

SESG Summary and conclusion

24-11-2022 @ USN Kongsberg

2pm – 5pm

SESG numbers and data

- SESG facilitators: 2
- Coffee with cookies available: Yes 😊
- Duration: 3 hours
- Participants: ~60 (people from industry and academia, including SESG facilitators)
- Presentations: 3
- Presenters: 3 (2 from an acquisition organization, 1 from a supplier, 1 from USN)
- Workshop groups: 10 (4-6 people in each group)
- Posters with group feedback

SESG event 24th November, 2022, 14:00-17:00

Title: How to be a customer in relation to SE efforts? How does SE support acquisition?

Brief description:

The customer that is buying or outsourcing the development of a solution feels responsible for the "upper" part of the V-model, leaving the responsibility for the bottom part of the V-model to the solution supplier. Where should the interface be between customer and supplier? How much should each party understand the other party's side? How is the interaction between both parties?“

Speakers:

- Simon Løkja Følling, Supplier perspective
- Sidsel W. Storaas
- Jo Gravås and Ingeborg Ø. Garen, NDMA as acquisition Organization

Initiating questions for group work

How Much **Ownership** (responsibility, pro-activeness) do you want **Suppliers** to take?

Do you have examples of this interface between acquirer & supplier? How do they cope with the overlap?

Next slides show the flips of the breakout teams

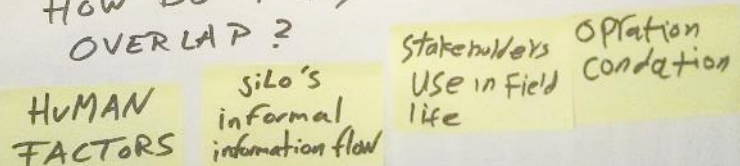
GROUP 1

How MUCH ^(RESPONSIBILITY, PROACTIVENESS) OWNERSHIP DO YOU WANT SUPPLIERS TO TAKE?



DO YOU HAVE EXAMPLES OF THIS INTERFACE BETWEEN ACQUIRER AND SUPPLIER?

How DO THEY COPE WITH OVERLAP?



GROUP 3

Ownership (Customer)

- ~~Def~~ :- Responsible for validity of requirements
- Feasible requirements
 - ~~for~~ Completion
 - Different agv. alternative
 - Tech knowhow

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DESIGN ACC. TO REQ.

TECHNICAL DEV & KNOW-HOW

Interface

- system requirements
- Statement of Work (SOW)
- SDD/OpsCon (?)

REVIEWS & VERIFICATION

Overlap?

Control

Ownership

LOW ^S
Innovation

High
Innovation S

Controlled

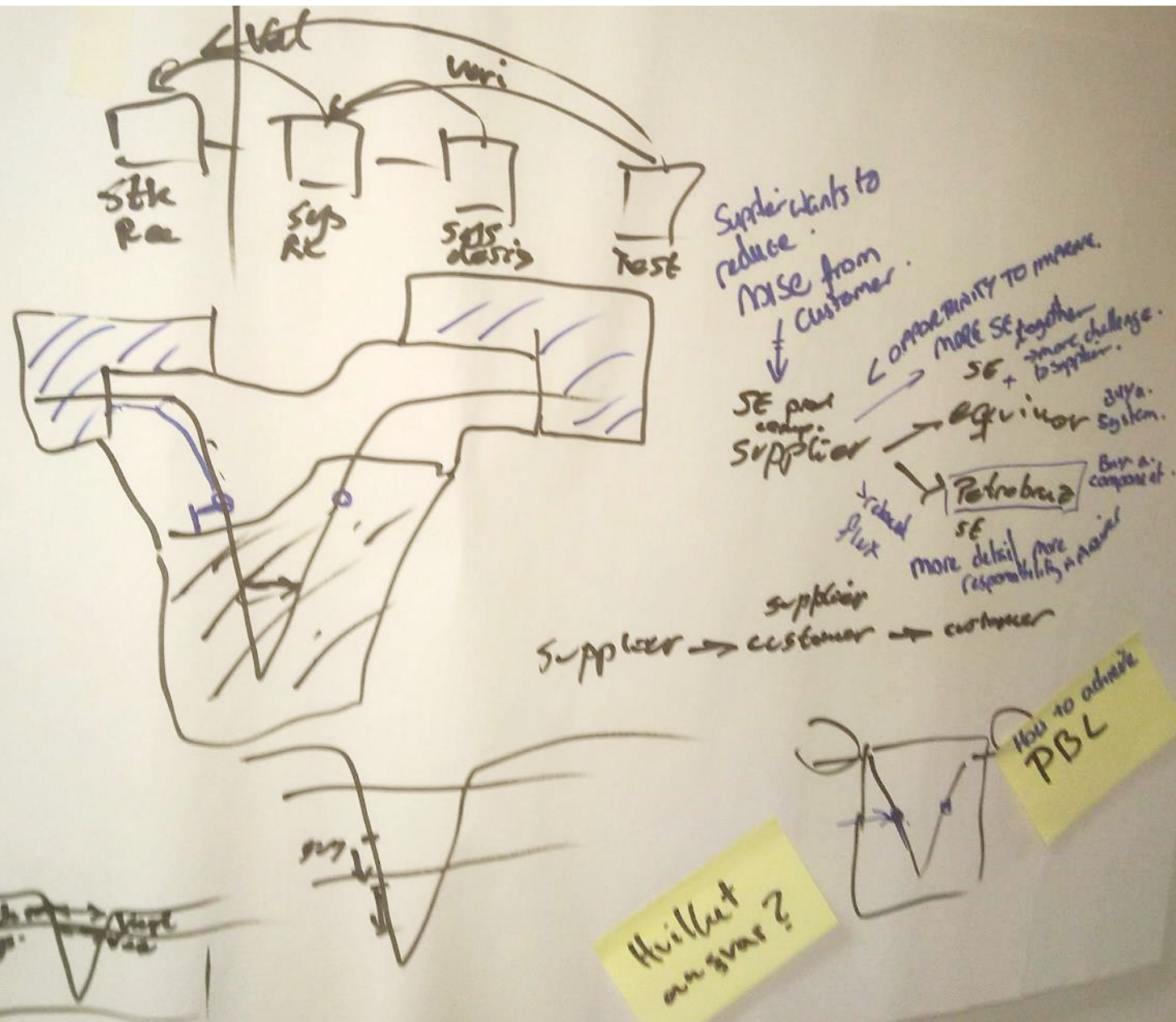
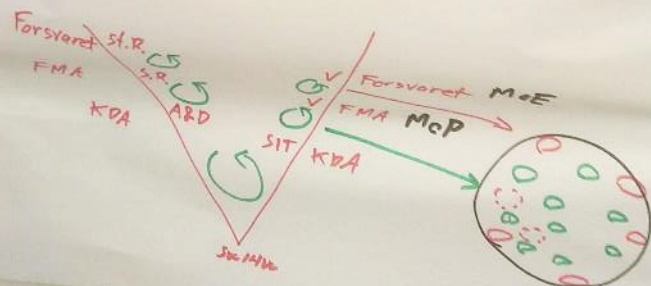
Flexibility

Low Risk

High Risk

High Control

Low Control



Responsibility to follow
Legislation

More Agile with small suppliers

Processor vs Developer

Design for Production

Hierarchies vs Requirements

Reveal Requirements
or
Elicit Requirements

OWNERSHIP:

- CONTEXT DEPENDENT:

* DELIVERY PROJECT \Rightarrow VENDOR "Owns Risk"
VS
* DEVELOPMENT PROJECT \Rightarrow SHARED RISK

NEED \rightarrow CUSTOMER
 \updownarrow
SOLUTION \rightarrow VENDOR

— WELL DEFINED BOUNDARIES ARE IMPORTANT!

INTERFACES:

- INTERNAL \leftrightarrow INTERNAL
 - INTERNAL \leftrightarrow EXTERNAL
 - EXTERNAL \leftrightarrow EXTERNAL
- BUSINESS SIZE MATTERS!
 \hookrightarrow FORMALISM

OWNERSHIP

STANDARD DELIVERY VS TAILORING

Full Supplier Resp.

Shared Resp.

SUPPLIER KNOW BEST PRACTICE

WHAT IS CUSTOMER END GOAL

FIND SOLUTION

CUSTOMER INVOLVEMENT CAN LIMIT SYSTEM UTILISATION

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

UNDERSTAND NEED

INTERFACES

WORKSHOP
VISUALIZE
LESS COMPLEX PROJECTS?

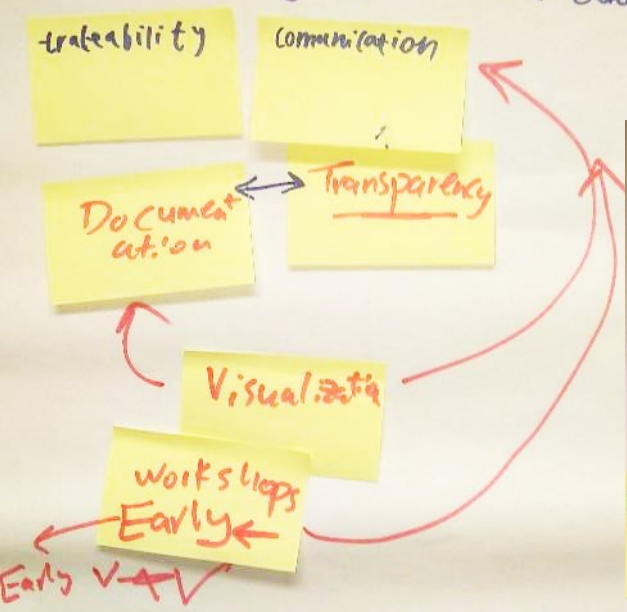
MODELS

Short Dev. Sprint (1-2 week)

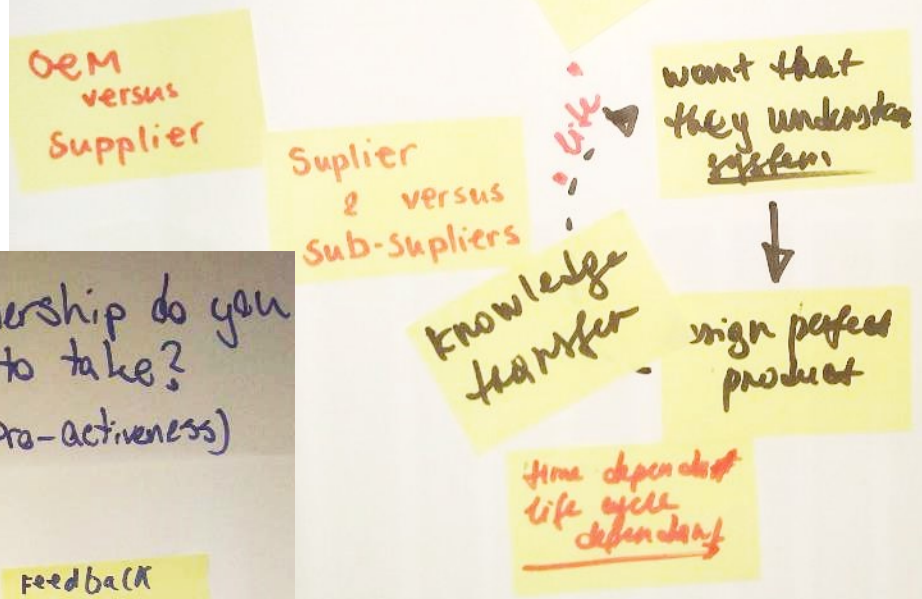
Sidetracks can get fixed quick

Prototyping
ITP (Held)
Gammel and
Pre-prod meeting

Do you have examples of this interface Between Acquirer and supplier?
How do they cope with overlap?

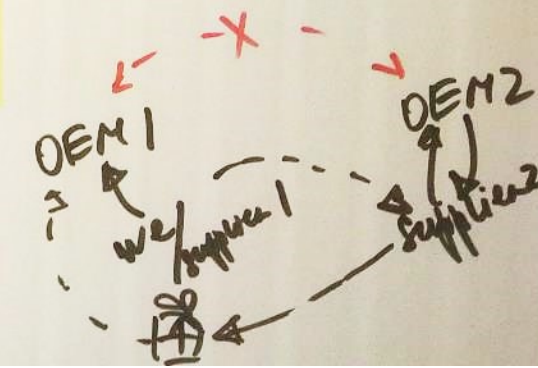


NEW TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
- IP/NDA (PROTECTION)
Trust



Detail orienter (controlling) (O&A)

② "IP" Mfg. definition



How much ownership do you want Suppliers to take?
(Responsibility, Pro-activeness)



Gerrit's Conclusion(s)

Ownership of all parties in the value chain is essential. **Ownership** implies responsibility and proactiveness. The asymmetric relation between acquirer and suppliers often triggers a reduction in ownership: “We do what you ask us” rather than “We do what fits the needs”. This pattern reinforces itself over time.

A more gradual process of tendering helps with **early verification and validation** of the design and specification. Challenge is to fulfil regulations for **a level playing field**, while building a relation with sufficient overlap between acquisition and supplier. And a challenge is the **trust** and managing **confidentiality** and **sensitivity** of some knowledge.

Acquisition organizations (and supplier organizations internally) have to manage more **knowledge transitions (filters)**, e.g. from actual users (maintenance, operators) to acquisition staff. Each transition is a risk for definition and validation.