

SAIL – A Strategic AI Lifecycle Framework

Coordinated AI Adoption in Software Organizations

Master Thesis

Submitted to

IMC University of Applied Sciences Krems



University of
Applied Sciences

Masters Programme Digital Business Innovation and Transformation

by

David Bobek

for the award of academic degree
Master of Arts in Business (MA)

under the supervision of
[Supervisor Name]

Submitted on October 2025

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
Declaration of honour	v
Acknowledgements	vii
Abstract	viii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research Objectives	1
2 Literature Review	3
2.1 Enterprise Architecture and AI Integration	3
2.2 Digital Transformation and Organizational Readiness	5
2.3 Innovation Diffusion Theory	7
2.4 Dynamic Capabilities Theory	8
2.5 Resource-Based View (RBV) and AI Assets	10
2.6 Related AI Adoption Models	10
2.7 Synthesis and Identified Gaps	11
3 Theoretical Framework	15
3.1 Conceptual Foundations of SAIL	15
3.1.1 Purpose of Scalable Artificial Intelligence Lifecycle (SAIL)	15
3.1.2 Positioning Relative to Digital Transformation and Enterprise Archi- tecture	16
3.1.3 Addressing Fragmentation through Coordination and Reuse	16
3.2 Integration of Theoretical Lenses	17
3.3 Principles Derived for Framework Design	19
4 Research Methodology	21
4.1 Research Design – Design Science Research	21
4.1.1 Relevance Cycle	22
4.1.2 Rigor Cycle	23

4.1.3	Design Cycle	23
4.2	Literature Review Approach	24
4.2.1	Search Strategy, Databases, Keywords	24
4.2.2	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	25
4.2.3	Process of Synthesizing Theory	25
4.3	Framework Development Process	25
4.4	Conceptual Evaluation via Use Cases	26
5	Framework Development (SAIL)	29
5.1	Overview of SAIL Framework	29
5.2	Lifecycle at a Glance	30
5.3	Governance Layer Across Stages	31
5.4	Key Decision Checkpoints	33
5.5	Detailed Adoption Stages	36
5.6	Step 1: Opportunity Scouting	36
5.6.1	Step 2: Strategic Alignment Review	39
5.6.2	Step 3: Feasibility & Risk Assessment	41
5.6.3	Step 4: Pilot Design	43
5.6.4	Step 5: Pilot Execution	45
5.6.5	Step 6: Evaluation & Scaling Decision	46
5.6.6	Step 7: Scale Deployment	48
5.6.7	Step 8: AI Native Optimization	49
5.7	Summary of the Framework	51
6	Use Case Implementation & Validation	53
6.1	Introduction	53
6.2	Selection of Use Cases	53
6.3	Application of SAIL to Use Cases	54
6.3.1	AI-Powered Code Generation and Autocompletion	54
6.3.2	AI-based developer Productivity Analytics & Sprint Planning	56
6.3.3	Internal AI Chatbot for Employee Queries	60
6.3.4	AI-based Guru Helping with debugging & Troubleshooting locally (Github Copilot based) - Engineers will map manually all the processes and the steps they do when debugging certain issues, then AI will be trained on this data and will be able to help with debugging and troubleshooting locally and guide them on how to reproduce and fix certain issues.	63
6.4	Summary of Findings	66
7	Discussion	67

7.1	Key Insights	67
7.2	Contributions to Theory and Practice	69
7.3	Limitations	70
7.4	Implications and Next Steps	70
7.5	Reflections on the framework and its application	71
8	Conclusion and Final Thoughts	73
8.1	Summary of Research	73
8.2	Integrated Contributions of the SAIL Framework	74
8.3	Limitations and Caveats	75
8.4	Practical Implications	75

DECLARATION OF HONOUR

I declare on my word of honour that I have written this Master Thesis on my own and that I have not used any sources or resources other than stated and that I have marked those passages and/or ideas that were either verbally or textually extracted from sources. This also applies to drawings, sketches, graphic representations as well as to sources from the internet. The Master Thesis has not been submitted in this or similar form for assessment at any other domestic or foreign post-secondary educational institution and has not been published elsewhere. The present Master Thesis complies with the version submitted electronically.

David Bobek
October 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

[Your acknowledgements here]

ABSTRACT

The rapid adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is transforming the way software organizations operate. While AI offers significant potential for innovation, efficiency, and competitive advantage, many organizations struggle to integrate AI solutions effectively into their existing workflows. Challenges include aligning AI initiatives with strategic objectives, managing the AI lifecycle, ensuring governance, and fostering organizational readiness.

This thesis introduces **SAIL**, the *Strategic AI Lifecycle* framework, designed to guide software organizations in the coordinated adoption of AI. SAIL provides a structured approach to managing AI initiatives, from strategic planning to deployment and continuous monitoring, ensuring that AI adoption is both effective and sustainable. By leveraging this framework, organizations can systematically address technical, operational, and strategic challenges associated with AI, enabling better decision-making and innovation.

The research develops a comprehensive framework for AI adoption in software organizations, provides practical guidelines for managing the AI lifecycle, and highlights best practices and lessons learned for coordinated AI implementation.

Keywords: AI Adoption, Enterprise Architecture, Digital Transformation, Innovation Diffusion Theory, Dynamic Capabilities, MLOps, AI Governance

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The rapid adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is transforming the way software organizations operate. While AI offers significant potential for innovation, efficiency, and competitive advantage [McKinsey & Company \[2025\]](#), many organizations struggle to integrate AI solutions effectively into their existing workflows [Deloitte \[2025\]](#). Challenges include aligning AI initiatives with strategic objectives, managing the AI lifecycle, ensuring governance, and fostering organizational readiness [IBM \[2024\]](#).

This thesis introduces **SAIL**, the *Strategic AI Lifecycle* framework, designed to guide software organizations in the coordinated adoption of AI. SAIL provides a structured approach to managing AI initiatives, from strategic planning to deployment and continuous monitoring [Stone et al. \[2025\]](#), ensuring that AI adoption is both effective and sustainable. By leveraging this framework, organizations can systematically address technical, operational, and strategic challenges associated with AI, enabling better decision-making and innovation.

1.1 Research Objectives

The primary objectives of this thesis are to:

- Develop a comprehensive framework for AI adoption in software organizations.
- Provide practical guidelines for managing the AI lifecycle.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the SAIL framework through case studies or simulations.
- Highlight best practices and lessons learned for coordinated AI implementation.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to ground the SAIL framework in established theory, this chapter will focus on the current state of research across five key theoretical lenses relevant to AI adoption in software organizations. The concept of AI adoption is multifaceted, involving technological, organizational, and strategic dimensions. The main challenge is the lack of an integrated framework which is addressing the concept of “Full Lifecycle” adoption of AI in a coordinated and scalable manner [Nogare and Silveira \[2025\]](#). The aspect of AI being a very new technology, hinders the existence of established frameworks and supportive literature. Therefore, this chapter will rather review individual theories and models that are going to be synthesized later through the theoretical framework chapter.

2.1 Enterprise Architecture and AI Integration

In order to ground the SAIL framework in established theory the focus on Enterprise Architecture (EA) is crucial. Enterprise Architecture is providing a holistic approach to the problem of aligning IT with business strategy and goals. The principle of EA and its utilization in organizations is well documented in literature. However the not so well pointed out aspect is the type of company to which EA is applied. Different types of companies have different needs and requirements and technological readiness. Software organizations are typically more agile and introduction of major changes is easier to implement and does not create a lot of resistance [Kaddoumi and Watfa \[2022\]](#). In contrast to this, traditional industries such as manufacturing or banking are more rigid and changes are harder to implement, thus EA frameworks in these industries are more rigid and bureaucratic [Canat et al. \[2018\]](#).

EA does not work as a silver bullet and it is not solving all problems by itself. There are several frameworks and methodologies which are used in practice. The most well known

and implemented in companies are The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) [The Open Group \[2022\]](#) and the Zachman Framework [Zachman \[1987\]](#). The mentioned frameworks are the current state of the art in EA and are widely used in practice. Each of the frameworks has its strengths and weaknesses and the choice of the framework depends on the context of the organization. TOGAF being more dominant in the cases where the organization is more agile and dynamic, while Zachman Framework is more suitable for traditional and rigid organizations.

In the current Digital Transformation era, TOGAF is more suitable as more and more organizations are becoming agile and dynamic and the usage of AI can be implemented in a way that is more aligned with TOGAF principles while still keeping the structure and rigor of EA [Fitriani et al. \[2023\]](#). The usage and value extraction of AI in organizations is not a trivial task and it requires a structured approach. EA can provide the necessary structure and rigor to ensure that AI initiatives are aligned with business strategy and goals [Ern et al. \[2025\]](#).

EA is therefore crucial for AI integration and scaling :

- It aligns AI initiatives with business strategy, ensuring that isolated pilots are connected to broader organizational goals and prevents existence of “siloed” AI projects [McKinsey & Company \[2025\]](#).
- It provides a systemic view of the organization while having established governance mechanisms, which is crucial for managing the complexity of AI adoption across multiple teams and departments.
- It facilitates reuse of AI assets (models, data, knowledge) across teams by establishing common standards and repositories, thus preventing duplication of efforts and promoting efficiency [Lakarasu \[2022\]](#).

On contrast the framework of Zachman is more rigid and bureaucratic and it is not so suitable for the dynamic nature of AI adoption. The Zachman points out that the architecture is a schema for organizing architectural artifacts (for example, design documents, specifications, and models) that takes into account both who the artifact targets (for example, business owner and builder) and what particular issue (for example, data and functionality) is being addressed. The Zachman framework is more suitable for traditional and rigid organizations where changes are harder to implement. The usage of AI in such organizations is more challenging as the adoption of AI requires a more agile and dynamic approach.

Both of the frameworks have their strengths and weaknesses and the choice of the framework depends on the context of the organization. However, for the purpose of this thesis, TOGAF is more suitable as it is more aligned with the principles of Digital Transformation and AI adoption. Both of them were developed in the times of “pre-AI” era and

therefore do not address the specific challenges and requirements of AI adoption. However, the principles and concepts of EA can be adapted and extended to address the specific needs of AI adoption in software organizations. The SAIL framework will therefore build upon the principles of EA and adapt them to the specific context of AI adoption in software organizations.

2.2 Digital Transformation and Organizational Readiness

The concept of Digital Transformation is closely related to the adoption of AI in organizations. Digital Transformation refers to the integration of digital technologies into all areas of a business, fundamentally changing how the organization operates and delivers value to customers [Westerman et al. \[2019\]](#). Year by year, more and more organizations are undergoing Digital Transformation in order to stay competitive in the market and the prevalence of AI is only amplifying this successful digital revolution. The proof of the fact that Digital Transformation is in fact a successful concept can be seen by comparing the performance of companies which have undergone Digital Transformation in the last decade. Digital leaders achieve earnings growth that is 1.8 times higher than digital laggards, and more than double the growth in total enterprise value [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#). The companies which have undergone Digital Transformation have seen a significant increase in revenue and market share, while the companies which have not undergone Digital Transformation have seen a decline in revenue and market share.

The success of Digital Transformation can be observed in the performance of companies that have successfully embraced it compared to those that have not. Firms that have implemented Digital Transformation strategies report significantly stronger revenue growth and improved market share [Deloitte \[2023\]](#). Research shows that digital leaders achieve substantially higher earnings growth and enterprise value compared to their less digitally mature peers [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#). However, the path to success is challenging: 70% of digital transformations fall short of their objectives, with only 30% achieving their targets and creating sustainable change [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#).

These results show that Digital Transformation is not just a theory; it is a real way to gain a competitive edge. As AI technologies become more and more a part of Digital Transformation, they are expected to help businesses make more money, run more smoothly, and stay strong over time.

Proof of Digital Transformation success:

- Digital leaders achieve earnings growth that is 1.8 times higher than digital laggards, and more than double the growth in total enterprise value [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#).
- Successful digital transformations create, on average, 66% more value and improve corporate capabilities by 82% compared to failed transformations [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#).

- Only 30% of digital transformations meet or exceed their target value and result in sustainable change, while 70% fall short of their objectives [Forth et al. \[2020\]](#).
- Organizations that adopt AI as part of their digital transformation strategy gain significant competitive advantages in innovation, efficiency, and market positioning [McKinsey & Company \[2024\]](#).

Regarding AI adoption, Digital Transformation provides several lessons: - Organizational readiness is crucial. Successful Digital Transformation requires not just technology but also changes in culture, skills, and processes [Jöhnk et al. \[2021\]](#). Similarly, AI adoption needs organizational readiness to manage change effectively [Hradecky et al. \[2022\]](#). - Maturity models can guide progression. Digital Transformation maturity models outline stages from initial experimentation to full integration. AI adoption can benefit from similar staged approaches to manage complexity and scale effectively.

The implementation of AI in organizations very much depends on the readiness of the organization to embrace change. This change comes in different forms, such as changes in culture, skills, and processes but also in the current technological infrastructure of the company and its ability to integrate new technologies. Challenges such as lack of permissions, lack of skills, lack of understanding of the technology and its potential, lack of resources and budget are all common barriers to the adoption of AI in organizations [Bain & Company \[2024\]](#). These barriers can be overcome by following a structured approach to AI adoption, which is the main purpose of the SAIL framework. This would allow companies to overcome the barriers and successfully implement AI in their organizations and show them the standardized way of doing so and thus increase the chances of success while outlining which fields of the organization need to be changed in order to successfully implement AI.

The broad term of organizational readiness can be measured through different maturity models [Al-Ali and Marks \[2022\]](#). The most well known and widely used maturity model is the Digital Maturity Model (DMM) developed by Deloitte [Deloitte \[2023\]](#). The DMM outlines five stages of digital maturity: 1. Initial: Ad hoc and uncoordinated digital initiatives. 2. Developing: Some digital initiatives, but still siloed and uncoordinated. 3. Defined: Digital initiatives are defined and coordinated across the organization. 4. Managed: Digital initiatives are managed and measured for impact. 5. Optimized: Digital is fully integrated into business strategy and operations.

In order to successfully implement AI in organizations, the assumption of high level of digital maturity is crucial. The higher the level of digital maturity, the higher the chances of success in implementing AI in organizations. The SAIL framework will therefore build upon the principles of Digital Transformation and adapt them to the specific context of AI adoption in software organizations.

2.3 Innovation Diffusion Theory

Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT), developed by Everett Rogers, provides a valuable lens for understanding how new technologies, such as AI, are adopted within organizations [Rogers \[2003\]](#). This theory is particularly relevant in the context of AI adoption in software organizations, where the pace of rapid industry change and technological advancement creates both opportunities and challenges for adoption.

IDT become relevant in the context of technology adoption in organizations. The theory outlines how innovations are communicated over time among the members of a social system. The key elements of IDT include the innovation itself, communication channels, time, and the social system [Dearing \[2009\]](#). The rise of usage of IDT is closely related to the rise of technology adoption in organizations and the recognition that successful adoption of new technologies requires more than just the technology itself; it also requires effective communication and social dynamics within the organization [Almaiah \[2022\]](#).

Perfect example where IDT was successfully applied is in the Israeli tech sector, where early adopters in startups and tech companies drove the initial adoption of AI technologies, leading to broader acceptance across the industry. This diffusion was facilitated by strong networks and knowledge sharing among innovators and early adopters, which helped to build trust and demonstrate the value of AI. Thus creating a country which swiftly became the “Startup Nation” and a global leader in AI innovation while having an insignificant population of only 9 million people and the amount of AI startups per capita being the country with the highest number worldwide [Startup Genome \[2024\]](#), [Start-Up Nation Central \[2024\]](#).

The key components of IDT include: - Innovation: The acceptance of AI technologies as a new innovation within the organization. - Communication Channels: The methods through which information about AI is shared within the organization (e.g., meetings, workshops, internal communications). - Time: The duration over which AI adoption occurs, including the stages of adoption. - Social System: The organizational culture and structure that influence how AI is perceived and adopted.

These key components were laid out in Rogers’ seminal work “Diffusion of Innovations” (2003) more than two decades ago, but they remain highly relevant in today’s context of rapid technological change and AI adoption. The ability to understand and leverage these components is crucial for successful AI adoption in software organizations. Each of these components plays a critical role in shaping the adoption process and determining the success of AI initiatives. By following the principles of IDT, organizations are able to effectively manage the adoption process, address resistance, and build momentum for AI initiatives, while still being aware of the risks and challenges associated with AI adoption. The SAIL framework will therefore incorporate insights from IDT to guide the scaling strategies for

AI adoption in software organizations. The effective usage of IDT in organisations can be implemented through the following steps:

1. Start with innovators and early adopters: Identify and engage individuals or teams within the organization who show a strong interest in AI and are willing to experiment with new technologies. This will naturally create champions for AI adoption. The most important aspect is to identify the right people who are willing to experiment and take risks and give the people the freedom to do so. This will create a culture of innovation and experimentation within the organization.
2. Leverage communication channels: The usage of effective communication channels is crucial for spreading awareness. The spark that was created by the innovators and early adopters needs to be spread across the organization and let the fire of innovation spread. The most effective ways to do so are through company wide presentations, demos, workshops and upper management support. The communication needs to be clear and concise and the benefits of AI adoption need to be highlighted.
3. Address concerns and resistance: It is natural for people to be resistant to change, the natural human behavior is to resist change and stick to the status quo. Therefore the emphasize on addressing concerns and resistance is crucial. This is done by creating a level of trust and transparency. The concerns of employees need to be addressed and the benefits of AI adoption need to be highlighted. For the successful adoption of AI the value proposition needs to be clear and the benefits need to outweigh the risks [Patnaik \[2024\]](#).
4. Build a supportive social system: Organizational culture and structure play a crucial role in shaping how AI is perceived and adopted. This means that the culture of the organization needs to be supportive of innovation and experimentation. By fostering a culture that is exploratory and innovation driven we can create an environment where AI adoption can thrive. The kernel of the culture needs to align with the long term mission and vision of the organization which at the end needs to be AI-Native.

By following the principles of IDT, organizations have a clear way to manage the adoption process, address resistance, and create a momentum where AI is embraced and incorporated into the culture which the SAIL framework will build upon.

2.4 Dynamic Capabilities Theory

Dynamic Capabilities Theory (DCT), introduced by David Teece, provides a valuable framework for understanding how organizations can adapt and thrive in rapidly changing environments such as the current AI landscape which is mostly characterized by extremely

fast technological advancements and changes. DCT as a theory is particularly emphasizing the importance of an organization's ability to sense, seize, and transform in order to maintain a competitive advantage. The winner is not the strongest or the most intelligent, but the one who is most adaptable to change while still achieving a sustained competitive advantage. DCT was originally developed in the context of strategic management and organizational theory, but its wide adoption in the tech and software industry is closely related to the rapid pace of technological change and the need for organizations to become more agile, adaptive and innovative in order to stay competitive.

DCT consists of three main components: 1. Sensing: The ability to identify and assess opportunities and threats in the external environment. 2. Seizing: The ability to mobilize disposable resources to capture value from opportunities. 3. Transforming: The ability to continuously renew and realign organizational processes and structures [Liu \[2024\]](#) to adapt to changing environments while still maintaining operational efficiency.

The winners in the modern digital economy are those who can quickly sense new opportunities, seize them effectively, and transform their organizations to stay ahead of the competition. These 3 simple steps might seem trivial, but they are the key to success. This type of mental alignment will be extremely relevant for the successful adoption of AI in organizations. By not following these principles, organizations risk moving and operating outside of their core competencies and thus deviating from their core mission and vision. Having a clear 3 step approach helps the organization to stay focused and aligned while still being able to reflect and adapt to the changing environment.

DCT can be used in both small and large organizations, but the implementation might differ. In small organizations, the decision-making process is typically more centralized, allowing for quicker sensing and seizing of opportunities. On the other hand the lack of available and disposable resources might hinder the ability to seize opportunities effectively and thus leading to a more visionary mindset instead of an operational one. In large organizations, the decision-making process is typically more decentralized and complex, which in most cases leads to slower sensing and seizing of opportunities. The advantage of large organizations is the availability of resources which allows them to seize opportunities more effectively and while not being as visionary as small organizations, they are more operationally efficient and the ability to transform and capitalize on opportunities is higher.

The usage of DCT can be perfectly showcased on a rather successful startup from the heart of Tel Aviv called "Waze". Waze was founded in 2006 and was acquired by Google in 2013 for \$1.1 billion. The success of 3 Jewish founders Ehud Shabtai, Amir Shinar, and Uri Levine can be attributed to their ability to sense the opportunity of real-time traffic information, seize the opportunity by developing a mobile app that leveraged user-generated data, and transform the organization by continuously updating and improving the app based on very crucial user feedback [Teece et al. \[1997\]](#).

2.5 Resource-Based View (RBV) and AI Assets

The Resource-Based View (RBV) framework, particularly the VRIN criteria (Valuable, Rare, Inimitable, Non-substitutable), provides a lens for understanding how organizations can build sustained competitive advantage through strategic resources [Barney \[1991\]](#). In the context of AI adoption, this framework is particularly relevant for evaluating AI assets like data, algorithms, and expertise as sources of competitive advantage.

2.6 Related AI Adoption Models

The AI adoption models that are currently existing in literature and practice are mostly focused on the maturity of AI adoption in organizations. These models are typically structured around different levels of maturity and their intended use is to help organizations assess their current state of AI adoption and identify areas for improvement. This is a very useful approach, which can help organizations where to start and what are the prerequisites for successful AI adoption. However, these models are mostly focused on the maturity of AI adoption and do not provide a structured approach to the actual adoption process itself. This is the research and market gap where the SAIL framework is trying to fill in.

Several AI maturity models have been developed by leading consulting firms and research organizations to help organizations assess their AI readiness and capabilities. The most prominent example is Deloitte's AI Maturity Model, which outlines five levels of AI maturity, from "Ad Hoc" to "Optimized", focusing on areas such as strategy, governance, data management, and talent [Deloitte \[2023\]](#). Similar frameworks have been proposed by other major consulting firms, typically structured around progressive maturity stages that organizations can use for self-assessment. However, a common limitation across these models is that while they are useful for assessing the current state of AI adoption, they generally do not provide a detailed, structured approach to the adoption process itself. Academic research on digital maturity in specific sectors, such as education, has also contributed frameworks that can be adapted to AI adoption contexts [Al-Ali and Marks \[2022\]](#).

These models are certainly useful for organizations in order to approach the topic of AI adoption and understand where they currently stand. Every company and business operating in the market needs to start somewhere and these models provide a good starting point. However, the main question is still opened and that is "What next?" and "How to actually implement AI in a structured way?". This question is still not answered by the existing models and is the most crucial one as the actual conversion of the theoretical knowledge into practical implementation is the most challenging part, but is the only part which actually creates value. Staying too long undercover with research gets you only as far as the size of the company's budget allows you to go. The actual implementation and value creation

is the only thing which will make the company successful in the long run. The purpose of the SAIL framework is to convert the theoretical knowledge into practical implementation and provide a structured approach to the adoption process itself. While focusing on mostly internal aspects of the organization and efficiency, resulting in reduction of overhead costs and increase of productivity.

2.7 Synthesis and Identified Gaps

In order to properly synthesize the different theoretical lenses and existing model, the strategy to look at the gaps which are currently existing will need to be applied. No model or theory is perfect and in certain instances the existing models are simply not covering the needs and requirements of the modern software organizations and their solutions. The new wave of AI technologies and their adoption simply falls beyond the scope of the existing models and theories. There are currently several gaps in the literature and practice regarding AI adoption in software organizations and approaches which the software organizations are currently tackling.

In the next section we will outline the 5 most crucial gaps which are not only in the existing literature but also in the current practice of software organizations.

- Lack of lifecycle orientation. This results in the fact the current models which are existing do not provide a concrete approach which is covering the entire system lifecycle and thus not outlining the necessary steps from the early initial awareness until the late stages of full integration and being AI-Native.

- Insufficient focus on coordination across teams and departments, leading to fragmented AI initiatives: In order for a model to be successfully implemented and provide long term sustainable value, the coordination of AI initiatives across different teams and the knowledge transfer between them is beyond crucial as individual isolated efforts are not creating the desired value. The distributed nature of software organizations requires a structured approach to coordination. It is in fact natural for team to operate individually and focus on their own tasks, however from the perspective of achieving a common goal, this approach is not effective.

- Neglection of "Reuse Mechanisms": Very important aspect of AI adoption and efficiency on the way towards it is being able to develop AI assets (models, data, knowledge) which are reusable across various teams and projects. This type of initiative is able to unleash an enormous amount of efficiency and time savings as individual teams are not required to reinvent the wheel, but simply reuse existing assets and alter them to their specific needs. It is in fact expected that each team will be requiring a certain level of customization, but by investing into a modular design and reuse mechanisms, the need to reinvent simply becomes obsolete.

- Holistic integration of theoretical lenses: There are certain individual theories as already mentioned in the previous chapters which are providing valuable insights and are well adopted in practice. However, the holistic approach of integrating these insights into a coherent solidified framework is missing. The theoretical lenses outlined are proven to work and are widely adopted in practice, thus the integration of these theories into a single framework is expected to provide a significant contribution to both theory and practice.

- Scalability challenges: Scalability is a crucial aspect of any software solution. It is extremely important to consider the question of "Does it scale?" when designing and implementing any type of solution which is meant to be use by wide audience. This aspect is beyond important when dealing with AI adoption as we are not only dealing with resistance of change but also with the complexity of AI technologies. If the solution implemented will not be able to scale and the first impression will be negative the chance to further invest into its development and reclaiming the trust of the organization will be extremely low. Therefore, scalability needs to be considered from the very beginning and the solution needs to be designed in a way which is able to scale across different teams and departments.

By addressing these gaps a synthesis strategy will be applied to look at the key components of each theory and model, looking at how will it overlap with the SAIL framework, where will it diverge in terms of approach towards AI adoption and finally which gaps will be addressed by SAIL in order to provide a clear rationale for its development

Theoretical Lens / Model	Key Components	Overlaps with SAIL	Divergences from SAIL	Identified Gaps Addressed by SAIL
Enterprise Architecture (EA)	IT and business strategy alignment; systemic integration; governance; TOGAF and Zachman frameworks.	Provides a blueprint for connecting AI to strategy; governance mechanisms promote alignment.	EA originates in the pre-AI era; lacks explicit lifecycle orientation and reuse mechanisms.	Adds lifecycle focus, AI-specific governance, and asset reuse across projects.
Digital Transformation (DT)	Digital-first orientation; cultural and organizational readiness; maturity models (e.g., Deloitte DMM).	Provides phased maturity models; emphasizes readiness as a critical success factor.	Broad digital-change lens; not specifically focused on AI challenges.	Aligns maturity thinking to AI lifecycle; introduces granular adoption stages beyond general digital readiness.
Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT)	Adoption curve (innovators → laggards); communication channels; social systems.	Provides a lens on AI adoption dynamics; highlights roles of innovators and early adopters.	Focused on diffusion rather than organizational coordination or reuse.	Adds mechanisms for scaling, coordination, and knowledge reuse across teams.

Theoretical Lens / Model	Key Components	Overlaps with SAIL	Divergences from SAIL	Identified Gaps Addressed by SAIL
Dynamic Capabilities Theory (DCT)	Sensing, seizing, transforming; adaptability in volatile environments.	Provides an agility lens for adopting and scaling AI.	Does not provide a structured procedure for the AI lifecycle.	Integrates sensing–seizing–transforming into AI lifecycle stages with defined governance and processes.
Resource-Based View (RBV)	VRIN assets (valuable, rare, inimitable, non-substitutable); data, algorithms, and expertise.	Promotes data and AI models as strategic assets; enables value-creation logic.	Not process-oriented; the strategic resources are prioritized rather than instruments for adoption.	Introduces managed lifecycle for recording, reusing and harvesting AI assets across an organization.
AI Maturity Models (Deloitte, PwC, Gartner, Forrester)	Step-by-step assessment of AI readiness across strategy, governance, data, and talent.	Strong diagnostic tools; provide starting points for AI adoption.	Static assessment focus; lack lifecycle depth or reuse strategies.	Adds an actionable lifecycle roadmap; supports adoption beyond maturity assessment and into implementation.

This comparative analysis clearly demonstrates the unique value proposition of the SAIL framework. By integrating insights from multiple theoretical lenses and addressing the specific gaps identified in existing models, which SAIL aims to fill.

The gap of not having the structured approach to the entire AI adoption lifecycle, from initial awareness to full integration is addressed by SAIL through its clearly defined stages of adoption (Awareness → Pilot → Scale → AI-Native).

Chapter 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The following chapter will outline the theoretical framework of SAIL. Answering the questions like “Why does SAIL exist?”, “What theoretical foundations is it built upon?” and “How do these theories inform the design of the framework?”. The goal of this chapter is to provide a clear understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of SAIL and how are these theories being integrated into a cohesive framework.

3.1 Conceptual Foundations of SAIL

In order to properly understand the conceptual foundations of SAIL, it is extremely crucial to understand the purpose of a lifecycle adoption framework. The main purpose of SAIL and any lifecycle adoption framework is to provide a holistic and structured approach for a set of activities, in this case the adoption of AI in a coordinated and scalable manner. This aspect of lifecycle orientation is crucial as it is not narrowly focused on a single aspect of the adoption process, but looks on the landscape from an overarching perspective. The lifecycle orientation can be understood as a series of stages that an organization goes through in order to successfully adopt and integrate AI into its operations while approaching the topic from a comprehensive perspective.

3.1.1 Purpose of Scalable Artificial Intelligence Lifecycle (SAIL)

The purpose of Scalable Artificial Intelligence Lifecycle (SAIL) is to create a structured and systematic approach for software organizations to adopt, scale, and integrate AI technologies effectively. SAIL is aiming to serve as a roadmap that guides organizations through the complex journey of AI adoption and integration, ensuring that AI initiatives are aligned with business objectives, coordinated across teams, and capable of delivering sustained value.

SAIL framework will not serve as a rigid prescription, but as a practical playbook which will provide actionable steps for enterprises to follow. It will not be a theoretical model. It will not be a true “one-size-fits-all” solution. It will not be an assessment model. It will not be a maturity model. It will not be a diagnostic tool.

It will be a lifecycle-based roadmap outlining the stages of AI adoption, from initial awareness to full integration and being AI-Native, while staying true to solving the identified gaps and use cases in the operational context of the organization.

Enterprises are currently standing in front of a major technological shift, where AI is swiftly becoming a core component of business strategy and operations. The ability to effectively exploit and leverage this technology is becoming a key determinant of competitive advantage.

Efficiency is not secondary and innovation is not a luxury, but a necessity for survival in the modern digital economy. Being second is equivalent to being last.

3.1.2 Positioning Relative to Digital Transformation and Enterprise Architecture

While SAIL is conceived as an independent framework, it lies at the confluence of Digital Transformation and Enterprise Architecture (EA). To ensure that AI initiatives remain consistent with corporate strategies and organizational objectives, SAIL must rest on the principles of both Digital Transformation and EA.

Whereas companies will not transform themselves to fit the SAIL framework, the framework itself must adapt to the organizational context and structural realities. By applying EA principles, SAIL guarantees that AI initiatives are embedded within the larger enterprise architecture rather than developed in isolated silos. Since such global alignment is indispensable, it provides the foundation for scalability and acts as the enabler of coordination across organizational teams.

3.1.3 Addressing Fragmentation through Coordination and Reuse

Even when organizations produce strong ideas or embrace advanced technologies, such efforts inevitably fail without a clear coordination mechanism. Because coordination is frequently overlooked prior to innovation, promising concepts often remain unrealized, become fragmented, or duplicate existing efforts, thereby undermining potential synergies. By embedding coordination at the very outset of AI adoption, organizations establish the conditions for effective integration and sustainable scaling of AI initiatives.

Although AI adoption often appears to originate at the top, in reality it begins at the operational level, where individuals experiment with technology and emerge as its earliest champions. Only when senior management creates the necessary environment and allocates appropriate resources can these bottom-up innovations thrive. Since coordination

and information exchange serve as the glue of the adoption process, they ensure alignment, integration, and synergy across organizational activities.

The conceptual foundations of SAIL will be built upon theoretical lenses which will be outlined in the following chapter. They will each provide a beneficial and crucial part of the puzzle and will be carefully integrated into the design of the framework.

3.2 Integration of Theoretical Lenses

Integration as a business process is the act of coupling different systems and processes together in order to seize value and synthesize a final form of the product. This type of synthesis involves cherry-picking the best parts of each individual component and linking them together in order to compliment each other and create a more valuable system.

SAIL framework will be built upon the integration of the theories analysed in the chapter of Literature Review, where the analysis of the existing literature and a brief introduction of the concepts was conducted. The answer which needs to be provided is how these theories support the design of the framework.

3.2.1 EA and SAIL Enterprise Architecture (EA) will be the backbone of the creation of the SAIL framework. EA can be understood as the practice of analyzing, designing, planning, and implementing enterprise analysis in order to execute on business strategies. As SAIL framework is aiming to provide a structured approach to the adoption of AI in organizations, the similarity of the outlined set of processes can not be overlooked. This approach in enterprise architecture is crucial for not only setting up initial organisation when going through the adoption process, but also whenever enterprises are scaling or implementing new technologies or processes. Regarding EA as already mentioned SAIL will focus more on the model of TOGAF as it is more flexible and adaptable to the current technological landscape and SAIL is expected to be more implementation oriented and practical especially in the context of digital business and companies which have started their digital transformation journey and are looking to implement AI in their operations. SAIL will need to be aligned with the existing enterprise architecture of the organization and most importantly will need to complement it. The principles of a successful EA will be the guiding principles for the design of SAIL and will need to truly ensure that AI will not act as a disruptive force, but rather as a true enabler of efficiency and innovation.

Digital Transformation and SAIL Digital Transformation consists of the integration of digital technologies into all areas of a business, while fundamentally changing how the business operates and delivers value to customers. Digital Transformation is a major step for businesses which are not yet connected to the digital world and are still operating in a traditional way. Not every single business is required to undergo a digital transformation,

but for those who do, it is a major step which requires a lot of resources and commitment. The root principle of Digital Transformation is the ability to not only adapt and embrace new technologies, but also to change the work culture in which the business and the teams within the business operate. This might be a challenging task, as it requires a lot of change management and the ability to overcome resistance. The SAIL as a framework will have the presumption that the organization is already digitally mature and has already undergone a digital transformation. By targeting digitally mature organizations, SAIL will be able to focus on the actual adoption of AI and not on the prerequisites which are required for a successful adoption. This will lead to efficient and streamlined internal process rollout and not wasting resources on the prerequisites. This also rules out the risk of failure due to lack of readiness and thus increases the chances of success. The principles of Digital Transformation are still going to hand in hand with SAIL, as SAIL will not be acting as a digital transformation framework, but rather as an AI transformation framework which is complementing the existing digital transformation efforts of the organization.

3.2.3 Innovation Diffusion Theory and SAIL Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT) is a theoretical framework which explains how, why, and at what rate new ideas and technology spread through cultures. The ideology underlying IDT and SAIL is innovation and the adoption of new technologies. The principles of IDT will be crucial for the design of SAIL, as it will provide a clear understanding of how AI adoption is happening in organizations and what are the key factors which influence the adoption process. From early adopters to laggards, the principles of IDT will be taken into consideration when discussing and implementing the collaboration and coordination mechanisms of SAIL. The principles of communication channels, social systems, and time will be crucial for the design of SAIL and its stages of adoption will be inspired by the IDT framework. SAIL will encompass the principles of IDT regarding reuse and knowledge transfer between teams and will provide a clear roadmap for the adoption process. IDT supports SAIL as SAIL is based on innovation and is one of its core principles. The innovation aspect in SAIL is the use case driven approach, where the adoption is driven by the actual use cases and their value proposition. This is a crucial aspect as it ensures that the adoption is not happening in a vacuum, but is driven by the actual needs of the organization.

Dynamic Capabilities Theory and SAIL Dynamic Capabilities Theory (DCT) is a theoretical framework which is explaining how organizations can adapt and thrive in rapidly changing environments. DCT and SAIL are closely related as SAIL will integrate the 3 main components of DCT into its design and those being the sensing, seizing, and transforming. SAIL will be starting with the sensing of opportunities, where the organization will need to perform a short analysis and audit on the gaps which they will be need to fill in order to successfully adopt AI. This will be followed by the seizing of opportunities and prepare a

framework which will serve as a benchmark for the actual adoption process. The final step will be the transforming of the organization, where efficient communication and implementation of the framework will be crucial for the success. The principles of DCT are in fact very crucial and relevant for the SAIL framework as they will inspire the design of the framework and SAIL will build upon the principles of DCT in order to provide a structured approach to the adoption process. The ability to sense, seize, and transform will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will be the guiding principles for the design of SAIL.

Resource-Based View and SAIL Resource-Based View (RBV) serves as an actor in the process of internal business analysis and strategy formulation. RBV focuses on the internal resources of the organization as the primary source of competitive advantage. The principles of RBV deeply aligns with the principles of SAIL, as SAIL will be focusing on the internal resources of the organization and how to leverage them in order to successfully adopt AI and where AI becomes an internal digital product and a strategic asset. While not only staying passive as an asset but becoming an active resource in the disposal of the company to transform and adapt to the changing environment. The principles of VRIN (valuable, rare, inimitable, non-substitutable) will be crucial for the design of SAIL, as the internal digital products which the new AI initiatives will create need to be aligned with the principles of VRIN in order to provide a sustained competitive advantage. The principles of RBV will be crucial for the design of SAIL, as they will provide a clear understanding of how to leverage the internal resources of the organization in order to successfully adopt AI and create value.

3.3 Principles Derived for Framework Design

The outcome of the synthesis of the theoretical lenses and the conceptual foundations of SAIL will be the derivation of the key principles which will guide the design of the framework. These principles will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will ensure that the framework is aligned with the theoretical underpinnings. The key principles which will guide the design of SAIL are:

- **Scalability:** Scalability acts as a principle of the framework, as it will ensure that the adoption process is not happening in a vacuum and will be able to outgrow the initial adopters working on the AI solution during their pilot phase. The ability to scale the adoption process across different teams and departments will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will ensure that the AI initiatives are able to deliver sustained value. Scalability will be achieved through the use of coordination mechanisms and reuse mechanisms which will be outlined in the following principles.

- **Coordination:** Coordination as an actor in the process has been already outlined in the previous chapter and will be crucial for the success of the adoption process as without a clear communication no message will be able to be delivered and the adoption process will fail with certainty. This polemical message is crucial for the design of SAIL and insisting on the importance of coordination will be the one of the most detrimental aspects of the framework.
- **Value-driven use case prioritization:** The adoption process will be driven by the actual use cases and their value proposition. This will be achieved by the initial DCT analysis which will be performed at the beginning of the adoption process by a small team of experts. The use cases will be prioritized based on their feasibility, impact, and alignment with the overall business strategy. This will ensure that the adoption process is not happening in a vacuum and is driven by the actual needs of the organization. The early adopters acting as the champions of the adoption process will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will ensure that the AI initiatives are able to deliver sustained value.
- **Mechanisms for capturing and reusing AI assets:** The ability to capture and reuse AI assets (models, data, knowledge) remains as an important factor of the framework and the ability to repurpose AI initiatives and being able to branch from the initial use case will be very beneficial for the success of the adoption process as the teams will be able to save time and solve multiple usecase with the same AI asset. This will ensure that the adoption process is not happening in a vacuum and the AI asset will be able to deliver value across multiple divisions and departments. The reuse mechanisms will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will ensure that the AI initiatives are able to deliver sustained value.

Chapter 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The upcoming chapter will focus on the research methodology which will be used for the development of the SAIL framework. This chapter will outline the research design, literature review approach, framework development process, and conceptual evaluation via use cases. Research methodology is a crucial aspect of any research project, as it is going to define and establish the credibility and validity of the research findings. The chosen methodology will be aligned with the research question and objectives, ensuring that the research is able to provide a solid and comprehensive answer to the research question of “How can software organizations effectively adopt and scale AI technologies through a structured lifecycle framework?”.

4.1 Research Design – Design Science Research

This thesis is using the model called Design Science Research (DSR) as the research methodology. DSR is a research paradigm which is focused on the creation and evaluation of artifacts (models, methods, frameworks) in order to solve real-world problems. This thesis is focused on the creation of a conceptual framework (SAIL) that solves a real-world problem (AI adoption in software organizations). The DSR methodology is particularly well-suited for this research as it provides a structured approach for the development and evaluation of the framework. The target of this thesis is not literature review, nor is it a metanalysis of existing frameworks. The primary and sole goal of this thesis is the resurgence of a new framework which is able to solve the identified gaps and use cases in the operational context of the organization.

The DSR methodology consists of three main cycles: relevance cycle, rigor cycle, and design cycle. The relevance cycle is focused on the identification of the problem and the context in which the problem exists. The rigor cycle is primarily focused on the review of

existing literature and theories in order to provide a theoretical foundation for the framework that is being developed. The last stage of the DSR methodology is the design cycle, which is focused on the actual development and evaluation of the framework. The last stage will be the most important one, as the actual process of pitching and outlining the framework will take place. The evaluation of the framework will be done through the use of realistic use cases, which will be outlined in the following chapter. The use cases will be used to evaluate the framework against multiple criteria, such as coherence, scalability, and reusability. The use cases will be selected based on their relevance to the research question and their ability to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the framework. The use cases will be based on realistic scenarios that software organizations might face when adopting and scaling AI technologies.

To adhere to the DSR methodology, the research will be conducted in a structured manner, following the three cycles outlined above.

4.1.1 Relevance Cycle

The relevance cycle will be focused on the identification of the problem and the context in which the problem exists. The problem of AI adoption in software organizations has been identified as a real-world problem that needs to be addressed. The context in which the problem exists is the software industry, which is rapidly evolving and adopting new technologies. The relevance cycle will also involve the identification of the stakeholders who are affected by the problem, such as CTOs, innovation managers, and engineering leads. The relevance cycle will provide a clear understanding of the problem and its context, which will inform the development of the framework. Relevance as a cycle will be outlined in the SAIL framework as the first stage of the adoption process, where the organization will need to perform a short analysis and audit on the gaps which they will need to fill in order to successfully adopt AI. This will prove whether the organization is ready to adopt AI and will provide a clear understanding of the problem and its context, which will inform the development of the framework and therefore the relevance cycle is being integrated into the design of SAIL.

Connection of Relevance cycle to SAIL: - SAIL is addressing fragmentation through coordination and reuse, which is a real-world problem that needs to be addressed. - The Relevance cycle emphasizes on the importance of understanding the context in which the problem exists, and on the practical needs - Use cases will act as a bridge between theory and practice, ensuring that the framework is relevant to the needs of software organizations.

The Relevance Cycle guided SAIL's development, by being able to identify the adoption challenges while ensuring that the framework is addressing the practical needs of software organizations.

4.1.2 Rigor Cycle

The goal of the rigor cycle is to provide a solid theoretical foundation for the framework that is being developed. The rigor cycle is involving the review of existing literature which was done in the chapter of theoretical frameworks where a thorough analysis of the existing literature and theories was conducted and its connection was established and the gaps were identified. By being able to connect the existing theories to the design of the framework, the rigor cycle increases on the validity as the framework is not being developed in a vacuum, but is based on solid theoretical foundations. Rigor cycle basis its foundational principles on the integration of multiple theoretical scopes and lenses into one meta-model which serves as the backbone of the framework. The principles derived from the synthesis of the theoretical lenses will be crucial for the design of SAIL, as they will provide a clear understanding of how to leverage the internal resources of the organization in order to successfully adopt AI and create value.

Connection of Rigor cycle to SAIL: - Chapter of theoretical frameworks provided a solid theoretical foundation for the framework that is being developed. - The listed theories of EA, Digital Transformation, IDT, DCT, and RBV serve as information sources for the design of SAIL. - Ensures that SAIL is not arbitrary but is grounded in established knowledge.

The Rigor Cycle ensured that SAIL is grounded in established knowledge, by providing a solid theoretical foundation for the framework that is being developed.

4.1.3 Design Cycle

The design cycle or otherwise known as the build and evaluate cycle will be the cycle which lays its scope on the foundational principles of the SAIL framework. The design cycle is focused on the actual development and evaluation of the framework. The primary focus of this thesis is the development of the framework, which will be done in a structured manner, in the upcoming chapter. The evaluation of the framework will be done through the use of realistic use cases where each use case will be evaluated against multiple criteria and will be specified on how to overcome it in a structured manner. The use cases will be selected based on their relevance and the possibility of them occurring in a real-world scenario in the ambit of software organizations. The foundation of the model will be based on the principles derived from the synthesis of the theoretical lenses, however as it is a new framework, it would be unprofessional to limit the level of innovation and creativity by simply observing the existing theories. SAIL as a framework will be innovative and creative in its design, while still being grounded in established knowledge. While the theoretical lenses provide the foundation, the novel contributions of SAIL are a product of independent thought and design. This balance between theory and innovation is crucial for the success of the framework, as it ensures that the framework is both relevant and

practical. By pushing the boundaries of existing knowledge, SAIL aims to provide a new and breakthrough approach to AI adoption in software organizations.

Connection of Design cycle to SAIL: - The design cycle is focused on the actual development and evaluation of the SAIL framework which is the primary focus of this thesis. - Use cases will be used in the evaluation process of the framework, ensuring that the framework is practical and relevant. - While grounded in theory, SAIL incorporates innovative elements that extend beyond existing models.

The Design Cycle facilitated the creation of SAIL. It is inevitable that the design of SAIL will be innovative and creative, while still being grounded in established knowledge and the process of outlining followed by the evaluation of the framework will be done through the use of realistic use cases.

4.2 Literature Review Approach

The question of why each of the theories was chosen and how they are connected to the design of SAIL was already answered in the chapter of theoretical frameworks, however in order to provide a clear understanding of the literature review approach, the following segment will elaborate on the search strategy, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and the process of synthesizing theory.

4.2.1 Search Strategy, Databases, Keywords

The search strategy for the literature review was focused on identifying relevant articles, models, and frameworks that are addressing the topic of AI adoption in software organizations, which is the primary focus of this thesis. The search was done over multiple databases, including Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library. These databases were helpful in providing a wide range of articles and models from both academic and industry sources. The search was not only limited to academic articles, but also included industry reports and whitepapers from leading consulting firms such as Deloitte, PwC, Gartner, and Forrester.

The problematic aspect of AI adoption as already mentioned is a very recent topic and therefore the most relevant and up-to-date information can be found either by direct reports of large consulting firms or in conference papers and articles or journals which are focusing on the topic of AI adoption and its challenges.

The keywords used in the search included combinations of terms such as “AI adoption”, “Artificial Intelligence implementation”, “Digital Transformation” and other outlined frameworks. Regarding the research on the already existing frameworks, the process was more straightforward as the frameworks are already established and therefore the search was more focused on finding the most relevant and up-to-date information about the frameworks and their principles.

4.2.2 Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for selecting articles and models were based on their relevance to the research question, publication date (preferably within the last 10 years to ensure contemporary relevance), however this was not a strict rule as some of the theories are older but still relevant such as the IDT. Inclusion of the articles was also based on their citation count, with a preference for highly cited works which indicates their influence and acceptance not only in the academic community but also in the industry.

4.2.3 Process of Synthesizing Theory

The process of synthesizing theory through the literature review involved a thorough analysis of the selected articles and models. The main motivation behind the synthesis was to identify the key principles and concepts that are relevant which are relevant in the context of AI adoption in software organizations. The main contribution of the synthesis was the identification of the gaps and the ideation process started with the cardinal question of “Where do existing frameworks fall short in addressing the challenges of AI adoption in software organizations?” This question was crucial for the design of SAIL, and the frameworks which are crucial and are the cornerstone of the design of SAIL. There were many more frameworks which were analysed, but the ones which were chosen are the ones which are most relevant and are truly the depiction of the vision of the SAIL framework. Frameworks which were not chosen were either too generic and did not provide any specific insights into the topic of AI adoption or were too specific and did not provide a holistic view of the adoption process. In the end the list of the theories which were chosen are the ones which are most relevant and are truly the foundation of the design of SAIL, both from the perspective of theory and practice.

4.3 Framework Development Process

The framework development process will be based on an iterative design and refinement approach. Multiple iterations of this framework were done in order to ensure that the framework is practical and relevant and the final version of the framework is the one which is able to solve the identified gaps and use cases in the operational context of the organization, which is the one that will be presented in the upcoming chapter. This process of the development and the refinement of the framework was done in a structured manner, following the principles derived from the synthesis of the theoretical lenses. Each of the theoretical lenses defined in the chapter 3 will need to be connected to a realistic part of the SAIL framework, otherwise the point of the chapter 3 is simply lost. The following segment will outline the mapping of the theories to practical framework elements.

- Enterprise Architecture (EA) → systemic integration: EA principles are guiding the design of SAIL to ensure that AI initiatives are embedded within the larger enterprise architecture rather than developed in isolated silos. The importance of this theoretical framework will play part on effective integration and sustainable scaling of AI initiatives.
- Digital Transformation → readiness and strategic alignment: SAIL presumes that the organization which shall adopt the framework is already digitally mature and has already undergone a digital transformation. This leads to efficient and streamlined internal process rollout and not wasting resources on the prerequisites, such as data infrastructure and digital culture.
- Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT) → adoption dynamics across teams: IDT does not only serve as the amplifier of the innovation aspect of SAIL and the use case driven approach, but still gives the framework a clear understanding of how AI adoption is happening.
- Dynamic Capabilities Theory (DCT) → agility in scaling and transformation: The principles of sensing, seizing, and transforming are guiding the design of SAIL and are integrated into the stages of adoption. The ability to sense, seize, and transform will be crucial for the success of the adoption process and will be the guiding principles for the design of SAIL.
- Resource-Based View (RBV) → AI as strategic assets: The principles of RBV are guiding the design of SAIL to ensure that the internal digital products which the new AI initiatives will create need to be aligned with the principles of VRIN in order to provide a sustained competitive advantage.

Each of these theories is a unique piece of the puzzle and when combined together they are able to create a ruleset and outline the scope of the SAIL and give an estimate on the ability of the framework to solve the identified gaps and use cases in the operational context of the organization.

4.4 Conceptual Evaluation via Use Cases

Extremely crucial part of the DSR methodology is the evaluation of the developed framework. Great idea is only as great as the strongest mechanism which is validating it. The larger and harsher the validation mechanism is, the more credible and valid the idea becomes. By testing the framework against realistic use cases which are not only focused on extreme scenarios, but also on the more common ones, the framework is able to prove its versatility and applicability in a wide range of scenarios. The framework will most

likely not be able to solve every single use case which is thrown at it due to extremely large amount of unknown and unpredictable factors which are influencing the adoption process. However, by trying to solve a wide range of use cases, which occur at the companies will give a clear understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the framework and will provide a solid foundation for future research and development of the framework. The interpretation of the results will be crucial for the success of the framework, as it will provide a clear understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the framework and will inform future research and development of the framework. The outcomes will need to be interpreted in a structured manner with the ability to reduce a bias and provide a clear understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the framework. By having a great suite of testing scenarios, the framework is able to prove its versatility and applicability in a wide range of scenarios. The choice of usecases might be even more crucial than the actual design of the framework, as the use cases will be the ones which will validate the framework and will provide a clear understanding of its strengths and weaknesses. Seeing from which aspect the framework is outperforming and from which aspect it is underperforming will be crucial for the future development of the framework and will provide a solid foundation for future research and development of the framework and its adoption in the real-world scenarios.

Chapter 5

FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT (SAIL)

5.1 Overview of SAIL Framework

The Structured AI Lifecycle (SAIL) framework is a nexus between the theoretical foundations of AI adoption and the practical realities faced by software organizations. SAIL is designed to provide a structured approach of company-wide AI adoption, ensuring that business value is maximized while being focused on the operational aspect of the business. By building on the theoretical foundations outlined in chapter 3 and methodological rigor from chapter 4, SAIL operates in a manner of defining clear design principles and practical steps such as scalability, coordination, value-driven use case prioritization, reuse mechanisms, and governance structures.

SAIL is structured into eight-step lifecycle stages, each addressing a critical phase of AI adoption. The AI adoption journey encompasses stages from early initial opportunity identification to full AI-native integration and optimization. Each stage is designed to solve a specific set of challenges that organizations typically face during their AI adoption journey. None of these stages exist in isolation; rather, they are interconnected and their combined effect is greater than the sum of their parts. The butterfly effect of each stage is crucial as individual decisions on stage level amplify the overall success of the AI adoption journey.

The north star of SAIL is to ensure that AI initiatives are not only successfully launched but are also scalable, coherent, and reusable across the organization. Furthermore SAIL will be presented in a visual diagram which will outline the different stages of the framework and their interconnections. The visual representation will provide a clear understanding of the framework and will serve as a reference point for the implementation of the framework in real-world scenarios. The SAIL framework is iterative and flexible, allowing organizations to adapt it to their specific contexts while adhering to the core principles of effective AI

adoption and therefore the need to have edge cases and deviations from the outlined path is inevitable.

SAIL framework will be evaluated through the use of 10 realistic use cases which are going to be outlined in the upcoming chapter. This will serve as the empirical part of the DSR methodology and will provide the necessary validation for the framework.

This chapter will outline the SAIL framework in detail, describing each stage, its objectives, key activities, roles involved, decision points, and expected outputs. This chapter will not only propose the framework but will also dig into the practicalities of its implementation, governance and knowledge reuse mechanisms. The goal is to provide a comprehensive guide that organizations can follow to navigate the complexities of AI adoption effectively.

5.2 Lifecycle at a Glance

- Use a diagram here (8-step lifecycle with feedback loop).

At a high level, the SAIL framework consists of the following eight stages: 1. **Opportunity Scouting:** Identifies and prioritizes high-impact AI opportunities where the impact of AI can be maximized while the effort to implement is minimized. This stage involves planning, idea collection, initial value estimation and effort estimation. Effort vs impact matrix will be used to prioritize the use cases. 2. **Strategic Alignment Review:** Ensures that selected opportunities align with business strategy and have stakeholder buy-in. This stage involves stakeholder review, alignment workshops, and strategic fit analysis, which are crucial for the success of the adoption process. 3. **Feasibility & Risk Assessment:** Assesses technical debt, organizational readiness, and risks which are inherent to the adoption process. The objective of this stage will be to identify whether the use case is feasible and whether the risks are manageable. 4. **Pilot Design:** Plans the pilot implementation, defining scope, success metrics, and resource allocation. The aim of this stage is to ensure that the pilot is well-defined and has clear success criteria. Throughout this stage there is not a single pilot being designed. In order to be as efficient as possible, multiple pilots are being designed solving different use cases. This will ensure that the organisation is able to diversify its AI portfolio and is not putting all its eggs in one basket. 5. **Pilot Execution:** Builds and tests the AI solution in a controlled environment, collecting user feedback and iterating as needed. The purpose here is that the pilot is able to solve and deliver painpoints outlined in the initial stages. The pilots will need to be evaluated against the success criteria outlined in the planning stage. Focus on quick wins and fast iterations to build momentum is the key to success. 6. **Evaluation & Scaling Decision:** Evaluates pilot outcomes against success criteria to decide on scaling, pivoting, or terminating the initiative. This stage serves as a make it or break it point for the adoption process. Throughout this phase the decision of whether to scale the pilot, iterate on it, or abandon it will be made. The decision shall not be taken lightly, and the emotions shall be taken out of the equation. The

only thing that matters is the value delivered and the potential for future value. 7. **Scale Deployment:** Rolls out the solution organization-wide, managing change, training, and integration with existing systems. The objective of this stage is to ensure that the solution is successfully scaled across the organization and is able to deliver sustained value. Change management and training will be crucial for the success of this stage. 8. **AI Native Optimization:** Integrates, optimizes, and continuously improves the AI solution, embedding it into business processes and culture. The final stage of the adoption process will be the optimization and continuous improvement of the AI solution. The objective of this stage is to ensure that the AI solution is able to deliver sustained value and is integrated into the business processes and culture of the organization.

The outlined set of stages is designed to be flexible and adaptable, allowing organizations to tailor the framework to their specific contexts while adhering to core principles of effective AI adoption. The driver force of rapid innovation and value-based delivery principle enhances the long-term success of AI initiatives. In order to understand the framework in a more structured manner, a diagram will be presented to illustrate the stages, their interconnections, and the overarching governance structure.

[Insert Diagram Here: 8-step lifecycle with feedback loop]

5.3 Governance Layer Across Stages

Governance as a concept is inevitable for the success of the adoption process and will be embedded across all SAIL stages, ensuring oversight, alignment, and conflict resolution. Governance is a term often misunderstood and misused, but in the context of SAIL, governance is not about bureaucracy or red tape. It is about ensuring that the adoption process is aligned with the overall business strategy and that the key decision points are made in a structured and transparent manner. If the governance mechanisms are not in place, the adoption process has an increased chance of failure due to the simple principle of not following a structured approach. The successful governance mechanisms encompasses several key stakeholders and roles with each having a clear understanding of their responsibilities and decision-making authority. The key roles involved in the governance of SAIL include: - **Sponsor:** Champions the AI adoption initiative. Their responsibilities include securing resources, advocating for the initiative at the executive level, and ensuring alignment with strategic objectives. These sponsors are unique individuals who are able to see the big picture and are able to drive the adoption process forward. Their crucial role in the process is the ability to secure resources and advocate for the initiative at the executive level. Their work is mostly seen in the initial stages of the adoption process, but their influence is felt throughout the entire lifecycle. They are usually the individuals who are well spoken, value oriented and are able to present and sell the idea of AI adoption in a structured manner. - **Governance Board:** A cross-functional team, being responsible

for approving/rejecting use cases. Often might be seen as a bottleneck, but their role is crucial for the success of the adoption process. Their key responsibilities include reviewing use cases for strategic fit, resolving conflicts (e.g., overlapping pilots), and ensuring that the adoption process adheres to organizational policies and standards. This board shall be composed of senior analysts and engineers together with business stakeholders who are able to provide a holistic view of the adoption process and value delivery. Senior analysts providing the analytical perspective and potential bottlenecks, opportunities and directions for the AI solution while the business stakeholders are able to provide the business perspective and roadmap alignment with the overall business strategy. - **Adoption Manager:** Oversees the day-to-day execution of the SAIL framework. Their responsibilities include coordinating activities across stages, managing timelines, and reporting progress not only to the sponsor but also to the governance board and other stakeholders such as team leads and managers. The adoption manager is the glue holding the entire adoption process together, while ensuring that deadlines are met and that the communication is clear and transparent. The connection between sponsor and adoption manager will be a holding point as they are both focused on the success of the adoption process, but from different perspectives. The sponsor is focused on the strategic aspect while the adoption manager is focused on the operational aspect. - **Teams/Pilot Teams:** Execute tasks within each stage, providing feedback and insights. Their primary responsibility is the implementation of the AI solution outlined. They are not only the key to the value creation but also the key to the success of the innovation and idea generation. Teams implement the ideas throughout their day to day work and are the ones creating the PoCs. The very important aspect of the teams will also be in the idea generation process. In a software companies engineers are the majority of the workforce and value creation is happening through their work. By letting engineers draft and propose usecases which are optimally company wide painpoints, the AI adoption process is able to solve painpoints which are actually existing and are not just theoretical and have an impact on the day to day work of all engineers. Engineers are the ones who are able to see the painpoints and are able to propose solutions which are actually solving internal bottlenecks and by letting the pilot team try to solve these painpoints with AI. The overall company is able to yield the benefits of the AI adoption process and is able to deliver same value in shorter timeframes allowing for more innovation and creativity. - **Team Leads/Managers:** Facilitate team involvement, ensure resource availability, and support change management during scaling. The Team Leads and Managers play a very important role in the adoption process and their integration in it is pivotal for the success of the adoption process. The Sponsor is negotiating team capacity for the pilot teams and their engineers as the engineers are not expected to work on AI initiatives full time, but rather as a side project. The Team Leads and Managers are the ones who need to adhere and ensure that the capacity is available and that the engineers are able to dedicate time to the AI initiatives. Without the support of the Team Leads and Managers, the adoption

process will fail as engineers will be forced to work on the AI initiatives outside of their working scope and the overall quality of the work will be diminished. The Team Leads and Managers are the ones who are able to provide the necessary support and resources for the success of the adoption process.

5.4 Key Decision Checkpoints

As already mentioned earlier, the SAIL framework incorporates key decision checkpoints and works with dynamic events and processes which are influencing the adoption process. There is a set of key decision checkpoints which are crucial for adoption process and will serve to determine whether the initiative is viable and should proceed to the next stage. After each of the key decision checkpoints, there is a possibility to either proceed to the next stage, iterate on the current stage, or abandon the initiative altogether. Without successful governance mechanisms, these decision points can become bottlenecks or sources of conflict, hindering progress and diluting value. Every single one of the stages has its own decision points and shall only be proceeded to the next stage if the decision points are successfully passed. By having clear decision points, the teams and the organisation are able to reduce the risk of failure, track the progress and receive feedback on the progress of the adoption process not only from customer's perspective but also from the internal stakeholders. As already very briefly mentioned, each of the stages is sequential but iterative, meaning that the stages are not linear and there is a possibility to go back to previous stages if the need arises. Before entering the next stage, the decision points need to be successfully passed and a question of whether to proceed, iterate, or abandon needs to be answered. The 3 possible outcomes of each decision point are: - **Proceed:** This initiative meets the strategic, technical, and operational criteria in order for the team to move to the next stage. The proceed option can only be chosen if the initiative is able to deliver value and is aligned with the overall business strategy. The proceed option is the most desirable outcome as it indicates that the initiative is on track and is able to deliver value. - **Iterate:** The initiative shows promise but requires further refinement. Either in the form of additional research, pilot adjustments, or stakeholder engagement. The iterate option is chosen when the initiative is not yet ready for it to be proceeded into the next stage. The ability to iterate is crucial as it involves dynamic requirements and does not accept mediocrity. The option to iterate involves a 2 man's game where the manager and the team are able to work together in order to refine the initiative and make it ready for the next stage. - **Abandon:** The initiative does not meet the necessary criteria and should be discontinued to avoid further resource expenditure. This stage does not always indicate that the initiative is a failure, but rather that the initiative is not aligned with the overall business strategy or is not able to deliver value. This means that the implementation of the initiative is not feasible

or might not be needed anymore. In the best case abandoned initiatives are the ones which are able to provide learnings and insights which can be used in future initiatives.

In order to properly decide whether to move to the next stage, the correct questions need to be asked and answered. The following segment will outline the key decision points for each of the stages:

Stage	Key Decision Checkpoint	Possible Out-comes	Governance / Roles	Notes / Edge Cases
1. Opportunity Scouting	Is the use case strategically relevant and feasible?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	AI Sponsor, Business Analyst, EA Lead	Multiple overlapping opportunities → consolidate portfolio; unclear ROI → iterate
2. Strategic Alignment	Does the initiative align with corporate strategy and transformation goals?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Steering Committee, CTO	Conflicting priorities → defer or adjust scope
3. Technical Feasibility & Data Assessment	Are risks manageable? Is the use case feasible?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Risk Officer, IT Department, Adoption Manager	Legacy systems, missing data → iterate; severe gaps → reject
4. Pilot Design	Is the pilot implementation plan feasible and properly scoped?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Pilot Manager, Team Leads, Governance Board	Dependencies on other pilots → integrate; lack of resources → iterate
5. Pilot Execution	Does the pilot meet adoption and performance criteria?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Dev Team, Data Scientists, Adoption Managers	Low adoption → iterate with change management; technical failure → iterate or reject
6. Evaluation & Scaling Decision	Should the initiative be scaled across the organization?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Steering Committee, Governance Board	Partial success → phased scaling; multiple pilots succeed → portfolio prioritization

Stage	Key Decision Checkpoint	Possible Outcomes	Governance / Roles	Notes / Edge Cases
7. Scale Deployment	Is full deployment technically and operationally feasible?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	Adoption Manager, IT Ops, Department Leads	Bottlenecks or workflow conflicts → iterate; systemic risks → reject
8. AI-Native Optimization	Is continuous improvement and adoption sustainable?	Proceed / Iterate / Reject	AI Governance Board, Process Owners	New use cases emerge → loop back to Step 1; tech upgrades → iterate

Each of the questions which are outlined per step were consciously chosen in order to target the underlying challenges which are inherent to each of the stages. The questions per stage try to target the main risk and challenge connected with the stage and thus by having a clear understanding of the challenges, the teams are able to mitigate the risks and are able to make informed decisions. The possible outcomes of each decision point are designed to provide flexibility and adaptability, allowing organizations to respond to new insights or challenges as they arise. By incorporating these decision checkpoints, SAIL ensures that AI initiatives are continuously evaluated for their strategic fit, technical feasibility, and operational readiness, thereby enhancing the likelihood of successful adoption and sustained value delivery. In the table each question and step has an inherent connection to the relevant stakeholder and roles which are involved in the decision-making process. By having clear roles and responsibilities, the decision-making process is able to be streamlined and is able to reduce the risk of conflicts and bottlenecks. This also allows clear communication and transparency throughout the entire adoption process as each stakeholder knows where do they stand in the decision and accountability process. The table is also enhanced by a column of notes and edge cases which are outlining the potential edge cases and scenarios which might occur during the decision-making process. These are serving as a potential and expected bottleneck which the company might be facing during the adoption process. The edge cases such as overlapping pilots, conflicting priorities, legacy systems or missing data are very common in the adoption process and by being aware of these potential bottlenecks, the teams are able to plan ahead and reduce the risk of failure and increase the probability of successfully passing the decision points. Each 8 step decision cycle presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities, and by having clear decision points, roles, and potential edge cases, the SAIL framework is able to pro-

vide a structured and transparent approach to AI adoption in software organizations. This means that after each cycle the ability to loop and start from the beginning is possible and is even encouraged as the company might gather more Use Cases, knowledge and identify new fleet of opportunities which are able to be solved with AI. The dynamic decision making framework allows the company to be agile and responsive to the ever-changing landscape of AI technology and its applications in the software domain while ensuring the process of governance and structured approach is not lost. The strategic placement of the decision points is crucial as they are placed in the most logical and impactful stages of the adoption process. The decision points are placed after individual stages where the most critical decisions need to be made, ensuring that the adoption process is continuously evaluated and aligned with organizational goals.

5.5 Detailed Adoption Stages

In the following subsections, each of the eight stages of the SAIL framework will be outlined from the perspective of objectives, key activities, roles involved, decision points, and expected outputs. This detailed breakdown will provide a comprehensive understanding of the necessity of each stage and how they interconnect to form a cohesive AI adoption lifecycle. By granularly defining each stage and breaking it down into its core components and the 5 primary elements, the analysis will have a cohesive and structured approach to understanding the underpinning principles of each stage and how they contribute to the overall success of the AI adoption journey. This detailed breakdown will serve as a practical guide for organizations looking to implement the SAIL framework, providing clarity on what to expect and how to navigate each phase effectively.

5.6 Step 1: Opportunity Scouting

Opportunity scouting is the initial stage of the SAIL framework, where the focus is on identifying and prioritizing high-impact AI opportunities within the organization. This stage will be setting the foundation of the AI revolution in the company. It is the stage where the ideas of the future are being born and where the potential for value creation is being identified. The objective of this stage is to identify the initial set of painpoints which the company is dealing with at the current day and age. The idea generation will be led in a bottom-up manner, where the engineers and the teams are able to propose use cases which they are facing in their day to day work. By giving the engineers a say and voice the company is receiving direct feedback from the people who are actually doing the work and are able to identify the painpoints and bottlenecks which are hindering their productivity. The idea generation will be complemented by a top-down approach, where the management and the business stakeholders are able to propose use cases which are

aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. By creating a hybrid approach where idea generation comes from engineers and is evaluated by upper management overseeing the vision, mission and roadmap of the company, the company is able to create a balanced portfolio of AI initiatives which are able to deliver value in the short, medium and long term. The idea generation will be complemented by a structured approach of evaluating the ideas based on their potential impact and effort required to implement them. The ideas will be evaluated based on an effort vs impact matrix, where the ideas with the highest impact and lowest effort will be prioritized for further evaluation. This structured approach will ensure that the company is able to focus its resources on the most promising opportunities and is able to deliver value in a timely manner. The idea generation process shall be led by the Adoption Manager and the Sponsor, who will be responsible for collecting and evaluating the ideas and ensuring that they are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. The preferred outcome of this stage will be a shortlist of candidate use cases which are able to deliver value and are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. This process shall be done in an open manner where engineers have the freedom to propose ideas and are not limited by the current technological capabilities or the current state of the organization. In order to ensure that the idea generation process is as efficient as possible, the Adoption Manager and the Sponsor shall prepare a set of categories and themes which are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. Categories such as (e.g., customer support, internal efficiency, product development, workflow automation) will be used to guide the idea generation process and give engineers in the ideation round a spark and direction in which they see potential for AI to be implemented. The idea generation process shall empower the engineers and the teams to think outside the box and propose ideas which are not only solving current painpoints but are also pushing the boundaries of what is possible with AI.

- **Objective:** Identify and prioritize high-impact AI opportunities.

The objective of this stage is to identify and prioritize high-impact AI opportunities inside of the organisation which are solving a real painpoint and are able to deliver value in a timely manner. The focus on value in terms of either efficiency, cost reduction or revenue generation is crucial as the AI initiatives are not only a technological experiment but are also a business initiative which is able to deliver value to the organisation. The objective of this stage will be the process of strategically placing the engineers in a closed environment where the idea generation process will lead them throughout the sessions with the key focus on innovation and value delivery which helps the company in not only short term but also long term manner

- **Key Activities:** Environmental scanning, idea collection, initial value estimation.

The key activities during the opportunity scouting stage will be focused on environmental scanning, idea collection and initial value estimation. The need to create a

structured approach to idea collection is crucial as it helps engineers think in a direction where the ideas are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. After the initial idea collection, the ideas will be evaluated based on their potential impact and effort required to implement them. The ideas will be evaluated based on an effort vs impact matrix, where the ideas with the highest impact and lowest effort will be prioritized for further evaluation. By having outlined the set of key activities the teams and adoption manager will be able to approach this stage with a greater ease and ensuring the people that the framework they are following is structure and will prevent chaos and confusion.

- **Roles:** Sponsor, Adoption Manager, Teams.

The key roles involved in the opportunity scouting stage will be the Sponsor, Adoption Manager and the Teams. In this stage the sponsor and the adoption manager will be responsible for leading the idea generation process and ensuring that the ideas are aligned the company's business strategy and goals. The teams and especially the engineers will be responsible for proposing ideas and providing feedback on the ideas which are being proposed. The engineers are the pinpoint of this stage as all the ideas are coming from them and they are the ones who are able to identify the painpoints and bottlenecks which are hindering their productivity, the role of Sponsor and Adoption Manager is to only efficiently channel the ideas and ensure that they are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals.

- **Decision Points:** Is the use case strategically relevant and feasible?

The decision point whether to proceed, iterate or abandon the opportunity scouting stage will be based on the question "Is this use case strategically relevant and feasible?". The question shall be asked for every single one of the potentially identified and outlined usecases as it determines winners from losers. This question however does not focus on strategy nor business alignment, it is rather a feasibility check to the round of engineers, whether this usecase occurs regularly or it does not need AI as a solution.

- **Output:** Shortlist of candidate use cases.

The expected output of this stage will be a set of potential use cases which are not analysed but rather a good starting point for the next stage of the adoption process. The shortlisted use cases are not the final use cases as they were not properly analysed, nor aligned with the overall business strategy and goals and were not risk assessed, but shall rather serve as a state of mind of the engineers dealing with pain points and bottlenecks in their day to day work.

5.6.1 Step 2: Strategic Alignment Review

The process of strategic alignment review is the second stage of the SAIL framework in which the focus comes on the list of use cases drafted by the engineers. This process involves the governance board and the sponsor who are able to evaluate the use cases based on their strategic fit and alignment with the overall business strategy and goals. The objective in this case will be the process of ensuring that the use cases are aligned and are relevant for the business. Throughout this stage each of the use cases will be evaluated by the responsible teams and the initial analysis will be done. This analysis will be done by both teams and the sponsor together with the governance board. This analysis will be done in a dual format due to the need to find realistic expectations.

The initial analysis done shall follow this structure:

What is your idea? The Problem we are solving: Describe the specific problem or pain point this project addresses.

The Solution: Explain your proposed solution and how it works.

Who will use it? Identify the target users and stakeholders.

Why is this valuable? Business Benefits: How does this help the business? What value does it create?

Time Savings: How much time will this save? Per day/week/month?

Daily Work Impact: How will this make people's daily work better/easier/faster?

How will you build it? Implementation Plan:

What do you need? What tools, systems, or resources are required?

How long will it take? Rough estimate for development and implementation.

What could go wrong? Main risks or challenges you're worried about.

How will you know it's successful? Success Measures: List specific, measurable criteria that will indicate success.

Current Status & Next Steps Where are we heading? Describe current status and immediate next steps.

By being able to answer this set of questions, the teams and the governance board are able to have a discussion and are able to evaluate the use cases based on their strategic fit and alignment with the overall business strategy and goals. This analysis gives the teams a sense of ownership and responsibility which improves the quality of the use cases and gives a new perspective on the use case to the governance board and the sponsor. The

important questions such as “Why is this valuable?” and “How will you know it’s successful?” are crucial for the success of the adoption process as they help the teams and the governance board to focus on value delivery and measurable outcomes. The questions of “Why is this valuable?” and the 3 subquestions are crucial as they help the teams and the governance board to focus on value delivery and measurable outcomes. The key of them is not a precise estimation but rather a guidance for the governance board to understand the impact of the use case and the ability to capitalize from successful execution.

- **Objective:** Ensure selected opportunities align with business strategy.

The key objective of this stage is to ensure that the use cases which were drafted in the previous stage are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. This being achieved by a dual analysis of the use cases by both the teams and the governance board. The objective of this stage will be to ensure that the drafted use cases are prioritized by the governance board and the sponsor based on their strategic fit will be considered when the teams are walking down the line of the SAIL framework.

- **Key Activities:** Stakeholder review, alignment workshops.

The key activities throughout the strategic alignment review stage will be stakeholder review and alignment workshops, which represent the indepth use cases analysis. The activity of analysis the use case picked by the team creates ownership which is desired by engineers as the feeling of belonging and responsibility serves as driving force for the success of the adoption process. The alignment workshops will be led by the sponsor and the governance board, will serve as a discussion with review, essentially leading to cherry picking the set of use cases which are able to either proceed to the next stage, need to be iterated on or need to be abandoned.

- **Roles:** Governance Board, Sponsor, Teams.

The roles in the strategic alignment review stage are the Governance Board, Sponsor and the Teams. As already mentioned previously the Governance Board and the Sponsor are the ones working together to creating one side of the analysis coming from the perspective of the business and strategy while the teams are the ones providing the technical perspective and the feasibility of the use case. The dual analysis concept comes to the closing stages once the final discussion is held and the decision of whether to proceed, iterate or abandon the use case is made. The ability to yield both perspectives is crucial as it helps the teams and the governance board to have a holistic view of the use case and its potential impact on the organization.

- **Decision Points:** Does the initiative align with corporate strategy and transformation goals?

The decision point whether to proceed, iterate or abandon the strategic alignment review stage will be based on the question “Does this initiative align with corporate strategy and transformation goals?”. The question needs to be asked with the mind of not only the business value and strategy but also the technical feasibility and the actual impact which the engineers estimated. After the analysis is done, the concrete numbers of efficiency gains, time savings and daily work impact will be used to evaluate the use case and the impact leaving on the organisation and its internal processes

- **Output:** Approved use cases for assessment.

The output of this stage will be a set of approved use cases which are able to proceed to the next stage of the adoption process. This will be a set of use cases which are critical for the business, create value, improve either efficiency or reduce costs and are aligned with the overall business strategy and goals. This approved set of use cases will be the backbone of the adoption process and will be the use cases which will be evaluated in the upcoming stage of feasibility and risk assessment. By having a great understanding of the usecases and a deep down analysis done by both business side and technical side the probability of success is greatly increased and the use cases are able to be measured by concrete goals.

5.6.2 Step 3: Feasibility & Risk Assessment

The next stage in the framework is the stage of feasibility and risk assessment, where the focus comes on the technical feasibility and thorough risk assessment process. This stage is the first stage where the technical perspective is coming into play and is the stage where dreams meet reality and might often turn into dust as the idea is faced with the current IT challenges and obstacles which have to be either resolved or the idea will have to be dissolved and lesson will have to be learned that similar scope or expectation might not be feasible unless the IT infrastructure changes. This could either be (eg. license issues, data availability, technical complexity, migration dependencies). From the perspective of the risk assessment, the focus will be on identifying and mitigating potential risks associated with the use case. The risk assessment will be done in a structured manner, where the risks will be identified, evaluated and based on the severity and potential obstacles resolved appropriately. Risk assessment as a concept will have to be done by a proper Risk Officer as they are able to provide an in-depth knowledge on the domain and have the highest chance of catching the errors early on and preventing catastrophic failures down the line. The risk assessment has a stigma around it for the engineers which see it as a bureaucratic process declining innovation and creativity, but in reality the risk assessment is a crucial process which helps the teams and the organisation to identify potential risks and mitigate them before they become a problem. By having a serious risk assessment

process, the teams and the organisation are able to commit to work on use cases which are “Risk Assessed” and are able to work on projects which are not likely to be declined down the line due the risks which were not identified early on.

- **Objective:** Assess technical, organizational, and risk factors. The objective of this stage is to assess the technical, organizational and risk factors associated with the use case. The focus of this stage is the identification of potential bottlenecks and risks which are associated with the use case and the ability to mitigate them before they become a problem. From the technical perspective this stage is not only about declining due to lack of infrastructure but also about pointing which resources can be leveraged in order to fulfil the use case.

- **Key Activities:** Technical feasibility study, risk analysis, resource check.

The key activity during this stage will be the technical feasibility study, risk analysis and resource check. From the perspective of technical feasibility study the usage of the framework such as (e.g., Technology Readiness Level (TRL) assessment, Data Maturity Model or AI Capability Maturity Model) could be used to evaluate the technical feasibility of the use case. The risk analysis is rather more tricky as each company is different and the field they are operating in requires different level of risk assessment. The common risk analysis frameworks such as (e.g., Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), SWOT Analysis, or Risk Matrix) could be used to evaluate the risks associated. By doing so the key risks are able to be identified and further actions shall be taken in order to alleviate them

- **Roles:** Risk Officer, IT Department, Adoption Manager

The roles of this stage will be the Risk Officer, IT Department and the Adoption Manager. The main driver of the feasibility will be the combination of the IT Department and the Adoption Manager as they will work together in order to evaluate whether the use case is technically feasible and whether the resources are available. The teams are not involved in the process as the Adoption Manager is representing them and ensuring that their perspective is taken into account. The perspective of the IT Department is advocated to ensure that the strategic resources are available and that the use case is technically feasible. The Risk Officer is the one who is able to provide the risk assessment and ensure that the risks are identified and mitigated before they become a problem as they are the expert on the topic and their opinion is the most relevant on the topic.

- **Decision Points:** Are risks manageable? Is the use case feasible?

In this stage there are in fact 2 questions which need to be answered and they both must be answered with a “Yes” in order to proceed. The questions being: “Are the risks

manageable?” and “Is the use case feasible?”. The first question focusing whether the impact of the risk and the followed mitigation actions are worth the effort and the resources which are needed to be allocated. The second question focusing on the technical feasibility and whether the actual use case and its implementation is feasible in the current state of the IT infrastructure and its disposable resources. The need for 2 questions is crucial as this decision points acts on 2 fronts, the technical feasibility one and the risk assessment one. Both of them are very crucial and none of them shall be neglected.

- **Output:** Go/no-go decision for pilot. The output of this stage closes the analytical and preparatory part of the SAIL framework where we have a justified idea from every single point, but the stage 3 is focused only on delivering on the questions of if the company’s digital and physical assets are ready for a new use case and if the risks associated with its implemetation are a threat to the company. The output of this stage will be a go/no-go decision for the pilot stage. Once the decision to proceed is made, the use case is able to proceed to the next stage of the adoption process, being the pilot design stage. If the outcome of this stage will be to iterate the process will not be light as once the reason to iterate is a risk based one, the idea might be in jeopardy and the ability to iterate will be limited. If the outcome of this stage is to abandon the use case, the use case will be documented and lessons learned will be gathered in order to improve the process in the future.

5.6.3 Step 4: Pilot Design

The pilot design stage is the stage in which the analysis is being transformed into action points and stories. In order to transform an use case into pilot the appropriate steps needs to be defined. The steps of each individual pilot in terms of its implementation plan are different and that is for the Adoption Manager and the Pilot Team to define. The pilot design stage is the stage where the use case is being broken down into smaller chunks and is being transformed into actionable items. The pilot design stage is crucial as it sets the foundation for the pilot execution stage and ensures that the pilot is properly scoped, resourced and governed. The steps from initial setup of repositories to architecture of the custom tool (if needed) is created and the tickets are spawned and assigned to respective team memebbers. This is also the the stage in which the team starts to build confidence as the use case matures and starts to be something which the teams are able to see outlined infront of them like an actual project. The pilot design stage is the stage where the teams are able to see the light at the end of the tunnel and are able to see the potential of the use case. While they are still not implementing and solving the use cases proper planning and roadmap creation prepares the team for the oncoming future

- **Objective:** Plan the pilot implementation. The objective of this step is the creation of a roadmap filled with milestones and actionable itmes which serve as tickets for the

engineers to implement down the road. The goal here is to outline precise steps and direction for the team to take in order to convert the use case to a pilot project. The heavy lifting of this stage is done by the Adoption Manager who is responsible for the roadmap creation and the pilot team who is responsible for the technical input in regards to the implementation plan. The goal of this stage is to create a clear and concise plan which is able to be followed by the team and is able to deliver value in a timely manner.

- **Key Activities:** Roadmap creation, governance setup, refinement of success criteria.

The key activities which are done throughout this stage is the roadmap creation, governance setup and refinement of success criteria. The main activity is the roadmap creation which serves as the backbone of the project and its importance does not only lie in the team having a clear direction but also in the ability to communicate the plan to the stakeholders and the governance board. This actionable backlog gives the management trust and ability to track the work of the engineers on a cross-team basis. Very important activity done during this stage is the refinement of the roadmap with engineers. Once a proper discussion on the roadmap starts the engineers are able to share their feedback not only on the strategy but also the complexity, thus helping on the time and effort estimation.

- **Roles:** Adoption Manager, Pilot Team. The involved stakeholders in this stage are the Adoption Manager and the Pilot Team. The Adoption Manager is the one who is responsible for the creation of the roadmap and the pilot team is the one who is responsible for providing the appropriate technical input and ensuring that the roadmap is feasible and is able to be implemented in a timely manner. The Adoption Manager leads this stage from their front and works closely as a team with the Pilot Team to enhance the outcome.
- **Decision Points:** “Is the pilot implementation plan feasible and properly scoped?”

This stage focuses on creation of the pilot plan and its feasibility and therefore the most crucial question which needs to be answered is “Is the pilot implementation plan feasible and properly scoped?”. The question was chosen in order to emphasize the feasibility of the use cases and now the actual pilot design. The scope is another variable which needs to be addressed and critically evaluated as the scope creep is a common problem in the pilot execution stage and by having a clear scope and boundaries the team is able to focus on delivering value and not on expanding the scope. Working on tasks and features outside of the scope hinders the value-delivery time even if the features are nice to have.

- **Output:** Pilot implementation plan.

The clear output of this Pilot Design stage is a well defined pilot implementation plan which is able to be followed by the team and a clear scope which is able to be communicated to the stakeholders and the governance board. The plan for the team creates a vision for the team and ensures the team that there is a clear path outlined in front of them and on the end of the path is a successful pilot which is able to solve their daily painpoints and bottlenecks. The plan is not set in stone and is able to be iterated upon, however by having a good and well refined plan the probability of failure is greatly reduced.

5.6.4 Step 5: Pilot Execution

Pilot Execution is the stage in which the actual implementation of the pilot takes place. This stage involves gradual ticket pulling from the backlog aligned with the roadmap in order to build the pilot solution. The pilot execution stage is the stage where the teams are building the pilot ticket after ticket while the Adoption Manager is responsible for ensuring that the pilot is properly governed and that the success criteria are being met. The pilot execution stage can be structured according to the teams usual project management structure such as (e.g., Agile, Scrum, Kanban) in order to ensure that the team is used to the work dynamic and do not have to go through a change management process. This stage ends once the first MVP is delivered and it can be tested by users in order to give feedback and validate the solution. This however is done in a controlled environment and the pilot team works in a cyclic manner in order to ensure that the solution is properly tested and validated before it is rolled out to a larger audience and the feedback is always considered.

- **Objective:** Build and test the AI solution in a controlled environment.

The objective of this stage is to build and test the pilot project and verify its functionality with a first set of users. The focus of this stage is to deliver a working solution which is able to be analysed and an impact of it can be measured. This impact or otherwise known as success criteria is defined in the analysis stage and taken into consideration during the pilot execution stage. Once the pilot does not meet the success criteria the team is able to iterate and improve the solution until the success criteria are met.

- **Key Activities:** Development, testing, user feedback collection.

The leading activities performed during this stage are development, testing and user feedback collection. This stage starts with the development of the pilot and only once a working solution is implemented the first batch of users shall provide feedback and observations in the shortest amount of time in order for the team to refine their solution. The thorough testing and feedback collection helps mitigate initial problems and ensures that the solution is impactful and user-friendly.

- **Roles:** Pilot Team, End Users.

During this stage there are 2 main roles involved, being the Pilot Team and the End Users. The Pilot team, being the one responsible for the actual implementation of the pilot and the end users, being the ones who are able to provide feedback and validate the solution. The end users are crucial for the success as their feedback helps improve the product as their opinions do not have internal bias and are new to the solution.

- **Decision Points:** Does the pilot meet adoption and performance criteria?

The question to be asked whether this stage is able to proceed or not is “DoesDoes the pilot meet adoption and performance criteria?”. At the end of the pilot execution stage the team is able to evaluate whether the success criteria which were defined in the analysis stage are met or not. If the success criteria are met the team is able to proceed to the next stage of evaluation and scaling decision. The benefit of defining the criteria prior to the exeution stage is that emotions can be isolated as the decision is purely based on the merit.

- **Output:** Pilot results and lessons learned.

The output of this stage will be the pilot results and lessons learned. This means that there will be a working MVP of the use case outlined at the beginning which serves as valude delivery instrument having a potential to directly influence the enterprise and create feasible impact. The great benefit of having a structured approach is that throughout each of the decision on the roadmap is that there is a set of lessons learned on the way which can be used in the next iteration of the framework.

5.6.5 Step 6: Evaluation & Scaling Decision

The next stage in the SAIL framework is the stage of evaluation and scaling decision, the focus is now suddenly placed on the evaluation of the pilot results and the decision whether to continue the initiatives implemented in the previous stage of implementation. This decision shall not be taken lightly as this stage is a make it or break it. The decision to scale the pilot to a larger audience or to abandon the initiative is crucial as it determines whether more resources such as finances and time have to be invested into scaling and infrastructure purchasing. This decision shall be based on the evaluation of the pilot results coupled with the analysis done in the step 2 and 3. The decision to scale is solely focused on ROI and potential usability of the pilot solution. The evaluation process shall be done in a structured manner, by the governance board and the sponsor, as their opinion on the topic comes from the high level overview and are the most relevant stakeholders to make the decision.

- **Objective:** Evaluate pilot outcomes and decide on scaling. The objective of this stage will be to come to a decision. The decisions in this stage which we have are 4. Give a green light to scale and deploy, to iterate and improve the initial pilot to optimize it for better rollout, to abandon the initiative as it does not create value or to pivot and change the direction of the initiative and to leave it as it is. The last decision is something the engineers do not like as it is a sign of failure, but in reality it is a sign of maturity and understanding that not all ideas are good and not all ideas are feasible to be scaled. If the pilot stays in the pilot stage and is able to already deliver value and its scaling is not feasible, the decision to leave it as it is might be the best one.
- **Key Activities:** Analyze results, stakeholder review, cost-benefit analysis. The main activities done during this stage are the analysis of the results, stakeholder review and cost-benefit analysis. By having a great overview on the scaling and deployment costs the governance board and the sponsor are able to make an informed decision whether to scale or not. The ability to differentiate between the cost of scaling and the benefit of scaling is crucial as by doing so the calculation of the ROI is possible and data driven strategic decision can be done with high confidence.
- **Roles:** Governance Board, Sponsor, Adoption Manager. Responsible entities for this stage are the Governance Board, Sponsor and the Adoption Manager. Cost analysis and benefit analysis is done by the Adoption Manager while Sponsor is left to make the final decision together with the Governance Board. Their theoretical knowledge and high level overview comes very handy in this stage as they are able to see the bigger picture which often overhauls the technical perspective.
- **Decision Points:** Is scaling justified based on ROI and impact? The decision point whether to scale or not is based on the question “Is scaling justified based on ROI and impact?”. This question directly underpins the core principle of this entire stage. Whether to scale or not is a very difficult decision as sometimes the impact is great but the cost of scaling is too high and sometimes the cost of scaling is low but the impact is negligible. The second alternative of simply leaving the pilot as it is and not scaling it is often overlooked, however it is a valid decision as sometimes the best one.
- **Output:** Scale/no-scale decision. Simplest summation of this stage is the output, being the scale/no-scale decision. This outcome can be the decision to scale or not to scale. This decision either moves us down the line of the SAIL framework or it stops the process and the use case needs to be documented and lessons learned need to be gathered, but the pilot will be either deprecated or will stay as it is without further scaling. By going to this dead end the company goes back to the drawing board and starts the process from the beginning, however this time with more knowledge and

experience, which helps the company to avoid going down the same path and making the same mistakes.

5.6.6 Step 7: Scale Deployment

One of the most exiting and impactful stages for the entire company is the stage of scale deployment. This stage transform internal pilots into full AI solutions which are able to be used by the entire organization. The scale deployment stage is the stage where the focus comes on rolling out the AI solution to a larger audience and collecting immediate feedback. In order to ensure successful scaling the AI solutions needs to be thoroughly tested and validated in the pilot stage, as the first impression is the most important one. People tend to base their trusts on the first impression and if the solution is sub-par, not sufficient and users do not see immediate value, the adoption will be low and the solution will be abandoned and not supported by the end users. The scale deployment stage is both technical but also organizational as the change management process is crucial for the success of the scaling. The creation of awareness is extremely important as it creates a buzz around the solution and helps the end users to understand the value of the solution.

- **Objective:** Roll out the solution organization-wide. Transformation from pilot to AI solution. This action is the sole objective of this stage. Transforming the pilot into wide adopted AI solution comes with a lot of challenges, which are overcome by proper planning and execution. The objective is to have a smooth rollout and infrastructural resources to support the solution. Successful scaling is not only about the technical implementation but also about the user stories which the solution is able to solve.
- **Key Activities:** Scaling, infrastructure setup, change management.

Key activities done during this stage are scaling, infrastructure setup and change management. The most important activity for successful scaling is the technological readiness. The infrastructure needs to be able to handle concurrent users while not experiencing downtime or latency. The infrastructure needs to be scalable and flexible in order to adapt to the changing needs of the organization. This simple activity can be solved by using a single variable - money. The more money is invested into the infrastructure the more reliable and scalable it becomes.

- **Roles:** Adoption Manager, IT, Business Units.

The roles involved in this stage are the Adoption Manager, IT and Business Units. The IT being responsible for technical scalability and infrastructural readiness, the Adoption Manager being responsible for the change management process and the Business Units being responsible for the user adoption and feedback collection, while working closely with the Adoption Manager. Their close collaboration is crucial as it will have impact on the

user adoption as they will be promoting the solution and creating awareness around it. The Business Units are the ones who are able to provide direct feedback on the solution due to the fact that in each business unit there are different painpoints and use cases which the solution might solve.

- **Decision Points:** Is the organization ready for full-scale deployment? The decision point whether to proceed with the scaling or not is based on the question “Is the organization ready for full-scale deployment?”. This question is crucial as it determines whether the organization is ready for the change and whether the end users are ready to adopt the solution. The readiness of the organization is determined by the change management process and the user adoption. If the organization is not ready for the change, the scaling will fail and the solution will be abandoned. The readiness of the organization is determined by the change management process and the user adoption. If the organization is not ready for the change, the scaling will fail and the solution will be abandoned.
- **Output:** Scaled AI solution. The general outcome of this stage is a scaled AI solution which delivers sustainable value over time. The scaled AI solution is able to solve the painpoints and bottlenecks of the end users and is able to either cut time to delivery, reduce costs or improve efficiency. The scaled AI solution shall be verified and validated by end users and the feedback shall be collected by the Business Units in order to forward the findings to the Adoption Manager who is able to iterate and improve the solution over time with the engineering team. The scaled AI solution is the backbone of the AI adoption process and is the foundation for the next stage of AI native optimization.

5.6.7 Step 8: AI Native Optimization

The final stage in the SAIL framework is the stage of AI native optimization. The last stage of this lifecycle is the stage where the focus comes on continuous improvement and optimization of the AI solution happens. During this stage the AI solution is already implemented and delivering value, however the probability of it being perfect and solving all the painpoints is very low. The AI native optimization stage is a continuous process lasting over time, where the focus comes on continuous improvement and optimization of the AI solution. This stage however is problematic due to the fact on what to decide as “cut off date” for the optimization. The optimization process is a never ending story as there is always room for improvement and optimization. What shall not be forgotten is the rule of diminishing returns, where the more time and resources are invested into the optimization the less value is delivered. The optimization process shall be done in a structured manner and shall be based on the feedback collected from the end users up until the moment the amount of request slows down over time.

- **Objective:** Integrate, optimize, and continuously improve the AI solution.

The final goal of the AI native optimization stage is to integrate, optimize and continuously improve the AI solution. This means that focus is placed on the continuous improvement of the solution and its maintenance. The optimization process of incrementally adding new features and improving the existing ones is beneficial however the focus shall be placed on the maintenance rather already innovative features. This will ensure that the solution stays in the scope and will be used by the end users for the intended purpose. If too many requests are coming in, the solution might drift away from its original purpose and the end users will not be able to use it for the intended purpose. In such a case a new AI use case shall be created and the process starts from the beginning, however for a different use case.

- **Key Activities:** Performance monitoring, process reengineering, feedback loops.

Activities done during this stage are performance monitoring, process reengineering and feedback loops. The majority of work done during this stage is performance monitoring and feedback loops. The AI solution needs to be monitored in order to ensure that it is delivering value and that end users are satisfied not only with the value delivery but also with the user experience. The feedback loops are crucial to ensure high user engagement and adoption. This process shall be done with using interviews, surveys and in solution feedback collection forms. These activities ensure smooth operation and high user satisfaction.

- **Roles:** Adoption Manager, Engineering Team, End Users.

The last stage of the SAIL framework involves the Adoption Manager, Engineering Team and End Users. The key driver in this stage are the End Users as they are the ones who are able to provide direct feedback on the solution and are the ones not only using the tool but are also the ones providing the most valuable commodity in the process, being the feedback. The feedback is collected by the Adoption Manager and is forwarded to the Engineering Team who is responsible for the implementation of the feedback and the continuous improvement of the solution. The Adoption Manager is the one who is responsible for the overall process and ensuring that the feedback is collected and forwarded to the Engineering Team in a timely manner.

- **Decision Points:** Is the solution delivering sustained value? Are further optimizations needed? Whether the AI solution initiative can be marked as successful and the SAIL framework can be closed or not is based on the question “Is the solution delivering sustained value? Are further optimizations needed?”. These questions are crucial for the final decision as the question of sustained value delivery is the main reason why

the initiative started and can be evaluated by the end users. The second question of whether further optimizations are needed is crucial as it determines whether the solution is able to be improved or not. This can be decided by calculation of a moving average of the feedback and the number of requests coming in per unit of time. If the number of requests coming in over time is on a downward trend the team can plan to sunset the solution and start working on a new use case.

- **Output:** AI-native business processes.

The final outcome of the entire SAIL framework is the AI-native business processes. This means that the company is able to yield sustainable value over time and is able to continuously improve and optimize the AI solution. The company have officially cleaned a painpoint which was outlined in the initial stage and was successfully solved by leveraging AI. This outcome marks as the ultimate goal of employment AI in the enterprise and is the foundation for future AI initiatives. The company does not only solve the pain point, but also gains extremely valuable experience and knowledge which is able to be leveraged in the future, not only for internal use cases but also for external use cases and product development. The usage and integration of AI in the enterprise is a never ending story and the SAIL framework is the foundation for future AI initiatives and the backbone for the AI adoption process.

5.7 Summary of the Framework

The SAIL framework provides a structured, lifecycle-based approach to AI adoption in software organizations. It integrates decision checkpoints, governance, and feedback loops to ensure scalable, coordinated, and reusable AI initiatives. The next chapter demonstrates these principles through detailed walkthroughs of selected use cases.

Chapter 6

USE CASE IMPLEMENTATION & VALIDATION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will present an empirical application of the SAIL framework in realistic software engineering contexts. By walking through how SAIL is able to be applied to a diverse set of 4 use cases, the practical utility and adaptability of the framework will be demonstrated. Each use case will illustrate different entry points, challenges, and outcomes, showcasing SAIL's flexibility across various organizational scenarios.

6.2 Selection of Use Cases

The following use cases were carefully selected in order to represent the diversity of AI adoption scenarios in software organizations. They cover a range of functions from developer productivity to internal knowledge management, demonstrating SAIL's applicability across different domains and organizational needs. The use cases also vary in complexity, data requirements, and stakeholder involvement, providing a comprehensive validation of the framework.

Selected use cases:

Use Case	Description
AI-based Code Generation & Assistance	Implementing AI tools to assist developers with code generation and autocompletion, reducing boilerplate coding time.

Use Case	Description
AI-based Sprint Planning & Resource Allocation	Using AI to analyze past sprint data and optimize future sprint planning and resource allocation.
Internal LLM Chatbot for Knowledge Sharing	Deploying an internal large language model (LLM) chatbot to facilitate knowledge sharing and quick information retrieval among employees.
AI-based Debugging & Troubleshooting Guru	Creating an AI assistant to help developers debug code and troubleshoot issues more efficiently.

6.3 Application of SAIL to Use Cases

Each use case is mapped through the SAIL lifecycle, highlighting entry points, progression through stages, key decision points, governance involvement, and outputs. The following subsections provide concise walkthroughs for each use case.

6.3.1 AI-Powered Code Generation and Autocompletion

Entry Point: This use case will be trying to solve the everlasting problem of developers writing code and the time it takes to write boilerplate code. This use case is a perfect fit for AI adoption as AI excels at writing code and autocompleting as it is able to understand the cross-cutting concerns and is able to generate code snippets in close to real time.

Application of SAIL:

- **Opportunity Scouting:** The initial analysis starts by identification of a painpoint in the developer workflow, in this case it is the developers spending endless hours writing boilerplate code which can sometimes be tedious or even close to duplicate. A time motion study suggests that cutting the time spent on boilerplate code by half could potentially save 7-8% of the total productive time dedicated for coding.

This means that for only 1000 developers, this will quite easily translate to 1200 hours saved per month, which translates to EUR 960,000 (assuming EUR 80/hour fully loaded cost) in the developer team alone. This can be easily justified as an immediate win and a quick optimization for the company

- **Strategic Alignment:** This initiative will include alignment with the OKRs and strategic goals of the engineering department. The OKRs including “Increase engineering velocity by 20%” and “Reduce time to deliver a feature by 15%”. The engineering leadership will need to support and propagate this initiative on the condition and that there will be safeguards and governance in place to ensure that the new AI tool will

not introduce any security risks. Getting people on board with the vision of AI-driven code generation is a crucial step.

- **Technical Feasibility & Data Assessment:** During the phase of technical feasibility and data assessment the team will need to evaluate the already existing models and tools which are available on the market. The simplest and cleanest way which the company is able to leverage the code generation is by using an already existing tool which directly integrates into the code editors or IDEs. The most straightforward solution is the usage of GitHub Copilot, which is the most well known and high quality code generation tool on the market. Its safety and security features allow the company to use it without any major concerns as all the data is kept secure and is not shared with any third parties.
- **Pilot Design:** The stage of pilot design will serve as creation of 2 separate pilots for different teams.

1. Autocomplete for Python back-end services
2. MCP integration of Github Copilot Agent with internal repos

By having 2 teams the company can start working on both of them at the same time, however the first one being a rather simple solution as Github Copilot in Agent mode is a plug and play solution and the only needed action is the education and onboarding of the developers. The second pilot is a bit more complex and will require not only more education but also more actions as a separate MCP server and connector will need to be set up.

The 2 pilots groups will be run in parallel and will be governed by the same governance board. The roadmaps will differ drastically but more work will be done in the same time by running multiple pilots.

Success metrics for the pilot will be: - Reduction in time spent on boilerplate code by 50% - Developer satisfaction score of 4/5 or higher

- **Pilot Execution:** The stage of pilot execution will bring gradual implementation and establishment of the pilots. The first pilot will involve implementation of Github Copilot in the developer's IDEs and code editors and preparation of the internal documentation on how to use the tool the most efficiently within the scope of the company's work. This documentation will be created and tested over several iterations by sample of developers and will be improved over time. The second pilot will involve the setup of the MCP server and the integration with the internal repos and Github Copilot Agent within. The iterative implementation process shall be done in order to ensure that the solution is working as intended and that the developers are able to use it without any major issues. The span of the pilot execution will be 6 weeks to ensure timely delivery and quick feedback loops.

- **Evaluation & Scaling Decision:** At the end of the implementation phase the team will evaluate the success of the pilot based on the success metrics defined in the pilot design phase. The numbers will be collected and analysed in order to ensure that the pilot is successful and that the team is able to proceed with the scaling decision. The final decision being done against the success metrics outlined. Based on the prospective numbers the adoption and the impact of the pilot is very high and the company will proceed with the scaling decision as the actual time saving on boilerplate code is closer to 70% and the developer satisfaction score is 4.5/5.
- **Scale Deployment:** The stage of scale deployment will involve the rollout of the solution and negotiation of deal with Microsoft as they are the company behind Github Copilot regarding the licensing and the pricing as the price is one of the major blockers for the scaling. The volume based negotiation will be done in order to ensure that the company is able to get the best possible price for the solution. The rollout will be done in an avalanche manner, starting with the quick wins teams which are able to quickly adopt the solution and are able to provide feedback and ending with the more conservative and hard to convince teams.
- **AI-Native Optimization:** The continuous improvement and optimization will be done by retraining and optimising the internal MCP based solution which enhances the productivity of the developers. Towards the end of the optimization phase new metrics will be calculated and the team will evaluate whether the solution is still delivering value or not. The goal of this stage will be to ensure that Github Copilot has close to 100% adoption within the developer teams.

6.3.2 AI-based developer Productivity Analytics & Sprint Planning

Entry Point: The third use case is trying to solve the problem of sprint planning and resource allocation by having an AI based data-driven approach which relies on historical data and is able to provide relevant insights and recommendations on how to plan the sprints and allocate the resources. This type of a solution focused on managers, stakeholders and team leads as they are responsible for appropriate planning and resource allocation. The ability to have AI based recommendation system mitigates the risk of human error and bias towards estimation of story points and resource allocation. This approach of AI-based developer productivity analytics aims to leverage historical development data, code repositories, issue tracking systems, and project management tools to generate objective, data-driven insights for sprint planning, effort estimation, and resource optimization.

Application of SAIL: - Opportunity Scouting: During the initial stages of the the opportunity scouting the team will be responsible to identify the crucial pain point of sprint planning and resource allocation. While using a simple analysis of the historical data the team has came to the respective numbers:

- Sprint overcommitment occurs in 40% of sprints, causing 15–20% of tasks to spill over and thus leading to work out of scope.
- Manual tracking and reporting consume 2 hours per developer per week, equivalent to 8000 hours/month for a 1000-person team.
- Inefficient allocation results in 10–12% lower productivity per sprint compared to historical potential.

By implementing an AI-driven agent to properly estimate and allocate resources the company is able to: - Save over 8000 hours/month of precious engineering time and thus EUR 640,000/month (assuming EUR 80/hour fully loaded cost). - Improve the sprint velocity by 10-15% and therefore be able to deliver quicker - Appropriately allocate resources and do not create bottlenecks in the team

These crucial findings will be the future foundation for the pilot and approval process from the upper management and the governance board.

- **Strategic Alignment:** This initiative aligns very closely with most of the strategic goals of any software company as it is a direct improvement of internal processes and workflows. The key strategic goals and OKRs in this case could be
 - Increase the sprint predictability by 20%
 - Reduce non-captive work by 15% (idle time, refinement, meetings on capacity)
 - Increase delivery of already committed user stories by 15%

The outlined initiative requires the buy-in from management and the governance board, however winning it will not be a problem as this initiative directly impacts their work and is able to deliver immediate value.

- **Technical Feasibility & Data Assessment:** From the perspective of technical feasibility the teams will have to evaluate the connections and project management tools which they are using. When company uses the Atlassian suite the integration with Jira and Confluence is a no-brainer as a clear path to Atlassian's ROVO and its enablement will not be a problem when Atlassian Cloud and the connectors are used. The data assessment will involve the analysis of the historical data and the quality of the data. A feasibility assessment will be done in order to ensure that the data is of high quality
 - Data Quality: 85% of historical sprint data is complete (Will require rework of 15% of records)
 - Data Volume: 2 years of sprint data across (The more the better)

- Integration Complexity: Moderate (Existing APIs for Jira/Confluence available)

The teams are responsible for correct and thorough data cleaning in order to improve the data quality as a simple rule of thumb is “Garbage in, garbage out”. The better the data quality the better the results of the AI based agent.

- **Pilot Design:** The stage of pilot design will involve outlining the steps required for the pilot to see the light of the day. In order to increase the probability of success the team will design 2 separate pilots for different teams.

1. Analytics dashboard for Sprint planning insights

- This pilot will involve the creation of an analytics dashboard which will be based on historical velocity and developer workload
- It will be generating AI based insights on sprint capacity and story point estimation

The success metrics for this pilot will be: - >10% improvement in “on-time” story delivery
- >4/5 satisfaction score from team leads and managers

2. Automated Developer Productivity Reports

- This pilot should provide team-level and individual-level productivity reports based on commit frequency, code reviews, and issue resolution times.
- Based on these reports the workload balancing shall be performed to ensure that no developer is overworked or underworked

Success metrics for this pilot will be:

- $\geq 10\%$ reduction in idle or blocked time
- $\geq 4/5$ satisfaction score from developers and team leads

Both of these pilots shall be run in parallel in order to showcase their insights in global manner and to ensure that when one of the teams comes into blockers the other team is able to continue working and delivering value.

- **Pilot Execution:** The stage of pilot execution will involve structured implementation and establishment of the pilots. A prospective look could be:
 - Week 1–2: Data integration from Jira, GitHub, CI/CD tools.
 - Week 2–3: AI model training and dashboard setup.

- Week 3–4: Pilot deployment with selected engineering teams, iterative feedback collected via surveys and analytics dashboards.

Towards the end of the Pilot execution phase the team will be able to collect the first feedback and iterate on top of it to ensure compliance, performance and accuracy while keeping in mind the vision of the pilot and the success metrics outlined in the pilot design phase.

- **Evaluation & Scaling Decision:** Once the pilot execution phase is over the team will be able to evaluate the success of the pilot based on the success metrics defined earlier. Once the results are in and they outperform the success metrics the team will be able to proceed into the scaling decision. The very realistic numbers indicate that the team will be able to proceed with the scaling decision as:
 - the actual time saving on sprint planning is closer to 18%
 - Reporting time reduced by 52%, saving ~4160 hours/month.
 - Developer satisfaction would score at 4.3/5.

The governance board and the management would approve the scaling decision based on the ROI calculations of 4160 hours saved per month * EUR 80/hour fully loaded cost = EUR 332,800/month. This number is only for a team of 1000 developers, thus the scaling decision is a no-brainer.

- **Scale Deployment:** Full rollout of this pilot will involve onboarding of all engineering managers, team leads and upper management. They will have to follow a structured onboarding process and a wave of change management will have to be done as some managers might feel anxiety as this AI agent is “taking away” their power of decision making. The change management process will involve training sessions, workshops, documentation, internal communication which emphasizes on AI as assistant and not as a replacement.
- **AI-Native Optimization:** The continuous improvement in this pilot is more crucial than one might think as estimation of continuous data is a never ending story. Adjusting the model to the changing data and improving the hyperparameters to properly give estimations will be very important for both accuracy and user satisfaction. Some tasks of continuous improvement could be:
 - Refinement of predictive accuracy based on user feedback.
 - Adding features such as risk detection for high-complexity stories and team-level efficiency benchmarks.

6.3.3 Internal AI Chatbot for Employee Queries

Entry Point: The following use case focuses on a very important and crucial aspect of any organization, being the internal communication and knowledge sharing. The distributed knowledge and lack of well-connected documentation is an issue troubling most of the organizations in software industry. This problem will be solved by an internal LLM based chatbot with capability of answering questions and providing relevant information in close to real time. This chatbot does not only answer questions per page, but is capable of creating an internal interconnected mind map of knowledge which contains every single detail the company decides to put in it and allow for internal search and knowledge sharing. This capability of restricting in what to add in the knowledge base is crucial as the company is able to restrict any sensitive information, which shall not be available for other employees. The chatbot will be able to answer questions regarding internal tools, processes, status of projects and other relevant information which the engineers might be questioning. This chatbot will be able to save time and increase productivity of the engineers as they will not have to search for relevant information and the access to information at any-time and thus reducing the load on employees with knowledge silos.

Application of SAIL: - Opportunity Scouting: The opportunity scouting phase for this use case will involve identification of the painpoint of knowledge sharing and internal communication. The entity most likely coming up with this idea is the Junior Engineers and new hires, which have a tough time during onboarding as a new environment in a poorly structured company document-wise. The average time of engineers trying to search for relevant documentation is around 30 minutes per day, which translates to 10 hours per month per engineer. For a team of 1000 engineers this translates to 10000 hours per month of time wasted on searching for relevant documentation. The potential monetary value of this time is around EUR 800,000 per month (assuming EUR 80/hour fully loaded cost). The time and money wasted on searching for relevant information is a very significant amount, which bleeds through the hands of the company.

- **Strategic Alignment:** During the strategic alignment phase the team will have to ensure that the initiative aligns with the strategic goals and OKRs of the company. The key strategic goals and OKRs in this case could be
 - Reduce time spent searching for information by 50%
 - Improve employee satisfaction score regarding access to information by 20%
 - Increase onboarding satisfaction score by 15%

These objectives and key results represent an internal improvement of the companies processes. Not necessarily a direct revenue generating initiative, however the impact on the internal processes and efficiency of the workflows creates time and space for more

value adding activities. This indirect value creation is a process which is often overlooked and therefore might create friction in terms of buy-in from management and governance board. However, with correct framing of the value proposition and focus on the time savings and generation of space of engineers to do more value adding activities during this time shall be the priority when negotiating the buy-in.

- **Technical Feasibility & Data Assessment:** From the perspective of technical feasibility the teams will have to evaluate the connections and project management tools which they are using. The company has to realise their infrastructure assets in terms of server capacities both in RAM and Graphics cards as this solution will require an internal LLM to be hosted on premises. An option to outsource this processes opens up a lot of security concerns and therefore the company shall avoid this path. When focusing on appropriate technical feasibility the company needs to follow the outlined formula:
- Size of the company (numbers) * activity rate (% of users which shall be using the tools at once) = Required capacity to host of users at once

If the company has 1000 employees and the activity rate is 10% (100 users at once) the company will need to have a server capacity of around 80GB of RAM and 2 A100 GPUs in order to ensure smooth operation of the LLM based chatbot. The price of a new A100 GPU is around EUR 10,000 and the RAM is around EUR 500/16GB. This means that the initial investment for the hardware will be around EUR 25,000 which is a very reasonable price for the value it is able to deliver as the company bleeds through EUR 80,000 per month on searching for relevant information. The ROI of this investment is very high and the payback period is around 1 month including the price of employees working on the implementation of the solution.

- **Pilot Design:** The stage of pilot design will involve outlining the steps required for the solution to come from an idea to first MVP which is usable for the end users. The first step shall be setting up the hardware and the LLM model and choosing the model which is the most suitable. The initial implementation shall be done with a smaller model like Llama 2 7B or Falcon 7B in order to ensure that the model is able to run on the hardware available. The second step shall be the data collection and cleaning, as the data quality is crucial for the performance of the model. The data shall be collected from internal documentations, either PDFs or tools like Confluence or Sharepoint. Once this data is gathered a process to create a vector database containing this data shall be created. The next step will be the integration of the LLM with the vector database and the creation of a simple UI which is able to query the LLM and provide relevant answers. The final step will be the testing and feedback

collection from a small group of users in order to ensure that the solution is working as intended and is able to deliver value. The success metrics for this pilot will be:

- Reduction in time spent searching for information by 40%
- User satisfaction score of 4/5 or higher
- **Pilot Execution:** From the perspective of pilot execution the team will be following the outlined map from the pilot design stage. The pilot design stage should take into consideration deviation from the plan due to unexpected realms of the AI world. This stage does not only focus on implementation but on rapid review cycles and small testing by external users. The short demos shall be included for external teams to verify quality of the output during the implementation part as the most important metric of this implementation is the quality of output. Once engineers do not trust the output the adoption rate will be logarithmic and will plateau quickly. The pilot execution is expected to be delivered in 6 weeks as this gives enough time for the engineers to onboard to topic, setup infrastructure, collect data, clean data, train model, integrate model and test the solution. After 6 weeks it is not expected that the full solution will be delivered but an MVP which fulfills the main requirements and meets the success criteria.
- **Evaluation & Scaling Decision:** From the perspective on whether to scale the solution the main question is what does scaling mean? From the perspective of hardware the need to scale is out of the scope as either the company has to double in size or the amount of concurrent users has to double, if neither of these metrics dramatically change the need to scale hardware-wise is not in the question. The question where to scale or not comes only when the MVP was delivered on a sample of the internal documentation and not the whole internal map was created. The decision to scale in that scenario involves inclusion of more data sources and more data into the vector database and retraining of the model. This stage then becomes very crucial as with more data the model is more likely to hallucinate and provide wrong answers as it might misunderstand concepts incorrectly written in the documentation. The decision to scale also involves the decision on adding new features such as inclusion of links to sources which the AI chatbot is to retrieve the information from. This feature is very important as it increases the transparency of the model and therefore increases the trust of the users in the output. The decision to scale still relies on the outcome of the metrics from the evaluations. These dependent metrics need to be fulfilled in order to proceed with the scaling decision.
- **Scale Deployment:** The scale deployment process will involve introduction of the new data and decision on which features to include. This process will be handled by close collaboration of the AI engineers and the end-customers (engineers) leaving

feedback on the experience both from UI perspectivity and output quality. This process shall be on the quicker side as the pilot on its own does not change drastically but rather improves the quality of the output and the experience of the users.

- **AI-Native Optimization:** The continuou improvement and optimization will be done by retraining and optimising the internal LLM based chatbot which enhances the productivity of the engineers. Towards the end of the optimization phase new metrics will be calculated and the team will evaluate whether the solution is still delivering value or not. The goal of this stage will be to ensure that the internal LLM based chatbot has close to 100% adoption within the engineering teams. Some tasks of continuous improvement could be:
 - Refinement of response accuracy based on user feedback.
 - Adding features such as source linking, multi-language support, and voice interaction.

6.3.4 AI-based Guru Helping with debugging & Troubleshooting locally (Github Copilot based) - Engineers will map manually all the processes and the steps they do when debugging certain issues, then AI will be trained on this data and will be able to help with debugging and troubleshooting locally and guide them on how to reproduce and fix certain issues.

Software engineers spend a significant portion of their workday debugging code and troubleshooting issues which draw their attention from feature development and innovation. The studies indicate that average Software developers spend 30–40% of their productive time debugging and reproducing issues. This is particularly true when the engineers have to deal with legacy outdated code with barely any documentation and process outlining. The solution to this issue would be an AI-based Guru, which leverage Agentic Github Copilot technology which is trained on internal proccess mapping and historical debug workflows. This Agent would be able to guide engineers in real-time, execute faulty code and reproduce errors locally by simply following the steps outlined by the engineers. This would reduce the need for trial-and-error debugging and would allow engineers to focus on more value adding activities.

This AI Guru would rely on a predefined map of processes and outcomes which the engineers would manually document. The outcome of this map would be a dataset on steps which the engineers execute on their daily basis in order to execute or generate certain objectives. An example of such a process could be: (Build a binary) and the steps to achieve this objective would be: 1. Pull the latest code from the repository 2. Install necessary dependencies using the package manager 3. Run Docker environment setup

script 4. Execute the build command with appropriate flags 5. Verify the build output and check for errors

This 5 step process map would be only 1 of the use cases which the engineers would document. The more use cases the engineers document the better the AI Guru would be able to assist them in their daily work.

Application of SAIL: - Opportunity Scouting: The opportunity scouting phase comes from the pain point of the following analysis

Analysis in a mid-sized software company (1000 developers) shows:

- Average time spent per debugging task: 3 hours
- Number of debugging tasks per engineer per week: 5–7
- Total time lost on debugging: ~ 60,000 hours/month
- Estimated cost per developer hour: €80 fully loaded
- Potential monthly savings: €4.8 million/month

Such a large saving is an easy buy in for the management and governance board as the ROI is very high and the payback period is very short.

- **Strategic Alignment:** The phase of strategic alignment involves outlining the strategic goals and OKRs which this initiative aligns with. The key strategic goals and OKRs in this case could be
- Reduce time spent on debugging by 50%
- Reduce time to reproduce issues by 70%

The outlined numbers of the OKRs are on first glance extremely high, however the impact on reproducing and debugging issues is very high as it is the sole purpose of the AI Guru to reduce the time spent on debugging and reproducing.

- **Technical Feasibility & Data Assessment:** From the perspective of technical feasibility the team has to evaluate only single framework and this being the Github Copilot. As already previously outlined the Github Copilot is the most advanced code generation and assistance tool on the market. The technical feasibility of this tool is very high as it is a plug and play solution which integrates directly into the IDEs and code editors.
- **Pilot Design:** The perspective of the roadmap implementation for this use cases the team will start with firstly documenting the steps in which the engineers work. The identification of daily use cases which engineers face is crucial as the more use

cases are documented the better the AI Guru will be able to assist the engineers. The map of all the usecases will serve as a knowledge base for the AI Guru to learn from. The second part of the pilot design will be the implementation of Github Copilot with an MCP server in order to ensure that the data is not shared with any third parties. This connection shall serve as the backbone of the AI Guru and will be the internal knowledgebase of failures combined with the map of documented use cases. By pattern recognition the AI Guru will be able to connect failures with steps needed to reproduce the issue. The last part of the roadmap would be tweaking and optimizing the AI Guru to ensure that it is able to deliver relevant and high quality output.

- **Pilot Execution:** The implementation of the pilot will involve the following steps:
 - Week 1–2: Data collection and process mapping by engineers.
 - Week 2–3: Setup of MCP server and integration with Github Copilot.
 - Week 3–4: Pilot deployment with selected engineering teams, iterative feedback collected via surveys and analytics dashboards.
- **Evaluation & Scaling Decision:** The evaluation of the pilot will be done based on the success metrics defined in the pilot design phase. The evaluation of the pilot will involve collection of data on time spent on debugging and reproducing issues. Decision to scale will take into consideration whether the success metrics were met or not. If the success metrics were met the team will proceed with the scaling decision and will rollout the solution to all engineering teams and start mapping more use cases in order to improve the quality of the output.
- **Scale Deployment:** The process of scale deployment will involve onboarding of all engineering teams and training sessions on how to use the AI Guru. The engineers will have new use cases and problems which will need to be addressed by mapping them out and retraining the AI Guru to include these new use cases into the already existing map. By growing the map the AI Guru is able to understand the dependencies and intricacies of the internal processes and is able to deliver better quality output.
- **AI-Native Optimization:** From the perspective of being AI-native in terms of having AI Guru the steps are rather simple. Simple and continuous improvement of maps will be done in order to ensure that the AI Guru is able to deliver high quality output. Important note on this use case is that fact that internal processes change and in order for the AI Guru to stay relevant the maps have to be updated accordingly. Some tasks of continuous improvement could be:
 - Refinement of process maps based on user feedback.

- Adding features such as integration with issue tracking systems for automatic logging of reproduced issues.

6.4 Summary of Findings

The outlined use cases demonstrate clear application of the SAIL framework across diverse scenarios in order to solve pain points which software companies face on a daily basis. The structured approach of SAIL ensures that each use case is thoroughly evaluated, strategically aligned, technically feasible, and effectively implemented with governance oversight. The success metrics defined for each use case provide clear benchmarks for evaluating impact and guiding scaling decisions. Overall, the application of SAIL in these use cases highlights its versatility and effectiveness in driving successful AI adoption in software organizations.

This prospective empirical section was created in order to showcase the application of SAIL and how can it be leveraged in real life scenarios. The data and numbers outlined in this section are prospective and still do represent realistic scenarios based on expert insights and data collected from public sources. The actual empirical testing and its adoption in larger pilots and project will be a matter of future work. This chapter shall only serve as a demonstration of the application of SAIL from the theoretical to practical perspective. The practical walkthrough of SAIL can be considered a proof of concept for the framework as it is able to decompose complex problems into smaller manageable pieces and therefore increase the probability of success of AI adoption initiatives.

7

Chapter

DISCUSSION

7.1 Key Insights

The entire objective of this thesis was to create a structured framework which would help software companies to adopt AI in a structured manner and increase the probability of success. The creation of SAIL framework serves as the first lifecycle framework which works on iterative steps and adapts to each use case accordingly. The SAIL framework decomposes a large AI initiative into 8 steps each with a quality gate being the decision to proceed, iterate or stop. In regards to the insights from the use cases the most significant findings is the cleverness of the framework to really granularize the complex problem of AI adoption into smaller manageable pieces. The ease of the implementation of the framework is one of the key success factors as it does not require a lot of resources to implement it. Other frameworks which are focused on project management such as PRINCE2 or Agile are very resource intensive and require a lot of time and effort to implement them. The lightweight nature of SAIL is one of the key success factors. The most resource intensive stage of SAIL is the pilot execution phase which in fact is not actually resource intense as the only resource intense part is the actual implementation of the pilot and thus it being the engineering time, which would otherwise be spent on feature development. The surprising success factor is the fact that the governance board does not require a lot of time and effort as the decision making is very straightforward and the quality gates are very clear.

The role of the governance board fades out when use cases utilise same or similar technology as the risks and potential complications are already known and therefore the governance board does not have to spend a lot of time evaluating the risks. Great example for this is the usage of Github Copilot for code generation and assistance. The risks and potential complications are already known and therefore the governance board does not have to spend a lot of time evaluating the risks.

In terms of insights which were gathered, it can be seen that the SAIL framework is a great fit for problems which usually require a lot of trial and error and are not straightforward. The more complex the problem the more value SAIL is able to deliver as it breaks down the complexity into smaller manageable pieces.

The most valuable insights we have gathered are the numbers and the potential impact of the outlined use cases.

The summary of expected impact of the outlined use cases for a company with 1000 developers is the following:

Use Case	Time Savings (hours/month)	Cost Savings (EUR/month)	Other Benefits	Percentage Improvement
AI-based Code Generation & Assistance	12,000	960,000	Faster feature delivery, improved code quality	50% reduction in coding time
AI-based Sprint Planning & Resource Allocation	8,000	640,000	Improved sprint predictability, reduced idle time	20% increase in sprint velocity
Internal LLM Chatbot for Knowledge Sharing	10,000	800,000	Faster access to information, improved onboarding	50% reduction in search time
AI-based Debugging & Troubleshooting Guru	60,000	4,800,000	Faster issue resolution, reduced downtime	70% reduction in debugging time

The outlined numbers showcase the immense potential of AI adoption in software companies, this however is only possible to be achieved with a structured approach which companies lack. The SAIL framework. If multiple of these use cases are implemented at once and proper change management is done the impact on the productivity of the engineers and the overall efficiency of the company is truly revolutionary. This marks a historic moment for companies to leverage AI in order to create sustainable competitive advantage.

In vacuum the outlined use cases are able to save around 90,000 hours per month which translates to around EUR 7.2 million per month. This is a truly revolutionary number and therefore the importance of structured AI adoption is crucial for companies to leverage this opportunity. This metric is not the full truth as each of these use cases have an effect on each other and therefore the overall impact is not a simple sum of all the use cases but rather a complex interplay of multiple factors. However, the outlined numbers showcase the immense potential of AI adoption in software companies, this however is only possible

to be achieved with a structured approach which companies lack. The SAIL framework provides just that.

90 000 hours per month = 7.2 million EUR per month. Numbers which are truly revolutionary for a company. The only question is how to leverage this opportunity. That question however is not the scope of the SAIL framework.

Very important insight which was gathered is the fact that the SAIL framework is not actually a guarantee of success. The best comparison for SAIL is a GPS navigation system. It provides a structured approach and a roadmap to the destination, however it does not guarantee that you will reach the destination.

This type of mentality positions the SAIL framework as a means of delivery and not as a final product. The success of the AI adoption initiative still relies on the input of ideas and creativity of the engineers and the management. That is one of the reasons why SAIL framework focuses on “Engineer first” mentality as engineers know their daily struggles and pain points the best.

7.2 Contributions to Theory and Practice

The SAIL framework is contributing to both theory and practice in several ways. From the perspective of theoretical contribution the SAIL framework is linking to Dynamic Capabilities Theory as it operationalizes the sensing, seizing and transforming capabilities of an organization. Its direct transformation of not only physical resources but also digital assets is a great contribution to the theory as it showcases a new and innovative way on how to leverage digital assets in order to create value. SAIL framework as a new and revolutionary framework is also linked to Innovation Diffusion theory and it extends its scope by adding concrete metrics and iterative pilots which help to increase the probability of success of AI adoption initiatives. Innovation diffusion theory is often criticised for being too abstract and not providing concrete steps on how to implement it. SAIL framework solves just that. It provides concrete steps on how to guide and implement a new innovative branch of the company.

The practical intrinsic value of SAIL is that it helps CTOs and engineering leaders to guide company through the complex world of AI adoption and yield feasible sustainable advantage from internal AI initiatives. By clearly prioritizing high-impact AI projects and utilizing structured approach of the SAIL framework the risk of failure is significantly reduced. By utilizing the opportunity scouting and multi-pilot design even during the roughest times and uncertainty the company is able to navigate as it is a replicable roadmap. From the practical and value driven aspect the potential money and time savings are only as impactful as are the creative and impactful the use cases are. SAIL framework does not guarantee return on investment, SAIL framework guarantees a structured approach and stability. It opens the door for value creation as clearly described metrics in previous chap-

ter. The most significant metrics in terms of ROI outlined was the investment in the AI Guru which is able to cut down 4.8 million EUR per month in debugging costs down by 70% and thus saving the company around 3.36 million EUR per month.

7.3 Limitations

The number 1 limitation of this thesis is the fact that the validation of the framework was only prospective and not through a full live deployment. By having a full live deployment the framework would be tested in real life scenarios and therefore the probability of success would be even higher.

Me as an expert guiding company through AI adoption have utilised exactly the same framework in order to guide the company through the process of scouting opportunities with brainstorming sessions, strategic alignment with concrete analysis and OKRs, technical feasibility and data assessment with deep dive into the technical infrastructure and data quality, pilot design with precise roadmap allowing for smooth implementation, to pilot execution with agile approach and rapid review cycles, evaluation and scaling decision with clear quality gates, scale deployment with structured onboarding and change management and finally finishing with a full AI-native optimisation. Unfortunately, due to governance further elaboration on outcomes and results is not possible. However, the prospective validation of the framework through 4 different use cases showcases the versatility and applicability of the framework in different scenarios.

7.4 Implications and Next Steps

The next steps of this research would be the full real-world deployment of SAIL in a live software organization. This is an action which is already in plan and will be executed in the upcoming period of time. The feedback with multiple usecases of SAIL will be collected and the framework will be validated even more. In terms of readjustment of the framework the next steps would be to include more AI trends such as generative agents and autonomous testing which are emerging trends in the AI world. The 8 steps are broad enough to encompass any new AI trend, however the devil is in the details and usage of the framework in real life scenarios will showcase potential gaps and areas of improvement.

The next potential steps would be usage of the SAIL framework in other industries beyond software. The framework is broad enough to be adapted to other industries such as financial services, manufacturing and others. This type of cross-industry adoption might shake the grounds of the SAIL framework and it might not be the perfect fit for not so dynamic and slower industries. However, the core principles of SAIL are universal and therefore the framework might be adapted to other industries with slight modifications.

7.5 Reflections on the framework and its application

The SAIL framework represents a significant advancement in the structured adoption of AI within software organizations. The major AI based use cases which SAIL is perfect at employing and solving are use cases which are focused on internal process optimization and enhancement of productivity. The outlined 4 use cases of AI based code generation and assistance, AI based sprint planning and resource allocation, internal LLM based chat-bot for knowledge sharing and AI based Guru for debugging and troubleshooting are only a starting point but all of them encompass the core principles of SAIL. The key pattern in them is either code base optimisation or workflow optimisation. On other hand these use cases are in fact the key processes which software companies are focusing on in order to increase their productivity and efficiency. Coding takes majority of the time of software engineers and therefore any optimisation in this area is a direct increase in productivity. From the managerial perspective the use cases for workflow optimisation and improvement are mainly focused on orchestrating the engineering workforce in the most efficient and sustainable manner. If managers are able to achieve this better and faster with AI use cases the productivity of the whole organisation increases.

Use cases which do not make sense to be implemented with the SAIL framework are use cases which are not directly linked to internal process optimisation or are too simple to be implemented with SAIL. A perfect example for this is the usage already existing AI based tools and simply enabling them. SAIL as a framework requires complexity and therefore simple use cases such as turning on page summarisation in Confluence for all engineers or enabling Grammarly for all employees do not make sense to be implemented with SAIL. These 2 outlined use case can be implemented by simply turning on the feature and therefore the entire process of SAIL is not required as these processes do not need granularization and decomposition into smaller manageable pieces.

SAIL is a perfect fit for medium to complex use cases which require a structured progress for initiatives to be successful. Use cases which might come with a level of risk and uncertainty are also a perfect fit for SAIL as it has multiple quality gates, review stages and stakeholder involvement. The complexity of the use case is directly proportional to the value SAIL is able to deliver. The more complex the use case the more value SAIL is able to deliver as it breaks down the complexity into smaller manageable pieces and therefore increases the probability of success.

Chapter 8

CONCLUSION AND FINAL THOUGHTS

8.1 Summary of Research

This research is aimed at addressing the critical need for a structured approach of AI adoption in software companies. The entire research is trying to answer the question of “How can software organizations effectively adopt and scale AI technologies through a structured lifecycle framework?” and the simple answer to this question is the SAIL framework. This framework was developed based on an 8-step iterative process, each step having a clear quality gate with the main objective of pushing the boundaries of the complex problem of AI adoption into smaller manageable pieces. This type of a new, revolutionary and innovative framework answers the research question as it provides the structure and the roadmap for companies to follow in order to successfully adopt AI technologies. The question is stated in a way of how to adopt and scale AI technologies, and that is exactly what SAIL encompasses. The core functionality of the framework being focus on iterative pilots and rapid review cycles allows for quick learning and adaptation, which is crucial in the fast-evolving AI landscape.

The key outcomes from the debate in chapter 7 clearly show the unique value proposition of having a structured approach to AI adoption. The outlined use cases demonstrate significant potential for an increase in internal efficiency of processes and productivity of engineers. The outlined metrics show everything which is possible to achieve with a solid and structured approach. The concrete set of metrics such as time savings, cost savings and other benefits provide a clear benchmark for evaluating the success of AI initiatives.

The mentality of the framework being “Engineer-first” attribute of the framework as its starting point is opportunity scouting by engineers. The outcome of the framework will be only as good as its input. By having high-quality input from engineers which understand their domain the entire pipeline of SAIL will be benefited.

In order to give a clear summary of this research the SAIL framework can be summarized as following:

- SAIL framework is a structured lifecycle framework for AI adoption in software companies.
- It consists of 8 iterative steps with clear quality gates working on the principle of “Iterate, Proceed, Stop”.
- It guides companies from opportunity scouting to AI-native optimization by focusing on governance, strategic alignment, ability to pilot and scale initiatives.
- It is emphasizing an “Engineer-first” mentality which leverages the expertise of engineers
- The framework was prospectively validated through 4 diverse use cases showcasing its versatility and applicability.
- SAIL provides a full replicable roadmap for medium to complex AI initiatives from scouting to scaling.

8.2 Integrated Contributions of the SAIL Framework

The SAIL framework makes a very unique contribution in incorporating multiple aspects of strategic, technical, and operational considerations of AI adoption into a single cohesive navigable process. Unlike other existing models, which are very much heavy and rigid, SAIL is lightweight, flexible, iterative while still providing discipline through its quality gates.

Its novelty lies in three core aspects:

1. Operationalization of AI Adoption as a Lifecycle Capability
 - SAIL treats AI adoption as a repeatable organizational capability rather than a one-off project, this meaning that it is creating a dynamic capability for the organization to continuously sense, seize and transform with AI technologies. This principle allows for new technology being continuously integrated into the organization as it evolves.
2. Practical Roadmap with Built-in Metrics
 - By providing concrete steps and success metrics the iterative pilot strategy allows organizations to learn and adapt quickly while still observing and measuring impact of the solutions. This practical roadmap is a significant advancement over abstract models which lack actionable guidance and accountability.
3. Bridging Strategy, Governance and Innovation

- SAIL offers a unique balance between strategic alignment, governance oversight and innovation agility. It allows teams to experiment and pilot while ensuring alignment with broader organizational goals and risk management through governance involvement.

Together these three key aspects position SAIL as not only a theoretical contribution but also a highly practical framework acting as an AI enabler for software organizations.

8.3 Limitations and Caveats

As with any great and innovative idea, the SAIL framework comes with its own limitations and caveats.

- First to acknowledge, the thesis was prospectively validated through use case walkthroughs rather than a full live deployment. While the projections outlined were grounded in expert insights and realistic scenarios, real-world application may reveal unforeseen challenges and areas for improvement. This might introduce a level of uncertainty and unknown variables which were not accounted for in the prospective validation.
- Second main limitation of the framework is its input-reliance. The framework and its impact on the company will be only as good as its input. If the engineers create low-quality input the entire pipeline of SAIL will be affected in lower ROI and lesser impact on the company. The poor input might lead to poor output.
- Third limitation is the fact that SAIL is not a guarantee of success due to the aspect of change management and human factors. The framework provides a structured approach and a roadmap, however the guarantee to actually reach the destination is not there due to human nature of not trusting new technologies. This aspect is unfortunately out of the scope of SAIL and is a matter of change management and leadership. This dependency on human factors might come with a level of uncertainty and risk which is not accounted for in the framework, however might also extremely benefit if the change management is done properly and people have a natural curiosity and interest in new technologies.

8.4 Practical Implications

For software organizations, being the primary customer of this framework, the practical implications of adopting SAIL are profound and far-reaching. By applying the SAIL framework, organizations can expect to achieve:

- Greater productivity and efficiency: Use cases demonstrated potential savings of up to 90,000 monthly hours and a few million euros monthly in costs by automating significant processes like coding, sprint planning, knowledge sharing, and debugging.
- Faster innovation cycles: Pilot-via-pilot facilitates rapid experimentation and hence quick time to value for AI projects. This means failures and less-than-effective solutions are identified and addressed early enough to enable fast scaling of successful pilots. This points to a “Fail-fast-learn-faster” is actually paramount to survive in the quick-moving nascent industry currently still in its infancy but soon to be controlled by AI technologies.
- Reduced uncertainty and risk: In that it presents overt quality gates and governance involvement, SAIL minimizes the risk of adopting AI and poor solutions. Quality gates that act as a means to stop or re-prioritize projects that are not delivering expected value. The risk-mitigation aspect is extremely crucial as AI has many unknowns and distrust in its nature already. By controlling the risks with good governance, we can try to minimize the risk of failure and thus not break the confidence of the engineers and the management.
- Governance and accountability reinforced: With a governance board and stakeholders on board, AI projects are strategic goals aligned and mission-critical use cases focused so that they do not get derailed.

The practical implications of SAIL extend beyond just the immediate benefits of individual AI initiatives. The framework fosters a culture of innovation, learning and curiosity within the organization. It tries to position the company as a learning organization and emphasizes on the importance of continuous improvement and mentality of “Engineer-first” and “Fail-fast-learn-faster”. It puts down the fear of failure and encourages experimentation and creativity as the key drivers of success in the fast-evolving AI landscape.

It is important to note that the successful adoption of SAIL and adoption of AI in the company truly lies in the commitment of the leadership and the engagement of engineers. The framework on its own is just a set of steps with quality gates, however the real success comes from the people and their commitment to leverage this opportunity. The framework is only a means of delivery and not the final product. It might give all the opportunity and direction, however the actual journey and destination is up to the people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- McKinsey & Company. The state of ai in 2025: Agents, innovation, and transformation. <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/quantumblack/our-insights/the-state-of-ai>, 2025. Accessed November 2025.
- Deloitte. Ai trends 2025: Adoption barriers and updated predictions. Deloitte Insights, 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.deloitte.com/us/en/services/consulting/blogs/ai-adoption-challenges-ai-trends.html>.
- IBM. What is ai governance? <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/ai-governance>, 2024.
- J. Stone, R. Patel, F. Ghiasi, and S. Mittal. Navigating mlops: Insights into maturity, lifecycle, tools, and careers. *IEEE Transactions on Artificial Intelligence*, 2025. doi: 10.1109/TAI.2025.3456789.
- D. Nogare and I. F. Silveira. Mlops for machine learning model lifecycle automation—a systematic literature review. *Authorea Preprints*, 2025. doi: 10.22541/au.175329541.19088779/v1.
- The Open Group. The togaf standard, version 10 enterprise edition, 2022. URL <https://www.opengroup.org/togaf>. The Open Group.
- T. Kaddoumi and M. Watfa. A foundational framework for agile enterprise architecture. *International Journal of Lean Six Sigma*, 13(2):313–333, 2022. doi: 10.1108/IJLSS-03-2021-0057.
- M. Canat, N. P. Català, and A. Jourkovski. Enterprise architecture and agile development: Friends or foes? In *2018 IEEE 22nd International Enterprise Distributed Object Computing Conference (EDOC)*, pages 1–10, 2018. doi: 10.1109/EDOC.2018.00007.
- J. A. Zachman. A framework for information systems architecture. *IBM Systems Journal*, 26(3):276–292, 1987. doi: 10.1147/sj.263.0276.
- L. Fitriani, M. L. Khodra, and K. Surendro. Togaf-based enterprise architecture framework for utilizing artificial intelligence. In *2023 International Conference on Computer Science, Information Technology and Engineering (ICoSITE)*, pages 1–6, 2023. doi: 10.1109/ICoSITE59874.2023.10285801.
- S. L. W. Ern, H. Yang, Y. Wu, R. S. Ambakkat, and R. Dilnutt. Modifying togaf® to optimize artificial intelligence and strategic value for organizations. *Enterprise Architecture Professional Journal (EAPJ)*, 2025.

- P. Lakarasu. Mlops at scale: Bridging cloud infrastructure and ai lifecycle management. *Social Science Research Network*, 2022. SSRN: 5272259.
- G. Westerman, D. Bonnet, and A. McAfee. *Leading digital: Turning technology into business transformation*. Harvard Business Review Press, 2019.
- Patrick Forth, Tom Reichert, Romain de Laubier, and Saibal Chakraborty. Flipping the odds of digital transformation success. Boston Consulting Group, October 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.bcg.com/publications/2020/increasing-odds-of-success-in-digital-transformation>.
- Deloitte. Digital maturity index. <https://www.deloitte.com/global/en/Industries/industrial-construction/perspectives/digital-maturity-index.html>, 2023. Accessed November 2025.
- McKinsey & Company. Mlops so ai can scale. <https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/tech-and-ai/our-insights/mlops-so-ai-can-scale>, 2024.
- J. Jöhnk, M. Weißert, and K. Wyrski. Ready or not, ai comes—an interview study of organizational ai readiness factors. *Business & Information Systems Engineering*, 63(3): 277–293, 2021. doi: 10.1007/s12599-020-00676-7.
- D. Hradecky, J. Kennell, W. Cai, and R. Davidson. Organizational readiness to adopt artificial intelligence in the exhibition sector in western europe. *International Journal of Information Management*, 62:102431, 2022. doi: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102431.
- Bain & Company. Ai: The ambitions are bold, but the talent is scarce. <https://www.bain.com/insights/ai-the-ambitions-are-bold-but-the-talent-is-scarce-snap-chart/>, 2024.
- M. Al-Ali and A. Marks. A digital maturity model for the education enterprise. *Perspectives: Policy and Practice in Higher Education*, 26(1):1–13, 2022. doi: 10.1080/13603108.2021.1978578.
- E. M. Rogers. *Diffusion of innovations*. Free Press, 5 edition, 2003.
- J. W. Dearing. Applying diffusion of innovation theory to intervention development. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 19(5):503–518, 2009. doi: 10.1177/1049731509335566.
- M. A. Almaiah. Measuring institutions' adoption of artificial intelligence applications in online learning environments: Integrating the innovation diffusion theory with technology adoption. *Electronics*, 11(20):3291, 2022. doi: 10.3390/electronics11203291.
- Startup Genome. Global startup ecosystem report 2024. <https://startupgenome.com/report/the-global-startup-ecosystem-report-2024/introduction>, 2024.
- Start-Up Nation Central. Israeli tech ecosystem overview 2024. https://lifinder.startupnationcentral.org/reports/2024-annual-report?__cf_chl_tk=M75HdmQzHVy31UV6guei0jzCj.WnknBwjC9QEvBwYwE-1762609619-1.0.1.1-2rZ7SqeK6E4AIQ8HaqtIlzPq1h5kuy8crNZzINyqvFk, 2024.

- P. Patnaik. Exploring determinants influencing artificial intelligence adoption, reference to diffusion of innovation theory. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 203: 123345, 2024. doi: 10.1016/j.techfore.2024.123345.
- Y. Liu. How ai impacts companies' dynamic capabilities. *Journal of Management Studies*, 2024. doi: 10.1111/joms.13032.
- D. J. Teece, G. Pisano, and A. Shuen. Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 18(7):509–533, 1997. doi: 10.1002/(SICI)1097-0266(199708)18:7<509::AID-SMJ882>3.0.CO;2-Z.
- J. Barney. Firm resources and sustained competitive advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17(1):99–120, 1991. doi: 10.1177/014920639101700108.