

COBIT 2019

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COBIT[®] 2019
FRAMEWORK

Introduction and Methodology

ISACA[®]



O COBIT e a ISACA

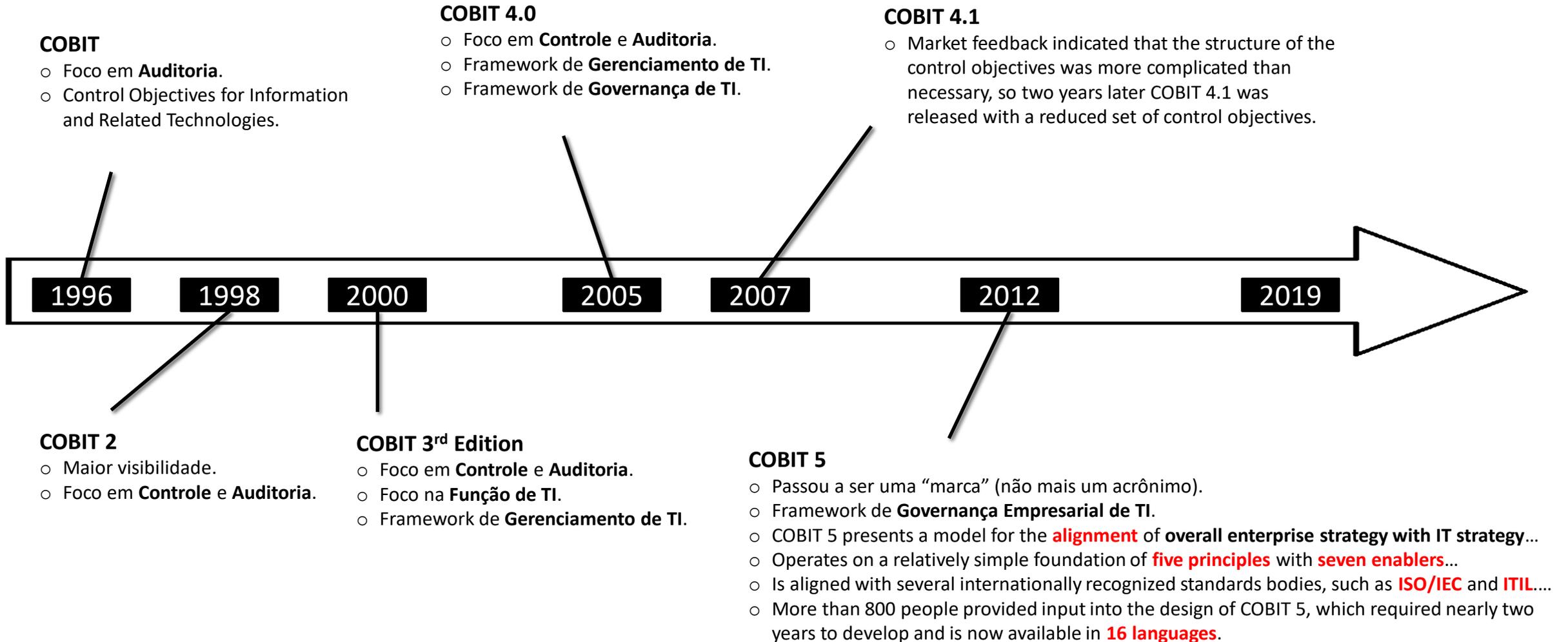
COBIT nasceu em 1996 em um “white paper” ainda como uma sigla (“Control Objectives for Information and related Technology”).

Seu proprietário é a ISACA (Information Systems Audit and Control Association).

A ISACA possui programas cobijados de certificação, tais como:



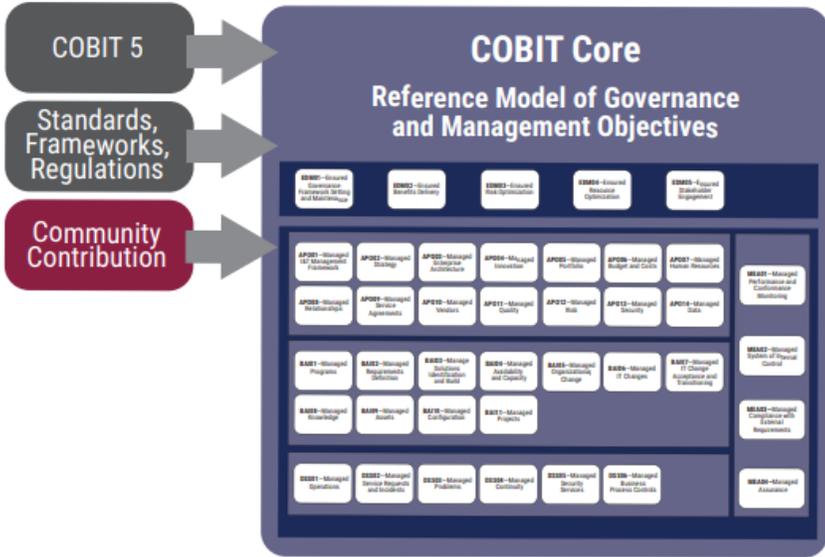
COBIT - Histórico



COBIT 2019 – Visão Geral

Inputs to COBIT® 2019

COBIT® 2019



- Enterprise strategy
- Enterprise goals
- Enterprise size
- Role of IT
- Sourcing model for IT
- Compliance requirements
- Etc.

Design Factors



- Focus Area
- SME
 - Security
 - Risk
 - DevOps
 - Etc.



- Priority governance and management objectives
- Specific guidance from focus areas
- Target capability and performance management guidance

COBIT Core Publications

COBIT® 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology	COBIT® 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives	COBIT® 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution	COBIT® 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution
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COBIT 2019 – Família

Framework – Introduction and Methodology

- Chapter 1 – Introdução.
- Chapter 2 – Público Alvo.
- Chapter 3 – Princípios.
- Chapter 4 – Conceitos Básicos e Terminologias.
- Chapter 5 – Objetivos de Governança e Gestão.
- Chapter 6 – Modelo de Desempenho Inspirado no CMM-I.

- Chapter 7 – Contém Visão Geral do COBIT® 2019 *Design Guide*.
- Chapter 8 – Contém Visão Geral do COBIT® 2019 *Implementation Guide*.
- Chapter 9 – Estudo de Caso da *Acme Corporation*.

- Chapter 10 – Padrões, Frameworks e Regulamentos.



Explains the overall structure and parts of the framework
Refreshes key governance terms, concepts and principles
Introduces the governance system, components, and governance/management objectives
Describes the updated performance management (maturity/capability)



Includes 40 governance and management objectives organized into five domains (GovMgt)
Each objective is related to one process
For each objective, provides guidance related to each of the governance components



Introduces focus areas and design factors
Includes a design workflow that facilitates the creation of a tailored governance system
Used in conjunction with the Implementation Guide
Comes with a downloadable tool to assist in creating a tailored governance system



Updated from the COBIT5 Implementation Guide
Used in conjunction with the Design Guide
Provides a continual improvement lifecycle approach
Includes seven phases with three perspectives

COBIT 2019 – Cap 10 - Lista Padrões etc.

Um dos princípios aplicados ao desenvolvimento do COBIT® 2019 foi o de manter seu posicionamento como um framework “guarda-chuva”.

- CIS® Center for Internet Security®
 - The CIS Critical Security Controls for Effective Cyber Defense, Version 6.1, August 2016
- Cloud standards and good practices:
 - **Amazon Web Services** (AWS®)
 - Security Considerations for Cloud Computing, ISACA
 - Controls and Assurance in the Cloud: Using COBIT® 5, ISACA
- **CMMI**® Cybermaturity Platform, 2018
- **CMMI**® Data Management Maturity (DMM) SM model, 2014
- **CMMI**® Development V2.0, CMMI Institute, USA, 2018
- Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, June 2017



COBIT 2019 – Cap 10 - Lista Padrões etc.

Um dos princípios aplicados ao desenvolvimento do COBIT® 2019 foi o de manter seu posicionamento como um framework “**guarda-chuva**”.

- European Committee for Standardization (CEN), e-Competence Framework (e-CF) - A common European Framework for ICT Professionals in all industry sectors - Part 1: Framework, EN 16234-1:2016
- HITRUST® Common Security Framework, version 9, September 2017
- Information Security Forum (ISF), The Standard of Good Practice for Information Security 2016
- **International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) standards**
 - ISO/IEC 20000-1:2011(E)
 - ISO/IEC 27001:2013/Cor.2:2015(E)
 - ISO/IEC 27002:2013/Cor.2:2015(E)
 - ISO/IEC 27004:2016(E)
 - ISO/IEC 27005:2011(E)
 - ISO/IEC 38500:2015(E)
 - ISO/IEC 38502:2017(E)
- **Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL®) v3, 2011**



COBIT 2019 – Cap 10 - Lista Padrões etc.

Um dos princípios aplicados ao desenvolvimento do COBIT® 2019 foi o de manter seu posicionamento como um framework “**guarda-chuva**”.

- **Institute of Internal Auditors® (IIA®)**, “Core Principles for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing”
- King IV Report on Corporate Governance™, 2016
- US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards:
 - Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity V1.1, April 2018
 - Special Publication 800-37, Revision 2 (Draft), May 2018
 - Special Publication 800-53, Revision 5 (Draft), August 2017
- “Options for Transforming the IT Function Using Bimodal IT,” MIS Quarterly Executive (white paper)
- A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge: **PMBOK®** Guide, **Sixth Edition**, 2017
- PROSCI® 3-Phase Change Management Process
- Scaled **Agile Framework** for Lean Enterprises (SAFe®)
- Skills Framework for the Information Age (SFIA®) V6, 2015
- The Open Group IT4IT™ Reference Architecture, version 2.0
- The Open Group Standard **TOGAF®** version 9.2, 2018
- The TBM Taxonomy, The TBM Council



COBIT 2019 Framework

Cap. 01 Introdução

1. Introdução

EGIT - Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology

- Atualmente, os controladores e gestores de uma organização não podem mais delegar, ignorar ou evitar decisões relativas à I&T.
- EGIT é parte integral da Governança Corporativa.
- **Enterprise I&T** envolve toda a tecnologia e todo o processamento de informação que a organização utiliza para atingir metas, onde quer que isso ocorra na organização.

“COBIT guidance uses the terms ‘governance of enterprise information and technology’, ‘enterprise governance of information and technology’, ‘governance of IT’ and ‘IT governance’ interchangeably.”

1. Introdução

Resultados esperados da EGIT

Três resultados (*outcomes*) são esperados da adoção bem sucedida da EGIT:

- **Benefits realization** — Criar valor para a organização através da I&T, mantendo ou aumentando investimentos atuais em I&T e eliminando iniciativas e ativos que não criam valor suficiente.
- **Risk optimization** — Otimizar o risco de negócio associado ao uso, propriedade, operação, envolvimento, influência e adoção de I&T na organização. Enquanto a entrega de valor foca na sua criação, *risk management* foca na preservação deste valor.
- **Resource optimization** — Assegurar que as capacidade apropriadas estão disponíveis para executar o plano estratégico e que são fornecidos recursos suficientes, apropriados e efetivos para implementar estratégias. Assegurar que novas tecnologias são introduzidas conforme necessário e sistemas obsoletos são atualizados ou substituídos.

1. Introdução

COBIT – I&T Governance Framework

O que é?

- O COBIT é uma estrutura (*framework*) para Governança e Gerenciamento da Informação e Tecnologia Organizacional (Enterprise I&T), focada na organização como um todo.

1. Introdução

COBIT – I&T Governance Framework

- O que o COBIT NÃO é:
 - COBIT is not a full description of the whole **IT environment** of an enterprise.
 - COBIT is not a framework to **organize** business processes.
 - COBIT is not an (IT-)**technical** framework to manage all technology.
 - COBIT does not **make** or **prescribe** any IT-related **decisions**.

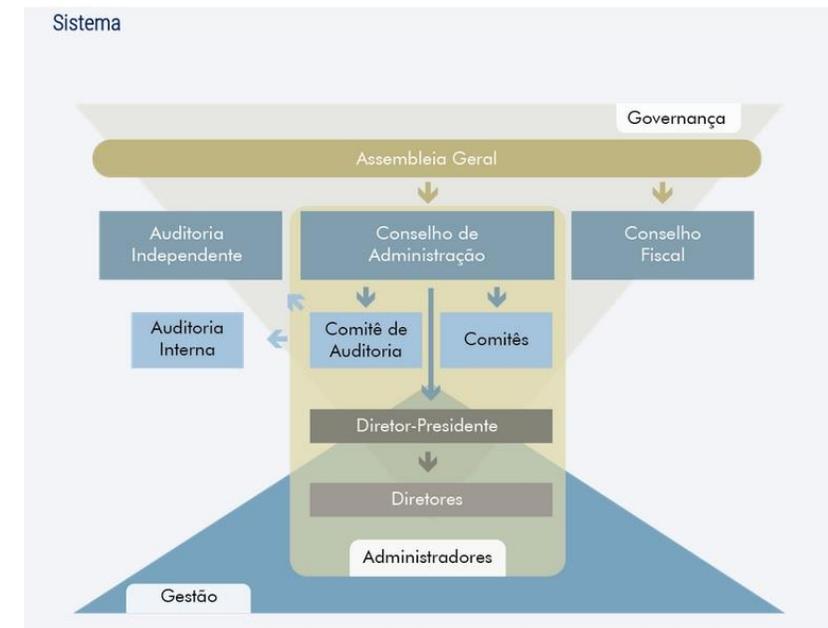
It will not decide what the best IT strategy is, what the best architecture is, or how much IT can or should cost. Rather, COBIT defines all the components that describe which decisions should be taken, and how and by whom they should be taken.

1. Introdução

COBIT – I&T Governance Framework

- O COBIT faz distinção entre Governança e Gerenciamento.
- **Governança:**
 - **Avaliar** as necessidades dos Stakeholder para estabelecer os objetivos da organização de forma consensual e equilibrada.
 - **Dirigir** a organização através de tomada de decisão e priorização.
 - **Monitorar** o desempenho e comparar com a direção dada e com os objetivos estabelecidos.
- **Gerenciamento:**
 - Planejar, construir, executar e monitorar atividades em alinhamento com a direção estabelecida pela Governança, a fim de atingir os objetivos da organização.

In most enterprises, management is the responsibility of the executive management, under the leadership of the chief executive officer (CEO).



<http://www.ibgc.org.br/>

COBIT 2019 Framework

Cap. 02 Público Alvo

2. Publico Alvo

São os stakeholders da EGIT e, por extensão, os stakeholders da Governança Corporativa.

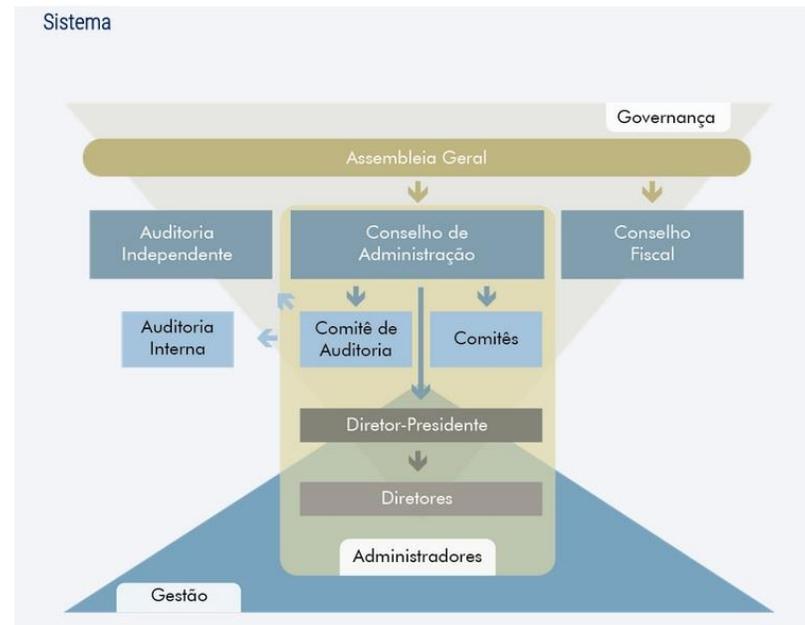
A certain level of experience and a thorough understanding of the enterprise are required to benefit from the COBIT framework.

Internos

- Boards
- Executive Management
- Business Managers
- IT Managers
- Assurance Providers
- Risk Management

Externos

- Regulators
- Business Partners
- IT Vendors



COBIT 2019 Framework

Cap. 03 Princípios

3. Princípios

O COBIT® 2019 foi desenvolvido com base em dois conjuntos de princípios:

- *Principles that describe the core requirements of a governance system.*
- *Principles for a governance framework that can be used to build a governance system.*

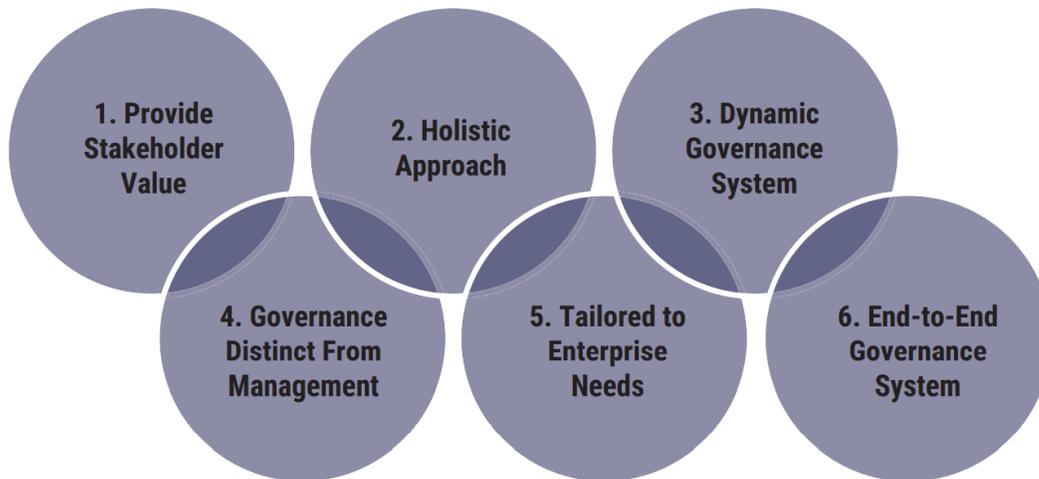


Figure 3.1—Governance System Principles

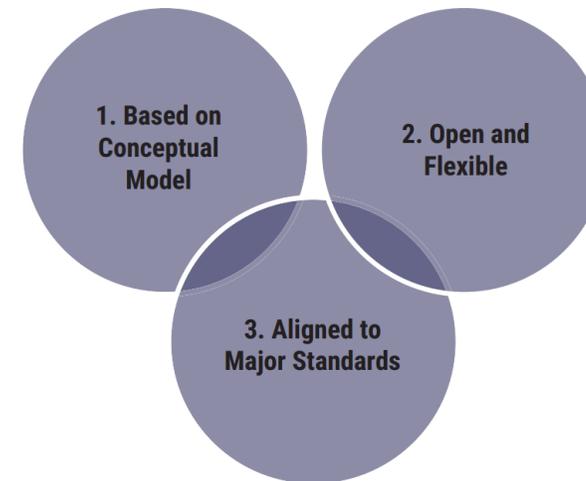


Figure 3.2—Governance Framework Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

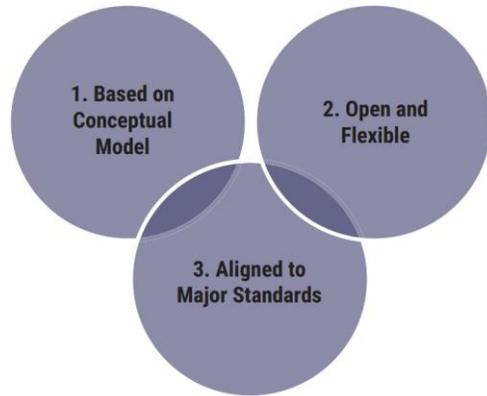


Figure 3.2—Governance Framework Principles



Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles



3. Princípios do Sistema

1 - Valor para Stakeholders

Cada empresa precisa de um sistema de governança para atender às necessidades das partes interessadas e gerar **valor** a partir do uso da I&T.

Each enterprise needs a governance system to satisfy stakeholder needs and to generate value from the use of I&T. Value reflects a balance among benefits, risk and resources, and enterprises need an actionable strategy and governance system to realize this value.

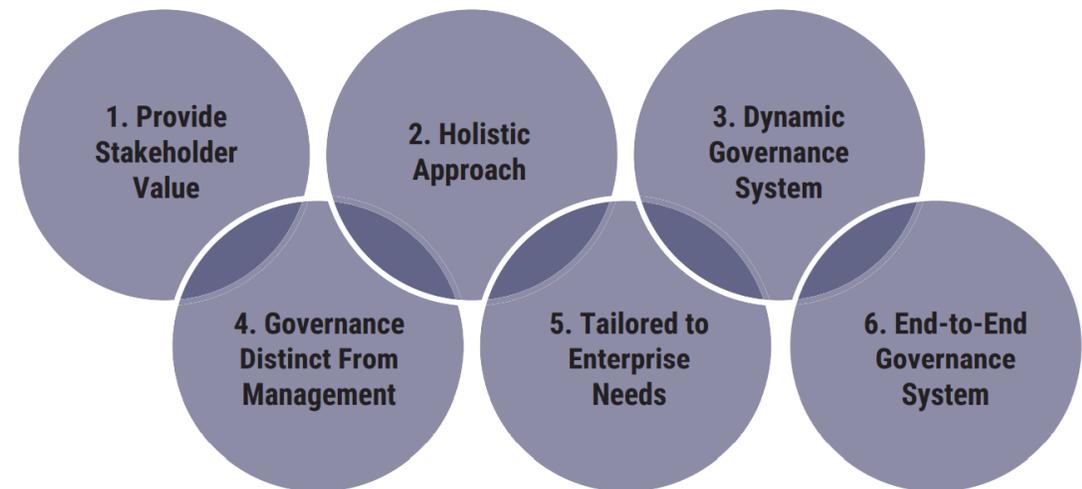


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

2 - Abordagem Holística

Um sistema de governança para a I&T corporativa é construído a partir de um número de **componentes** que podem ser de diferentes tipos e que trabalham juntos de maneira **holística**.

A governance system for enterprise I&T is built from a number of components that can be of different types and that work together in a holistic way.

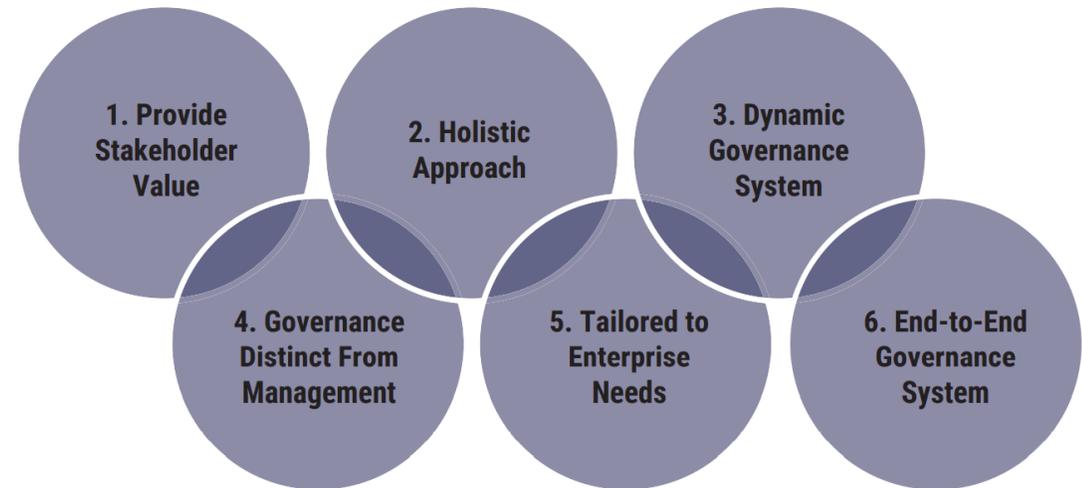


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

4 - Governança *versus* Gestão

Um sistema de **governança** deve ter uma clara distinção entre as atividades e as estruturas de **governança** e de **gestão**.

A governance system should clearly distinguish between governance and management activities and structures.

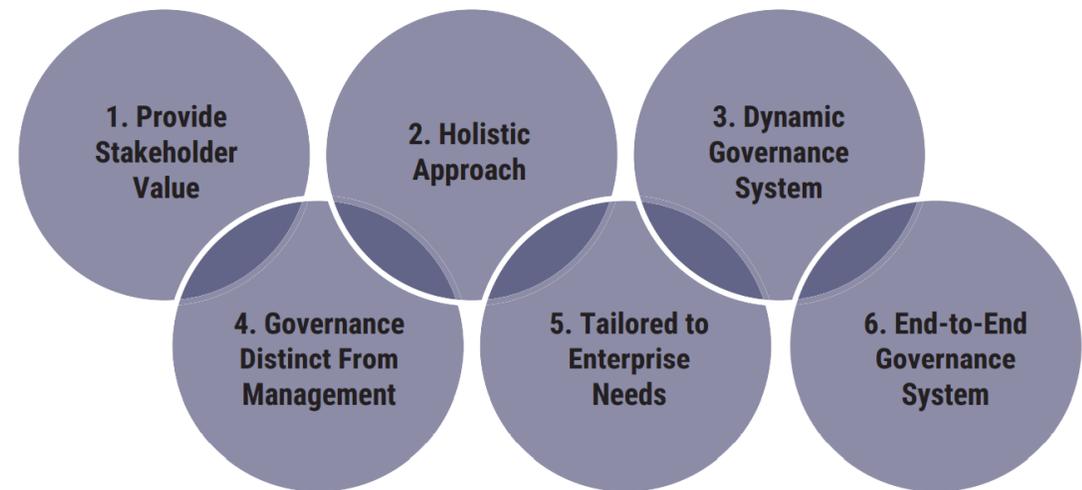


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

6 – Ponta a Ponta

Um sistema de governança deve cobrir a organização de ponta a ponta, focando não somente na função de TI mas em toda a tecnologia e processamento de informação que a organização estabelece para atingir suas metas, a despeito de onde este processamento está localizado na empresa.

A governance system should cover the enterprise end to end, focusing not only on the IT function but on all technology and information processing the enterprise puts in place to achieve its goals, regardless where the processing is located in the enterprise.

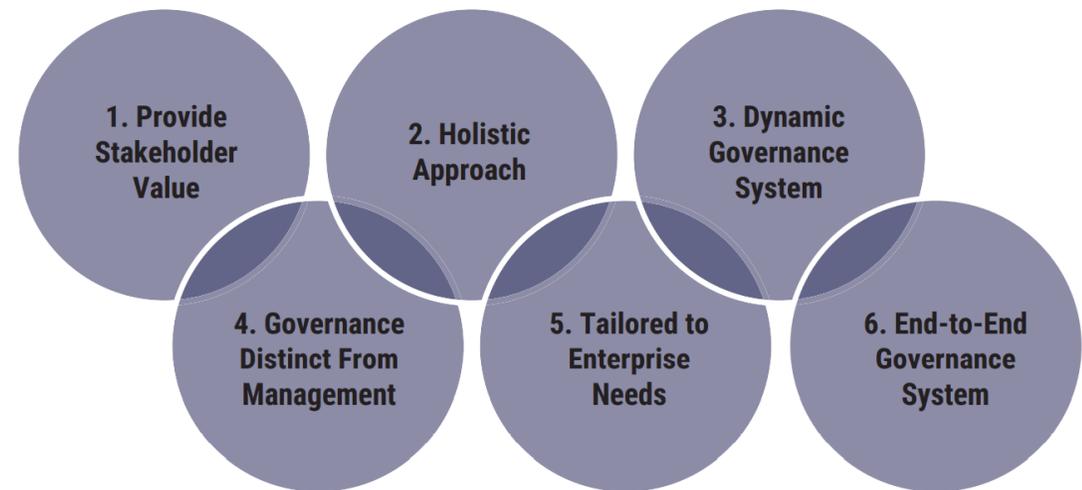


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

3 - Dinâmico

Um sistema de governança deve ser dinâmico. Isso significa que cada vez que um ou mais fatores de projeto mudam, o impacto desta mudança no EGIT System deve ser considerado.

A governance system should be dynamic. This means that each time one or more of the design factors are changed (e.g., a change in strategy or technology), the impact of these changes on the EGIT system must be considered. A dynamic view of EGIT will lead toward a viable and future-proof EGIT system.

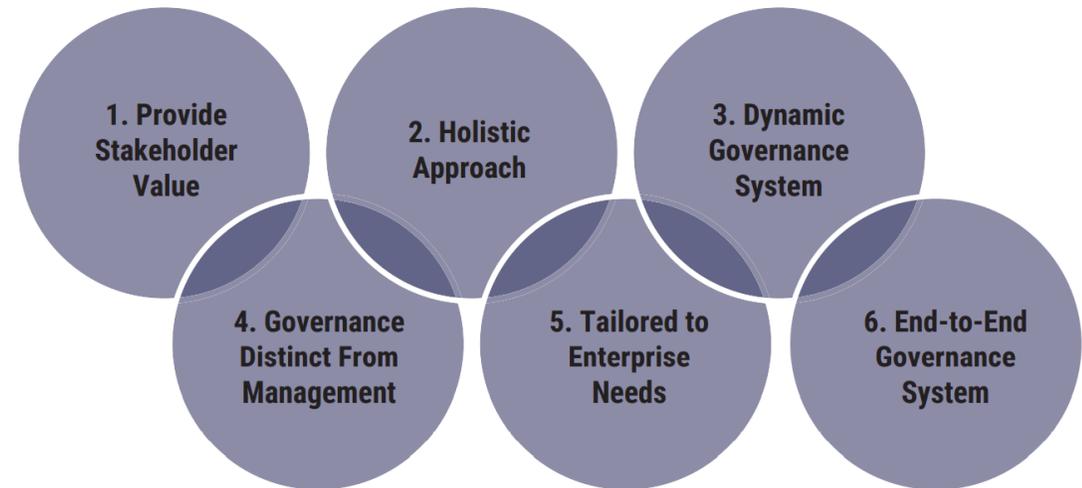


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Sistema

5 - Adaptável

Um sistema de governança deve ser adaptado às necessidades da empresa, usando um conjunto de fatores de projeto como parâmetros para customizar e priorizar os componentes do sistema de governança.

5. A governance system should be tailored to the enterprise's needs, using a set of design factors as parameters to customize and prioritize the governance system components.

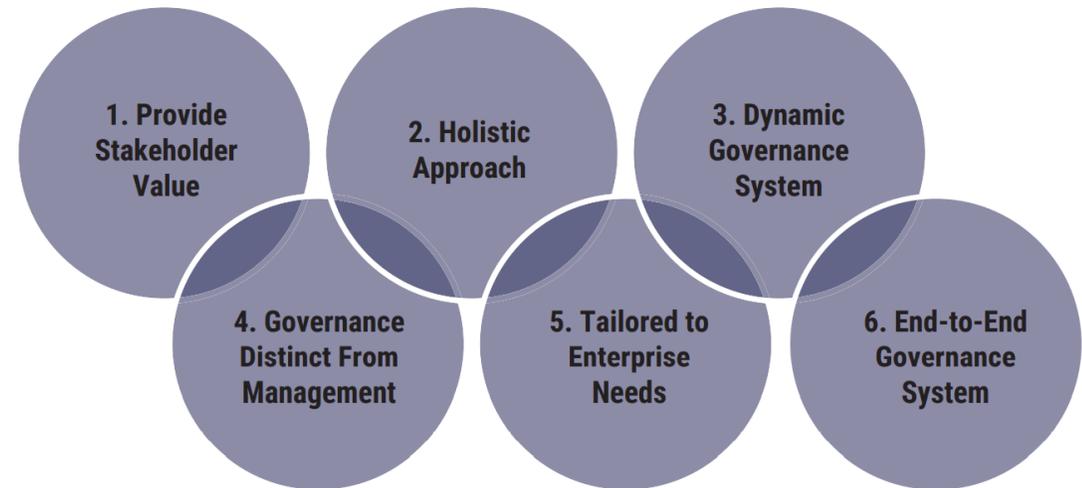


Figure 3.1 - Governance System Principles

3. Princípios do Framework

1. Um framework de governança deve ser baseado em um modelo conceitual, identificando os componentes-chave e os relacionamentos entre eles, a fim de maximizar a consistência e permitir automação.

1. A governance framework should be based on a conceptual model, identifying the key components and relationships among components, to maximize consistency and allow automation.

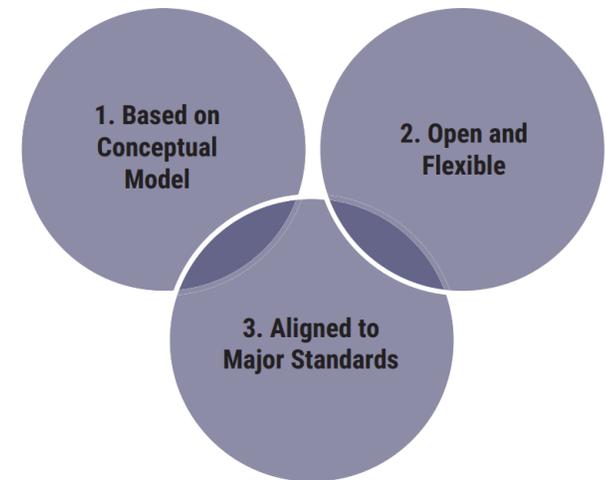


Figure 3.2—Governance Framework Principles

3. Princípios do Framework

2. Um framework de governança deve ser aberto e flexível. Ele deve permitir adição de novos conteúdos e ser capaz de tratar novas questões da maneira mais flexível possível, mantendo a integridade e a consistência.

2. A governance framework should be open and flexible. It should allow the addition of new content and the ability to address new issues in the most flexible way, while maintaining integrity and consistency

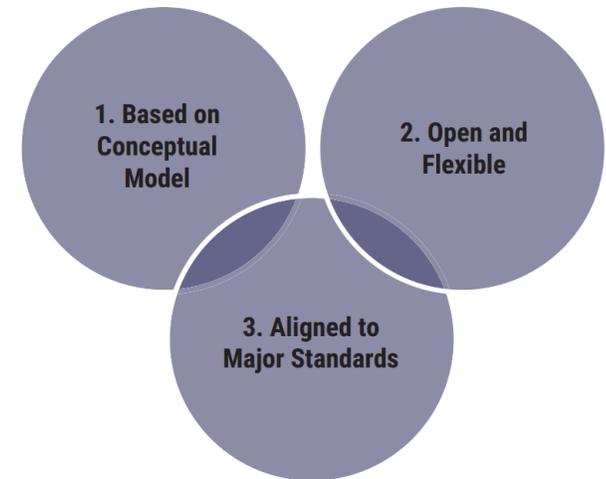


Figure 3.2—Governance Framework Principles

3. Princípios do Framework

3. Um framework de governança deve se alinhar aos padrões, frameworks e regulamentos relacionados relevantes.

3. A governance framework should align to relevant major related standards, frameworks and regulations.

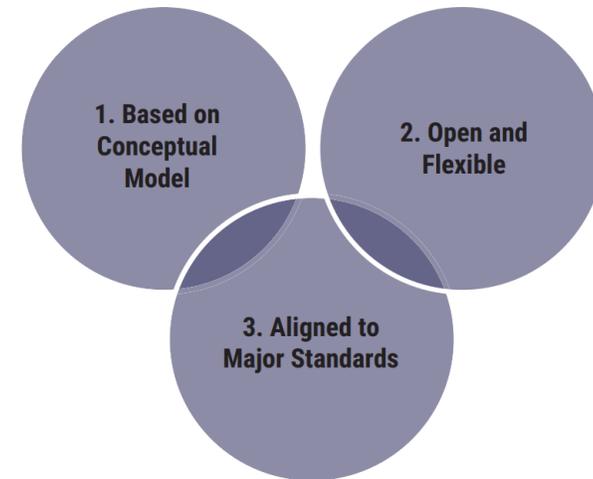


Figure 3.2—Governance Framework Principles

COBIT 2019 Framework

Cap. 04 Conceitos Básicos

4.1 COBIT Overview

Atualmente, a família era composta por:

- **COBIT® 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology**

Introduz conceitos-chave.

- **COBIT® 2019 Framework: Governance and Management Objectives**

Descreve os 40 objetivos de governança e gestão, seus processos e outros components.

- **COBIT® 2019 Design Guide: Designing an Information and Technology Governance Solution**

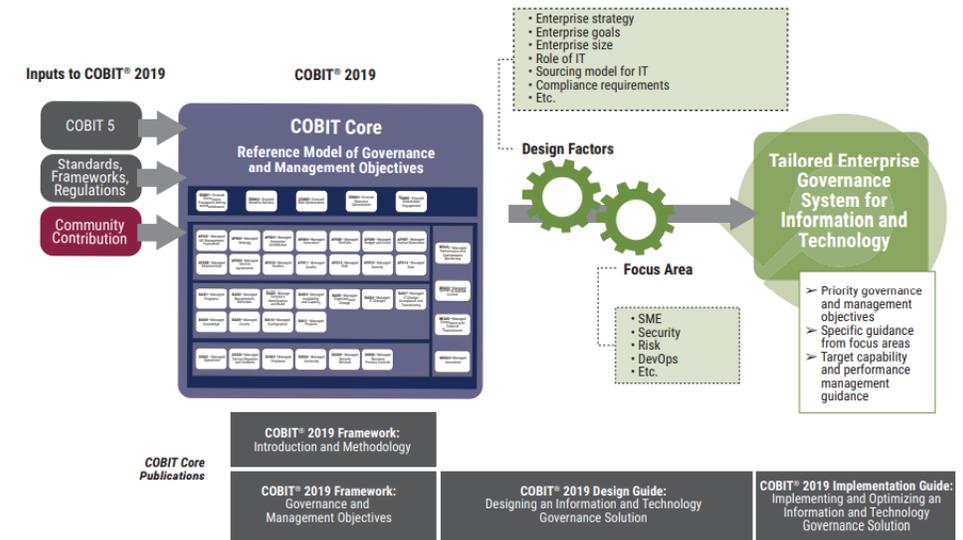
Explora os fatores de desenho (*design factors*) que podem influenciar a governança e inclui um fluxo (*workflow*) para planejar um sistema de governança adaptado (*tailored*) à organização.

- **COBIT® 2019 Implementation Guide: Implementing and Optimizing an Information and Technology Governance Solution**

É uma evolução do COBIT® 5 Implementation Guide. Desenvolve um mapa (road map) para a melhoria contínua da governança. Pode ser combinado com o *COBIT® 2019 Design Guide*.

“A number of these focus area content guides are already in preparation; others are planned. The set of focus area guides is open-ended and will continue to evolve.”

COBIT 2019 Framework



4.2 Governance and Management Objectives

Para que a I&T contribua para as metas da organização, alguns objetivos de governança e gestão devem ser atingidos...

- Um objetivo de governança e gestão **sempre** está relacionado **a um processo** (com um nome idêntico ou similar) e a uma série de componentes relacionados que ajudam a atingir os objetivos.
- Objetivos de governança estão relacionados a processos de governança, enquanto objetivos de gestão estão relacionados a processos de gestão.

4.2 Governance and Management Objectives

Os objetivos são agrupados em cinco domínios.

- Os **Objetivos de Governança** estão no domínio Evaluate, Direct and Monitor (**EDM**).
 - Neste domínio os responsáveis **avaliam** opções estratégicas, **direcionam** a gerência sênior com relação às opções estratégicas e **monitoram** o atingimento das estratégias.
- Os **Objetivos de Gerenciamento** estão agrupados em quatro domínios:
 - **Align, Plan and Organize (APO)** - coordenação geral sobre o alinhamento, planejamento, organização e estratégia das atividades de I&T.
 - **Build, Acquire and Implement (BAI)** - definição, aquisição e implementação das soluções de I&T e da sua integração nos processos de negócio.
 - **Deliver, Service and Support (DSS)** - cuida da entrega operacional e do suporte dos serviços de I&T.
 - **Monitor, Evaluate and Assess (MEA)** - monitoramento do desempenho e da conformidade da I&T com relação a objetivos de controle, metas de desempenho internos e requisitos externos.

EDM01—Ensured
Governance
Framework Setting
and Maintenance

EDM02—Ensured
Benefits Delivery

EDM03—Ensured
Risk Optimization

EDM04—Ensured
Resource
Optimization

EDM05—Ensured
Stakeholder
Engagement

AP001—Managed
I&T Management
Framework

AP002—Managed
Strategy

AP003—Managed
Enterprise
Architecture

AP004—Managed
Innovation

AP005—Managed
Portfolio

AP006—Managed
Budget and Costs

AP007—Managed
Human Resources

AP008—Managed
Relationships

AP009—Managed
Service
Agreements

AP010—Managed
Vendors

AP011—Managed
Quality

AP012—Managed
Risk

AP013—Managed
Security

AP014—Managed
Data

MEA01—Managed
Performance and
Conformance
Monitoring

BAI01—Managed
Programs

BAI02—Managed
Requirements
Definition

BAI03—Managed
Solutions
Identification
and Build

BAI04—Managed
Availability
and Capacity

BAI05—Managed
Organizational
Change

BAI06—Managed
IT Changes

BAI07—Managed
IT Change
Acceptance and
Transitioning

MEA02—Managed
System of Internal
Control

BAI08—Managed
Knowledge

BAI09—Managed
Assets

BAI10—Managed
Configuration

BAI11—Managed
Projects

MEA03—Managed
Compliance With
External
Requirements

DSS01—Managed
Operations

DSS02—Managed
Service Requests
and Incidents

DSS03—Managed
Problems

DSS04—Managed
Continuity

DSS05—Managed
Security
Services

DSS06—Managed
Business
Process Controls

MEA04—Managed
Assurance

4.3 Components of the Governance System

Componentes são fatores que, individualmente ou de forma combinada, contribuem para a operação adequada do sistema de governança sobre a I&T.

componente

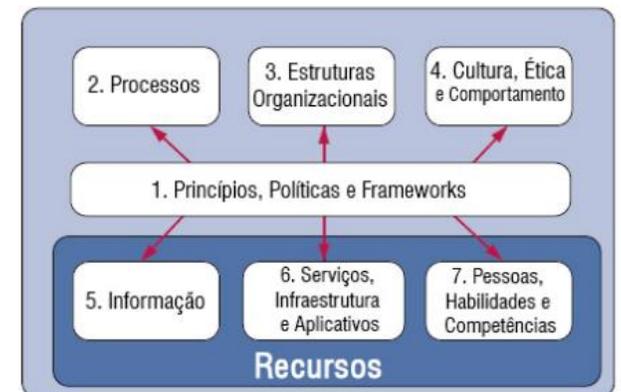
adjetivo e substantivo de dois gêneros

1. que ou o que compõe ou ajuda na composição de algo; que ou o que é parte constituinte de um sistema.
"as (partes) c. de um sistema filosófico"
2. **GRAMÁTICA GENERATIVA**
diz-se de ou cada uma das partes constituintes da gramática de uma língua.

- Eles interagem para criar um sistema holístico.
- Podem ser de diferentes tipos.
- Processos são os mais conhecidos dos componentes.



COBIT 2019



COBIT 5

4.3 Components of the Governance System

Processes

Descrevem um conjunto organizado de práticas e de atividades para produzir um conjunto de saídas (*outputs*) que sustentam as metas de I&T.

Services, infrastructure and applications

Incluem infraestrutura, tecnologia e aplicações necessários ao sistema de governança.

Information

É pervasiva e inclui toda a informação produzida e utilizada pela organização.



4.3 Components of the Governance System

People, skills and competencies

São necessárias para boas decisões, execução de ações corretivas e cumprimento bem sucedido de todas as atividades.

Culture, ethics and behavior

Tanto dos indivíduos quanto da empresa são frequentemente subestimados como fatores críticos de sucesso das atividades de governança e de gerenciamento.

Organizational structures

São as entidades-chave tomadoras de decisão na empresa.

Principles, policies and frameworks

Traduz comportamentos desejados em guias práticos para a gestão o dia a dia.



4.3 Components of the Governance System

Todos os componentes podem ser variantes ou genéricos.

Genéricos

São descritos no COBIT (*core model*) e se aplicam a qualquer situação.

Contudo, eles são genéricos e normalmente “*need customization before being practically implemented*”.

Variantes

São baseados nos componentes genéricos, mas adaptados para um propósito específico ou para um contexto dentro de uma área foco (*e.g., for information security, DevOps, a particular regulation*).



4.4 Focus Area

Uma área foco descreve um determinado **tópico, domínio** ou **problema (issue)** que pode ser abordado por um conjunto de objetivos de governança e gestão e seus componentes.

“The number of focus areas is virtually unlimited.”

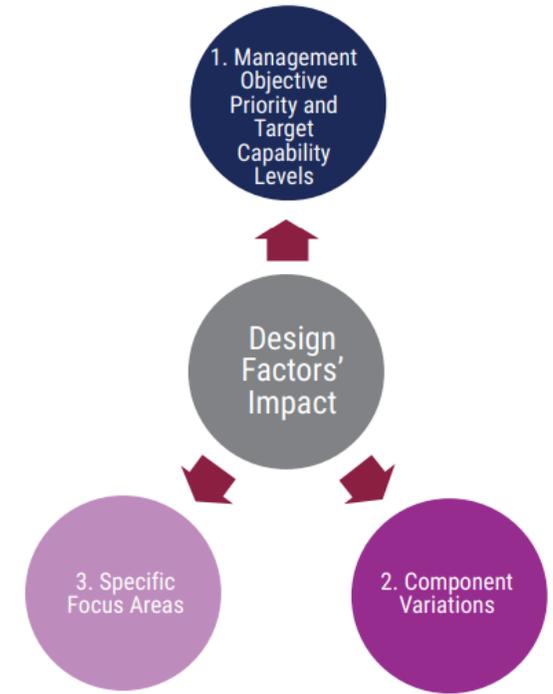
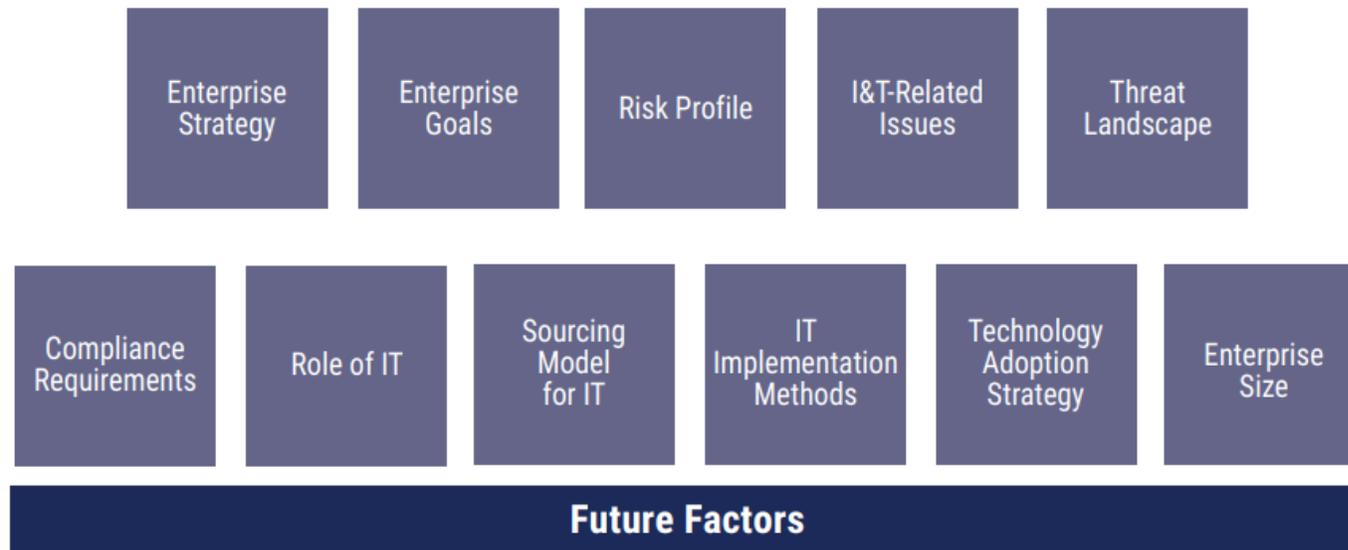
“New focus areas can be added as required or as subject matter experts and practitioners contribute to the open-ended COBIT model.”

ÁREAS FOCO

- Uma Empresa
- A Segurança da Informação
- Transformação Digital
- Computação em Nuvem
- Gestão de Risco
- DevOps
- Etc.

4.5 Design Factors

São 11 ao todo os fatores de desenho descritos no COBIT 2019. Eles influenciam de diferentes maneiras a forma com que a adaptação se dará no sistema de governança na empresa.



4.5 Design Factors

1. Enterprise Strategy (estratégia empresarial)

Organizações podem adotar diferentes estratégias dentro dos quatro arquétipos abaixo.

Um organização pode ter uma estratégia primária e uma estratégia secundária.

Figure 4.5—Enterprise Strategy Design Factor	
Strategy Archetype	Explanation
Growth/Acquisition	The enterprise has a focus on growing (revenues). ¹⁰
Innovation/Differentiation	The enterprise has a focus on offering different and/or innovative products and services to their clients. ¹¹
Cost Leadership	The enterprise has a focus on short-term cost minimization. ¹²
Client Service/Stability	The enterprise has a focus on providing stable and client-oriented service. ¹³

4.5 Design Factors

2. Enterprise Goals (metas empresariais)

A estratégia da empresa é percebida através de um conjunto de metas. O COBIT define 13 metas empresariais (EGs) estruturadas conforme as dimensões do *Balanced Scorecard* (BSc).

Figure 4.6—Enterprise Goals Design Factor

Reference	Balanced Scorecard (BSC) Dimension	Enterprise Goal
EG01	Financial	Portfolio of competitive products and services
EG02	Financial	Managed business risk
EG03	Financial	Compliance with external laws and regulations
EG04	Financial	Quality of financial information
EG05	Customer	Customer-oriented service culture
EG06	Customer	Business-service continuity and availability
EG07	Customer	Quality of management information
EG08	Internal	Optimization of internal business process functionality
EG09	Internal	Optimization of business process costs
EG10	Internal	Staff skills, motivation and productivity
EG11	Internal	Compliance with internal policies
EG12	Growth	Managed digital transformation programs
EG13	Growth	Product and business innovation

4.5 Design Factors

3. Risk Profile (perfil de risco)

O perfil de risco identifica os riscos relacionados a I&T aos quais a empresa está exposta e indica que áreas de risco estão excedendo o apetite ao risco da organização.

Seguem algumas categorias de risco que merecem consideração:

Figure 4.7–Risk Profile Design Factor (IT Risk Categories)			
Reference	Risk Category		
1	IT investment decision making, portfolio definition and maintenance		
2	Program and projects lifecycle management		
3	IT cost and oversight		
4	IT expertise, skills and behavior	12	Third party/supplier incidents
5	Enterprise/IT architecture	13	Noncompliance
6	IT operational infrastructure incidents	14	Geopolitical issues
7	Unauthorized actions	15	Industrial action
8	Software adoption/usage problems	16	Acts of nature
9	Hardware incidents	17	Technology-based innovation
10	Software failures	18	Environmental
11	Logical attacks (hacking, malware, etc.)	19	Data and information management

4.5 Design Factors

4. I&T-related Issues (questões relacionadas a I&T)

Um método para avaliar os riscos relacionados a I&T em uma organização é considerar quais riscos a organização está enfrentando, ou seja, quais riscos relacionados a I&T já se materializaram.

As mais comuns entre estas questões incluem:

Figure 4.8—I&T-Related Issues Design Factor	
Reference	Description
A	Frustration between different IT entities across the organization because of a perception of low contribution to business value
B	Frustration between business departments (i.e., the IT customer) and the IT department because of failed initiatives or a perception of low contribution to business value
C	Significant IT-related incidents, such as data loss, security breaches, project failure and application errors, linked to IT
D	Service delivery problems by the IT outsourcer(s)
E	Failures to meet IT-related regulatory or contractual requirements
F	Regular audit findings or other assessment reports about poor IT performance or reported IT quality or service problems
G	Substantial hidden and rogue IT spending, that is, IT spending by user departments outside the control of the normal IT investment decision mechanisms and approved budgets
H	Duplications or overlaps between various initiatives, or other forms of wasted resources
I	Insufficient IT resources, staff with inadequate skills or staff burnout/dissatisfaction

4.5 Design Factors

5. Threat Landscape (panorama de ameaças)

O cenário sob o qual uma empresa opera pode ser classificado em “Normal” ou “Alto”:

Figure 4.9—Threat Landscape Design Factor	
Threat Landscape	Explanation
Normal	The enterprise is operating under what are considered normal threat levels.
High	Due to its geopolitical situation, industry sector or particular profile, the enterprise is operating in a high-threat environment.

4.5 Design Factors

6. Compliance Requirements (requisitos de conformidade)

Os requisitos de conformidade ao qual a empresa está sujeita podem ser classificados de acordo com as categorias abaixo:

Figure 4.10—Compliance Requirements Design Factor	
Regulatory Environment	Explanation
Low compliance requirements	The enterprise is subject to a minimal set of regular compliance requirements that are lower than average.
Normal compliance requirements	The enterprise is subject to a set of regular compliance requirements that are common across different industries.
High compliance requirements	The enterprise is subject to higher-than-average compliance requirements, most often related to industry sector or geopolitical conditions.

4.5 Design Factors

7. Role of IT (papel da TI)

O papel da TI na empresa pode ser classificado como:



Figura 3 – “Grid Estratégico”: impacto estratégico de aplicações de TI (Adaptado de MCFARLAN, 1984)

Figure 4.11—Role of IT Design Factor	
Role of IT ¹⁷	Explanation
Support	IT is not crucial for the running and continuity of the business processes and services, nor for their innovation.
Factory	When IT fails, there is an immediate impact on the running and continuity of the business processes and services. However, IT is not seen as a driver for innovating business processes and services.
Turnaround	IT is seen as a driver for innovating business processes and services. At this moment, however, there is not a critical dependency on IT for the current running and continuity of the business processes and services.
Strategic	IT is critical for both running and innovating the organization’s business processes and services.

4.5 Design Factors

8. Sourcing model for IT (modelo de terceirização de TI)

O modelo de terceirização que a empresa adota pode ser classificado como:

Figure 4.12—Sourcing Model for IT Design Factor	
Sourcing Model	Explanation
Outsourcing	The enterprise calls upon the services of a third party to provide IT services.
Cloud	The enterprise maximizes the use of the cloud for providing IT services to its users.
Insourced	The enterprise provides for its own IT staff and services.
Hybrid	A mixed model is applied, combining the other three models in varying degrees.

4.5 Design Factors

9. IT implementation methods (métodos de implementação da TI)

Os métodos que a empresa adota podem ser classificados como:

Figure 4.13—IT Implementation Methods Design Factor	
IT Implementation Method	Explanation
Agile	The enterprise uses Agile development working methods for its software development.
DevOps	The enterprise uses DevOps working methods for software building, deployment and operations.
Traditional	The enterprise uses a more classic approach to software development (waterfall) and separates software development from operations.
Hybrid	The enterprise uses a mix of traditional and modern IT implementation, often referred to as “bimodal IT.”

4.5 Design Factors

10. Technology Adoption Strategy (estratégia de adoção de tecnologia)

A estratégia de adoção de tecnologia pode ser.

Figure 4.14—Technology Adoption Strategy Design Factor

Technology Adoption Strategy	Explanation
First mover	The enterprise generally adopts new technologies as early as possible and tries to gain first-mover advantage.
Follower	The enterprise typically waits for new technologies to become mainstream and proven before adopting them.
Slow adopter	The enterprise is very late with adoption of new technologies.

4.5 Design Factors

11. Enterprise size (porte da empresa)

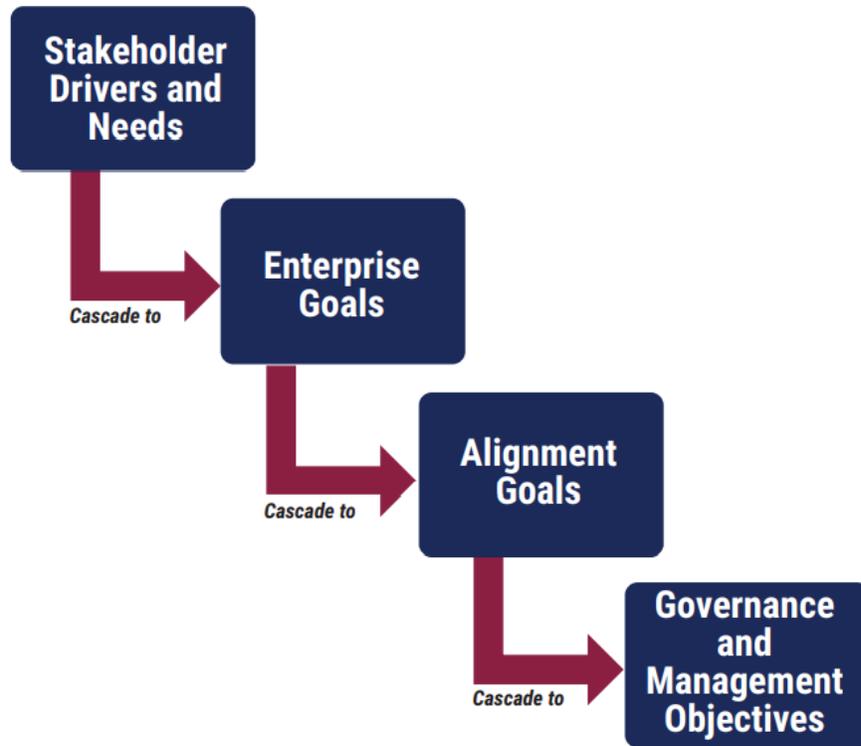
São identificadas duas categorias para o desenho (*design*) do sistema de governança empresarial.

Figure 4.15—Enterprise Size Design Factor	
Enterprise Size	Explanation
Large enterprise (Default)	Enterprise with more than 250 full-time employees (FTEs)
Small and medium enterprise	Enterprise with 50 to 250 FTEs

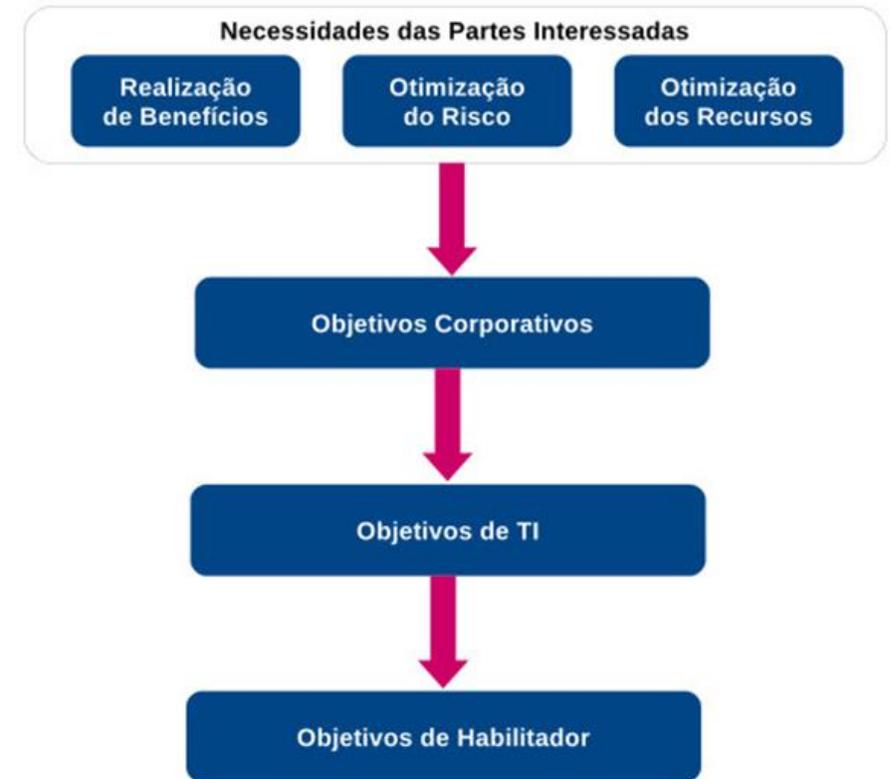
“18 Micro-enterprises, i.e., enterprises with fewer than 50 staff members, are not considered in this publication.”
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4.6 Goals Cascade

As necessidades das partes interessadas devem ser transformadas em estratégias executáveis.



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4.6 Goals Cascade

As metas empresariais são um dos fatores de desenho (*design*) do sistema de governança.

		<i>Meta Empresarial</i>	<i>Métrica</i>
EG01	Financial	Portfolio of competitive products and services	Time-to-market for new products and services
EG02	Financial	Managed business risk	Appropriate frequency of update of risk profile
EG03	Financial	Compliance with external laws and regulations	Cost of regulatory noncompliance, including settlements and fines
EG04	Financial	Quality of financial information	Cost of regulatory noncompliance with finance-related regulations
EG05	Customer	Customer-oriented service culture	Number of customer service disruptions
EG06	Customer	Business service continuity and availability	Percent of complaints as a function of committed serviceavailability targets
EG07	Customer	Quality of management information	Timeliness of management information
EG08	Internal	Optimization of internal business process functionality	Satisfaction levels of suppliers with supply chain capabilities
EG09	Internal	Optimization of business process costs	Ratio of cost vs. achieved service levels
EG10	Internal	Staff skills, motivation and productivity	Level of stakeholder satisfaction with staff expertise and skills
EG11	Internal	Compliance with internal policies	Percent of stakeholders who understand policies
EG12	Growth	Managed digital transformation programs	Number of programs on time and within budget
EG13	Growth	Product and business innovation	Level of awareness and understanding of business innovation opportunities

4.6 Goals Cascade

“This updated term also seeks to avoid the frequent misunderstanding that these goals indicate purely internal objectives of the IT department within an enterprise.”

		Meta de Alinhamento
AG01	Financial	I&T compliance and support for business compliance with external laws and regulations
AG02	Financial	Managed I&T-related risk
AG03	Financial	Realized benefits from I&T-enabled investments and services portfolio
AG04	Financial	Quality of technology-related financial information
AG05	Customer	Delivery of I&T services in line with business requirements
AG06	Customer	Agility to turn business requirements into operational solutions
AG07	Internal	Security of information, processing infrastructure and applications, and privacy
AG08	Internal	Enabling and supporting business processes by integrating applications and technology
AG09	Internal	Delivery of programs on time, on budget and meeting requirements and quality standards
AG10	Internal	Quality of I&T management information
AG11	Internal	I&T compliance with internal policies
AG12	Learning and Growth	Competent and motivated staff with mutual understanding of technology and business
AG13	Learning and Growth	Knowledge, expertise and initiatives for business innovation