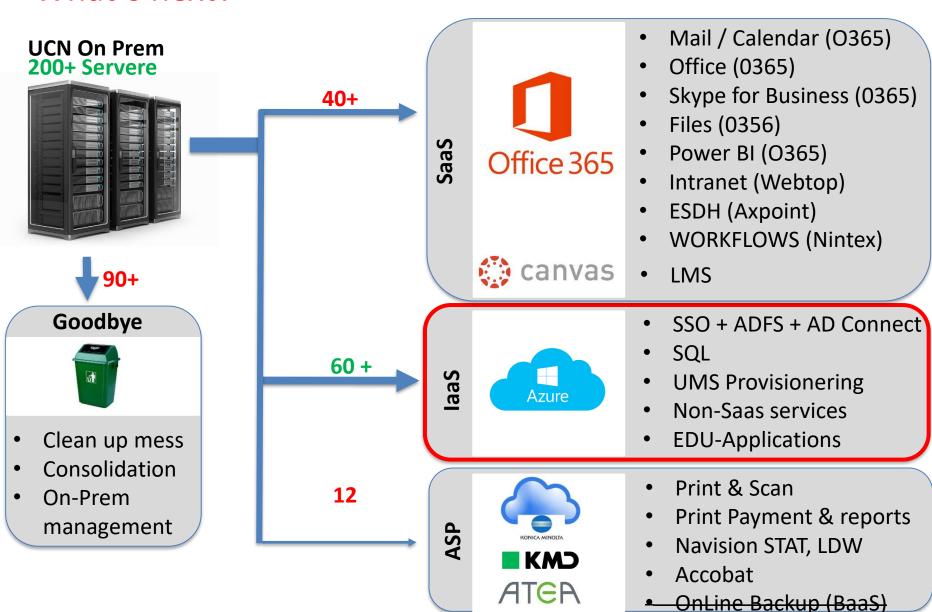


Office 365 / SaaS – New challenges

- 1. Adoption Adoption Adoption
- 2. Address accelerated feature deployment features..
- 3. Projects:



What's next?



Azure – What's next?

- 1. Continue capacity optimization in Azure.
- 2. Test EMS (Enterprise Mobility Suite)
- 3. GDPR Compliance project via Azure Advanced Protection
- 4. Projects:



Thank You for listening!

Questions or comments?

