

# CobiT and IT Governance - Elements for building in security from the top, down and the bottom, up



This presentation was  
developed using the



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# Session Outline

- A 3 prong exploration of:
  - (1) Does IT Governance (best practices, standards, regulations) really translate into more secured environment?
  - (2) If so what's the cost/benefit?
  - (3) If so does it have to be exclusive domain and delivery of top/down?

Wealth of best practices, standards and regulations exists for shaping corporate and IT governance:

Information Technology Governance, Common objectives for Information and related Technology (CobiT), ISO 17799 to name just a few.



# Session Outline Continued

- Do those best practices, standards and regulations translate into a more secured IT and Corporate environment?
- If they do, are they worth the effort and cost involved?
  - Is there a danger of losing agility and market reaction time for the sake of smothering process?
  - Finally even if they do ensure a more secured environment and they are worth the up front cost, how can those best practices, standards and regulations be implemented in a way that supports bottom up engagement as well as top down direction?



# Introductions

- Organization
- Role or Position
- Experiences
  - Compliance
  - Software Development
  - Security
  - Project Management
- Expectations for this presentation





# Ground Rules

- Limit side conversations & mobile interruptions
- This presentation will present some thought provoking ideas and answers to those three questions. The delivery will be candid and audience participation will be encouraged.
- Honorable environment
  - Listen
  - Argue a point, not a person
  - Trust
- Yours:

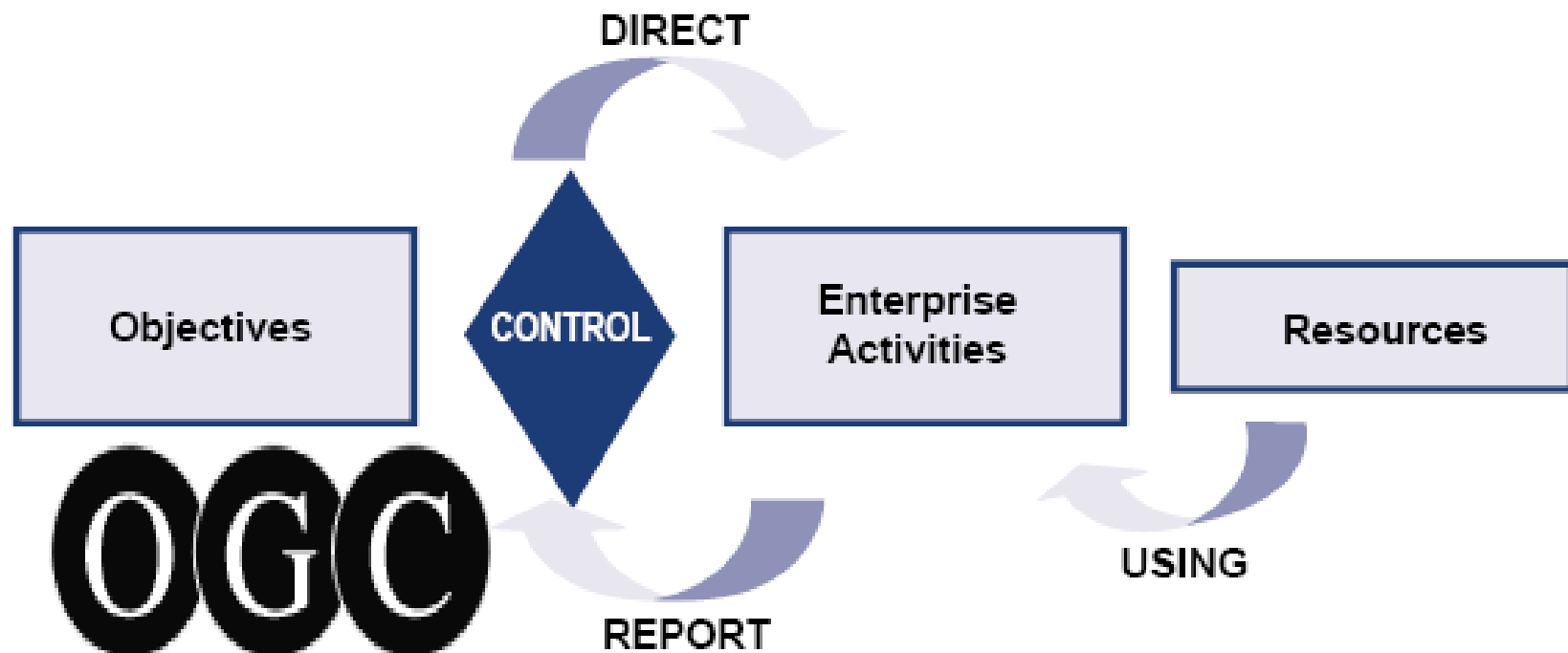




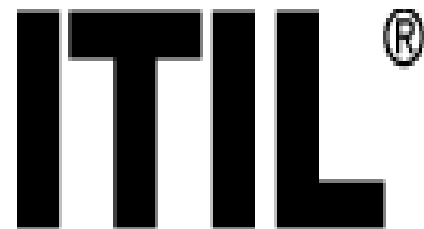
# CobiT – ITIL - ISO



## Enterprise Governance



Office of Government Commerce



IT Service Management



# CobIT – ITIL - ISO

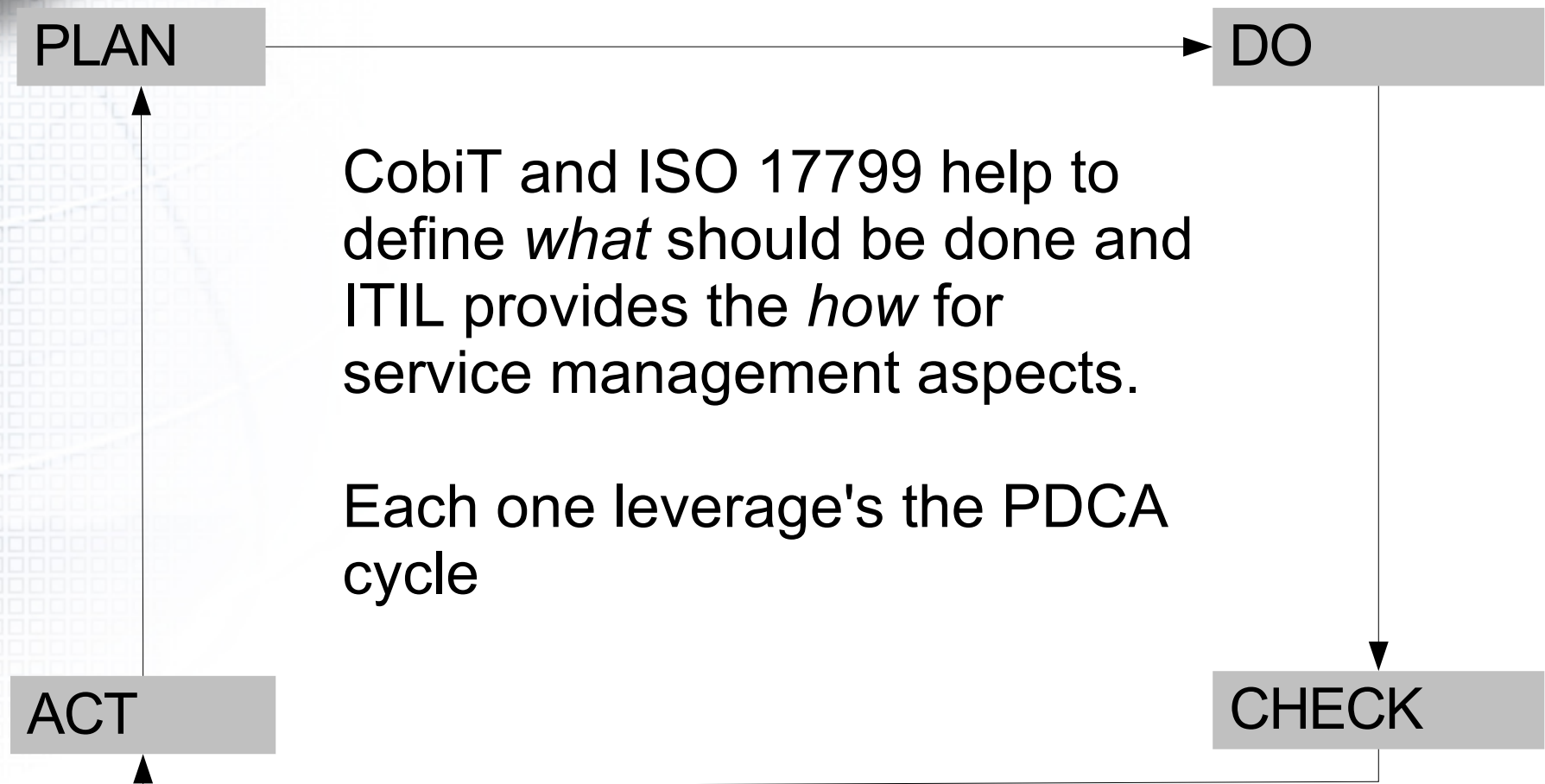
## *Standards & Best Practice*

- What's the difference between a **standard** and a **best practice**?
- What's the difference between a **standard** and a **regulation**?
- What impacts your work world in terms of:
  - **Standards?**
  - **Best practices?**
  - **Regulations?**





# CobiT – ISO17799 - ITIL



See American Society for Quality –

<http://www.asq.org/pub/quality progress/past/0804/qp0804dias.pdf>





## COSO

- Due to accounting problems, the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting that was created in 1985... The results recommended that COSO undertake a project to provide practical, broadly accepted criteria for establishing internal controls and evaluating their effectiveness

CobiT emerged from the COSO practice

<http://www.isaca.org> &  
<http://documents.iss.net/marketsolutions/SOXCOSOMatrix.pdf>



# Mission

CobiT™

- “The CobiT Mission: 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, IT professionals and assurance professionals.”

Source: <http://www.isaca.org>



# What is it

**CobiT™**

- CobiT™ is the 'Control objectives for information and related Technology'.
- 34 CobiT IT control objectives:
  - 11 planning and acquisition
  - 6 acquisition and implementation
  - 13 delivery and support
  - 4 monitoring
- Each IT process is supported:
  - 8 to 10 Critical Success Factors
  - 5 – 7 Key Goal Indicators
  - 6 – 8 Performance Indicators

<http://www.isaca.org>



# Using CobiT

**CobiT™**

- Manage IT related business risks
  - Business objectives are the basis
  - Select appropriate IT processes and controls from the CobiT Objectives
  - Assess procedures and results with CobiT audit guidelines
- Identify industry models that provide guidance for supporting processes
  - CMMI
  - People CMM
  - ITIL, TickIT, etc

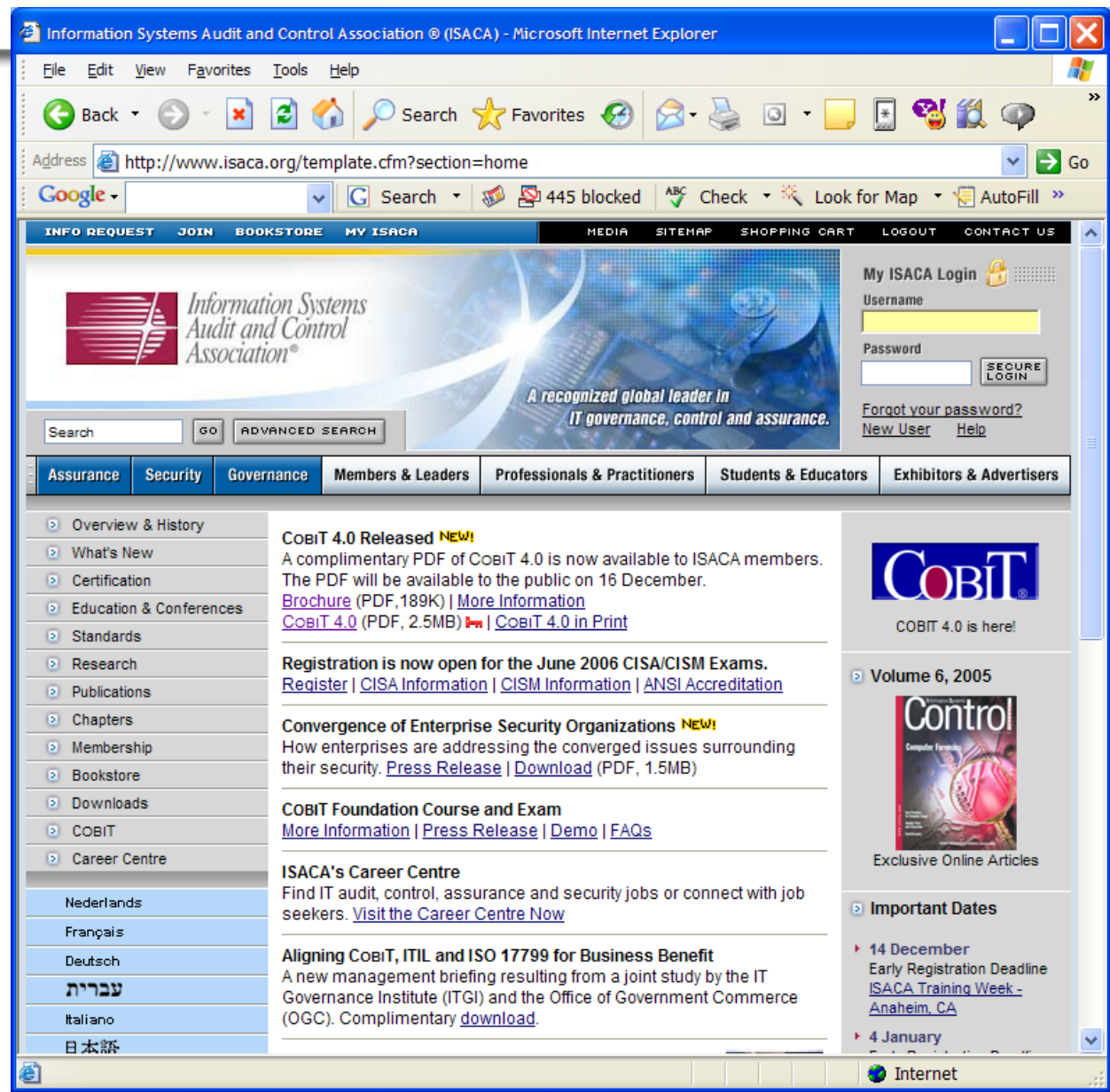
<http://www.isaca.org>



# Who is responsible

CobiT™

- The Information Systems Audit and Control Association ([www.isaca.org](http://www.isaca.org)) through its Information Technology Governance Institute (ITGI) formed in 1998



<http://www.isaca.org>





## IT GOVERNANCE

CobiT™



M1 monitor the processes  
M2 assess internal control adequacy  
M3 obtain independent assurance  
M4 provide for independent audit

PO1 define a strategic IT plan  
PO2 define the information architecture  
PO3 determine the technological direction  
PO4 define the IT organisation and relationships  
PO5 manage the IT investment  
PO6 communicate management aims and direction  
PO7 manage human resources  
PO8 ensure compliance with external requirements  
PO9 assess risks  
PO10 manage projects  
PO11 manage quality

### INFORMATION

- effectiveness
- efficiency
- confidentiality
- integrity
- availability
- compliance
- reliability

### IT RESOURCES

- people
- application systems
- technology
- facilities
- data

### MONITORING

### PLANNING & ORGANISATION

### DELIVERY & SUPPORT

### ACQUISITION & IMPLEMENTATION

DS1 define and manage service levels  
DS2 manage third-party services  
DS3 manage performance and capacity  
DS4 ensure continuous service  
DS5 ensure systems security  
DS6 identify and allocate costs  
DS7 educate and train users  
DS8 assist and advise customers  
DS9 manage the configuration  
DS10 manage problems and incidents  
DS11 manage data  
DS12 manage facilities  
DS13 manage operations

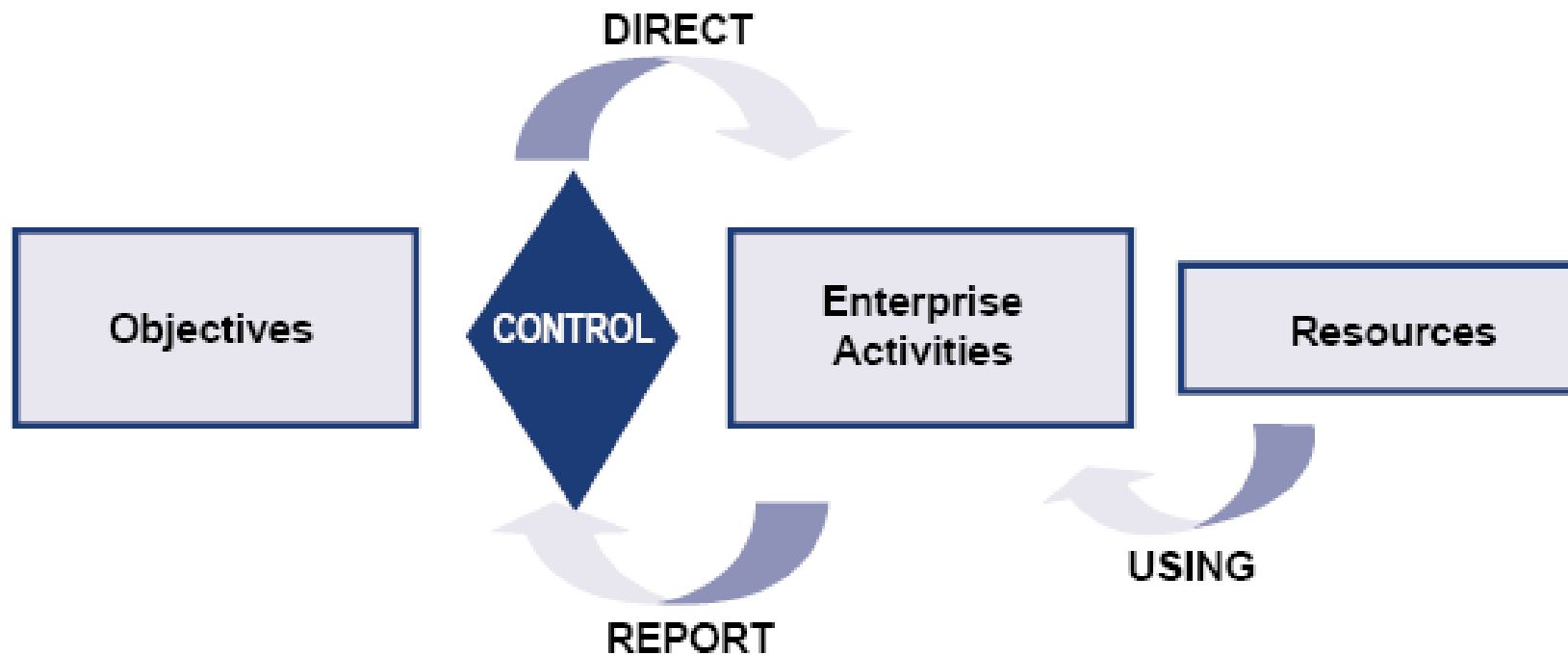
AI1 identify automated solutions  
AI2 acquire and maintain application software  
AI3 acquire and maintain technology infrastructure  
AI4 develop and maintain procedures  
AI5 install and accredit systems  
AI6 manage changes

Lets dig deeper



# Lets dig deeper

## Enterprise Governance



Source: CobiT Executive Summary  
<http://www.isaca.org>



# Lets dig deeper

**CobiT™ 4.0 just released**

## **IT Governance Focus Areas**

- **Strategic alignment**

*focuses on ensuring the linkage of business and IT plans, on defining, maintaining and validating the IT value proposition, and on aligning IT operations with enterprise operations.*

- **Value delivery**

*is about executing the value proposition throughout the delivery cycle, ensuring that IT delivers the promised benefits against the strategy, concentrating on optimizing costs and proving the intrinsic value of IT.*

- **Resource management**

*is about the optimal investment in, and the proper management of, critical IT resources: processes, people, applications, infrastructure and information. Key issues relate to the optimization of knowledge and infrastructure.*

- **Risk management**

*requires risk awareness by senior corporate officers, a clear understanding of the enterprise's appetite for risk, transparency about the significant risks to the enterprise, and embedding of risk management responsibilities into the organization.*

- **Performance measurement**

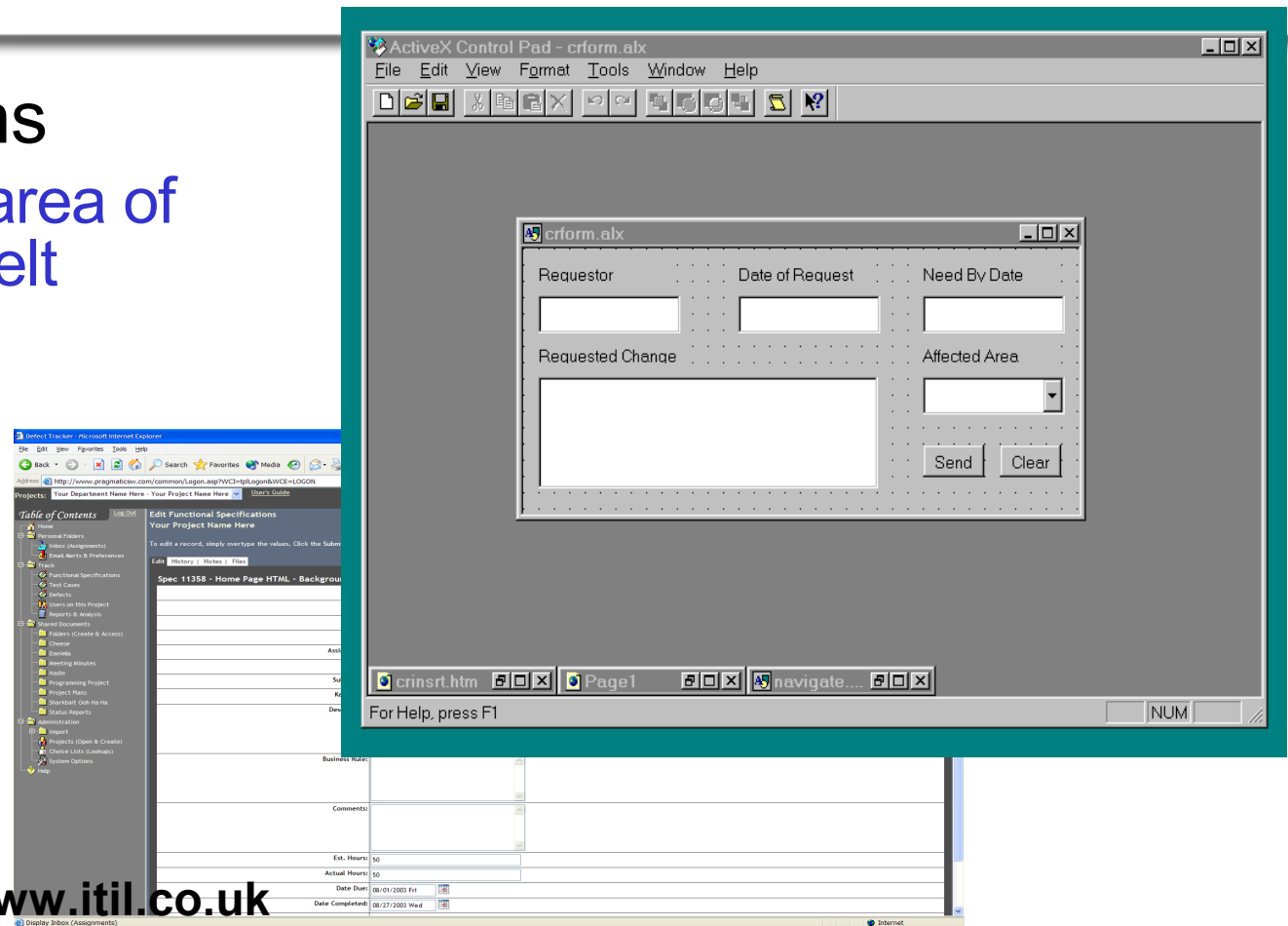
*tracks and monitors strategy implementation, project completion, resource usage, process performance and service delivery, using, for example, balanced scorecards that translate strategy into action to achieve goals measurable beyond conventional accounting.*



# ITIL – “how” in services

ITIL®

- IT Operations
  - Emerging area of need and felt pain
  - Supports a Change Request World



**OGC**  
Office of Government Commerce

**ITIL**®  
IT Service Management

<http://www.itil.co.uk>

<http://www.get-best-practice.co.uk/itilProducts.aspx>

<http://www.itilcommunity.org>

<http://www.microsoft.com/mof>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITIL#Overview\\_of\\_the\\_ITIL\\_frameworks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITIL#Overview_of_the_ITIL_frameworks)



# ITIL – “how” in services

ITIL®

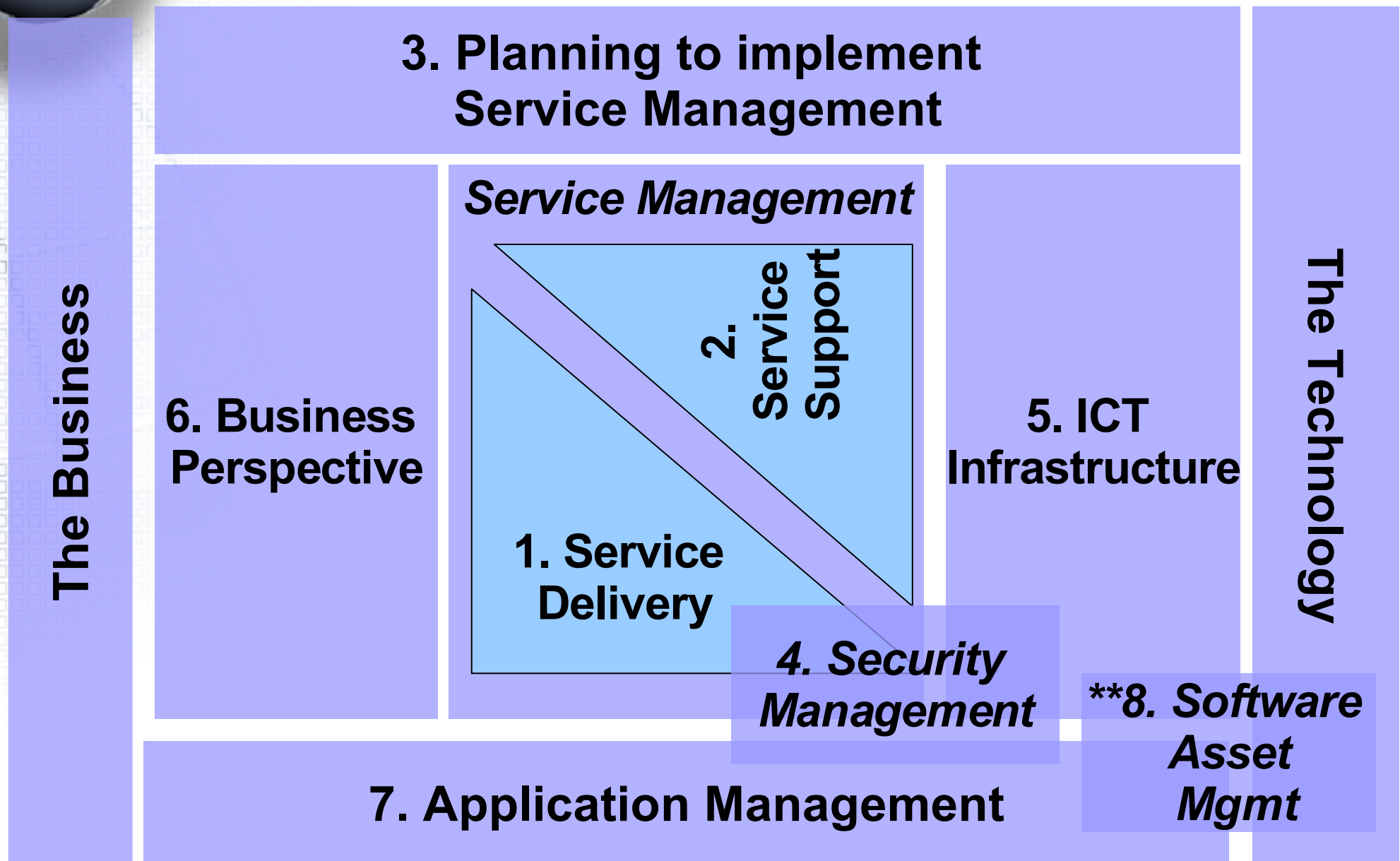
- The IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) is a series of eight books which is referred to as the only consistent and comprehensive best practice for IT service management.
- Although published by a governmental body, ITIL is not a standard or regulation. It falls into the realm of ‘best practice’.







# Overview





# 8 books

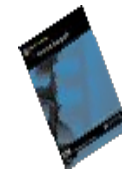


ITIL®

- ★ **Service Delivery.** What services must the data center provide to the business to adequately support it?
  - ★ *IT Financial Management - Capacity Management*
  - ★ *Availability Management - IT Continuity Management*
  - ★ *Service Level Management*
- ★ **Service Support.** How does the data center ensure that the customer has access to the appropriate services?
  - ★ *Change Management - Release Management*
  - ★ *Problem Management - Incident Management*
  - ★ *Configuration Management - Service Desk*
- ★ **Planning to Implement Service Management.**
  - ★ *How to start the changeover to ITIL. It explains the necessary steps to identify how an organization might expect to benefit from ITIL and how to set about reaping those benefits.*
- ★ **Security Management.**



# 8 books



ITIL®

- ★ **ICT Infrastructure Management.** What processes, organization, and tools are needed to provide a stable IT and communications infrastructure? This is the foundation for ITIL service management processes.
- ★ *Network Service Management - Operations Management*
- ★ *Management of local processors - Systems Management*
- ★ *Computer installation and acceptance*
- ★ **The Business Perspective.** It explains the key principles and requirements of the business organization and operation.
- ★ **Application Management.** How to manage the software development lifecycle,
- ★ **Software Asset Management.**



# Microsoft's Operations Framework



- Microsoft's adoption of ITIL began in 2001-02
- It has embraced and amended ITIL



# ISO/IEC 17799:2005 – *Components and Sections*



- security policy;
- organization of information security;
- asset management;
- human resources security;
- physical and environmental security;
- communications and operations management;
- access control;
- information systems acquisition, development and maintenance;
- information security incident management;
- business continuity management;
- compliance

<http://www.iso.org>

<http://www.aitp.org/newsletter/2003marapr/article1.htm>





# ISO/IEC 17799:2005 –



ISO/IEC 17799:2005 establishes guidelines and general principles for initiating, implementing, maintaining, and improving information security management in an organization:

<http://www.iso.org>

<http://www.aitp.org/newsletter/2003marapr/article1.htm>



# OK we buy that CobiT, ITIL, ISO blah blah helps secure an environment

- What about (2) and (3) on your 2<sup>nd</sup> Slide there?
  - (1) CobiT, buzz word parade
  - (2) If so what's the cost/benefit?
  - (3) If so does it have to be exclusive domain and delivery of top/down?





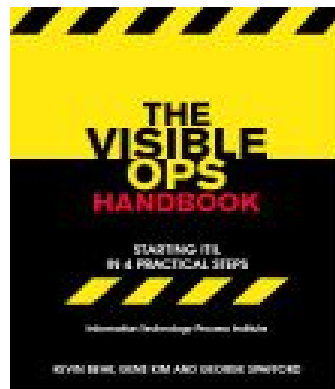
# OK we buy that CobiT, ITIL, ISO blah blah helps secure an environment

- Cost / Benefit
  - There is a cost of compliance much like the cost of quality
  - If phased in over 18 – 48 months; the cost is far less then the benefits accrued
  - However, if you attempt to 'build the whole elephant' in 1 year, you're costs will exceed benefits by a 3 or 4 to 1 ratio and you'll choke
- Top/Down
  - Top / Down authorization and empowerment
  - Bottom/Up Communication & Wisdom



# OK we buy that CobiT, ITIL, ISO blah blah helps secure an environment

- Now for away to phase in over time





# Visible Op Handbook

## Information Technology Process Institute

<http://www.itpi.org/>

The IT Process Institute (ITPI) is a not for profit organization that exists to support the membership of IT audit, security, and operations professionals.

The IT Process Institute has created a unique three-part methodology designed to create and share results-oriented prescriptive guidance with our members.

- \* Research - study top performers and identify the causal link between behavior and results.
- \* Benchmarking - create tools that compare individual organizations to top performers.
- \* Prescriptive Guidance - share content written to help IT organizations become top performers.







# Visible Op Handbook

## Information Technology Process Institute

- Challenges Addressed include Organizations:
  - Where change management processes are viewed as overly bureaucratic and of little value
  - Where people circumvent proper process
  - Where “Cowboy culture” exists that feeds apparent “nimble” behavior results in destructive side effects
  - Where a Pager culture rules and true control is not possible so page someone
  - IT Ops and Security are in reactive mode



# Visible Op Handbook

## Information Technology Process Institute

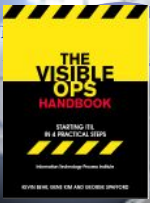
- Key Measures
  - MTTR – Mean Time To Repair
  - MTBF – Mean Time Between Failure



# Visible Op Handbook

## Characteristics of High Performing IT Organizations

- High service levels and availability
- High throughput of effective change
- Higher investment in the IT Lifecycle
- Early and consistent process integration between IT Operations and Security
- Posture of Compliance
- Collaborative working relationship among IT *development*, operations, security and *architecture*
- Low amounts of unplanned work



# Visible Op Handbook

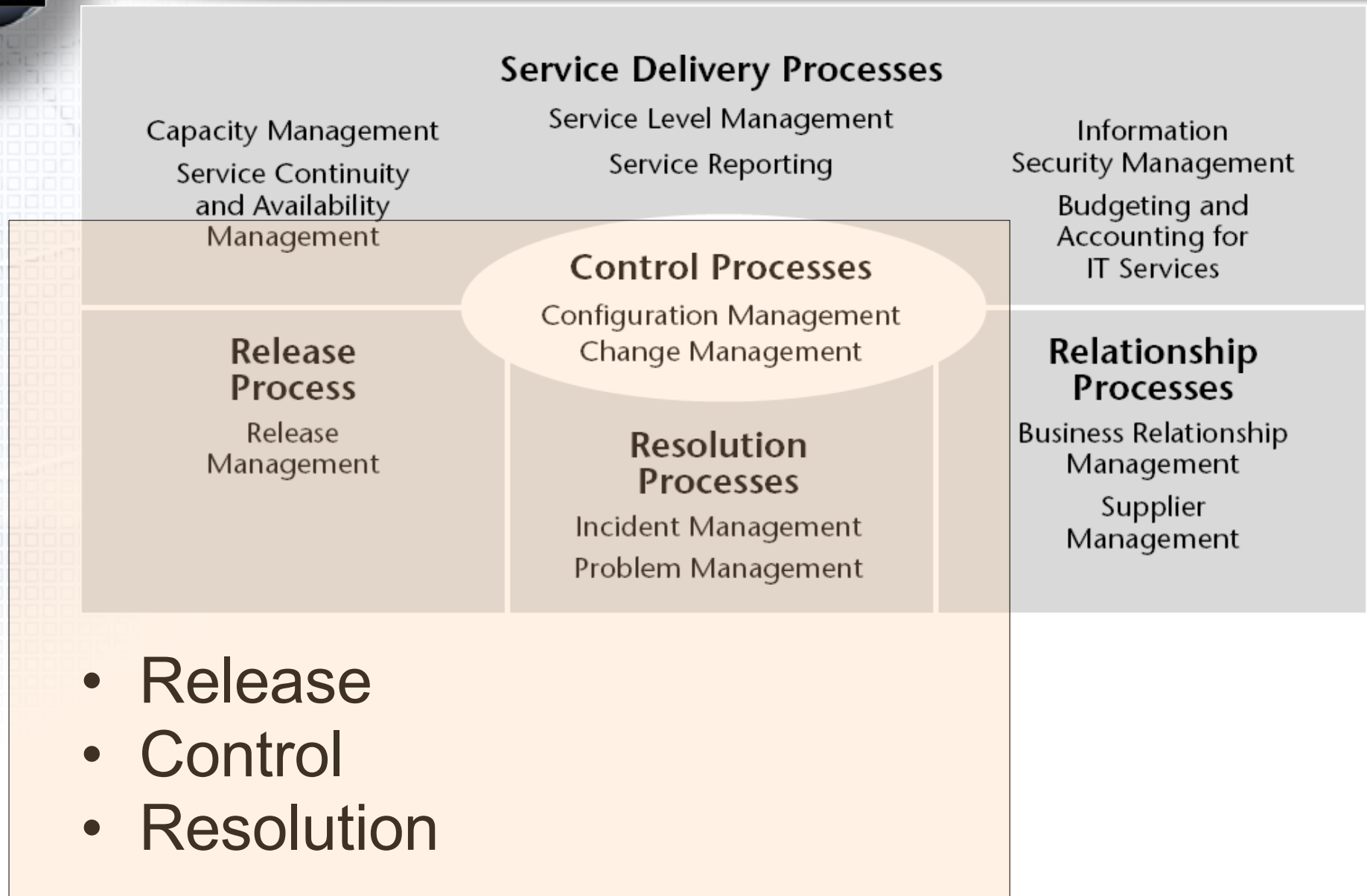
## Cultures Common to High Performing IT Organizations

- Culture of change management
- Culture of causality
- Culture of continual improvement

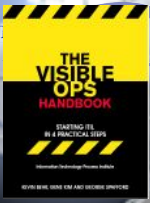


# Visible Op Handbook

## ITIL Processes Common to High Performers



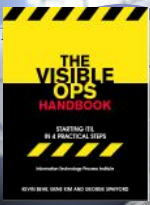




# Visible Op Handbook

## Implementation Approach

- Definitive Projects
- Ordered
- Catalytic
- Auditable
- Sustaining



# Visible Op Handbook

## Four Visible Operations Phases

- Phase 1 – Stabilize the Patient
- Phase 2 - “Catch and Release” and “Find Fragile Artifacts”
- Phase 3 – Establish Repeatable Build Library
- Phase 4 – Enable Continuous Improvement



# Finished!

- We've addressed
  - emerging best practices & standards in CobiT /ITIL/ MOF/ ISO17799 / Visible OPS
- What's the next mountain top?
- For an electronic copy of this presentation please go to [www.tapuniversity.com](http://www.tapuniversity.com) and register.
  - You'll be given access to the TAPUniversity Community at no charge as part of this conference. A pdf of this presentation and additional compliance content is located in the TAPUniversity Community

