

Introduction

DDD offers high quality and highly valued business processes by distributing BPO responses to customers around the world. At the same time, the social model of DDD includes the ability of disadvantaged residents to pay and earn higher salaries, including disadvantaged countries, such as soldiers and veterans in the United States. This model, built by DDD in 2001, is now called “Impact with influence”. DDD is recognised as one of the new Global Outsourcing 100 companies, and is also one of the 100 most important non-profit organisations in the world (Ndemo and Weiss, 2016). The basic selection process uses rigorous research and fascinating meetings to identify young people with skills and commitment. A large part of the staff is made up of young women; about 10% are young people with disabilities. A comprehensive preparation plan begins before departure and continues during DDD work.

In addition to college, preparation also includes computer and English skills, which allows an individual to establish current work with deep and engaging skills. DDD promises permanent staff during negotiations. By being employed by DDD, there is an opportunity to pursue undergraduate at the university (Starkey, et al., 2017). Although DDD has the best employees, DDD continues to prepare for management and quality positions, information technology and business skills, it is incredible that most doctorate students graduate and earn more than four times their regular salary. Top-down preparation provides the skills and information that new employees receive from the long-term client commitment (Ebberts, et al., 2016). DDD agrees that talent has no limitations, and openings should not be. In 2001 DDD saw the need to improve people from undervalued networks in Asia when it comes to technical skills and wages (Sarker, et al., 2018).

Here DDD helped plant the seed for the practice of redistribution of social thought, also known as influence. Based on this first work, DDD has assembled a visible work philosophy to prepare, support and hire people from all over the world, offering customers a highly valued ITO / BPO management of the highest quality. In 2011, DDD opened a project in Nairobi, Kenya, by using AWS Cloud Center of Excellence to teach and provide the highest level of IT skills (Chetty, et al., 2018). In addition, DDD began preparing and supplying veterans and military personnel in the American Liberty Source business in 2014. Today DDD continues to thrive and work towards an existence in which everyone, who cares little about the region or the foundation, has the opportunity of reaching its maximum capacity. Since 2001, the DDD program has raised the life expectancy of young people in Cambodia, Laos and Kenya to an estimated more than \$ 350 million (Chao and Yu, 2016).

Industry Analysis

Rockefeller (“the organisation”) described the crucial progress in the well-being of people around the world that has not changed since its founding in 1913. The organisation has long believed that progress can be achieved and increased in all meetings (Ifijeh, et al., 2016). By implementing a policy formulation designed to do this, this can improve the prosperity of people around the world. These days, this is decisively adapted to the times of rapid globalisation. The agency believes that this century could bring the benefits of globalisation and that its difficulties will continue to suffer. To understand this vision, the agency tries to achieve two basic objectives (Fierro and Monsivais, 2016). To begin with, it seems to create a versatility that is based on the ability of people, the Internet and organisations to resist, adapt and evolve despite the state of emergency and constant concern.

Second, efforts are made to promote development with values that give the poor and the powerless more access to situations that improve their lives. As part of its efforts to reduce information poverty and digital employment (PRIDE), the agency is trying to cultivate and build another segment of business redistribution called Impact Sourcing (IS) to keep jobs open for poor and disadvantaged people ([Sai Ambati, et al., 2019](#)). To achieve this goal, the agency supports action and improvement plans, examines environmental sustainability and develops key stakeholder systems to promote the transfer of values. Canadian thinker Jeremy Hockenstein, CEO of DDD and animator, visited Cambodia in November 2000 on a McKinsey school trip to the United States. He suffered the decline of the emigrant nation and the youth lacked the ability to call and receive their families, although Cambodians apparently respected education and sought ways to empower them. Hockenstein wondered if Cambodian experts, given the means and preparations to do this, could satisfy the West's interest in reallocating information technology to the government ([Herdin and Egger, 2018](#)).

Upon arrival in the United States, Hockenstein, a graduate of the MIT Sloan School of Management, sought direction and a perfect world for his employees. During an excursion when he arrived in Cambodia in February 2001, he and four others visited Phnom Penh and explored economic ways of working and educating young people in the capital of Cambodia. They decided to redesign the company's information technology, which provides the data portal and digital work management. This would lead young people to be ready for innovation, educated in English language, and subject to their understanding of working in DDD with opportunities for future business opportunities ([Bock, et al., 2017](#)). In mid-2001, the first DDD office with 20 executives and an agreement at Phnom Penh was opened: Harvard Digital Crimson University College was underestimated. In the first less than one year, DDD revenues come from several exchanges of US data and digital production agreements concluded by US regulators.

There was little specialisation and institutional work processes between projects. The representatives worked on a morning or afternoon shift to spend the rest of the school day. Towards the end of 2003, DDD decided to create two new jobs outside Phnom Penh to protect depressed youth that are not able attend the capital for advice. The first was in Battambang, the second largest city in Cambodia with almost one million inhabitants ([Herdin and Egger, 2018](#)).

Key Success Factors

- Affordable IT system (diverse management of digital and information technology that is difficult to reallocate to private organisations around the world);
- Dedicated customer management (working directly with customers around the world to adapt the changing digital and IT technologies to their financial needs and limitations);
- Social participation (the center promises to invest funds in its employees and its assets, which makes DDD the perfect counterpart of socially sustainable organisations).

Internal Analysis

Financial and Business Highlights

In March 2016, DDD organised a lifetime workshop for managers and graduates in Cambodia. On this occasion, it was necessary to help young people prepare for the future by teaching and winning successful professionals (Fierro and Monsivais, 2016). DDD welcomed the speakers and reminded the managers of banks and accounts, human resources and charities to hold business meetings and continue their work. Members moved from advice on writing and additional questions to work, discovered open doors for collaboration with some teacher associations and restored confidence in their ability to verify non-DDD work. With this promise to help young people find their job, the Cambodian office has shared a curriculum with four-year DDD graduates (Ifijeh, et al., 2016).

The book describes the possibilities of DDD PhD students to distinguish themselves from the sea of candidates. The curriculum vitae were distributed to direct managers to help graduates find a job. The financial year DDD 2013 was another year of significant development (Fierro and Monsivais, 2016). The operating result fell to 25% as a result of the development of customer loyalty in existing help lines and the multiplication of revenue in new help lines. The office in Africa has significantly increased sales to \$ 1.4 million, whilst Asia has grown relentlessly to + 6% and has sales of \$ 3.3 million (Rainer, et al., 2016).

The higher operating costs reflect the consolidation of DDD work skills and the preparation and negotiation of a critical number of young people with disabilities. Solid development with new clients and new guides required interest in preparation, investments in control and hardware to grow rapidly and increase sales, which led to an organised disruption. The continuous development only mean that 77% of DDD sales were generated in fiscal year 13. In the future, DDD expect a series of repeated transactions and fluctuations from customers in recent years to strengthen the DDD to restore monetary income from double digits in 2014 and continue to increase sales (Richmond, et al., 2017).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, DDD WORLDWIDE	FY2013	FY2012
Property, plant and equipment	841,316	732,889
Software	502,693	646,265
Other non-current assets	11,169	8,367
Total non-current assets	1,355,178	1,387,521
Cash and cash equivalents	405,911	325,048
Accounts receivable	984,206	1,066,803
Other current assets	275,296	200,676
Total current assets	1,665,413	1,592,527
Total assets	3,020,591	2,980,048
Equity	690,035	865,156
Long-term debt	605,000	400,000
Deferred grant revenue	270,837	450,340
Total non-current liabilities	875,837	850,340
Deferred and unearned grant revenue	473,578	467,809
Accounts payable	563,882	214,350
Other current liabilities	417,259	582,393
Total current liabilities	1,454,719	1,264,552
Total equity and liabilities	3,020,591	2,980,048

Business Model

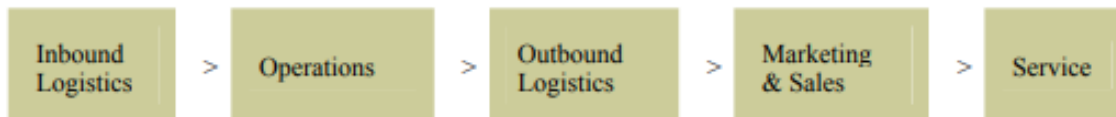
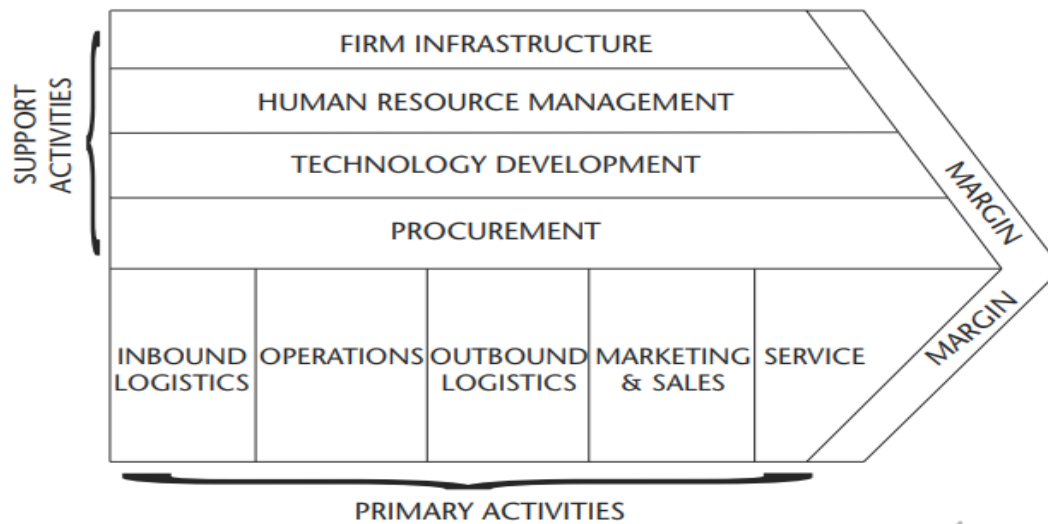
There are some important objectives for the success of the organisation. First, he has collaborated with previous organisation in Cambodia. It also has a successful business model that benefited from minimal efforts and excellent digital technology. In any case, the most notable advantage is that they focus on projects: since digital data is available to support poor Cambodians, their projects are considered more friendly than practical ([Herdin and Egger, 2018](#)). “We are an agency with revenue for customers and an affordable business model,” said Hockenstein, “but we are human because DDD is not made to enrich someone. It is made to improve people’s lives.” From the beginning, Hockenstein agreed that the key to success was working with neighborhood organisations that knew the landscape and were an integral part of the neighborhood network, and DDD worked with Cambodian Community Development Volunteers (CVCD), a program of English and computer training and Disability Training Center, which offers comparative management ([Fierro and Monsivais, 2016](#)).

From a commercial perspective, it seemed good to work with neighbouring organisations where they could obtain a group of employees. “It was a convincing way to attract talented people,” Hockenstein explained ([Herdin and Egger, 2018](#)). “Instead of advertising, to implement the practice, we hire people who have demonstrated commitment and commitment for a long period [in preparation].” To date, DDD has registered more than 40 watts as students. If the company is listed on DDD, it offers additional special preparations if necessary. With the help of managers in the area, Digital Divide Data has ensured that the operation is also socially sensitive ([Bock, et al., 2017](#)).

“It was important not to waste time,” said Hockenstein. “We had to be in a neighborhood culture with the surrounding government, not just strangers entering and exploring new territories. We had to expand what was in the area at that time.” DDD employees work six hours a day, six days a week and earn up to \$ 75 a month, about \$ 900 a year, a decent salary in a state where most people live on less than \$ 300 a month ([Souza, et al., 2017](#)). When employees receive \$ 20 per month in tuition fees, they add 20 cash donations, usually from individual providers, which makes an additional \$ 240 per year available for teaching. (So far, 80 of these grants have been awarded.) Some employees choose from the Royal Phnom Penh University; others seek proof of equivalence in high school or in English ([Sai Ambati, et al., 2019](#)).

Value Chain Analysis

Michael Porter (who built the value chain) argues that the opposite is to discover how the company uses its data sources and change them through value exercises for which customers are happy to pay. The value chain shows membership exercises that increase the value of the entries received. The basic exercises are about creating products and projects. The support exercises provide the necessary help to support the necessary exercises, and the relationship is the relationship between the exercises ([Souza, et al., 2017](#)).



Resources and Competence Analysis for DDD

Digital Divide Data (DDD) offers specialised information technology and basic knowledge to prepare young people, women and low-income people and connect them with a professional profession related to the industry. DDD also grants subsidies to employees to obtain a university degree or possibly a certificate whilst working in DDD. Suggestions for Cisco issues and cash awards have helped DDD increase the scale and social impact of its projects and create new countries ([Huda, 2019](#)). So far, about 2,000 specialists have been employed in DDD. The three changes mentioned above in the budget, correspondence and accounting have significantly reduced the costs of finding service providers, verifying their reliability and using their services. Virtual space Companies such as DDD and Amazon (with Amazon Marketplace) have by default allowed people to discover and market products on a broad front with enormous business power. With the state representing more than 84% of the economy, this is a serious matter ([Ndemo and Weiss, 2016](#)).



Porter's Five Forces Analysis for DDD

Competition/Competitive Rivalry against DDD (Strong Force)

This five-part model of Porter identifies the level of competition amongst companies in the industry. In these DDD situations, the external analysis takes into account direct competition with companies connected to the Internet. These institutions can destroy the development of an organisation. This five-force analysis meditates on a large number of companies in the industry. This aspect poses great challenges for companies such as DDD ([Ndemo and Weiss, 2016](#)). For example, companies are dealing with large online companies such as Amazon, Etsy and (Walmart Marketplace), as well as with many smaller companies with retail / online sales jobs. And this external analysis recognises the low exchange rate costs as an external factor that contributes to the strong force of aggressive competition in the industrialised state of DDD.

Low exchange rates are low costs or obstacles that customers (buyers and distributors) face when they switch from one professional to another, for example, when they switch from DDD to Amazon ([Chao and Yu, 2016](#)). In today's Porter analysis of the five forces, such external factors are expected to increase competition in the online division. The low quality of the separation of quality levels at affordable prices also reflects the management of online exchange ([Starkey, et al., 2017](#)).

Bargaining Power of Customers

This part of Porter's five-part analysis model analyses the impact of customers on the state of online commerce. In DDD situations, customers are buyers and sellers who use online agencies to share websites and related administrations. Customer speed in the use of such records affects the required performance of desktop records and copies such as Kijiji and StubHub. DDD customers have strong bargaining power ([Tian, 2017](#)). The low exchange rate costs mentioned in this current Porter analysis of the five forces are also an expression of the bargaining power of customers. For example, buyers and retailers can easily use Amazon instead of DDD based on this external factor ([Starkey, et al., 2017](#)). This requirement reinforces the bargaining power of customers. In this context, this external analysis is supposed to have a significant impact on costs. This is the degree of customer response to cost changes. For example, if DDD is based on the cost of managing shopping centers on the Internet, customers are

likely to consider using Amazon Management or another visible phase of web media ([Chao and Yu, 2016](#)).

Bargaining Power of DDD's Suppliers

This part of Porter's five-force analysis model takes into account the supplier's impact on the terms and conditions. An important administrative DDD, in this case an external analysis, must record how service providers influence global business through their advertising networks ([Sarker, et al., 2018](#)). As an internet provider, the agency's online stores exchange information that is used to manage administrative changes. For example, servers are amongst the later developments that DDD receives from its suppliers. The sellers / distributors that use the agency's websites deliver products, but they are customers and not service providers, since the organisation does not use these products for the network / retail, closure, categorization and management of centers ([Hilbert, 2016](#)).

Threat of Substitutes/Substitution

This part of Porter's five-force analysis model examines the effects of a replacement on the state of the online business industry. The replacement can reduce DDD revenue by informing distributors and customers to use exchange commands. For example, physical stores replace DDDs for the management of online shopping centers ([Huda, 2019](#)). A large number of physical shopping centers in this five-part battle are considered to be the most determined spokesperson for the threat of changing the threat in the industrialised state of DDD. This external factor speaks of the great challenge of physical shopping centers that influence online services ([Hilbert, 2016](#)).

Threat of New Entrants/New Entry

This part of Porter's five-force model examines the impact of the new march on the Internet business situation ([Tian, 2017](#)). This case of external analysis is related to the impact of the new online business that goes beyond the World Trade Center, DDD, classifications and tickets. New members can reduce part of the total industry and the income of the association. Simplifying the cross section exerts a great force against DDD and the state of the industry. This external factor speaks of the low capital base with which projects are expected to be carried out online ([Starkey, et al., 2017](#)) the retail / sales side. Large and small companies can quickly set up websites that go against international DDD trade. This current Porter analysis of the five forces continues to focus on profitable exchange as external factors that increase the risk of a new path. Countless clients, for example, have only achieved insignificant results in the transition from DDD to shopping centers for newcomers.

This external analysis also mentions the modest costs of brand improvement ([Chetty, et al., 2018](#)). Given these external factors, new parties need a lot of money to promote their brand in business. DDD, on the other hand, now has an important brand amongst customers and retailers. In addition, high economies of scale offer DDD space for accuracy and efficiency. The overall size of participation, categorization and other online activities make sustainability and efficiency possible for many newcomers who are difficult to coordinate. In addition, economics is an important factor for this analysis of the five forces to reduce the threats of new students ([Tian, 2017](#)).

The scope of DDD activities (shopping center, classification and ticket sales), for example, increases the scope of activities by improving the capacity and allocation of personnel within the association. This external factor is hampered by the reduction, since it is unlikely that new companies will expand their

activities to achieve this superiority. This part of Porter's analysis of the five forces in DDD shows that the new section is a fairly important issue when addressing the organisation (Huda, 2019).

PESTLE analysis of DDD

Political Factors

The possibilities of financial representation and development of DDD can be influenced by several political factors, which are related to the political composition of the market, the degree of organisation and the decline of the country, the exercises of the unions and the campaign tournaments for the market national. DDD had a political debate and the organisation was accused for "working with multiple foreign merchants to convert a large pound into a taxpayer every day." In particular, DDD and Amazon did not pay VAT outside the EU in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, which caused the loss of many pounds every year (Ndemo and Weiss, 2016).

Economic Factors

There are several economic factors that can directly influence income and development potential, as well as circulars. The standard transaction between the USD and various payment methods is the most important point of influence for DDD balances. Sales in 2015 amounted to \$ 8.6 billion, an annual 5% increase based on neutral currency assumptions and 2% on forecast assumptions, reflecting a solid USD. Adjusting the ignition rate is another economic factor that points to DDD exhibitions in world markets. MercadoLiber is a mall in New York in Venezuela and is owned by 18 percent of the association (Chetty, et al., 2018). Although MercadoLibre reports a rapid development of the cash register, much more went out of control. Especially in the last quarter of 2014, MercadoLibre achieved a 104 percent increase in sales in the Venezuelan market. Given the sales growth of almost 12 percent, most of the sales growth can be attributed to a significant increase in value. In addition, DDD is also influenced by additional economic factors such as earthquakes and projections, labor costs, unemployment and government budgets related to money (Sarker, et al., 2018).

Social Factors

Not everything you need is easy to find. Whether it's a vintage evening dress or 100 nose rings in different shades, it's in DDD. Whatever your style or options, you can discover it there. If you need to become a reseller, this has become easier than ever. However, success is another matter. Although sellers are private, many consider it to be an independent company. You can only sell jewelry or men's fashion. Instead of selling everything everywhere, they offer specialization (Starkey, et al., 2017). They produce the brand and are notorious. When you have reached the age, in principle you can deal with DDD as a mediator. DDD may not be as common as ten years ago. Now with Amazon, that offers a selection of products and categories like DDD. In DDD items can be offered instead of getting them at premium prices. Normally, the costs are low with Amazon, but with DDD this special item is 50 dollars cheaper. This may be the reason why someone needs you right away or that you were in the right place at the right time (Hilbert, 2016).

Technological Factors

DDD is an online company. Merit for innovation. This requires servers, network frameworks for war and functions for digital data. Its administration can be used with the Web Federation. In saying that, this

actually derives that if the servers fail for a brief moment, a large amount of revenue will be considered as a loss for the business. It is extremely crucial for DDD to understand the redesigned user interface to make it easier to use (Ebbers, et al., 2016).

Legal Factors

DDD experienced a great disaster. Unexpectedly, people found broken parts of the plane and purchased them. The law of the United States does not allow this. DDD can receive a large amount of fine for each transaction. However, it was difficult to hide this character on the Internet, it is incredibly difficult to search for the issues. In addition, contractors often claim that DDD is a representative who emails information about customers and visas. This has raised two questions against counterfeit sellers who lie about what they are selling. It is extremely easy to identify phony sellers in this environment (Huda, 2019). Second, who is to blame? Since most contractors cannot identify themselves, should DDD handle the results? Or should the client be rejected as “useless”?

Environmental Factors

Digital environment is the way forward. The buyer is not required to go out their way to collect a purchased item. Instead, the items are displayed safely with the click of the mouse. The buyer can also buy items that have been requested recently. With DDD, people could buy organic products and deliver them to the public (Ndemo and Weiss, 2016).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. World's largest internet marketplace 2. Business model (no strong direct competition) 3. Economies of scale 4. Localization 5. Payment system 6. Brand reputation	1. High fees 2. No further growth strategy
Opportunities	Threats
1. Growing number of mobile shoppers 2. Become a retailer 3. Increase services and product portfolio through acquisition 4. Open more online stores in other countries	1. Online security 2. Regional low cost online retailers 3. Increasing competition from Amazon 4. Exchange rates

DDDs' Strategic Priorities

DDD, which set the tone for the virtual market about 10 years ago, should think of new systems to meet the needs of the association, p. B. 'the largest online shopping mall in the world'. In this study, online business must be viewed from a strategic perspective. This analysis requires more data and data to satisfy a broad strategic study. Keep in mind that these efforts are at a reasonable level of development and that, no doubt, additional research will be valuable (Ndemo and Weiss, 2016). Despite the fact that the conclusions form the core of the DDD hierarchy, development is not an essential need of the organisation.

This intrinsic factor is the disadvantage that limits the development and power of international trade cooperation worldwide, since development is an important engine for the exchange of websites or activities primarily through the Internet. Here too, the accredited DDD structure continues to build solid molecular power units that somehow remain unfavorable to the company. For example, solid combinations strengthen cohesion and public consistency (Ebberts, et al., 2016). However, similar internal management strategies limit the adaptability of managers to geographical and commercial conditions in the global market. In addition, the agency's unique idea about the agency's business model is a mistake that reinforces competition, especially for newcomers (Tian, 2017).

DDD's' Separation of PayPal

DDD announced that its top executives support the use of the latest DDD and PayPal divorce announcements in the free market. The distribution is carried out with a high distribution of the full premium of additional DDD investors from PayPal Holdings and DDD (Ndemo and Weiss, 2016). The funds are subject to the terms and conditions set out in the declaration on the basic information set out in Form 10, which includes, amongst others, obtaining all relevant management permits, including the European Central Bank (Ebberts, et al., 2016). After the allocation, DDD investors receive a portion of the underlying PayPal shares for each part of the DDD common shares held at the close of trading on July 8, 2015, the date of registration of this fund. Depending on the general choice of the financing terms and conditions, it depends on the sales of the underlying stock in PayPal, which took place on July 17, 2015. PayPal in sales does not deliver a fraction of its normal inventory.

Immediately after the transfer, PayPal becomes free, is marketed in the public market and placed in the NASDAQ under the symbol "PYPL". DDD continues the NASDAQ exchange under the name "DDD" (Sarker, et al., 2018). "DDD and PayPal are two incredible and unusual companies," said John Donahoe, president and CEO of DDD. To succeed in the world trade and in the war markets in the future, people are definitely aware that DDD and PayPal have the right management team, system, structure and operating rules to offer investors fair value and long term relationship with incredible opportunities. worldwide "DDD is a world pioneer in business and celebrates its 20th mark in September. On a single transaction, a buyer can purchase around 800 million live versions of DDD that bring together 25 million powerful sellers and 157 million powerful buyers worldwide (Ebberts, et al., 2016).

Approximately 3 out of every 4 items sold in DDD are new and 80 percent of the products sold in DDD are sold at a fixed price. DDD revenues in 2014 were \$ 8.8 billion. Like other private market transactions, PayPal is the leader in digital warfare with open levels of digital warfare and the most reliable brand for

digital wallets. In 2014, PayPal prepared \$ 235 billion in installments in more than 165 million high-performing accounts and processed one billion multi-faceted exchanges (Hilbert, 2016).

PayPal strengthens 10 million merchants worldwide. Sales for 2014 were \$ 8 billion. As of July 6, 2015, it is normal for the underlying DDD shares to have two markets. Offers that are “exchanged in the normal way” in the market are entitled to pay regular PayPal stock shares in accordance with the sale; The exchange of market shares is exchanged without priority by those parts of the underlying parts of PayPal that are distributed in accordance with the transfer (Starkey, et al., 2017). Part of DDD will be replaced in the “old sales market” according to the DDD figures. PayPal assumes that they have “already given” change that will begin on or about July 6, 2015, and will continue with daily revenue. PayPal shares of the market “if specified” are distributed under the image (Sarker, et al., 2018).

The “usual” way to exchange ordinary shares in PayPal will be used as of July 20, 2015, with the main exchange day after divorce (although this date may be pushed forward if certain conditions are not met before this date, as in the PayPal message in the underlying data indicated on the form 10). DDD investors who own ordinary shares on the trading day and decide to sell the underlying shares before the transfer date should contact a broker, bank or other selected person to determine if one of the ordinary DDD shares will later be sold to distributors with or without PayPal that are eligible for the underlying shares (Hilbert, 2016).

Growth Strategy

Finally, the generalised relative impact of the social impact of DDD was to extend current activities to 1,500 people and extend it to all to give more people access to the ancestral world. There were several methods, such as natural growth, organisation, cooperation or social diversity. Whatever it is, regardless of politics, the mission was to help more people around the world who were financially or physically tense (Huda, 2019). Such increase or growth, therefore, would increase social benefits for the public. DDD as a social enterprise, despite being controlled in many ways, strengthened its business model without having a social value such as economic value by teaching individuals, practicing professions and establishing an agency with other institutions (Tian, 2017).

It doesn't matter if a person has social benefits or not, as long as they are successful and socially consistent with the creation of social and economic values, they will benefit in the local community or in general. In addition, a successful social business thinker will support or attract different ideals to make them feel social. Social entrepreneurship is, therefore, a method to achieve “social impact” (Huda, 2019). Ultimately, the proportional social impact of DDD on all sides needed to expand current business activities to 1,500 people and expand around the world, which should help overcome the world's ancestors. There were several practices such as natural growth, associations, collective efforts or social diversity. Regardless the policy, the mission was to help more people around the world. Consequently, this type of increase would have social benefits for the public (Hilbert, 2016).

Partnership with an International Organisation

Meanwhile, DDD wanted to dominate the huge international NGOs that wanted to bring the DDD model closer to the nations by involving with DDD. To benefit from DDD skills and brand redistribution, NGOs would provide the resources and human resources necessary for rapid development. As an accomplice had the opportunity to offer a new DDD office / accomplice a source of revenue, this expansion model could be sought without significantly narrowing the commercial relationship with DDD, but the exact distribution of offers was not clear ([Starkey, et al., 2017](#)). The DDD panel also considered another method: it identified a major international reconstruction of information technology that wanted to accumulate additional funds for “social action.” Since such an accomplice would know the job with certainty, DDD could be increasingly linked to its duties and personnel, and would also adopt the best IT sampling practices in the world. In addition, these organisations can also jeopardize one of the sales priorities that have spoken with corporate clients based in the US. Particularly the lifestyle of DDD as a free social project that has a great impact in the countries where they operate ([Tian, 2017](#)).

Recommendations

In any case, a permanent policy would make DDD a critical critique of information services worldwide. It was also important to consider the promise and support of the supplier to build a genuine and intelligent philosophy and business model. In discussions with management, accomplices and sponsors, the DDD manager has identified four possible expansion processes: natural growth, organisation with neighboring business partners, social diversity and relationships with international NGOs or new businesses ([Chetty, et al., 2018](#)). Greenfield’s growth model would be somewhat different from the current DDD policy of entering North Cambodia and Laos. This policy can be initiated because DDD should not be able to detect and handle possible accomplices. DDD would also have full control over the policies and managers of another DDD office ([Hilbert, 2016](#)). The DDD leadership group formed the core of the organisation’s life cycle. It is a strategy that allows young people with fewer opportunities to act successfully in the agreed time for nine years.

Looking to the future, the option of long-term growth has encouraged DDD leaders to facilitate the destiny of people and support disadvantaged young people with market-oriented information services worldwide. Choosing the right business model for expansion was the first step in continuing and implementing its development strategy. However, the risk of disappointment was impressive ([Tian, 2017](#)).

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