

**Quiz - Governance**

**Reference: Information Security Governance (EDUCAUSE)**

**1. Why IT Governance is important? Site at least 5 reasons.**

Governance is concerned with providing control and oversight to IT systems, which involves aligning IT management and operations with business needs and requirements and ensuring that compliance with internal and external policies and regulations is met. Governance is also responsible for providing the IT vision for the IT unit and the rest of the organization. Because of this, governance is traditionally a board-level responsibility, though increasingly parts of this responsibility are now delegated down to lower levels.

That is not to say that IT governance is separate from IT management, they are in fact complementary – the management provides the ‘how’ to do things, and the governance provides the ‘what’ to do.

**Conformance-** Policies and practices are clearly defined, implemented and enforced. IT usage needs to comply with all mandatory legislation and regulation.

**Acquisition-**Any and all IT acquisitions are made in a clear and transparent manner. Each acquisition is scrutinized in terms of benefits, opportunities, costs, and risks and the reasoning explained and justified.

**Responsibility-**People and groups, both those using and those providing IT resources, should understand and accept their responsibilities for the provision and use of the IT systems. People and groups who have to undertake management or governance tasks should have the authority to carry out those tasks.

**Performance-** IT services, IT service levels and IT service quality are fit for current and future business requirements.

**Strategy-**The organizational business strategy takes account of the current and future needs and capabilities of the IT system and the plans for the IT system are capable of meeting the current and future needs of the organization.

**2. List at least 5 groups of people involve in developing and sustaining an effective institution-wide security program.**

- Board risk committee
- Senior officers of the institution: chief officers such as Chief Executive Officer (CEO)/President and Chief Operating Officer (COO)/Provost
- Asset owners
- Business managers
- Operational personnel, including procurement

### **3. Site at least 3 result of effective security governance.**

- Strategic alignment of information security with institutional objectives.
- Risk management - identify, manage, and mitigate risks.
- Resource management.