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HFS

MARKET IMPACT REPORT

Smash through tech debt: Why AI is the jackhammer

And why breaking free requires a new kind of thinking

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Foreword

In September 2024, HFS lit the fuse with our 2030 Services Tech Vision: by the end of this decade, services will be delivered by tech—think Agentic AI and Services-as-Software. No more armies of coders babysitting brittle systems. The Global 2000 are suffocating under \$2 trillion in tech debt, and we've built a \$1.5 trillion IT services industry to manage it—not fix it. The model is broken.

We launched this research with Publicis Sapient to find out if enterprise IT and business leaders are ready to break the cycle. Over 600 executives told us: Yes. Loud and clear.

- 80% believe AI will finally move the modernization needle
- Four in five want out of labor-first service models
- Most are ready to walk from vendors who can't deliver real AI value

This isn't about tweaking delivery models. It's a full-on escape from legacy. Al is the jackhammer.

This research is your blueprint for breaking out. The question now isn't whether to modernize—it's whether you're bold enough to rebuild.

Tech debt is no longer just a technical issue; it's a structural liability. It slows innovation, drains budgets, and locks enterprises into operating models that simply can't keep up. Despite years of transformation, most large organizations remain anchored to foundations never designed for the speed, agility, or intelligence today's markets demand.

Our industry hasn't helped. Too many service providers are still optimizing for effort over outcomes—measuring success in hours billed, not complexity removed. That model is obsolete.

At Publicis Sapient, we've taken a fundamentally different approach. We believe it's time for a model that delivers the outcomes that matter—faster modernization, reduced tech debt, and systems built for adaptability.

That's why we created Sapient Slingshot, our Alpowered delivery model built on Bodhi, our enterprise-scale agentic Al platform. Together, they enable secure, context-aware, and scalable transformation.

Slingshot brings together a powerful suite of capabilities: prompt libraries tailored to client-specific needs, persistent context binding across the SDLC, a dynamic agent architecture that ensures every software artifact is grounded in the right logic, and intelligent workflows that orchestrate the entire development lifecycle.

It's not just about accelerating delivery—it's about rewiring how modernization gets done. With Slingshot, our multidisciplinary SPEED (Strategy, Product, Experience, Engineering, and Data & AI) teams connect business goals to technical execution—end to end.

If you're still paying for presence instead of performance—still layering new tech on top of legacy—you're not standing still. You're falling behind.

It's time to break free.



Phil Fersht CEO, HFS Research



Nigel Vaz CEO, Publicis Sapient

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Executive summary

It's 2025, and most enterprise technology leaders aren't building the future—they're managing the past. Despite years of digital ambition and billions in modernization budgets, the hard truth remains: technical debt has become the single biggest barrier to innovation, agility, and growth. HFS estimates the Global 2000 are carrying \$1.5–2 trillion in accumulated tech debt.

This isn't just a technology issue—it's a structural trap. And much of the \$1.5 trillion IT services industry is designed to keep enterprises in it.

For decades, organizations have turned to outsourcing, staff augmentation, and piecemeal automation to cope. But these legacy approaches have too often become part of the problem. They are incentivized to sustain complexity rather than eliminate it, resulting in normalizing stagnation with armies of offshore workers.

Now, Al presents a real escape route—not by making legacy cheaper to run, but by giving enterprises the tools to tear it down. Al can read and rewrite legacy code, automate integration and testing, and compress years of technical debt remediation into weeks.

But here's the paradox: most organizations are still treating Al like just another tool—when it needs to be treated like a jackhammer.

This study, based on insights from more than 600 IT and business leaders across industries, reveals a growing recognition that breaking free from tech debt requires more than new technology. It demands a shift in mindset, delivery models, partner expectations, and operating architecture.

Enterprises are ready to act:

80% believe AI will improve modernization outcomes

Four in five want to pivot away from labor-based service models

More than **60%** are open to switching providers who can help them move faster

These aren't signs of incremental change—they're signals of a systemic shift. And they point to a new era in which outcome-aligned, Al-native delivery models will define competitive advantage.

This HFS Market Impact paper unpacks what that shift looks like—and outlines five bold moves CIOs must make to escape the trap of tech debt and build for what's next.

If AI is the jackhammer, leadership is the ignition. The question is no longer whether to modernize—it's whether you're ready to break through.

Tech debt isn't just a problem; it's a prison

Enterprises are not building for the future—they're barely keeping the lights on.

Despite spending nearly 30% of IT budgets on modernization, only three in 10 organizations have modernized their core applications (see Exhibit 1). For the rest, transformation has become a euphemism for putting lipstick on a legacy pig.

Why so little progress? Because we've been trying to escape a system while still following its rules.

"We're spending millions on modernization, but the problem isn't just legacy code. It's how we think. The decisions that led to this architecture are still being made the same way."

— Senior IT leader, healthcare enterprise

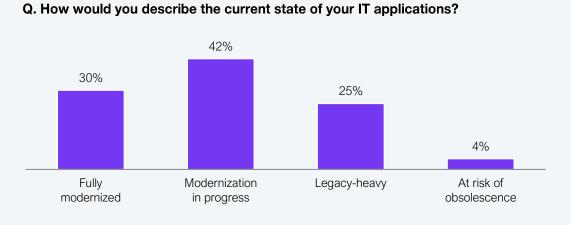
Most enterprise leaders have inherited decades of bolt-on complexity, shadow systems, and partner dependencies. Outsourcing didn't fix the problem—it outsourced the symptoms.

"You definitely don't fix your problems by outsourcing them... You might get some wage arbitrage, but you didn't fix any of the problems."

— IT director, banking sector

This is the cost of doing nothing differently: billions spent, talent wasted, and innovation throttled at the core.

Exhibit 1: Modernizing core applications is sucking up big investment, yet only 30% of firms say they are fully modernized



Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

All could be the jackhammer—but only if you use it right

Al promises to unlock productivity, automate complexity, and rewire enterprise processes. But here's the rub: Al won't fix a broken system. It will just make it run faster.

Still, there's hope. In our study, 80% of enterprise leaders (see Exhibit 2) believe AI will improve modernization outcomes.

And that optimism isn't misplaced. Al can now:

- Create modern specifications from decades of documentation and code
- Read and rewrite legacy code
- Automate testing, documentation, and UI prototyping

And, for the first time, leaders are seeing it do so at a cost-to-scale ratio that makes modernization viable in a fraction of the time previously required—thanks to the Al capabilities and the falling cost of both code and compute. With large context windows and the ability to reason across structured and unstructured data, Al changes what's possible—not just how fast we move. But Al can't be another tool in the box. It must become the foundation of how work gets done and how systems are reimagined.

"I can spin up an LLM pipeline in hours. The problem isn't the platform. It's plugging AI into a .NET workflow from 30 years ago."

— Senior Al leader, healthcare enterprise

Exhibit 2: Most enterprise leaders trust in AI to deliver better modernization results Q. What impact do you believe AI will have on your application modernization efforts? 80% 17% 3% Positive impact – Al will Minimal impact – Al will Negative impact – Al may increase the success of your not meaningfully change your increase complexity or reduce modernization efforts modernization efforts the success of your modernization efforts Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

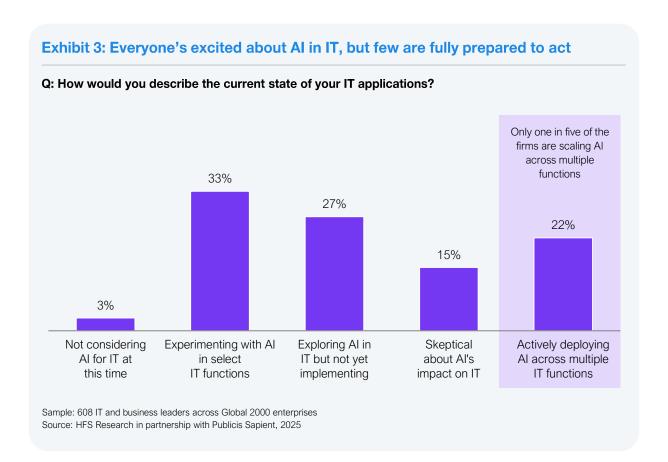
Al can change the game—but not everyone is playing

Don't let the hype fool you. While most are bullish on Al's role in IT, few have cracked the code. Only one in five of the firms we surveyed claim to be scaling Al across multiple functions (see Exhibit 3). A third admit to simply experimenting. This is tinkering, at best.

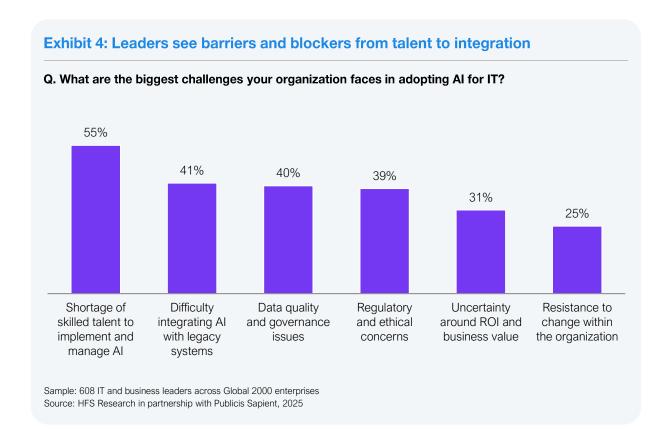
Even worse, 27% are simply exploring possibilities with AI, while another 15% are skeptics. So, nearly half of all the firms haven't even started yet.

"You can solve for tech. What's harder is solving for people. We don't have enough leaders who can usher in real change—and fewer who understand what that means in AL."

— CDO at a leading enterprise



More than half of the leaders we surveyed say they lack the talent, data, or governance capabilities they need (see Exhibit 4). Ethics and compliance concerns are a priority for 39% of firms, and 41% are still struggling to integrate AI with their legacy systems.



The current services model is broken—and enterprise leaders want out

What's driving it? Leaders are looking for an end to their stagnant status (see Exhibit 5). Almost half say legacy constraints are killing innovation, and similar numbers demand faster transformation, greater agility, and more resilience. More than a third simply want an escape from mounting technical debt.

Despite years of investment in IT services, the top reasons enterprises are shifting to Al-led service models reveal deep dissatisfaction with the status quo. Taken together, this data tells a clear story: Enterprises want models that are faster, smarter, and more aligned to business outcomes. This is not about incremental improvement; rather, a demand for new service models that act more like software.

Exhibit 5: The current service model is broken—driving demand for an Al-led alternative

Q. What are the primary reasons your organization is considering a shift to Al-driven service models, including Services-as-Software?

Percentage respondents

Legacy system focus

49%

45%

44%

41%

Existing IT services are focused on maintaining legacy systems rather than driving transformation

Faster innovation Al-driven models will en

Al-driven models will enable faster innovation and time-to-market

Operational agility

We require greater operational agility to respond to business needs faster

Cost savings

The need for cost savings and operational efficiency is driving this shift

Need for new approach

We have already extracted most of the value from our current models and need a new approach

Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

Percentage respondents

Better experiences Al-driven services offer b

Al-driven services offer better customer and employee experiences

Technology debt Our organization is fac

Our organization is facing significant technology debt, and the current service model isn't reducing it

Competitive pressures Competitive pressures are pu

Competitive pressures are pushing us toward more Al-driven and automated service models

Market changes Market or regulatory

Market or regulatory changes are influencing our decision

RIP labor-first services. Long live 'Services-as-Software'

The IT services industry has long profited from enterprise inertia, sustaining itself by staffing large teams—often recent graduates from India—to maintain outdated systems under longterm contracts. This old model—outsourced labor, linear delivery, static rate cards perpetuates tech debt and isn't working. Emerging in its stead, and not a moment too

soon, is Services-as-Software—a term coined by HFS Research to describe a shift to technology delivering services in place of labor arbitrage. This is the post-labor model for enterprise IT. This model is technology-driven, primarily led by advanced software solutions with minimal human intervention—cutting the reliance on human resources (see Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6: Services-as-Software is the future—staff augmentation is very much the past.



Staff augmentation

· Enables companies to quickly fill skill gaps, scale teams up or down as needed, and maintain control over project execution without the long-term commitment associated with permanent hires.

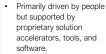
Key features:

- Flexibility: Easily adjusts team size based on project needs.
- Expertise: Access to specialized skills not available in-house.
- Control: Maintains direct oversight of projects and processes.

Typical commercial model: Rate card.



Technologyenabled services



Most service providers use this model to optimize processes and deliver value efficiently; examples include Cognizant Neuro, Infosvs Topaz, TCS WisdomNext, and Wipro Lab45.

Key features:

- Human-centric: Primarily driven by skilled professionals.
- Tool-supported: Utilizes a variety of technology tools and accelerators.
- Efficient: Enhances service delivery through technology integration.

Typical commercial model: FTE-based pricing.



Platform-led services

- · Leverage built-in delivery platforms to enhance service delivery and efficiency
- Examples include Accenture Synops, TCS Cognix, and Cognizant TriZetto, which streamline operations and provide consistent, scalable solutions

Key features:

- Integrated platforms: Uses cohesive platforms for service delivery.
- Scalability: Easily scalable and consistent across various operations.
- · Efficiency: Enhances productivity and efficiency through platform support.

Typical commercial model: Transaction-based



Al-led agentic services

- · Augment human capabilities through smart Al agents to optimize processes and decisionmaking.
- Examples include Amazon Q, GitHub, Lyzr, Copilot, Replit Ghostwriter, Google Gemini, Einstein Agent, Mindcorp, and Sapient Slingshot.
- Organizations such as IBM and the Big 4 consulting firms are increasingly adopting this model

Key features:

- · Al-augmented: Combines human expertise with Al agents.
- Cost-effectiveness: Achieves lower TCO through optimization.
- · Enhanced capabilities: Expands service potential with Al-driven insights.

Typical commercial model: Augmented FTE-based pricing or outcome-driven performance pricing.

Machine Human

software · Unlike traditional

Services-as-

- software-as-a-service (SaaS), this model focuses on delivering services primarily through technology, minimizing human intervention, and maximizing efficiency.
- · Examples include startups such as rhino.ai, Now Platform, and Builder.ai.

Kev features:

- · Technology-driven: Primarily led by advanced software solutions.
- Minimal human intervention: Reduces reliance on human resources.
- Efficient and scalable: Provides efficient, scalable, and consistent service delivery.

Typical commercial model:

License/subscription-based pricing

Current state

2000-2025

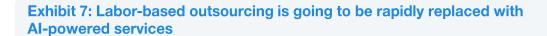
Emerging 2025-2030

Source: HFS Research 2025

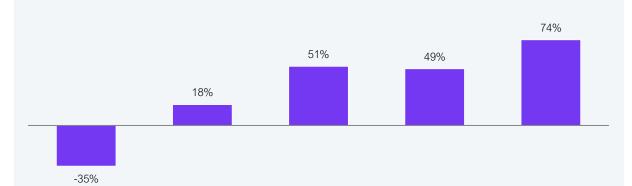
Three in four enterprise leaders now expect a pivot from staff augmentation models to Services-as-Software (see Exhibit 7).

"Everyone wants to modernize. But if your provider still leads with headcount, you're not buying transformation—you're renting inertia."

— IT director, banking sector



Q: Please indicate if your organization's service models will increase, decrease, or stay the same overtime? (Difference between % respondents believe the model will increase versus decrease)



Staff augmentation (Traditional labor-based outsourcing rate-card pricing)

Technology-enabled services (Staff augmentation with provider-developed accelerators, FTE pricing)

Platform-led services cohesive platforms -based pricing)

Al-led agentic services (Service providers use (Al agents and platforms handle service tasks, for delivery, transaction augmented FTE or feefor-outcome pricing)

Services-as-Software (Highly autonomous Al-driven service delivery, outcomesbased or subscription pricing)

Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

Your vendors are failing you—and you know it

Despite the buzz, most service providers are behind the curve. Only 10% of enterprise leaders say their vendors are proactively helping them pivot to Al-powered delivery (see Exhibit 8). Most, at best, say they are being offered incremental value. Your vendors are failing to lead on the future service model you are crying out for.

"There's a lot of PowerPoint and flashy demos. But translating that into real architecture? That's where they fall short."

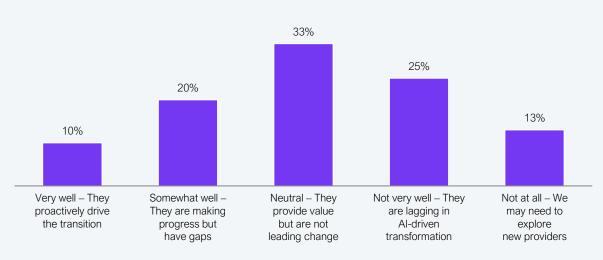
— Senior IT leader, healthcare enterprise

Four in 10 leaders are actively dissatisfied with their current providers and 71% indicate they're ready to switch providers for better AI execution and/or leadership.

The writing is on the wall: Enterprise leaders want productized capabilities, not people. They want platforms, not presentations.

Exhibit 8: Enterprise leaders are ready to switch vendors in pursuit of the AI transformation they desire

Q. How well do your current IT service providers support your future service model needs?



Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

Pricing models are changing—the commercial model must evolve

As services become software, the commercial model must evolve. This must become an area of focus in every Al transformation conversation. Our data (see Exhibit 10) shows a clear demand for change. Yet examples of successful deployment of new commercial models are few and far between.

Procurement leaders worry about runaway costs in untested models. An important first step, therefore, is to test the models in small and contained experiments to provide some reassurance to the procurement department.

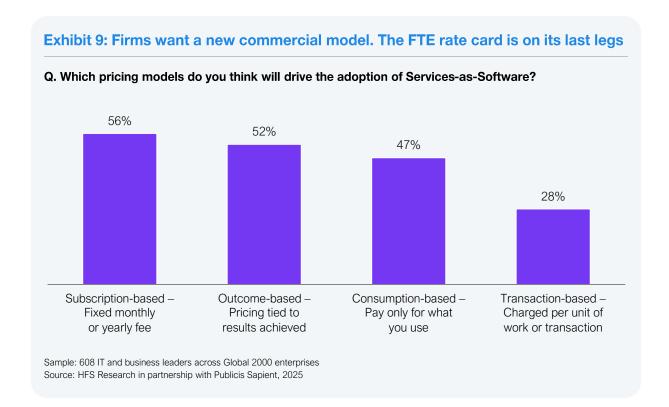
What is for sure is that a full-time equivalent (FTE) model cannot work when pricing for Services-as-Software. And firms should be wary

of simply switching human body-shopping for agent body-shopping—we'll be back to square one in no time if we go down that route.

Exhibit 9 shows that the current favorites among enterprise leaders are: subscription models (56%), outcome-based pricing (52%), and consumption-based pricing (47%).

Every vendor says they have Al. But show me the value. Show me the savings. It has to be quantifiable

- Executive Al leader, North American bank



In moving to new commercial models, enterprise leaders are clear about the measures they want to see built-in (see Exhibit 10).

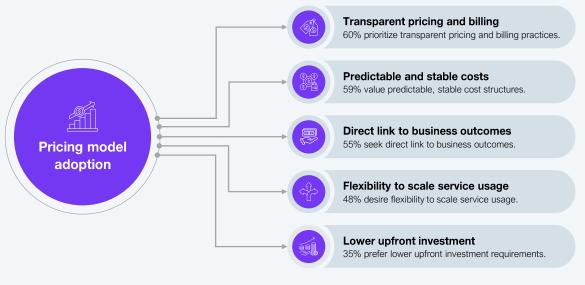
- First transparency (60%). They want clarity about what they are paying for.
- Second stability (59%). This relates to the kind of predictability the procurement department is unwilling to give up on.
- Third alignment to business outcomes (55%). Here, firms are seeking a clear connection between their investments and their returns.

"The model's only valuable if you can validate it. We need analytics to prove it's working—not just invoices that say it did."

Director of technology at a global energy firm

Exhibit 10: Enterprise leaders want clear cost structures, value-based pricing—and no surprises

Q. What will drive your adoption of new pricing models?



Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

IT—business alignment is critical for service delivery transformation

Despite strong momentum toward Al-led, software-defined services, IT and business leaders are still operating from different playbooks—and it's undermining progress. IT sees Al as an evolution of infrastructure and cost optimization; business sees it as a lever for growth, speed, and innovation.

"One of the challenges is that a lot of what gets done is driven by the business. And the business controls the budget. But no one in the business is saying 'go spend millions changing our infrastructure.' So the IT team ends up trying to fund transformation without clear business sponsorship"

Senior technology leader in a global insurance firm

We uncovered four critical disconnects that must be resolved for the Services-as-Software transformation to succeed (see Exhibit 11). "We need to align AI strategy with business strategy. Change management is as important as the tech. You can build something shiny—but if people don't use it, there's no ROI."

- Executive Al leader, North American bank

This clash isn't just a matter of perspective; it's a structural fault line that will stall transformation unless addressed head-on. Alignment requires a shared language of value. That means:

- Defining success in outcome terms both sides can measure
- Elevating joint governance structures that embed business and IT leads from day one
- Empowering sourcing and procurement to evaluate capability, not just cost

Ultimately, Al transformation isn't an IT initiative—it's a business operating model shift. And it can't succeed unless both sides have a firm hand on the jackhammer.

Exhibit 11: IT and business leaders are speaking different languages when it comes to the role of Al Bridging the IT-business divide for Al success Only 6% of business leaders believe their IT service providers 61% IT leaders prioritize cost savings and 54% are proactively leading the shift, compared to 13% of IT are focused on reduced maintenance costs 52% business leaders prioritizes scalability and 43% 60% IT leaders focus on cost during vendor selection The #1 criteria for business is functional expertise (54%) focus on time-to-market Vendor selection disparities **Conflicting success metrics Differing Al perceptions** Preparedness gaps 27% of IT leaders say their IT organization is Business is 1.5x more likely to see Al as a tool for product highly prepared for Al-driven service models 80% of business expect Al-led service models to grow. Only 17% of business leaders agree vs. 56% of IT Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

Reinventing the operating model for the AI era

If Al is the jackhammer, the operating model is the concrete slab it needs to break through. You can't apply transformative technology with a transactional mindset. The legacy operating model—centered on labor, layered approvals, and linear workflows—wasn't built for intelligence. And it certainly wasn't built to help you escape tech debt.

To unlock Al's potential, enterprises must stop grafting it onto outdated structures and start rebuilding around it. That means redesigning how work gets done, how services are delivered, and how value is measured. The future operating model is modular, intelligent, and outcome-led—and it's incompatible with legacy scaffolding.

Here are three foundational shifts:

1. From siloed systems to seamless value chains

Think 'connected enterprise,' not fragmented departments. Al thrives on context—and context dies in silos. The future operating model dissolves barriers between front, middle, and back offices to create a unified flow of data, decisions, and action.

That's the essence of the HFS OneOffice vision: real-time visibility, unified governance, and orchestration of value from customer touchpoint to fulfillment. Al can't deliver business outcomes if it's boxed into a single function or owned by IT alone.

Management Tactics: Invest in process mining, break down legacy ownership boundaries, and rewire teams around end-to-end outcomes—not org charts.

2. From governance bottlenecks to embedded guardrails

Traditional governance slows everything down, especially Al. Monthly steering committees won't keep up with autonomous agents making real-time decisions. Yet the risks are real. In highly regulated industries, you don't get to 'move fast and break things.'

"This isn't e-commerce. You don't get to move fast and break things. In highly regulated industries, explainability and control aren't optional—they're nonnegotiable."

CIO at a leading financial services institution

Instead of relying on oversight after the fact, build governance into the system from the start. That means automated controls, policy-based enforcement, and real-time monitoring—so risks are caught and contained in the moment, not in a memo weeks later.

Management Tactics: Shift from governance as review to governance as code. Empower leaders to manage policies, not people.

3. From labor management to platform stewardship

This isn't about managing more people—it's about managing smarter systems. In the new model, your employees aren't just doing tasks. They're orchestrating outcomes with AI.

You don't need more managers—you need platform owners. HFS has already researched an example start-up in which every employee's job description includes their role as a manager of Al agents. This isn't some far-flung future; this is happening here and now. Read: Ops leaders must embrace agentic-by-default.

"There's no off-the-shelf Al talent. The field is evolving too fast. You build your team by mixing full-timers with flexible specialists—but that creates tension between agility and ownership."

 Technology leader based in Silicon Valley Your teams must steward automation, calibrate agents, and continuously improve digital workflows. This requires a mindset shift from coordination and effort tracking to insight, platform product management, and business impact.

Management Tactics: Redesign roles to include AI stewardship and retrain managers to lead platforms—not projects. Reward outputs and outcomes, not effort expended.

The future enterprise: AI doesn't just make old systems run faster. It lets you imagine entirely new ones

Imagine this.

Your core platforms evolve continuously, not in quarterly sprints or annual upgrades. Al reads legacy code, replaces brittle workflows, and suggests improvements before you ask.

Your teams don't spend cycles reconciling systems—they guide intelligent agents that stitch together decisions across functions, channels, and continents in real time.

You're not managing project plans—you're orchestrating outcomes. Compliance is embedded. Governance is coded. And decisions are faster because they're grounded in more context than any human could ever hold.

Your vendors deliver products, not promises. You pay for value, not volume. And you finally have the transparency, flexibility, and control to modernize at the speed of business.

This is not a patched-up legacy stack—but a platform for continuous reinvention. All is not a bolt-on but an operating system.

Be brave with the jackhammer. Smash through to a post-tech-debt enterprise:

This post-tech-debt enterprise is not a fantasy. It's what enterprise looks like after the jackhammer has done its work. Al isn't the destination—it's the demolition crew. What you build next determines whether you lead—or get left behind.

Legacy enterprise

Post-tech-debt enterprise

Modernization	Episodic, project-based transformation cycles	Continuous, Al-driven evolution of systems and workflows
Service delivery	Labor-intensive, FTE-based outsourcing models	Productized, Al-powered capabilities delivered as Services-as-Software
Decision-making	Siloed, slow, based on limited data	Unified, contextual, and real-time, powered by large context windows
Talent focus	Task execution, coordination, legacy system management	Orchestration of intelligent systems, oversight, creativity, and judgment
Technology model	Fragile architectures with bolted-on fixes	Modular, adaptive, intelligence-first architecture
Governance and risk	Manual oversight, bottlenecked compliance	Embedded, policy-based guardrails with real-time monitoring
Leadership role	Reactive, firefighting legacy complexity	Strategic design of agility, leveraging AI to shape business outcomes

Five moves to break the cycle of tech debt

Tech debt isn't just an inconvenience, it's the enterprise anchor dragging your transformation to a crawl. Al gives you a once-in-a-generation chance to cut the cord. But doing so requires more than tooling up—it demands a decisive shift in how you build, partner, govern, and lead.

Here are the five moves that separate Al-native leaders from those automating their stagnation:

1

Don't manage tech debt—demolish it

Treat tech debt like financial debt: track it, prioritize it, and pay it down with discipline. Stop masking the problem with automation duct tape. Use AI to understand, refactor, and retire legacy systems—starting with what slows your business the most. Don't just lift and shift: lift, shake it up, and shift.

Act like a CFO: build a 'debt-to-value' ratio for your IT estate and create an Al-powered roadmap to reduce it.

2

Rebuild around Al—not on top of it

Al isn't an overlay—it's a re-architecture. Enterprises stuck layering Al onto brittle legacy systems will simply accelerate dysfunction. Rethink workflows, data models, and governance from the ground up, with intelligence as the foundation.

Design for intelligence-first operations: where decisions are automated, outcomes are measured, and systems are designed to learn and adapt.

3

Break up with FTE-first vendors

If your partners are still leading with headcount, they're not delivering transformation—they're billing for it. It's time to shift to providers who offer productized, Al-driven capabilities, not bodies in seats.

Look for partners who invest in reusable platforms, IP, and enterprise context—not just resumes or point solutions for use cases.

4

Price for performance—not presence

Enterprises want transparency, predictability, and clear ROI. Yet most commercial models remain rooted in time-and-materials logic. Al-driven services demand new economics: outcome-based, subscription, or consumption-driven.

Push for pricing that maps to impact—not effort. And hold partners accountable with analytics, not anecdotes.

5

Redesign your operating model before Al redesigns you

Al will reshape your business whether you're ready or not. Waiting to adapt only compounds complexity. The winners will be those who move first—redefining roles, governance, and delivery around Al-native ways of working.

Think platforms, not projects. Guardrails, not gatekeepers. Orchestration, not oversight.

The Bottom Line: Waiting is surrender! Rewire how you build, partner, govern, and deliver—without delay.

Tech debt is no longer just a technical issue. It's a business risk. A cost drain. A competitive liability. And the longer you delay, the deeper it gets.

In a macro environment where efficiency is king, tariffs are rising, and budgets are tightening, waiting isn't strategy—it's surrender.

You don't get free of tech debt by wishing it away. You get there by rewiring how your enterprise works—and who you trust to help you do it. Al is the jackhammer. The five moves above are how to use it.

HFS Research authors



David CushmanExecutive Research Leader

David Cushman is an executive research leader for HFS Research. He has a long-term focus on emerging technology, tracking OneOffice and OneEcosystem enablers from automation, artificial intelligence (AI), generative AI (GenAI), data and design thinking, Web3 and metaverse, process orchestration, workflow, and intelligence to quantum computing. He also leads the HFS Hot Tech program.



Saurabh Gupta President, Research and Advisory Services

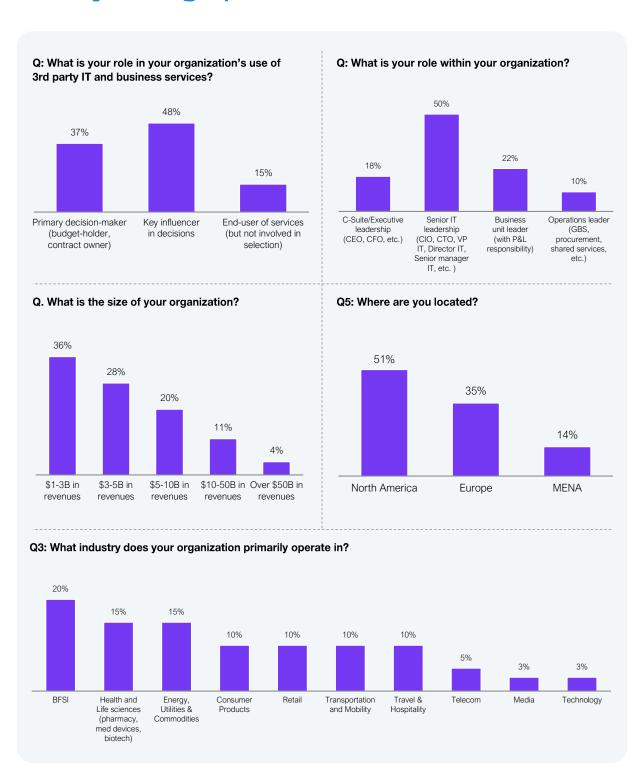
Saurabh Gupta is president, Research and Advisory Services for HFS Research. He sets the strategic research focus and agenda for HFS Research, understanding and predicting the needs of the industry and ensuring that HFS maintains its position as the strongest impact thought leader for business operations and services research. Saurabh oversees HFS' global research function, managing the team of analysts and operations across the US, Europe, and Asia.



Ashwin VenkatesanPractice Leader

Ashwin is a practice leader at HFS Research. He has more than 17 years of experience in the global business services (GBS) and technology services advisory space, with a proven track record as a trusted advisor for C-level executives and services leaders across Fortune 2000 enterprises and service providers.

Survey Demographics



Sample: 608 IT and business leaders across Global 2000 enterprises Source: HFS Research in partnership with Publicis Sapient, 2025

publicis sapient

About Publicis sapient

Publicis Sapient is a digital business transformation company. We partner with global organizations to help them create and sustain competitive advantage in a world that is increasingly digital. We operate through our expert SPEED—strategy, product, experience, engineering and Data & Al—capabilities which, combined with our culture of curiosity and deep industry knowledge, enable us to deliver meaningful impact to our clients' businesses through reimagining the products and experiences their customers truly value. Our agile, data-driven approach equips our clients' businesses for change, making digital the core of how they think and what they do. Publicis Sapient is the digital business transformation hub of Publicis Groupe with 20,000 people across 72 offices worldwide. For more information, visit publicissapient.com.



About HFS

- INNOVATIVE
- INTREPID
- BOLD

HFS Research is a leading global research and advisory firm helping Fortune 500 companies through IT and business transformation with bold insights and actionable strategies.

With an unmatched platform to reach, advise, and influence Global 2000 executives, we empower organizations to make decisive technology and service choices. Backed by fearless research and an impartial outside perspective, our insights give you the edge to stay ahead.



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