



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE

WHY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MUST BE ENGAGED

Information Technology is a critical driver of strategic transformations as well as organizational performance. Information Technology provides the connection to the customer. The information about the customer, the behaviors, the experience and the product uses are strategic assets and input to strategic decisions that have long reaching implications. The board must assure discipline is applied in governing Information Technology just as in governing corporate strategy, financials and enterprise risk.

Information Technology is second only to leadership in the potential for impact on the enterprise. For this reason alone, the conversations regarding Information Technology in the boardroom need to be forward looking and strategic with the regimen and rigor boards have come to expect. Unfortunately the discussions have been haphazard, not conducted in the language of the board and often are a result of a regulatory requirement or worse a crisis.

Just a couple of years ago a McKinsey study of corporate boards indicated that over half had only one Information Technology discussion per year or none at all. The most recent NACD study on the same topic indicates that corporate boards are hungry for Information Technology discussion and information. But what is the right information both necessary and sufficient for effective board oversight?

Learn more about designing a framework for boards to use in gaining appropriate assurances so that the Information Technology leadership, structure and processes enable the strategy of the organization within an acceptable risk profile, by contacting Endeavor Management at info@endeavormgmt.com



IT GOVERNANCE

1. Subset of Corporate Governance
2. How to Connect Board and IT Governance Frameworks
3. What IT Does Not How IT Works
4. Every Business is a Technology Business
5. Is the CIO a Chief Innovation Officer?
6. Board Technology Committee



EXPLORATION OF SIX AREAS

1. Strategic Alignment and Contribution
2. Value Generation
3. Information Security
4. Risk Management (Includes Cyber Risk)
5. IT Leadership & Human Capital
6. IT Processes & Performance (Includes Vendor Management)



HOW THE BOARD IS ASSURED

1. Responsibilities
2. Decision Rights
3. Reporting Mechanisms
4. Content Expectations
5. Venue
6. Frequency