Universitas **Esa Unggul**

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CME 201 TOPIK DALAM IT GOVERNANCE
PERTEMUAN 8,9,10
PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER ILMU KOMPUTER
FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER

FRAMEWORK TATA KELOLA IT: COBIT

Pertemuan 8,9,10

INDIKATOR

Mahasiswa dapat :

- Memahami fungsi dan manfaat COBIT
- Memahami process descriptions dan control objectives
- Memahami bagaimana mengases current process capabilities

Agenda

- Policy Development: Basis & Application
- The Mechanics of Control
- COBIT-What?
- COBIT-4 Domains
- High Level Control Examples?

Driving Business Needs

IT Functions
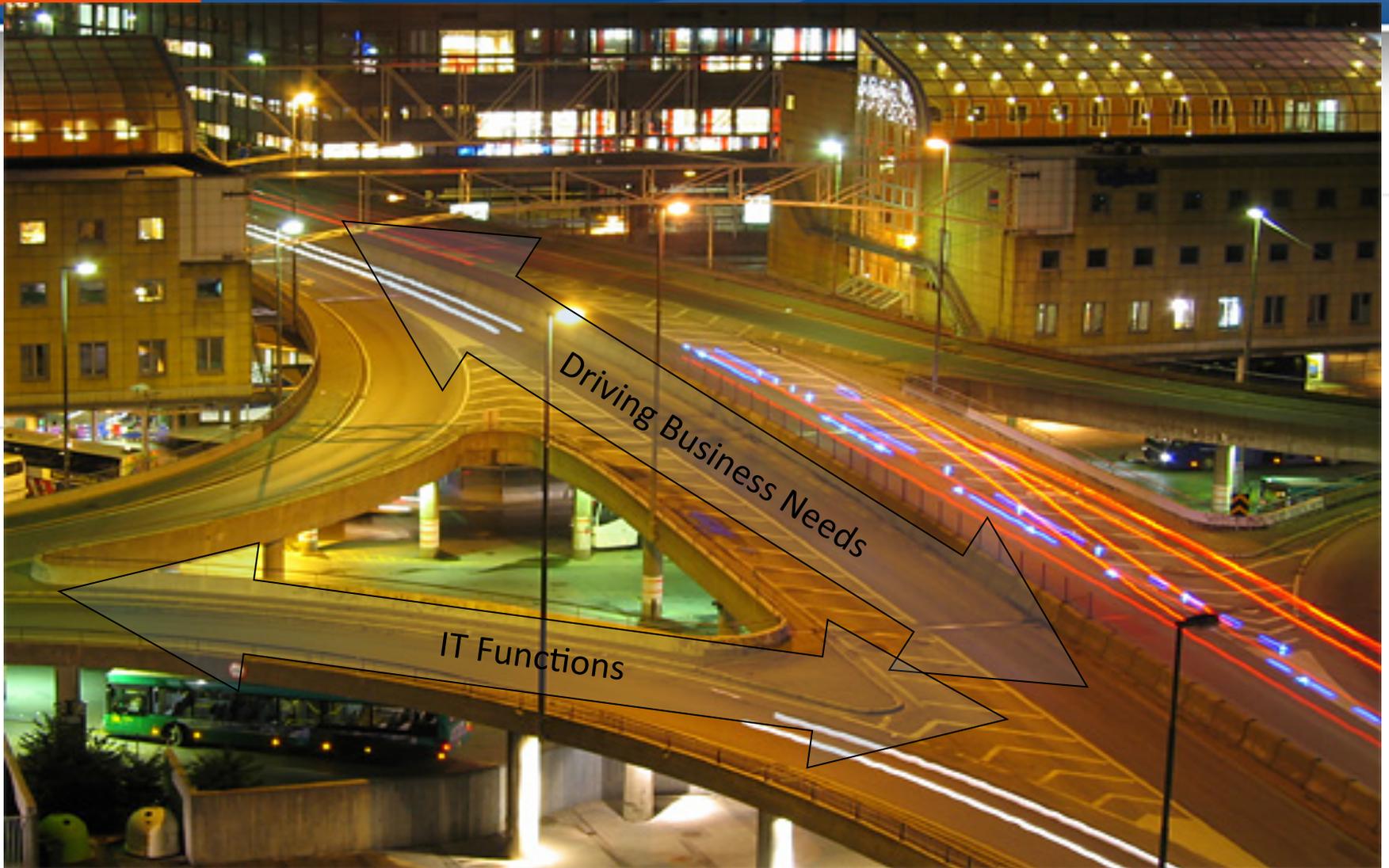
Traditional Tools of the Trade

Figure 1—Management Information

How do responsible managers keep the ship on course? → **DASHBOARD** → Indicators?

How can the enterprise achieve results that are satisfactory for the largest possible segment of the stakeholders? → **SCORECARDS** → Measures?

How can the enterprise be adapted in a timely manner to trends and developments in the enterprise's environment? → **BENCHMARKING** → Scales?

Policy Development Flow

Control Cycle

Identify Key Controls

Standards

Adjust as Necessary

Control Focus

Measurement System
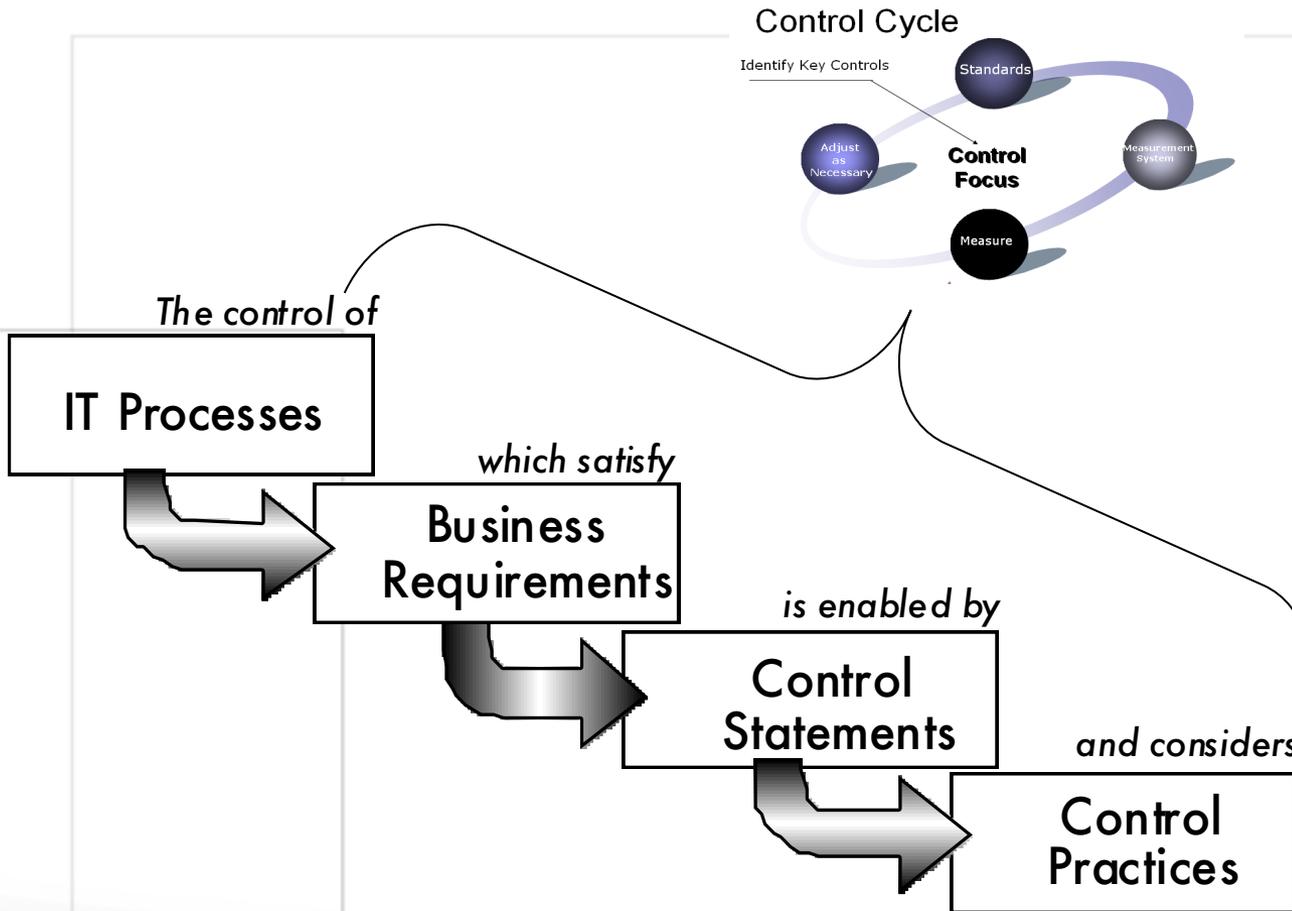
Measure
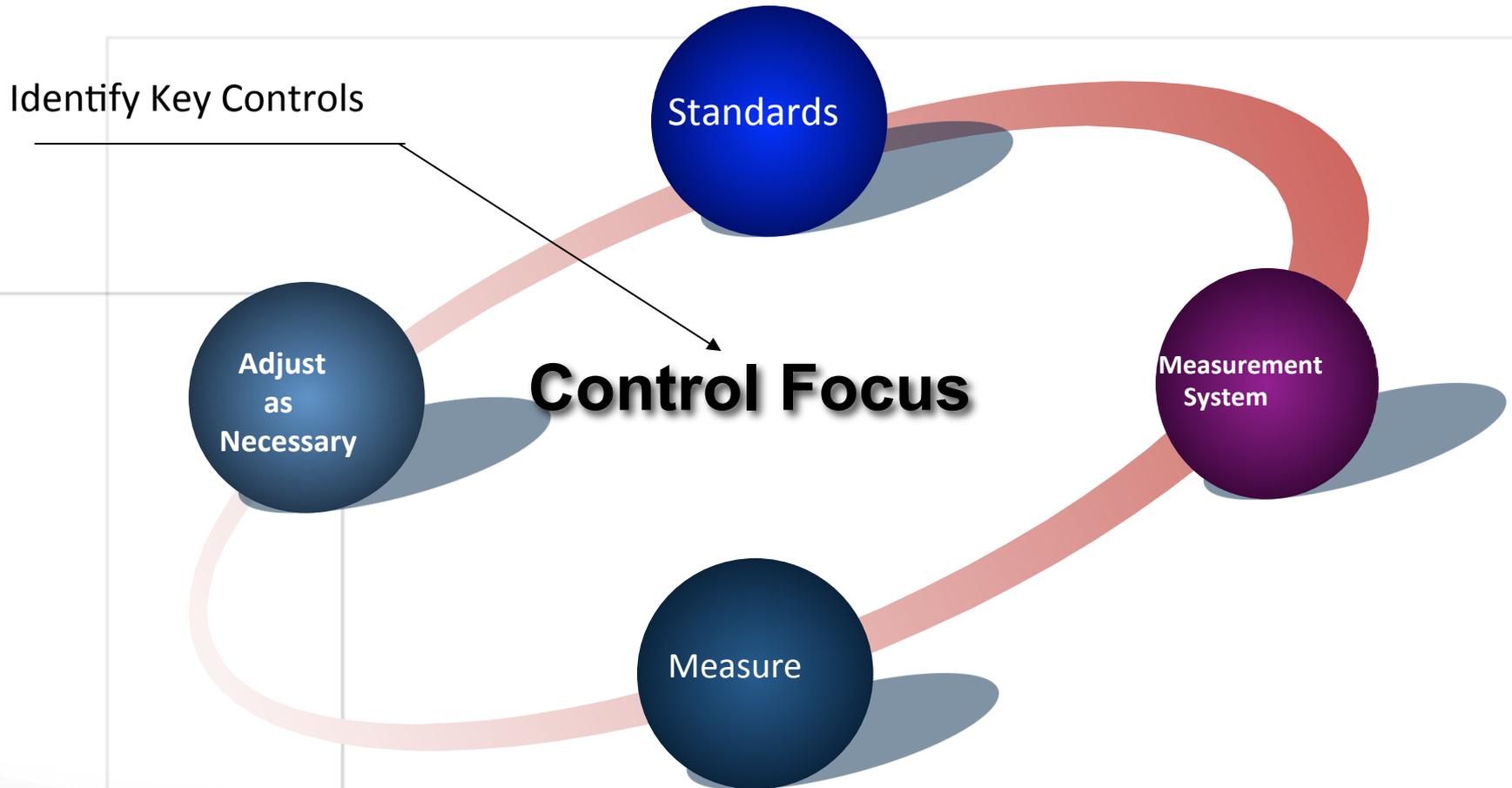
What is COBIT?

- COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology) is globally accepted as being the most comprehensive work for IT governance, organization, as well as IT process and risk management

- COBIT provides good practices for the management of IT processes in a manageable and logical structure, meeting the multiple needs of enterprise management by **bridging the gaps between business risks, technical issues, control needs and performance measurement requirements.**

- The COBIT mission is to research, develop, publicize and promote an authoritative, up-to-date, international set of generally accepted information technology control objectives for day-to-day use by business managers and auditors.

◆Starts from the premise that IT needs to deliver the information that the enterprise needs to achieve its objectives.

◆Promotes process focus and process ownership

◆Divides IT into 34 processes belonging to four domains and provides a high level control objective for each

◆Looks at fiduciary, quality and security needs of enterprises,providing seven information criteria that can be used to generically define what the business requires from IT

◆Is supported by a set of 318 detailed control objectives

◆Planning

◆Acquiring & Implementing

◆Delivery & Support

◆Monitoring

◆Effectiveness

◆Efficiency

◆Availability

◆Integrity

◆Confidentiality

◆Reliability

◆Compliance

EFFECTIVENESS — Deals with information being relevant and pertinent to the business process as well as being delivered in a timely, correct, consistent and usable manner

AVAILABILITY — Relates to the information being available when required by the business process now and in the future

EFFICIENCY — Concerns the provision of the information through the optimal use of resources

COMPLIANCE — Deals with complying with laws, regulations and contractual arrangements.

CONFIDENTIALITY — Concerns the protection of sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure

RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION — Relates to the provision of appropriate information for the workforce of the organization

INTEGRITY — Relates to the accuracy and completeness of information as well as to its validity in accordance with business values and expectations

Information Risk Criteria

Events can be defined in terms of the processes, technology (systems) and organization (people) that compose them

EVENTS
- **Business Operations**
- **Business Opportunities**
- **External Requirements**
- **Regulations**

DATA

PROCESS

TECHNOLOGY

ORGANIZATION

RISK CRITERIA

Effectiveness

Efficiency

Confidentiality

Integrity

Availability

Compliance

Reliability

MESSAGE INPUT

SERVICE OUTPUT
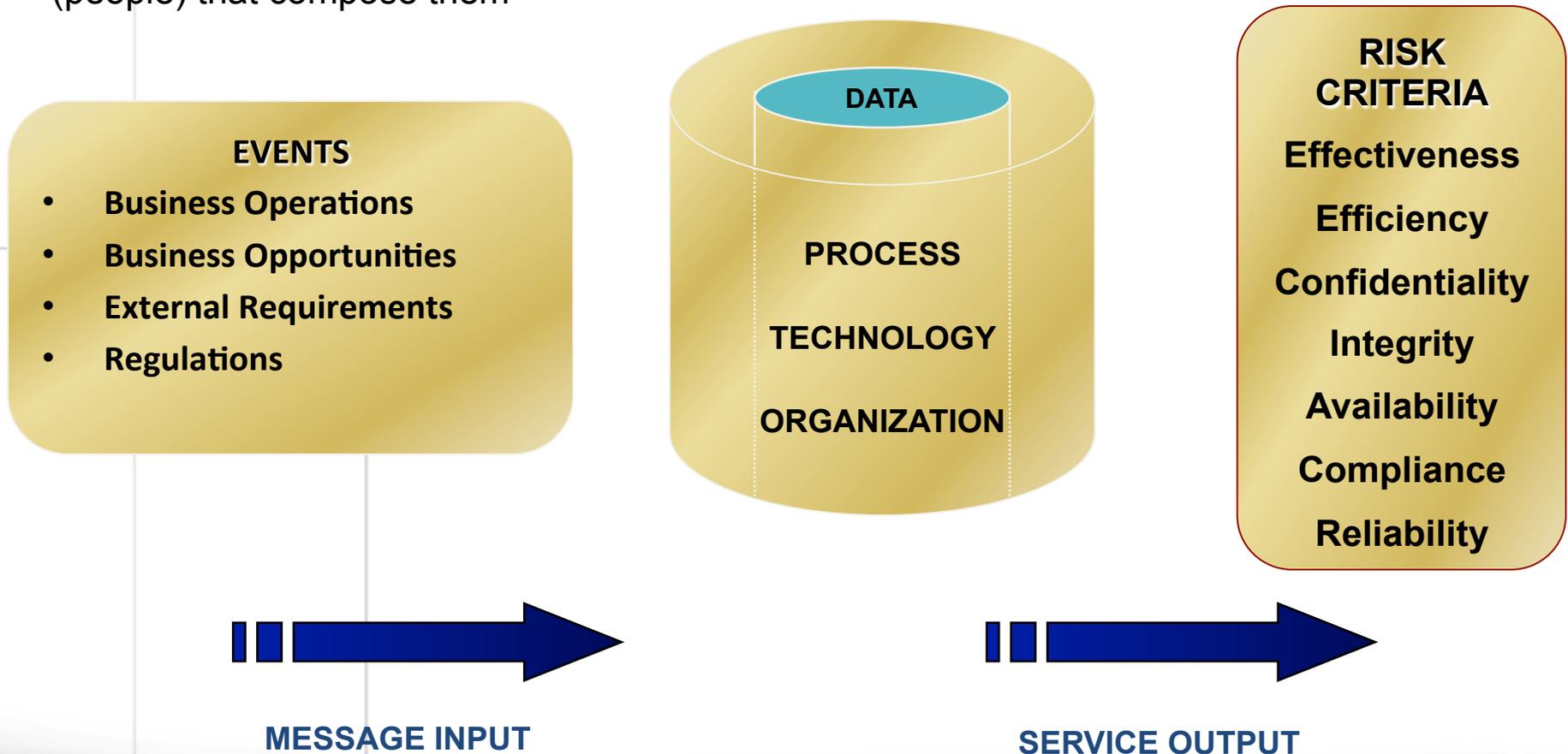
The 4 COBIT Domains

- Planning & Organization
- Acquisition & Implementation
- Delivery & Support
- Monitoring

Planning and Organization

- This domain covers strategy and tactics, and concerns the identification of the way IT can best contribute to the achievement of the business objectives.

- Furthermore, the realization of the strategic vision needs to be planned, communicated and managed for different perspectives.

- Finally, a proper organization as well as technological infrastructure must be put in place.

Acquisition and Implementation

- To realize the IT strategy, IT solutions need to be identified, developed or acquired, as well as implemented and integrated into the business process.

- In addition, changes in and maintenance of existing systems are covered by this domain to make sure that the life cycle is continued for these systems.

Delivery and Support

- This domain is concerned with the actual delivery of required services, which range from traditional operations over security and continuity aspects to training.

- In order to deliver services, the necessary support processes must be set up.

- This domain includes the actual processing of data by application systems, often classified under application controls.

Monitoring

- All IT processes need to be regularly assessed over time for their quality and compliance with control requirements.

- This domain thus addresses management's oversight of the organization's control process and independent assurance provided by internal and external audit or obtained from alternative sources.

COBIT Components

|	
Executive Summary	There is a method…
Framework	The method is…
Control Objectives	Minimum controls are…
Audit Guidelines	Here is how you audit…
Implementation Toolset	Here is how you implement…
Management Guidelines	Here is how you measure…

COBIT History

- Technical Standards
  - ISO, EDIFACT

- Codes of Conduct
  - Council of Europe, ISACA, OECD

- Qualification Criteria for IT Systems and Processes
  - ITSEC, TCSEC, ISO 9000, SPICE, TICKIT, Common Criteria

- Professional Standards
  - COSO, IFAC, AICPA, CICA, ISACA, IIA, PCIE, GAO

- Industry Practices and Requirements
  - Industry forums (ESF, 14), Government-sponsored platforms (IBAG, NIST, DTI, BS7799)

COBIT Family of Products

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPLEMENTATION TOOL SET

FRAMEWORK
with High-Level Control Objectives

- Executive Summary
- Executive Overview
- Case Studies
- FAQs
- Power Point Presentations
- Implementation Guide
  - Management Awareness Diagnostics
  - IT Control Diagnostics

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

DETAILED CONTROL OBJECTIVES

AUDIT GUIDELINES

Maturity Models

Critical Success Factors

Key Goal Indicators

Key Performance Indicators

Control over IT Processes and their activities with specific business goals
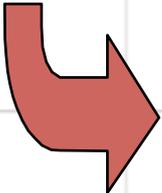
is determined by the delivery of information to the business that addresses the required information criteria (**Key Goal Indicators**) and
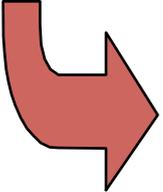
is enabled by creating and maintaining a system of process and control excellence appropriate for the business (**Control Statements**) and
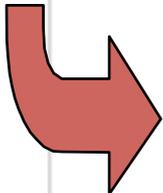
considers Critical Success Factors that leverage specific IT resources and is **measured by Key Performance Indicators**

TERIMA KASIH