270510 - PEGTI - Strategic Planning and IT Governance

Coordinating unit: 270 - FIB - Barcelona School of Informatics
Teaching unit: 732 - OE - Department of Management
Academic year: 2018
Degree: MASTER'S DEGREE IN INFORMATICS ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2012). (Teaching unit Compulsory)
ECTS credits: 4.5  
Teaching languages: Catalan, Spanish

Prior skills

The conditions of MEI master

Degree competences to which the subject contributes

Basic:
CB6. Ability to apply the acquired knowledge and capacity for solving problems in new or unknown environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to their area of study.
CB7. Ability to integrate knowledges and handle the complexity of making judgments based on information which, being incomplete or limited, includes considerations on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgments.
CB8. Capability to communicate their conclusions, and the knowledge and rationale underpinning these, to both skilled and unskilled public in a clear and unambiguous way.
CB9. Possession of the learning skills that enable the students to continue studying in a way that will be mainly self-directed or autonomous.

Specific:
CDG1. Capability to integrate technologies, applications, services and systems of Informatics Engineering, in general and in broader and multicisciplinary contexts.
CDG2. Capacity for strategic planning, development, direction, coordination, and technical and economic management in the areas of Informatics Engineering related to: systems, applications, services, networks, infrastructure or computer facilities and software development centers or factories, respecting the implementation of quality and environmental criteria in multidisciplinary working environments.
CDG3. Capability to manage research, development and innovation projects in companies and technology centers, guaranteeing the safety of people and assets, the final quality of products and their homologation.

General:
CG10. Capacity to apply economics, human resources and projects management principles, as well as legislation, regulation and standardization of Informatics.
CG3. Capability to lead, plan and supervise multidisciplinary teams.

CG5. Capacity for the development, strategic planning, leadership, coordination and technical and financial management of projects in all areas of Informatics Engineering, keeping up with quality and environmental criteria.
CG6. Capacity for general management, technical management and research projects management, development and innovation in companies and technology centers in the area of Computer Science.

Transversal:
CTR1. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION: Capacity for knowing and understanding a business organization and the science that rules its activity, capability to understand the labour rules and the relationships between planning, industrial and commercial strategies, quality and profit. Capacity for developing creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation trend.
CTR3. TEAMWORK: Capacity of being able to work as a team member, either as a regular member or performing directive activities, in order to help the development of projects in a pragmatic manner and with sense of responsibility; capability to take into account the available resources.
CTR4. INFORMATION LITERACY: Capability to manage the acquisition, structuring, analysis and visualization of data and information in the area of informatics engineering, and critically assess the results of this effort.
### Learning objectives of the subject

1. Align the IT strategic plan with corporate strategy  
2. Study the concept of IT Governance as a system through which it manages and controls the use of IT today and tomorrow  
3. Managing IT risk decisions, at a given time, may affect negatively impact on the activities and processes of the organization.  
   IT resource management and optimum utilization of the same

### Study load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total learning time: 112h 30m</th>
<th>Theory classes: 28h 24.89%</th>
<th>Practical classes: 10h 8.89%</th>
<th>Laboratory classes: 0h 0.00%</th>
<th>Guided activities: 2h 30m 2.22%</th>
<th>Self study: 72h 64.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Lectures will be complemented by class exercises or case method and self-learning by previous readings. Working through these exercises helps students understand and reflect on given themes. An exercise consists of solving a case/problem through the techniques learnt and by using computer tools, discussing situations and/or making presentation in class.
# Importance of IT Governance and Strategic Planning

**Degree competences to which the content contributes:**
- The main responsibilities for the governance of IT must fall and be supported directly by the top management.

# Current status of IT governance

**Degree competences to which the content contributes:**
- This chapter will discuss what the current state of IT governance. This will provide the student with an overview of what is the degree of implementation of government IT systems in different international organizations. The aim is to understand that these systems are used more and starting to be considered as a key element of a government organization.

# What is IT governance?

**Degree competences to which the content contributes:**
- 3.1. Government vs Corporate governance of IT
- 3.2. Operation, Administration and Governance of IT
- 3.3. Concept of IT governance
- 3.4. Concept of IT governance according to ISO 38500
- 3.5. Conclusions
- 3.6. references

# Government Areas of IT

**Degree competences to which the content contributes:**
- 4.1. Alineación of IT with the business
- 4.2. Value generated by IT
- 4.3. Measuring the performance of IT
- 4.4. Risk management
- 4.5. IT Resource Management
- 4.6. Areas versus Principles
- 4.7. Conclusions
- 4.8. references

# Structures and relationships in the IT governance
Degree competences to which the content contributes:

Description:

5.1. Structures, roles and responsibilities
   5.1.1. Involve deAdministration Council in IT Governance
   5.1.2. The roles of the CEO, the CIO and executives in IT Governance
   5.1.3. Create specific committees for strategic IT management
   5.2. Mechanisms relationship in IT Governance
   5.3. Main contributions of the ISO 38500
   5.4. Conclusions
   5.5. references

IT-related decisions: what to decide? Who decides?

Degree competences to which the content contributes:

Description:

6.1. Supplier Information Services Strategic vs. Aliado
   IT vs 6.2. Administración. Government IT
   6.3. Key decisions for IT governance
   6.4. Decision models
   6.5. The matrix deWeill and Ross
   6.6. The matrix for the Spanish University System
   6.7. Implementing IT governance in an organization
   6.8. Conclusions
   6.9. references

Processes for IT governance

Degree competences to which the content contributes:

Description:

7.1. introduction
   7.2. IT Strategic Planning
   7.3. Models maturity
   7.4. IT dashboards
   7.5. Processes applied to the business
   7.6. Conclusions

Tools for the implementation of IT governance: ISO 38500

Degree competences to which the content contributes:
Description:
8.1. introduction
8.2. Tools for the implementation of IT governance
8.3. ISO / IEC 38500:2008
8.3.1. standard definitions
8.3.2. Framework
8.3.3. Guide recommendations
8.4. The ISO 38500 in relation to universities
8.5. Conclusions
8.6. references

COBIT

Degree competences to which the content contributes:
Description:
9.1. introduction
9.2. COBIT Product Development
9.3. The COBIT Framework
9.3.1. Guidance to business objectives
9.3.2. Definitions
9.3.3. Principles of the framework
9.4. references

Model of Government IT to universities (GTI4U)

Degree competences to which the content contributes:
Description:
10.1. introduction
10.2. GTI4U model elements
10.3. Level 1: Elements of ISO 38500
10.3.1. IT governance model of ISO 38500
10.3.2. Principles of ISO 38500
10.3.3. Governance Guidelines of ISO 38500
10.4. Level 2: Maturity Models (MM)
10.5. Level 3: Indicators of Government (IG)
10.5.1. Maturity Matters (CM)
10.5.2. Indicators Evidence of Government (IEG)
10.5.3. Quantitative Indicators of Government (ICG)
10.6. Conclusions
10.7. references

Self-assessment of the maturity of IT governance by GTI4U

Degree competences to which the content contributes:
11.1. introduction
11.2. Phases of the self-assessment process
11.3. Example of a self-assessment
11.3.1. Collect values of quantitative indicators of Government (ICG)
11.3.2. Indicators Suggest values for Evidence of Government (IEG)
11.3.3. Agree on a single value for each IEG
11.3.4. Answer questions Maturity (CM)
11.3.5. Agree a unique value for each maturity of IT governance principle
11.3.6. Reports on the maturity of IT governance
11.4. Conclusions
11.5. references

12.1. introduction
12.2. Factors facilitating and hindering implementation
12.2.1. Why implement an IT governance system?
12.2.2. Effectiveness of an IT governance system
12.2.3. Highlights of the implementation
12.3. Steps to implement IT governance in a University
12.3.1. Implementation TOP-DOWN
12.3.2. Main steps of an implementation
12.4. Implementation of Model GTi4U
12.4.1. Steps implantation
12.4.2. Key actions recommended
12.5. Conclusions
12.6. references
13.1. introduction
13.3. The information system of the UJI and Systems Plan 1996-2001
13.4. 2001-2009 Strategic Steering System
13.4.1 Motivation
13.4.2 Instruments and deployment
13.4.3 Positioning in IT / IS
13.5. Technological Framework IT / IT as an instrument of government in the UJI.
13.5.1 usual stages in evolution of the IS / IT
13.5.2 Position of the Government in the SDE IT
Result 13.5.3 Process redesign deAnalizar and IT / IS
13.5.4 Comparison Framework IT / IS with the governance model of the IT / IS
13.6. references
## Planning of activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance of IT Governance and Strategic Planning</th>
<th>Hours: 2h 18m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Theory classes: 0h 18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main responsibilities related to the governance of IT must fall and be supported directly by the highest leadership</td>
<td>Practical classes: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific objectives:</td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 1h</td>
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<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 1h</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current status of IT governance</th>
<th>Hours: 2h 18m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Theory classes: 0h 18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In this chapter we will analyze what is the current status of IT governance. For that provides students with an overview of the degree of implementation of systems of government IT organizations worldwide. The goal is to be understood that such systems are increasingly used and have started to be considered as a key element of a government organization.</td>
<td>Practical classes: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific objectives:</td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self study: 1h</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is IT governance?</th>
<th>Hours: 2h 18m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Theory classes: 0h 18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aim of this chapter is to present a definition of IT governance. To meet this objective, we analyze, first</td>
<td>Practical classes: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instead, the relationship between IT governance and corporate governance, to differentiate it from other</td>
<td>Laboratory classes: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concepts later as IT management or operation of IT. The bases of differentiation of the concept,</td>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyze key definitions found in the literature, detailing those with greater acceptance.</td>
<td>Self study: 1h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because of its importance, special mention is made to the ISO 38500:2008 &quot;Corporate governance of information technology.&quot;</td>
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</table>
Government Areas of IT

| Description: |
| The main purpose of IT governance is to generate business value while minimizing the associated risks. To generate value, it is necessary to align IT strategy with business strategy. Minimizing risk is achieved when responsibility and the principle of accountability for the actions taken permeates all areas and organizational levels. In both cases, it is necessary to have a set of adequate resources and a system measurement to ensure that the desired results are obtained.

Specific objectives:
1

| Hours: 2h 18m |
| Theory classes: 0h 18m |
| Practical classes: 0h |
| Laboratory classes: 1h |
| Guided activities: 0h |
| Self study: 1h |

Structures and relationships in the IT governance

| Description: |
| IT governance is an important part of the corporate governance framework of any organization and is, in Once, a business system shall be such that its structure, processes, roles and technology that have to be implemented at the strategic, tactical and operational. A specific combination of these elements is called IT Governance Model.

Specific objectives:
1, 3

| Hours: 10h |
| Theory classes: 1h |
| Practical classes: 0h |
| Laboratory classes: 3h |
| Guided activities: 0h |
| Self study: 6h |

IT-related decisions: what to decide? Who decides?

| Hours: 10h |
| Theory classes: 1h |
| Practical classes: 0h |
| Laboratory classes: 3h |
| Guided activities: 0h |
| Self study: 6h |
### Description:
The design and analysis of IT governance requires departing from day to day, to identify what are the key decisions to be taken and who is best positioned to take them. This chapter deals with two questions major addresses to which the IT governance:
- What decisions should be made?
- Who should make those decisions?

### Specific objectives:
3

### Processes for IT governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In this chapter we will focus on the processes that are related to the strategic decision-making, planning strategic information systems, services management, and monitoring tools, control and process definition (COBIT, ITIL, IT CMI, etc.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objectives:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 6h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tools for the implementation of IT governance: ISO 38500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The purpose of this standard is to promote the efficient, effective and acceptable IT across the organization:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Ensuring stakeholders (including investors, customers and employees) that, if you follow the standard, you can trust in corporate governance IT. |
- Informing and guiding managers in government IT in your organization. |
- Providing the basis for an objective assessment of the state of Government IT in the organization. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objectives:</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Guided activities: 0h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study: 6h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# COBIT

**Hours:** 10h  
Theory classes: 1h  
Practical classes: 0h  
Laboratory classes: 3h  
Guided activities: 0h  
Self study: 6h

**Description:**  
COBIT helps to bridge the gaps between Risks of business, needs, technical control, and traits. Provides "healthy practices" through a frame of reference and processes your domain and presents activities in a manageable and logical structure. Practice the finest of the COBIT represent an experts' consensus of them, helping you optimize the investment in information. Still, but more important, it represents that you will be evaluated on whether salted the things worse.

**Specific objectives:**  
2, 3

# Model of Government IT to universities (GTI4U)

**Hours:** 10h 30m  
Theory classes: 1h  
Practical classes: 0h  
Laboratory classes: 3h  
Guided activities: 0h  
Self study: 6h 30m

**Description:**  
It is designed and validated a framework of IT Governance for Universities (GTI4U). This framework is based and fully respects the IT governance model proposed by ISO 38500. Yet provides a number of tools to be easily deployed in a university setting.

**Specific objectives:**  
2

# Self-assessment of the maturity of IT governance by GTI4U

**Hours:** 10h 30m  
Theory classes: 1h  
Practical classes: 0h  
Laboratory classes: 3h  
Guided activities: 0h  
Self study: 6h 30m

**Description:**  
This chapter will present a case study that will serve as a guide to the assessment process of IT governance maturity in our university, modeled GTI4U.

**Specific objectives:**  
2
### How to implement IT governance in a public or private?

**Description:**
This chapter will try to establish what is the process to be followed by a university or company to implement a system government of its Information Technology (IT).

**Specific objectives:**
1, 2, 3

**Hours:** 7h 30m  
Theory classes: 0h 30m  
Practical classes: 0h  
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Guided activities: 0h  
Self study: 5h

### The Government IT Strategy Management System. Examples

**Description:**
The government IT strategy management system of the Universitat Jaume I

**Specific objectives:**
1, 2, 3

**Hours:** 7h 30m  
Theory classes: 0h 30m  
Practical classes: 0h  
Laboratory classes: 2h  
Guided activities: 0h  
Self study: 5h

### Prova Final

**Description:**
Prova Final

**Specific objectives:**
1, 2, 3

**Hours:** 17h 18m  
Guided activities: 1h 48m  
Self study: 15h 30m
Qualification system

The assessment will be based on the following items:
- A part exam - P1
- A part exam - P2
- Participation in and solution of class exercises - E
- Final exam (F)

\[ P = P1 \times 30\% + P2 \times 50\% \]

The grade will be calculated as follows:

\[ N = \text{MAX}(P, F) \times 80\% + E \times 20\% \]

Bibliography

Basic: