



IS STRATEGY ,MANAGEMENT

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What is IT governance?

- Governance addresses the proper management organizations.
- IT governance, therefore, applies these concepts and approaches to an organization's IT operation.
- thorough definition comes courtesy of the IT Governance Institute, which states IT governance is “the responsibility of executives and the board of directors, and consists of leadership, organizational structures, and processes that ensure that the enterprise’s IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives.”

Why is IT governance important?

- IT governance lets both customers and organizations achieve the outcomes they most desire. In terms of the former, IT investments are considered, and each procurement is associated with the expected return on customer satisfaction, productivity or resource management.
- By aligning their IT spending with their business priorities, IT governance allows organizations to improve cost savings, reduce redundancies and let customers fully benefit from new products or services.

Why is IT governance important?

- IT governance planning also leads to better alignment and responsiveness in terms of the organization's objectives.
- By clearly outlining company priorities, both the company and managed service provider (MSP) can be transparent about their IT needs and expectations, setting standards in response to any workflow bottlenecks or implementation challenges.

What are the frameworks of IT governance?

- In order to benefit from IT governance, choosing the appropriate model or framework is important. A framework can help to implement policies and procedures, allowing them to maintain their programs year after year.
- The most common IT governance frameworks that organizations use include:
 - 1. COBIT, or Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies:** Created by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association, COBIT is specifically designed for enterprise IT and is considered the industry-standard best practice IT governance framework.

What are the frameworks of IT governance?

- 2. ITIL, or Information Technology Infrastructure Library:** A framework that considers how IT service strategy, design, transition, operations, and service improvement can support core business practices.
- 3. COSO, or the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission:** A framework that focuses on internal controls rather than on IT-specific functions, integrating other frameworks like risk management and fraud prevention.

What are the frameworks of IT governance?

4. **CMMI, or the Capability Maturity Model Integration framework:**

With a focus on performance improvement, CMMI uses a scale to evaluate an organisation's performance, quality and profitability.

5. **FAIR or Factor Analysis of Information Risk:** The newest framework, FAIR helps organisations quantify their level of cyber security and organisational risk, and is the only international-standard quantitative model for the latter.

What are the benefits of IT governance frameworks?

- **They're time effective:** Time is precious. Why take up your schedule trying to develop a framework based on your limited experience when there are internationally-developed and recognised standards that already exist, *and* are proven to work.
- **They provide structure:** The framework of models is such that they provide a structure that organisations can follow, allowing everyone to be on the same page since they know what's expected.

What are the benefits of IT governance frameworks?

- **They follow best practices:** Because they've been developed over time and assessed by a worldwide collection of people numbering in the hundreds, the cumulative experience of a single organisation's efforts to develop their own framework simply doesn't compare to those who have developed existing standards.

Effectively implementing IT governance

1. Ensuring the organization possesses documented roles and responsibilities of the board, the executives and the IT strategy committee
2. Denoting how priorities are set, how resources are allocated (and by whom), and how projects are tracked
3. corporate senior managers from both IT and business divisions; these will distribute and foster the adoption of IT governance procedures within their divisions