



Business Systems (UK) Limited

G-Cloud 15

Service Definition Document

NICE IEX



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1 Who are Business Systems?

Business Systems is an independent UK-based transformation partner with over 35 years' experience supporting organisations to modernise customer experience and contact centre operations.

We deliver outcome-driven solutions across AI and Automation, CX Management, Workforce Engagement Management, and Monitoring and Compliance. Our consultative, vendor-neutral approach supports complex, mission-critical environments, enabling secure transitions from legacy systems to modern, cloud-based platforms while maintaining operational integrity, regulatory compliance, and delivering measurable return on investment.

2 What is the Service?

NICE IEX is a workforce management service designed to help organisations effectively forecast demand, schedule resources, and manage workforce performance across customer service operations. The service uses advanced forecasting models and automation to align staffing levels with customer contact volumes, ensuring service demands are met efficiently and consistently.

By providing tools for forecasting, scheduling, real-time adherence, and performance analysis, NICE IEX enables organisations to optimise workforce capacity while balancing service quality, employee wellbeing, and operational cost. The service supports both short-term operational control and long-term workforce planning.

NICE IEX delivers a range of benefits that help organisations improve efficiency, service delivery, and workforce engagement, including:

- **Accurate forecasting and scheduling:** Predictive models help organisations anticipate contact demand and create optimised schedules aligned to business needs.
- **Improved service levels:** Ensuring the right number of staff are available at the right time supports consistent customer experience and reduced wait times.
- **Operational efficiency and cost control:** Optimised resource planning helps minimise overstaffing and understaffing, improving cost effectiveness.
- **Real-time workforce visibility:** Real-time adherence and intraday management tools enable managers to respond quickly to changes in demand.
- **Enhanced workforce engagement:** Fair and transparent scheduling, along with self-service tools, supports employee satisfaction and work-life balance.
- **Data-driven workforce planning:** Reporting and analytics provide insight into performance trends, supporting continuous improvement and strategic workforce decisions.
- **Scalability and flexibility:** The service supports complex, multi-skill, and multi-channel environments and can adapt to changing organisational requirements.

Overall, NICE IEX provides organisations with a robust and scalable workforce management solution that supports efficient service delivery, improved employee engagement, and informed decision-making across customer service operations.

3 On Boarding Support

BSL's Cloud Services are delivered in the form of Software as a Service (SaaS) and as a result, can be very quickly deployed. Hosted and managed centrally, standard services can be turned on and off and additional modules added as customer requirements evolve.

For every major on-boarding, BSL assigns a dedicated Prince2 certified Project Manager (PM). It is the PM's responsibility to ensure that all new installations are implemented against and adhere to the agreed project specification.

3.1 Training

Customer training is delivered by BSL Consultants as and where required. The training is consultative and enables the knowledge transfer through hands on exercises and support in building the hierarchy and schedules.

There are also online resources that provide a wealth of material for end users. This includes context driven help, process overview, and troubleshooting guides. End users will also have access to the customer portal which includes forums, FAQs, and product documentation.

3.2 Service Transition Management

As part of the Project Implementation Services, BSL Group will assign a Service Transition Manager, with oversight from the BSL Head of Service Delivery, to manage the Service Transition, from Project to Support. All transition activities will be managed in conjunction with the relevant Client Service Design and Transition teams.

The key objectives of service transition are to:

- Plan and manage service changes efficiently and effectively
- Manage risks relating to new, changed, or retired services
- Successfully deploy service releases into supported environments
- Set correct expectations on the performance and use of new or changed services
- Ensure that service changes create the expected business value
- Provide good-quality knowledge and information about services and service assets

To achieve these objectives, there are many things that need to happen during the service transition lifecycle stage. These include:

- Planning and managing the capacity and resources required to manage service transitions
- Implementing a rigorous framework for evaluating service capabilities and risk profiles before new or changed services are deployed
- Establishing and maintaining the integrity of service assets.
- Providing efficient repeatable mechanisms for build in, testing, and deploying services and releases
- Ensuring that services can be managed, operated, and supported in accordance with constraints specified during the service design stage of the service lifecycle
- Some activities of the service transition processes may be carried out during the service design stage of the service lifecycle – for example, design of a release package or planning of a service transition

The scope of Service Transition includes:

- Managing the complexity associated with changes to services and service management processes
- Allowing for innovation while minimizing the unintended consequences of change
- Introducing new services
- Changes to existing services, e.g. expansion, reduction, change of supplier, acquisition, or disposal of sections of user base or suppliers, change of requirements or skills availability
- Decommissioning and discontinuation of services, applications, or other service components
- Transferring services to and from other service providers

Once Transitioned into live support, BSL will work with the Client to create an agreed escalation process for all aspects of the Service. Several levels of escalation contacts will be provided by BSL.

4 Support

BSL Group will utilise ITIL certified personnel and ITIL methodology to provide a dedicated service and support wrap including all elements listed below for the Clients chosen solution.

4.1 Service Desk

The BSL Group Service Desk is the central point of contact for any support issues related to the production environment, including any security related matters. This team will manage, update, and rectify issues in accordance with the Service Level Agreement.

Our self-service portal is the main way to log and manage any Incidents or Service Requests. The portal allows the Service Desk and client to add updates and attachments throughout the lifecycle of an open ticket.

Where a fix cannot be found at the Service Desk level, the team will manage all escalations to the appropriate resolver groups.

The Cloud platform provides 24-hour surveillance and should BSL be made aware of any security concerns, these will be proactively communicated to the customer.

Based in the UK, our Service Desk operational hours are 08:00 to 17:30 UK time Monday to Friday (excluding Bank holidays). A 24-hour facility is available to customers for incidents logged outside of these operational hours. Incidents logged via the 24-hour facility will be responded to via the on-call engineering team

Our Service Desk provides:

- Service Request Fulfilment
- Incident Management
- Major Incident Management
- Interaction with third parties for end-to-end fault diagnosis
- Problem Management
- First Level Escalation
- Vendor Escalation
- Remote Resolution (where applicable)
- Request Management

The BSL Group engineers will have responsibility for the technical solution and relationships, they all report to the Head of Delivery, and are certified professionals for multiple platforms. There is a full rota of engineers available 24 x 7 for incident management and resolution purposes.

Support is a priority for the engineers who provide:

- Incident Resolution
- Third line support
- Fourth line Vendor liaison for incidents
- Third party liaison for incidents
- Remote Resolution
- Root cause analysis

4.2 Service Level Matrix

Priority Level	Description	Response Time	Resolution Time	Target per Month
1 Critical	System inoperable - No work can be performed, or processing capacity is so limited that the probability of a serious outage and business or revenue impact	20 mins / 30 mins OOH	4 hours	95%
2 High	System Function is inoperable / Data being corrupted – Customer contact centre function is severely limited, and the defect has significant adverse impact on the business.	20 mins / 30 mins OOH	8 hours	95%
3 Moderate	Function Not Working as Specified - This includes issues with the Customer contact centre system which do not stop users from performing daily business or for which there is a reasonable workaround.	1 hour	3 Days	N/A
4 Low	General question or request	8 hours	5 Days	N/A
RCA	A Root Cause Analysis will be provided on the back of every P1 reported	5 Days	N/A	N/A
Proposals	A quote for requests for additional services where the Scope has been clearly identified	5 Days	N/A	N/A

4.3 Priority 1 - 24x7 Support

Priority 1 issues can be raised out of normal business hours (i.e. outside M-F 08:00-17:30, over weekends and UK Bank Holidays) through the contact number which will be provided as part of the Service Transition process.

Resolution of Priority 1 issue denotes a restoration of service not necessarily a permanent fix (e.g., if the service is restored through use of a backup service). If there is a customer request for investigation outside of normal business hours to determine root cause this will be regarded as an Additional Day and charged at the rate specified.

4.4 Major Incident Management

A Major Incident is classified as an event which significantly affects a business or organisation, and which demands a response beyond the routine incident process. The aim in all these cases is to resolve the issue within a short time frame.

Major Incidents can be characterised as the highest-impact, highest-urgency incidents. They typically affect a large number of users, depriving the business of one or more crucial services.

During a Major Incident, the Service Desk will appoint an Incident Manager. Throughout the management process of a Major Incident ticket, the appointed Incident Manager for this ticket should be kept fully informed. It is the responsibility of the Incident Manager to ensure the customer is updated on all steps being performed to try and fix the incident. This enables the assigned Engineer to concentrate on providing a resolution to the reported Incident. The Incident Manager is also responsible for ensuring that internal stakeholders (e.g., the nominated Account Manager for the affected customer) are kept informed.

4.5 Service Delivery Management

A named Service Delivery Manager (SDM) can be provided, who will ensure the operational service is delivered end to end. Delivering all service commitments, ensuring SLAs are measured, reported on, met & improved, and acting as a key escalation point. Additional responsibilities include ensuring all service-based roles are delivered, namely, Transition and Service Introduction, Problem and Change management.

As part of the support provided by the named SDM, monthly or quarterly service reports are provided and presented as part of the service review meetings. The reports give an overview of the service for the previous month or quarter and include details of Incidents, Major Incidents, Service Requests, Problems, SLA Adherence, Change, Release and suggested Continual Service Improvement initiatives. Any outstanding remedial actions, improvements or suggestions can also be tracked through the monthly reports.

In addition, to service reporting, the named SDM will lead the Service Review meetings. Suppliers and other parties can be pulled into these meetings as and when it is felt they are required. In addition to the information set out within the service report, the Service meetings

will be used to measure the status of the ongoing relationship between the client and BSL. Some of the methods BSL use to gauge the status of the relationship are regular Net Promoter Score (NPS) surveys and feedback from the completed Customer Satisfaction (CSAT) surveys. CSAT surveys will be issued after the closure of every ticket.

As part of the ongoing service, the service delivery team is also responsible for documenting and managing the progress of any complaint made by the Customer. Any corrective actions that are found to be required as a result of a complaint, can be tracked as part of the service report. BSL will work closely to ensure the complaints process meets the Customer's needs.

Service Level Agreement (SLA) metrics and Service Credits will form part of any final contractual agreement. BSL use response, resolution/fix times, and availability to measure SLAs.

4.6 3rd Party Liaison

BSL will liaise with Customer managed third party vendors (i.e. those contracted directly by the Customer such as line providers) during a system impacting issue. This would only occur following Tier 1 (the Customer) making the initial contact with the third-party vendor and the issue being a combination of our supplied services or an unknown issue where the vendor platform may be a contributor of the root cause. BSL will communicate directly with a third-party vendor where there is a joint investigation agreed (e.g. an unknown issue between the network and Vitality, where both parties need to test in unison to ascertain the root cause) following an initial triage meeting completed as part of the Tier 1 function.

4.7 Vendor Management

Provided by a combination of BSL staff, this includes Commercial negotiation and management for any additional services/licenses required, performance management, relationship management and senior level escalation, liaise with senior sponsors in the vendors, organise vendor innovation sessions, drive requirements and problems into the vendors for innovation.

4.8 Change Management

Change Management is responsible for controlling the lifecycle of all changes to a live environment, either for our customers or internal to BSL. Change Management enables change to happen with minimum disruption to its IT services. The purpose of this section is to detail the BSL Change Management Process for customers.

4.8.1 Definitions

A Change is the addition, modification, or removal of anything that could have an effect on Services. All Installs, Moves, Additions and Changes (IMAC) to the infrastructure, physical or virtual, and any software changes, across the whole service lifecycle should fall under the control of Change Management.

4.8.2 Objectives

The primary objectives of Change Management are:

- Enable beneficial Changes required by the business to be made with minimum disruption to IT services
- Ensure that standardised processes are used to handle changes efficiently and that the overall business risk is optimised
- Ensure that all proposed changes are evaluated for their benefits and risks, and that all impacts are considered
- Prioritise changes so that the focus is on those changes that produce the greatest benefit and that the resources are allocated based on the real needs
- Ensure that all changes are thoroughly tested where possible, and that each deployment includes a back-out plan to restore the state of the service in case of failure
- Ensure that documentation is updated to reflect the effect of any changes
- Be stable, reliable, and predictable

4.8.3 Change Management Communication

The change implementer will inform the Service Desk before implementing the change. If there is any planned down time scheduled, they will also provide details about the extent of the outage and what users will be impacted.

The Service Desk or allocated Service Delivery Manager will communicate the details of the planned change to the customer via email.

4.9 Problem Management

The definition of a problem is a cause, or potential cause, of one or more incidents. Problems can be raised in response to a single significant incident or multiple similar incidents. The purpose of this section is to detail the Problem Management process for BSL.

Problem management is concerned with:

- The identification and recording of problems impacting service
- Identifying underlying problems to prevent incidents before they occur. Conducting trend analysis of problem management data and incident records helps to achieve this

4.9.1 Goals and Objectives

The goal of problem management is to rectify issues and errors within an infrastructure and to prevent the recurrence of incidents related to these errors. To achieve this goal, problem management seeks to establish the root cause of incidents and then initiate actions to correct the situation.

The objectives of problem management are to:

- Identify and take ownership of problems affecting infrastructure and service
- Take steps to reduce the impact of incidents and problems
- Identify the root cause of problems and initiate activity aimed at establishing workarounds or permanent solutions to these identified problems
- Perform trend analysis to predict future problems

The problem management process has both reactive and proactive aspects. The reactive elements provide direct support to the day-to-day operational activities of other service management functions, such as incident management, and are concerned with initiating activity aimed at resolving problems in response to one or more incidents currently causing issues.

Proactive problem management is concerned with identifying problems and known errors before incidents occur.

4.9.2 Inputs & Outputs

The majority of the incident records are raised either in reaction to users contacting the service desk via phone, email, or the self-service portal. Technical staff who notice potential failures and suppliers that send a notification of a difficulty needing attention also constitute frequent triggers.

Inputs:

- Information about known errors and their workaround
- Communication and feedback about Change Requests and releases that have been implemented or planned for implementation
- Communication of events that were triggered from event management

- Operational or service level objectives
- Customer feedback on success of incident resolution activities

Outputs:

The Problem Management process will generate the below outputs:

- Resolved problems, and actions taken to achieve their resolution
- Updated problem records with accurate details and history
- Raising of problem records for recurring incidents where an underlying cause has not been identified
- Feedback on problems related to changes and releases
- New or updated Knowledge Management Database articles and known errors
- Communication sent to users, including automatic notifications from the ITSM tool
- Satisfaction feedback from customers who are affected

5 Continual Service Improvement (CSI)

5.1 Objective of CSI

BSL service improvement focuses on increasing the efficiency, maximizing the effectiveness, and optimising the IT service management processes. The only way to do this is to ensure that improvement opportunities are identified throughout the entire service lifecycle.

The primary purpose of Continual Service Improvement (CSI) is to continually review and analyse service level achievement. To identify and implement specific activities to improve IT service quality and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the enabling processes. To improve the cost effectiveness of delivering services without sacrificing customer satisfaction.

5.2 How we manage CSI

Continual Service Improvement is at the heart of the BSL model with a strong focus and belief on driving forward delivering improvements to the customer and user experience. We aim to improve motivation and engagement levels to increase value, individual capability, and knowledge as well as team ability.

Methodologies used to achieve this include:

- Review management information and trends to ensure that services are meeting agreed service levels
- Review management information and trends to ensure that the output of ITSM processes are achieving the desired results
- Conducting maturity assessments against the process activities and roles to highlight areas of improvement or concern
- Reviewing analysed data
- Presenting recommendations to senior management for improvement
- Helping prioritise improvement opportunities
- Leading, managing and delivering cross functional and cross divisional improvement projects
- Building effective relationships with the business
- Influencing all levels of management to ensure that service improvement activities are receiving the necessary support and are resourced sufficiently to implement solutions

5.3 Our Process Model

The improvement process can be summarised in six steps:

- Embracing the BSL ethos by identifying the high-level business objectives
- Assessing the current situation to obtain an accurate, unbiased snapshot of where the organisation is right now. This baseline assessment is an analysis of the current position in terms of the business, organisation, people, process, and technology
- Understanding and agreeing on the priorities for improvement based on a deeper development of the principles defined in the vision
- Detailing the CSI plan to achieve higher quality service provision
- Verify that measurements and metrics are in place to ensure that milestones were achieved, process compliance is high, and business objectives and priorities were met by the level of service
- Finally, the process ensures that the momentum for quality improvement is maintained by assuring that changes become embedded into our organisation

5.4 Service Development

- Innovation - Digital Transformation, Pipeline activities
- Technology – identification and, implementation of tools to enhance service delivery
- Customer Experience - Customer Satisfaction Programme CSAT, enhanced service delivery

6 Ordering and Invoicing Process

All customers are assigned a BSL account manager who will be the first point of contact for commercial queries. Any customer requirements are discussed and documented for sign off by the customer before any cloud services are set up.

- Information and sales enquiries can also be directed to Tel 020 8326 8326
- Purchase Orders should be sent to accounts@businesssystemsuk.com
- Standard payment terms are 30 days
- All charges are subject to VAT at the prevailing rate

7 Off-Boarding

To facilitate service transition, there are numerous options available for extraction of data at the end of the contract. These would be scoped and agreed with BSL, and a price provided on a time and materials basis.

8 Technical Requirements

CPU 2.0 GHz or higher recommended RAM 2 GB or higher Hard Disk 2 GB available space or higher recommended Monitor 17-inch SVGA supporting UVGA (1024 x 768) non-interlaced display with a maximum .28 dot pitch and a minimum 20Hz refresh rate Video

Adapter Supports UVGA (1024 x768) non-interlaced with a graphics acceleration capability Network Interface Card Each remotely located client also requires a token ring or Ethernet card, and a TCP/IP protocol stack Operating System Windows 7 Pro 64 bit, Windows 8.1 Pro 64 bit, or Windows 10 Pro 64 bit Browser Microsoft Internet Explorer 11.x, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox (most current version; tested using Version 55), or Google Chrome (most current version; tested using Version 60).

Network Connectivity NICE WFM workstations require network connectivity from the workstation to the NICE WFM server through the customer's LAN/WAN. For this connectivity, the NICE WFM workstations communicate with the WFM server via TCP/IP; note that port settings are described in a separate document.

Technical Requirements – revised 08/01/2026

RCP Requirements (Rich Client for Supervisors)

The following are NICE minimum client configurations for the WFM solution. This sizing does not take into considerations other applications which maybe running on the workstation.

Required Specification		Notes
CPU	2.2 GHz or higher recommended	
RAM	16 GB or higher.2 32 GB recommended, depending on workstation usage.	
Hard Disk	5 GB available for RCP installation and temporary usage.	
Operating System	Windows 10 Pro Edition, 64-bit Windows 11 Pro Edition, 64-bit	OS installed on local hard drive. The NICE WFM system requires the Windows OS be loaded onto the PC, not run from a file server
Web Browser Software	Microsoft Edge Mozilla Firefox Google Chrome Apple Safari	NICE WFM does not support Compatibility View or Enterprise Mode in Microsoft Edge.

Client WorkStation Requirements

The following are NICE minimum client configurations for the WFM solution.

Supported Web Browsers	Tested Version	Notes
Microsoft Edge	Version 122.0.2365.52	NICE WFM does not support Compatibility View or Enterprise Mode in Microsoft Edge.
Mozilla Firefox	Version 123.0	
Google Chrome	Version 121.0.6167.185	
Apple Safari	Version 16.6	

Recommended workstation configurations for accessing NICE WebStation through a PC workstation

- **Processor:** PC with 2.2 GHz or higher processor is recommended.
- **RAM:** 16 GB or higher recommended3 32 GB recommended, depending on workstation usage.
- **Hard Disk:** 2 GB available space or higher recommended; 1.5 GB minimum space required for NICE WFM2

- **Video Adapter:** Supports UVGA (1920 x 1080) non-interlaced with a graphics acceleration capability.
- **Network Interface Card and Protocol Stack:** Each remotely located workstation also requires a token ring or Ethernet card, and a TCP/IP protocol stack.
- **Windows Operating System (OS):** Windows 10 Pro 64-bit or Windows 11 Pro 64-bit, installed on local hard drive. The NICE WFM system requires the Windows OS be loaded onto the PC, not run from a file server.
- **Web browser software:** Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, or Apple Safari.
- **Network connectivity:** NICE WFM workstations require network connectivity from the workstation to the NICE WFM server through the customer's LAN/WAN. For this connectivity, the NICE WFM workstations communicate with the NICE WFM server through TCP/IP; port settings are described in the *Port Usage* document.



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