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Socio Fundador de
FERROL International Group
IT Governance, Control, Security and
Audit Services

Universidad Católica de Colombia
Especialización Auditoría de Sistemas

COBIT® y otras iniciativas del IT Governance Institute
En esta presentación...

El ambiente de Gobierno
El IT Governance Institute
ITGI y Gobierno de TI
ITGI y Administración de TI - COBIT 4.1
Preguntas
El ambiente de Gobierno
Fuerzas que conducen al Gobierno de TI

Alineamiento del Negocio y TI ROI

Cumplimiento

Seguridad

Ejecución de Proyectos

UT makes a move to tighten IT security

Austín Business Journal - October 26, 2006
Qué hace al Gobierno de TI tan importante?

Drivers
- Strategic importance of IT
- Extended Enterprise
- Regulatory requirements
- Cost optimisation
- Return on investment

- Gartner – more than 600 billion $ thrown away annually on ill conceived or ill executed IT projects
- Standish Group – about 20% of projects fail outright, 50% are challenged and only 30% are successful
- ITGI 2005 Survey early findings confirm concerns


- Low return from high-cost IT investments, and transparency of IT’s performance are two top issues
- More than 30% claim negative return from IT investments targeting efficiency gains
- 40% do not have good alignment between IT plans and business strategy
- Interest in and use of active management of the return on IT investments has doubled in 2 years (28% to 58%)
Shareholders want protection for the Enterprise’s Share Price

“...if not filed, auditor must include a paragraph in its annual report that it cannot vouch for the enterprise’s ability as a going concern...”

“...financial reporting system is not up to speed...”

“...the company has lost a third more of its market value yesterday as it revealed a virtual collapse of its financial reporting system...”

“...data entry problems...”
El IT Governance Institute
El IT Governance Institute es una organización de investigación sin ánimo de lucro asociada con ISACA®

www.itgi.org
Suite de Productos del IT Governance Institute
El ITGI proporciona productos para las áreas de:

- GOBIERNO DE TI
  (Alineamiento, Valor Cumplimiento)

- ADMINISTRACIÓN DE TI
  (Efectividad y Eficiencia)

- CONTROL DE TI
- RIESGOS DE TI
- SEGURIDAD DE TI
- ASEGURAMIENTO DE TI
  (AUDITORÍA)
ITGI y Gobierno de TI
### IT Governance

#### Board Briefing on IT Governance

- **Qué es Gobierno de TI?**
  - Board of Directors & Executive Management
  - Responsibility & Accountability

- **Porqué es importante?**
  - Board of Directors & Executive Management
  - Responsibility & Accountability

- **A quién le incumbe?**
  - Board of Directors & Executive Management
  - Responsibility & Accountability

- **Qué cubre?**
  - Domains
  - Focus Areas
  - Outcomes

---

**IT governance** is the responsibility of the board of directors and executive management. It is an integral part of enterprise governance and consists of the leadership and organisational structures and processes that ensure that the organisation’s IT sustains and extends the organisation’s strategies and objectives.”
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- **Cómo lograrlo?**
  - Necesidad de un Plan de Acción
  - Actividades principales y secuencia

- **Cómo compararse?**
  - Medición a través de Benchmarking - CMM

- **Material de referencia existente**
  - Treadway Commission, BIS and OECD
  - Cadbury & Turnbull Report
  - COBIT

- **Listas de Chequeo**
  - Permiten descubrir problemas en TI
  - Mejores prácticas identificadas
  - Proveen insumos para el plan de acción
  - Para la Junta y la Alta Gerencia

- **Comités**
  - IT Strategic Committee, IT Steering Committee, Technology Council, IT Architecture Review Board
IT Strategy Committee

The CEO’s Guide to IT Value @ Risk

Establishimiento de Comités (Estatuto)

Responsabilidades, Autoridad, Miembros, Reuniones

Habilidades requeridas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Comparison IT Strategy Committee and IT Steering Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEVEL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESPONSIBILITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- IT Governance Global Status Report 2006 & 2008
- An Executive View of IT Governance
- Top Business/Technology Issues
- IT Governance Roundtables

- Encuestas y Entrevistas

Figure 15—Frequency of IT on Board Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case by case</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routinely</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not Know</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 40—Selected IT Governance Frameworks: No CoeT Respondents (597 Respondents)
Productos de Gobierno de TI
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- **IT Alignment: Who is in charge?**
- **Understanding How Business Goals Drive IT Goals**
- **Identifying and Aligning Business Goals and IT Goals**

- **Escenario Actual**
- **Importancia del Alineamiento**
- **Formulación de Estrategias y la sociedad Negocio - TI**
  - Roles Board, CEO, CIO
- **Comités**
  - IT Strategic, Steering and Investment Committees
- **Casos de Estudio y Recomendaciones**
- **Proyecto Investigación Alineamiento**

---

**Business Goals**
- **Physical Infrastructure**
  - Manage IT facilities and related activities.
  - Provide a secure environment for IT activities.
- **Services**
  - Ensure the delivery of high-quality services.
  - Achieve cost-effective operations.
- **Compliance**
  - Adhere to regulations.
- **Customer Satisfaction**
  - Ensure the delivery of high-quality services.
  - Achieve cost-effective operations.
  - Ensure the delivery of high-quality services.

**IT Goals**
- **Technology**
  - Provide high-performance computing environments.
  - Ensure the delivery of high-quality applications.
  - Ensure the delivery of high-quality services.

---

**Escenario Actual**

- **Roles Board, CEO, CIO**

**Comités**

- IT Strategic, Steering and Investment Committees

**Casos de Estudio y Recomendaciones**

**Proyecto Investigación Alineamiento**
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- Optimising Value Creation from IT Investments
- Importancia del Valor
- Portafolio, Programa y Proyectos de Inversión
- Categorías de Inversión
- Ciclo de Vida Total de las Inversiones
  - Definición & Realización de Beneficios
  - Consideración del Riesgo

**Diagrama de Cash Flow Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of projects running</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of projects generating benefits (return on investment over 3 years)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diagrama de Risk-NPV Analysis Based on Investment Budgets**

- AAA: High quality, low risk
- BBB: Higher risk, good quality
- CCC: Speculative
- DDD: High risk, poor quality

Risk Rating:
1. Low risk
2. Fair risk
3. Material risk
4. High risk
Enterprise Value Governance of IT Investments

The VAL IT Framework

Principios, Dominios & Procesos

Modelos de Madurez (Genéricos y x Atributos) x Dominio

Prácticas Claves y Guías Gerenciales x Proceso

RACIs x Cargo

Productos de Gobierno de TI

Value Governance (VG)

Portfolio Management (PM)

Investment Management (IM)

Value Governance (VG)

Portfolio Management (PM)

Investment Management (IM)

Value Governance (VG)

Portfolio Management (PM)

Investment Management (IM)

Value Governance (VG)

Portfolio Management (PM)

Investment Management (IM)

Value Governance (VG)

Portfolio Management (PM)

Investment Management (IM)
- Enterprise Value Governance of IT Investments
  - The ING and the Policy Case Study
  - The Business Case
  - Getting Started with Value Management

- Experiencias – Herramientas (Implementación – Autodiagnóstico) – Métodos
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- Information Risks: Whose Business Are They?
- The Risk IT Framework

- Por qué es importante?
- Principales riesgos
- Framework para Risk Management
- Roles & Responsabilidades
- Principios, Dominios, Procesos & Actividades
- I/O, RACI, Objetivos & Métricas, CMM
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- Governance of Outsourcing
- Importancia del Outsourcing Governance
- Enfoques, Mejores prácticas y Tendencias
- Pasos genéricos

**Figure 5—Outsourcing Life Cycle**

- Outsourcing Decision
- Supplier Selection
- Contract Negotiation
- Service Confirmation
- Service Delivery
- Reevaluation and Exit

- Strategic
- Presignature
- Postsignature

- RFI/RFP
- Offer
- Framework Consideration
- Signature
- Monitor, Assess and Benchmark
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- Measuring and Demostring the Value of IT
- Cómo medir? Tipos de métricas
- El BSC
- Roles & responsabilidades

**Figure 7—Generic IT Balanced Scorecard**

- **Business Contribution**
  - How does management view the IT department?
  - Mission: To obtain a reasonable business contribution from IT investments
  - Objectives: Business/IT alignment, Value Delivery, Cost management, Risk management

- **User Orientation**
  - How do users view the IT department?
  - Mission: To be the preferred supplier of information systems
  - Objectives: Preferred supplier of applications and operations, Partnership with users, User satisfaction

- **Operational Excellence**
  - How effective and efficient are the IT processes?
  - Mission: To deliver effective and efficient IT applications and services
  - Objectives: Efficient and effective developments, Efficient and effective operations, Maturity level of IT processes

- **Future Orientation**
  - How well is IT positioned to meet future needs?
  - Mission: To develop opportunities to answer future challenges
  - Objectives: Training and education of IT staff, Expanding the IT staff, Research into emerging technologies

- **IT BSC**

- **Cause**
- **Effect**
Productos de Gobierno de TI

- *IT Governance Implementation Guide Using COBIT & VAL IT*
- **Cómo implementar el Gobierno de TI?**
- **Roadmap - Herramientas**

**Figure 4—Road Map to IT Governance**

1. **Identify Needs**
   - Raise awareness and obtain management commitment
   - Define scope
   - Define risks
   - Define resources and deliverables
   - Plan programme

2. **Envision Solution**
   - Assess actual performance
   - Define target for improvement
   - Analyse gaps and identify improvements

3. **Plan Solution**
   - Define projects
   - Develop improvement plan

4. **Implement Solution**
   - Implement the improvements
   - Monitor implementation performance
   - Review programme effectiveness

5. **Operationalise Solution**
   - Build sustainability
   - Identify new governance requirements
## IT Control Objectives for Sarbanes-Oxley

1. Acquire and maintain application software.
2. Acquire and maintain technology infrastructure.
3. Enable operations.
4. Install and accredit solutions and changes.
5. Manage changes.
6. Define and manage service levels.
7. Manage third-party services.
8. Ensure systems security.
9. Manage the configuration.
10. Manage problems and incidents.
11. Manage data.
12. Manage the physical environment and operations.

### Figure 1—Mapping to PCAOB and CoeT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IT Control Objectives for Sarbanes-Oxley</th>
<th>CoeT</th>
<th>PCAOB IT General Controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquire and maintain application software.</td>
<td>A02</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquire and maintain technology infrastructure.</td>
<td>A03</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable operations.</td>
<td>A04</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install and accredit solutions and changes.</td>
<td>A07</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage changes.</td>
<td>A06</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Define and manage service levels.</td>
<td>DS01</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage third-party services.</td>
<td>DS02</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure systems security.</td>
<td>DS05</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage the configuration.</td>
<td>DS09</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage problems and incidents.</td>
<td>DS08, DS10</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage data.</td>
<td>DS11</td>
<td>●  ●  ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage the physical environment and operations.</td>
<td>DS12, DS13</td>
<td>●   ●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cómo satisfacer la Ley Sarbanes-Oxley

## Por dónde empezar?

### Figure 11—Control Environment Considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points to Consider</th>
<th>CoeT 4.0 Reference</th>
<th>Response/Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT Strategic Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Has management prepared strategic plans for IT that align business objectives with IT strategies? Does the planning approach include mechanisms to solicit input from relevant internal and external stakeholders affected by the IT strategic plans?</td>
<td>P01.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does the IT organization communicate its IT plans to business process owners and other relevant parties across the organization?</td>
<td>P01.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Does IT management communicate its activities, challenges and risks on a regular basis with the CEO and CFO? Is this information also shared with the board of directors?</td>
<td>P01.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Does the IT organization monitor its progress against the strategic plan and react accordingly to meet established objectives?</td>
<td>P01.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IT y Administración de TI - COBIT 4.1
Marco de Trabajo de COBIT

**OBJETIVOS DEL NEGOCIO**

**OBJETIVOS DE GOBIERNO**

**EFICIENCIA**

**APLICACIONES**

**INFORMACIÓN**

**INFRAESTRUCTURA**

**PERSONAS**

**ENTREGAR Y DAR SOPORTE**

**MONITOREAR Y EVALUAR**

**RECURSOS DE TI**

**ADQUIRIR E IMPLEMENTAR**

**PLANEAR Y ORGANIZAR**

**INFORMACIÓN**

Eficiencia

Efectividad

Cumplimiento

Confiabilidad

Integridad

Disponibilidad

Confidencialidad

**Marco de Trabajo de COBIT**

**PO1** Definir el plan estratégico de TI

**PO2** Definir la arquitectura de la información

**PO3** Determinar la dirección tecnológica

**PO4** Definir procesos, organización y relaciones de TI

**PO5** Administrar la inversión en TI

**PO6** Comunicar la dirección y metas y aspiraciones y la dirección de la gerencia

**PO7** Administrar recursos humanos de TI

**PO8** Administrar calidad

**PO9** Evaluar y administrar riesgos de TI

**PO10** Administrar proyectos

**DS1** Definir y administrar niveles de servicios

**DS2** Administrar servicios de terceros

**DS3** Administrar desempeño y capacidad

**DS4** Garantizar la continuidad del servicio

**DS5** Garantizar la seguridad de los sistemas

**DS6** Identificar y asignar costos

**DS7** Educar y entrenar a los usuarios

**DS8** Administrar la mesa de servicio y los incidentes

**DS9** Administrar la configuración

**DS10** Administrar los problemas

**DS11** Administrar los datos

**DS12** Administrar el ambiente físico

**DS13** Administrar las operaciones

**AI1** Identificar soluciones automatizadas

**AI2** Adquirir y mantener el software aplicativo

**AI3** Adquirir y mantener la infraestructura tecnológica

**AI4** Facilitar la operación y el uso

**AI5** Adquirir recursos de TI

**AI6** Administrar cambios

**AI7** Instalar y acreditar soluciones y cambios
Objetivos Negocio
Requerimientos Información
Objetivos TI Procesos TI

Objetivos Control
Pruebas Control Resultados

Diagramas RACI
Realizados por
Indicadores de desempeño
Para desempeño
Para resultados
Para resultados
Para madurez

Medidas de resultados
Modelos de Madurez

Objetivos Control
Pruebas Diseño Controles
Controlados por
Auditados por

Auditados por

Derivadas de

Prácticas Control
Implementados con
Basados en

Marco de Trabajo de COBIT

Diagramas RACI Realizados por

Indicadores de desempeño

Medidas de resultados

Modelos de Madurez
PO9 Assess and Manage IT Risks

Process Description

A risk management framework is created and maintained. The framework documents a common and agreed-upon level of IT risks, mitigation strategies and residual risks. Any potential impact on the goals of the organisation caused by an unplanned event is identified, analysed and assessed. Risk mitigation strategies are adopted to minimise residual risk to an acceptable level. The result of the assessment is understandable to the stakeholders and expressed in financial terms, to enable stakeholders to align risk to an acceptable level of tolerance.

Control over the IT process of

Assess and manage IT risks

that satisfies the business requirement for IT of

analysing and communicating IT risks and their potential impact on business processes and goals

by focusing on

development of a risk management framework that is integrated in business and operational risk management frameworks, risk assessment, risk mitigation and communication of residual risk

is achieved by

• Ensuring that risk management is fully embedded in management processes, internally and externally, and consistently applied
• Performing risk assessments
• Recommending and communicating risk remediation action plans

and is measured by

• Percent of critical IT objectives covered by risk assessment
• Percent of identified critical IT risks with action plans developed
• Percent of risk management action plans approved for implementation
CONTROL OBJECTIVES

P09 Assess and Manage IT Risks

P09.1 IT Risk Management Framework
Establish an IT risk management framework that is aligned to the organisation’s (enterprise’s) risk management framework.

P09.2 Establishment of Risk Context
Establish the context in which the risk assessment framework is applied to ensure appropriate outcomes. This should include determining the internal and external context of each risk assessment, the goal of the assessment, and the criteria against which risk are evaluated.

P09.3 Event Identification
Identify events (an important realistic threat that exploits a significant applicable vulnerability) with a potential negative impact on the goals or operations of the enterprise, including business, regulatory, legal, technology, trading partner, human resources and operational aspects. Determine the nature of the impact and maintain this information. Record and maintain relevant risks in a risk registry.
Guías Gerenciales

Plan and Organise
Assess and Manage IT Risks

PO9 Assess and Manage IT Risks

Management Guidelines

From | Inputs | To
--- | --- | ---
PO1 | Strategic and tactical IT plans, IT service portfolio | Risk assessment
PO10 | Project risk management plan | P01 D54 D55 D52 ME4
D52 | Supplier risks | Risk reporting
D54 | Contingency test results | ME4
D55 | Security threats and vulnerabilities | IT-related risk management guidelines
ME1 | Historical risk trends and events | P06
ME4 | Enterprise appetite for IT risks | IT-related risk remedial action plans

RACI Chart

Functions

Activities
- Determine risk management alignment (e.g., assess risk).
- Understand relevant strategic business objectives.
- Understand relevant business process objectives.
- Identify internal IT objectives, and establish risk context.
- Identify events associated with objectives (some events are business-oriented [Business is A]:, some are IT-oriented [IT is A, business is C].)
- Assess risk associated with events.
- Evaluate and select risk responses.
- Prioritise and plan control activities.
- Approve and ensure funding for risk action plans.
- Maintain and monitor a risk action plan.

A RACI chart identifies who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and/or Informed.

Goals and Metrics

IT

Goals
- Protect the achievement of IT objectives.
- Establish clarity on the business impact of risks to IT objectives and resources.
- Account for and protect all IT assets.

Processes
- Establish and reduce the likelihood and impact of IT risks.
- Establish cost-effective action plans for critical IT risks.

Activities
- Ensuring that risk management is fully embedded in management processes.
- Performing regular risk assessments with senior managers and key staff members.
- Recommending and communicating risk remediation action plans.

Metrics
- Percent of critical IT objectives covered by risk assessment.
- Percent of IT risk assessments integrated in the IT risk assessment approach.

- Percent of identified critical IT events that have been assessed.
- Percent of newly identified IT risks (compared to previous exercise).
- Number of significant incidents caused by risks that were not identified by the risk assessment process.
- Percent of identified critical IT risks with an action plan developed.

- Percent of IT budget spent on risk management (assessment and mitigation) activities.
- Frequency of review of the IT risk management process.
- Percent of approved risk assessments.
- Percent of allocated risk monitoring resources.
- Percent of identified IT events used in risk assessments.
- Percent of risk management action plans approved for implementation.
0 - Management processes are not applied at all.
1 - Processes are ad hoc and disorganised.
2 - Processes follow a regular pattern.
3 - Processes are documented and communicated.
4 - Processes are monitored and measured.
5 - Best practices are followed and automated.

We capture process maturity data on each of six dimensions:

- Awareness and communication
- Policies, standards and procedures
- Tools and automation
- Skills and expertise
- Responsibility and accountability
- Goal setting and measurement
Marco de Trabajo de COBIT

Objetivos Negocio

Requerimientos Información

Objetivos TI Procesos TI

Controlados por Medidos por Auditados por

Audits por

Desglosados en

Control

Pruebas Resultados

Para desempeño Para resultados

Diagramas RACI

Realizados por

Actividades clave

Indicadores de desempeño Medidas de resultados

Implementados con

Pruebas Diseño Controles

Prácticas Control

Objetivos Control

Medidas de madurez

Basados en

Marco de Trabajo de COBIT

Modelos de Madurez

Diagramas RACI

Indicadores de desempeño Medidas de resultados

Pruebas Diseño Controles

Prácticas Control

Objetivos Control

Medidas de madurez

Basados en

Marco de Trabajo de COBIT

Modelos de Madurez
Objetivos TI
Procesos TI

Objetivos
Negocio
Requerimientos
Información

Actividades clave
Realizados por

Diagramas RACI

Indicadores de desempeño
Para desempeño

Medidas de resultados
Para resultados

Modelos de Madurez
Para madurez

Pruebas Control Resultados

Pruebas Diseño Controles

Objetivos Control
Auditorados por

Desglosados en

Obtenidos por

Implementados en

Prácticas Control

Pruebas
Control

Modelos de
Madurez

Indicadores de
desempeño

Diagramas
RACI

Medidas de
resultados

Para desempeño

Para resultados

Medidas por

Auditorados por

Desglosados en

Para madurez

Para desempeño

Pruebas
Control

Prácticas Control

Pruebas
Control

Marco de Trabajo de COBIT
COBIT para Prestación de Servicios

- COBIT User Guide for Service Managers
- Prestación de Servicios
- Matrices RACI
- Soporte al Gobierno de TI y al Gobierno de Prestación de Servicios
- Relación con ITIL
- Enfoque de Implementación – Plan de acción
COBIT para Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas

- COBIT Quick Start
- Objetivos de control mínimos para pequeñas y medianas empresas
- Herramientas de diagnóstico
COBIT para Seguridad

- Information Security Governance
- Cobit Security Baseline
- An Introduction to the Business Model for Information Security
- Defining Information Security Management – Position Requirements
- 44 pasos hacia la Seguridad
- Kits de Sobrevivencia
- Roles y Responsabilidades
Mapeo de COBIT con otros Estándares

2003 - Integración de estándares

Consolidación

Armonización: integración mejorada con otras prácticas claves

Coexistencia

Creación de contenidos sin presiones comerciales
Mapeo de COBIT con otros Estándares

- Mapeos en desarrollo
  - TOGAF (Architecture)
  - COSO ERM
  - GBPM

- Mapeos en lista
  - ITIL v3
  - FFEIC (US banking)
  - NIAC (Insurance)
  - NIST SP800-53
  - FISMA
  - IAIS Framework (Solvency II)
  - HIPAA (Health Insurance)
  - GLBA (Privacy)
  - ISO19770-1 (SW Asset Mgmt)
  - ISO 20000 (Service Mgmt)
  - ISO 27005 (Risk Mgmt)
  - ISO 27002 (ISO17799)
Mapeo de COBIT con ISO 17799:2005

Plan and Organize

Procesos de COBIT 4.0 cubiertos por ISO/IEC 17799:2005

Acquire and Maintain

Deliver and Support

Monitor and Evaluate
Mapeo de COBIT con ITIL

Plan and Organize

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Monitor and Evaluate

1 2 3 4

Acquire and Implement

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Deliver and Support

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
COBIT para Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas

- ITGI Enables ISO/IEC 38500:2008 Adoption
- Explicación de Principios y Tareas de la norma
- Relación de los documentos del IT Governance con la norma

<table>
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<th>Figure 2—Relation of ITGI’s Products and ISO/IEC 38500</th>
<th>ISO/IEC 38500 Areas</th>
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<td>Responsibility</td>
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