

ISO/IEC JTC1 WG6 Corporate Governance of IT

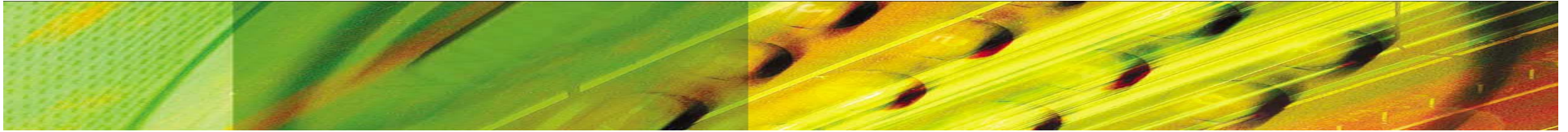
What are we About?

Where do we Fit?

What are our Challenges?

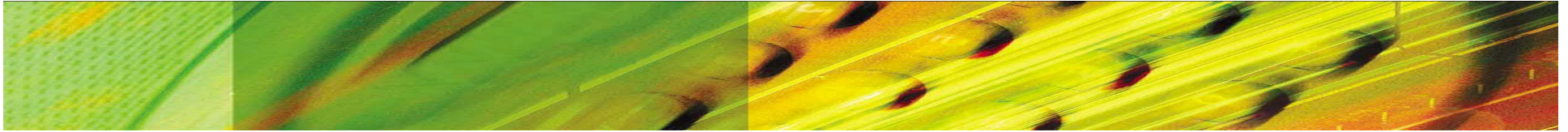
John Graham

Convener, ISO/IEC JTC 1 WG 6



What are we About?

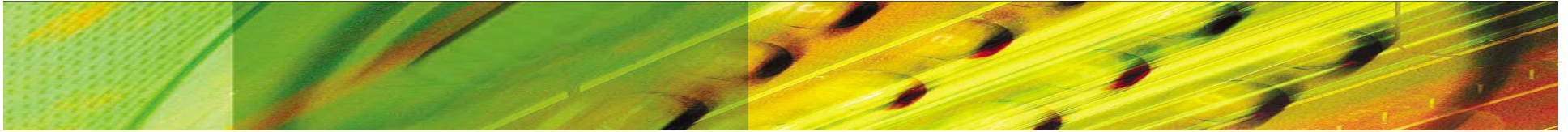
- ◆ We write international standards and technical guides (TRs)
- ◆ our products must take into account all languages, cultures and legislative frameworks
- ◆ our products should be equally applicable to large and small organisations, both public and private, profit and not for profit



What are we About?

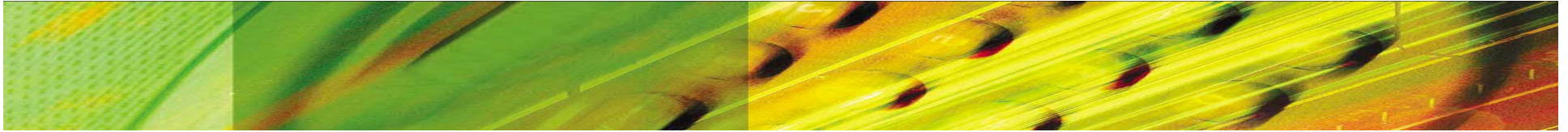
Corporate Governance of IT

Corporate **Governance** of IT



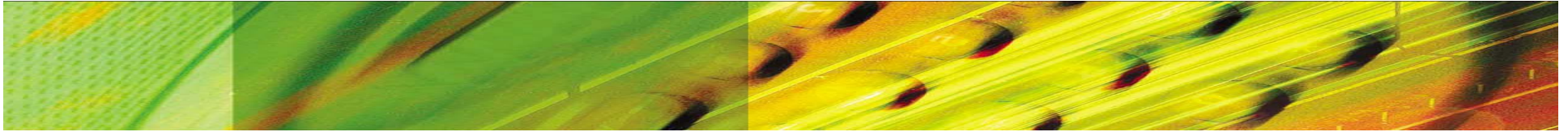
What are we About?

- ◆ Our focus is governance of IT
- ◆ To understand governance of IT we must understand governance
- ◆ Governance - the action or manner of governing (Oxford Dictionary)
- ◆ Who governs - governors or governing bodies - owners, proprietors, boards, partners, ministers
- ◆ Corporate Governance - the system by which companies are directed and controlled (Cadbury Report)
- ◆ Corporate Governance of IT - the system by which the current and future use of IT is directed and controlled (ISO/IEC 38500:2008)
 - **does the word corporate add value?**
 - **Do we need any qualifying word?**
- ◆ Definitions and words are not carved in stone. Language evolves.



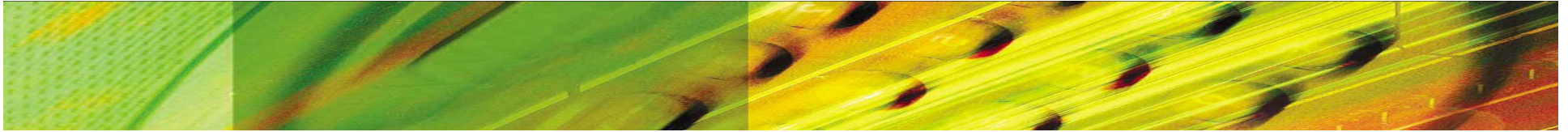
What are we About?

- ◆ Governance and management - are they different?
- ◆ Management - The system of controls and processes required to achieve the strategic objectives set by the organisation's governing body. Management is subject to the policy guidance and monitoring set through corporate governance. (ISO/IEC 38500:2008)
- ◆ Our terms of reference require that we develop a model relating governance of IT with the management of IT
- ◆ To do this we must understand both governance and management in the IT context.



What are we About?

- ◆ ISO/IEC 38500 is a starting point. We do not regard its definitions and concepts as immutable
- ◆ The governance of IT is within the context of governance of an organisation or entity.
- ◆ The working group is committed to its documents meeting the criteria *“should be equally applicable to large and small organisations, both public and private, profit and not for profit”*
- ◆ It is becoming apparent that the qualifier “corporate” has significant issues in the context of governance of IT. These issues are both cultural and linguistic



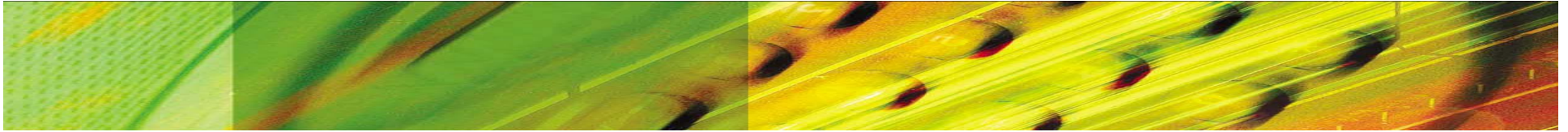
Where do we Fit? - ISO

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is the world's largest developer and publisher of International Standards.

ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 162 countries, one member per country, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system.

Source: www.iso.org - about ISO



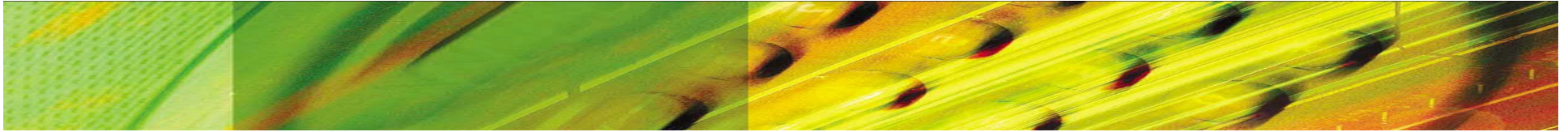


Where do we Fit? - ISO

ISO is a non-governmental organization that forms a bridge between the public and private sectors. On the one hand, many of its member institutes are part of the governmental structure of their countries, or are mandated by their government. On the other hand, other members have their roots uniquely in the private sector, having been set up by national partnerships of industry associations.

Therefore, ISO enables a consensus to be reached on solutions that meet both the requirements of business and the broader needs of society.

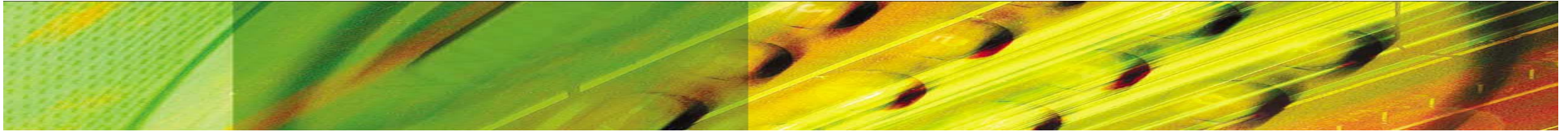
Source: www.iso.org - about ISO



Where do we Fit? - IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a not-for-profit, non-governmental international standards organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies – collectively known as "electrotechnology". IEC standards cover a vast range of technologies from power generation, transmission and distribution to home appliances and office equipment, semiconductors, fibre optics, batteries, solar energy, nanotechnology and marine energy as well as many others.

Source: Wikipedia



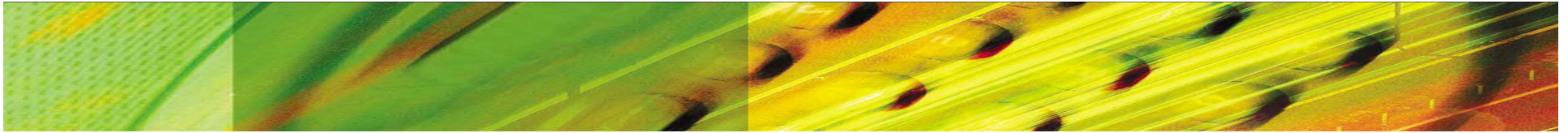
Where do we Fit? - IEC

The IEC also manages three global conformity assessment systems that certify whether equipment, system or components conform to its International Standards.

The IEC held its inaugural meeting on 26 June 1906.

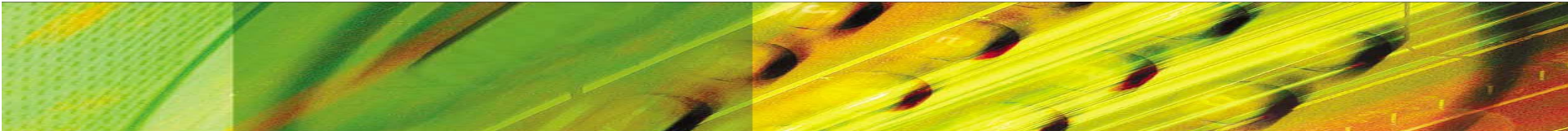
More than 130 countries are involved. Sixty-seven of these are members, while another 69 participate in the Affiliate Country Programme.

Source: Wikipedia

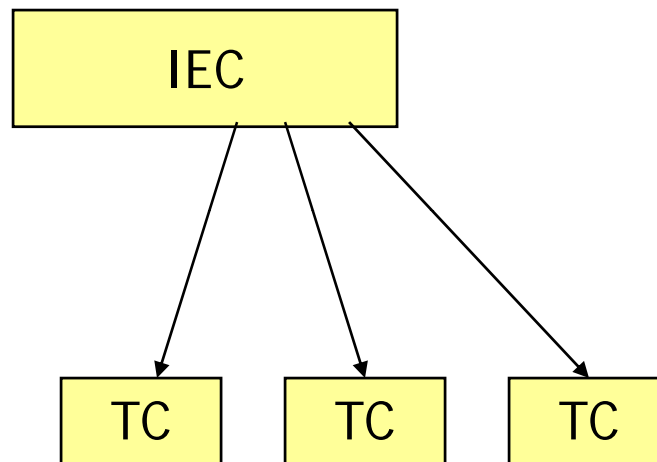
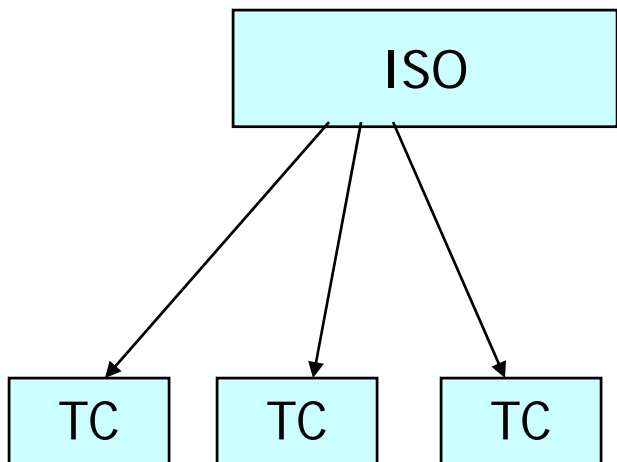


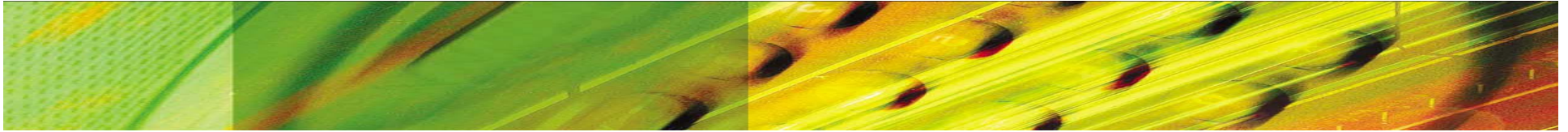
Where do we Fit? - Technical Committees

- ◆ The main work in both ISO and IEC is done by several hundred Technical Committees (TCs)
- ◆ Technical committees have well defined scopes for their work
- ◆ A basic requirement of both ISO and IEC is that there will be no overlap of scopes



Where do we Fit?

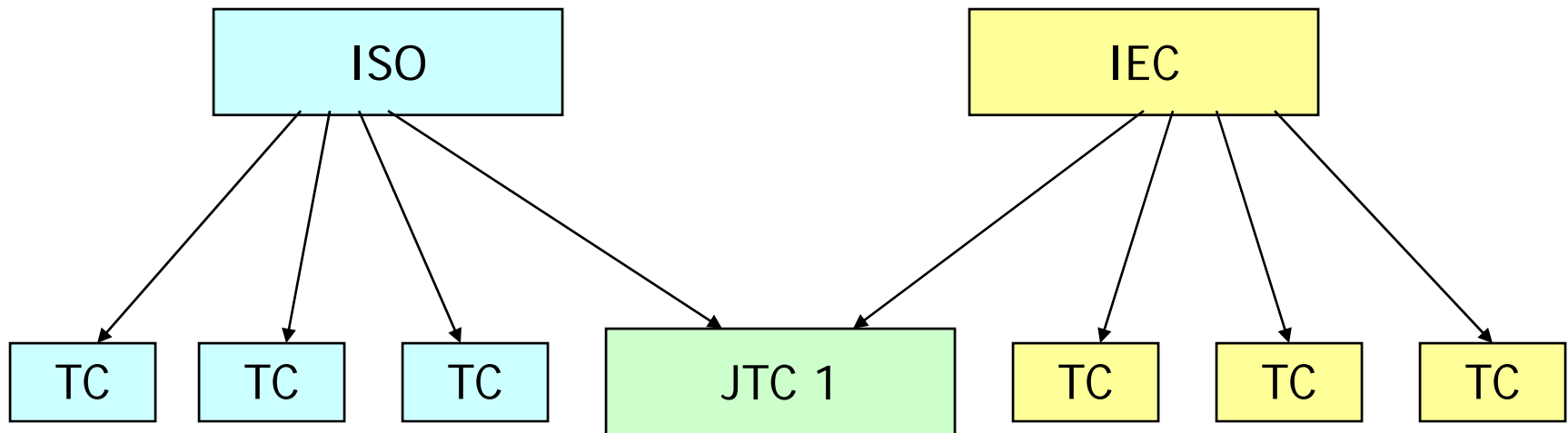


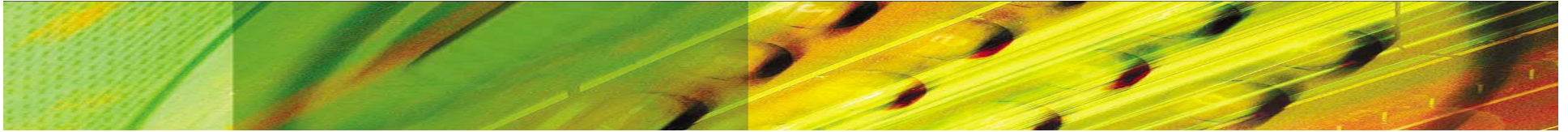


Where do we Fit? - JTC 1

- ◆ JTC 1 is a unique Joint Technical Committee reporting to both ISO and IEC
- ◆ It was formed in 1987 as a merger between ISO/TC 97 (Information Technology) and IEC/TC 83, with IEC//SC 47B joining later.
- ◆ The scope of JTC 1 is standardisation in the field of IT

Where do we Fit?

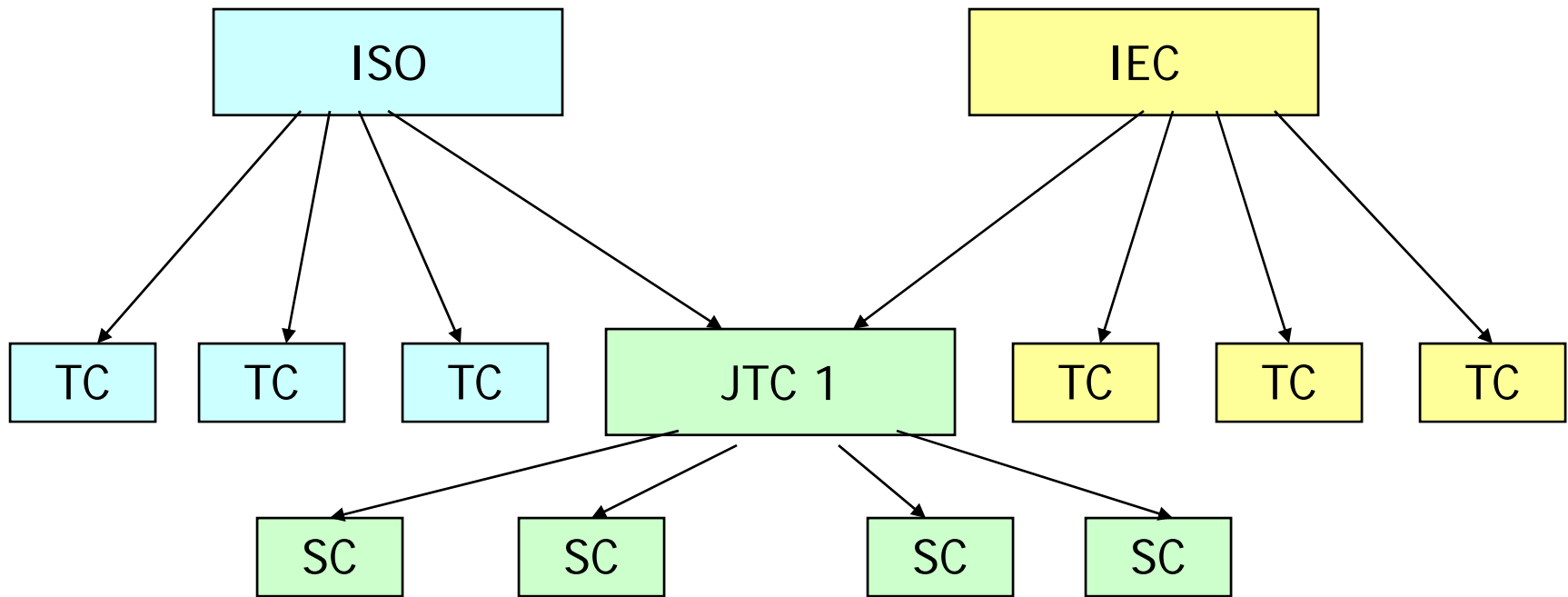


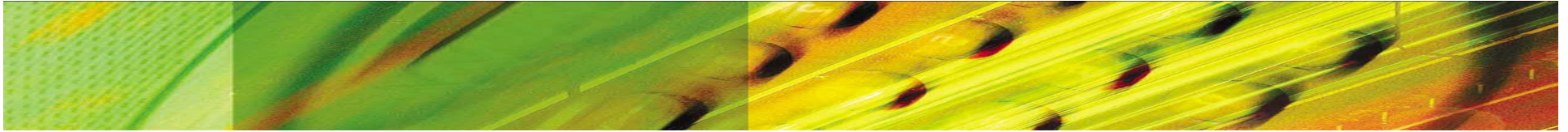


Where do we Fit? - Sub Committees

- ◆ Most Technical Committees have Sub Committees
- ◆ Sub Committees are the smallest entities in ISO/IEC where decisions are made by national vote
- ◆ JTC 1 has 18 Sub Committees dealing with various aspects of IT. None of these Sub Committees have Governance or Management of IT in their scope

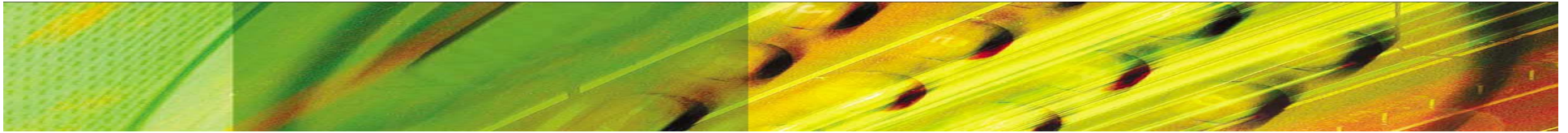
Where do we Fit?





Where do we Fit? - WG 6

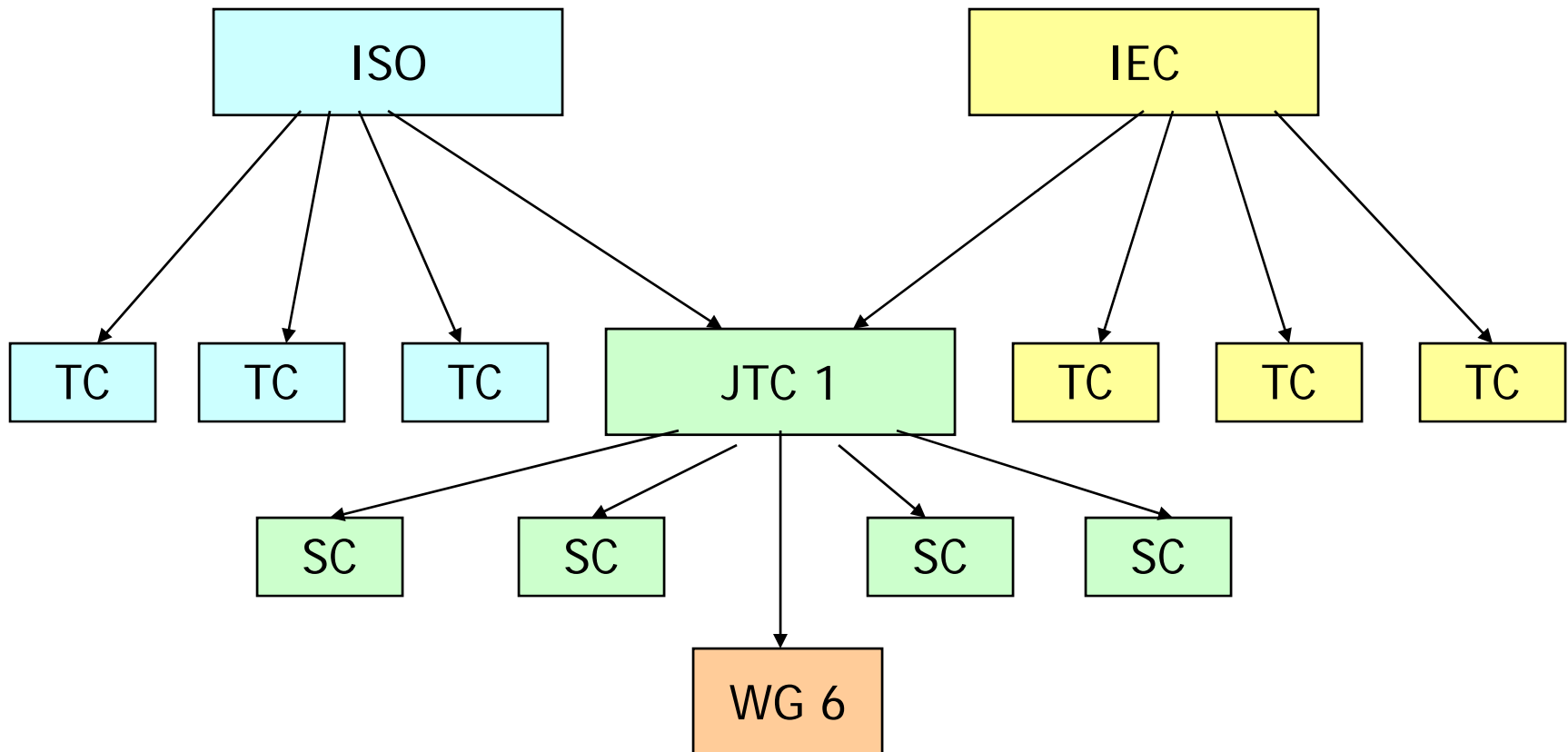
- ◆ Working Groups are bodies of experts nominated by National Bodies or organisations that are in “Liaison”
- ◆ Working Groups make recommendations by “consensus” rather than by national vote.
- ◆ Working Group recommendations typically result in a proposed resolution to be voted on by their parent committee
- ◆ Parent committees of Working Groups are either Technical Committees or Sub Committees

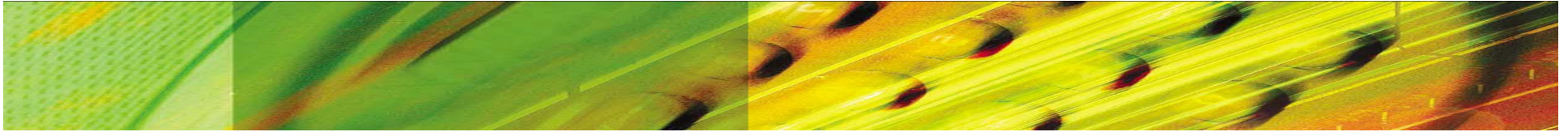


Where do we Fit? - WG 6

- ◆ Until last year all Working Groups in JTC1 were in Sub Committees
- ◆ WG 6 is the first Working Group, in recent years, to report directly to JTC 1. It has now been joined by WG7.
- ◆ WG 6, Corporate Governance of IT, has a life expectancy of 3 years.

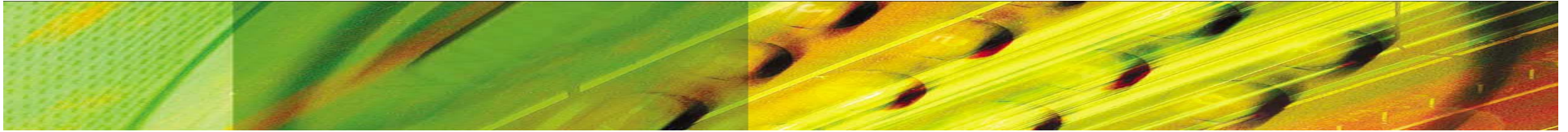
Where do we Fit?





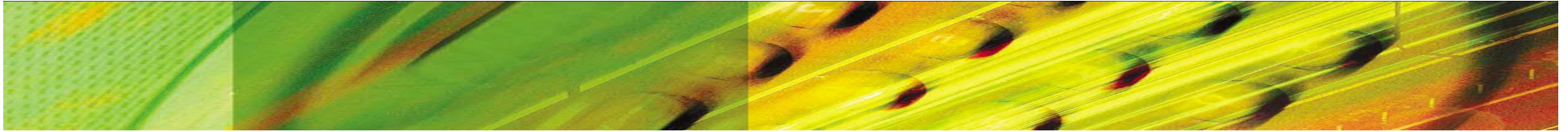
What are our Challenges?

- ◆ Scope
- ◆ Consensus
- ◆ Process



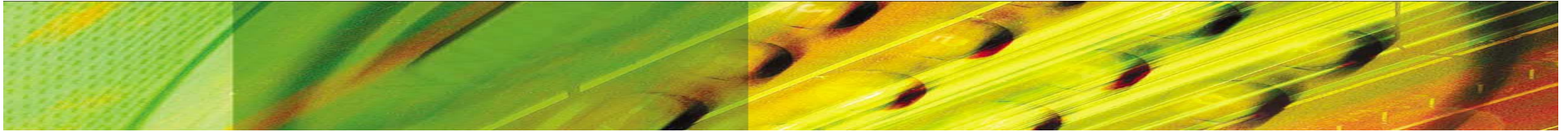
What are our Challenges? - Scope

- ◆ Our scope is Corporate Governance of IT
- ◆ Scope is extremely narrow. It is arguable that it precludes our primary requirement of building a model.
- ◆ Our scope does not take into account language, cultural or legislative differences
- ◆ Solution - Change our scope



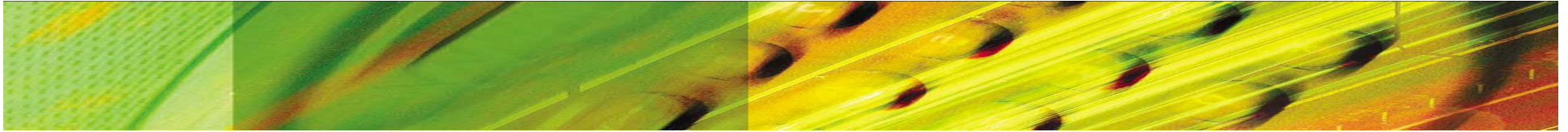
What are our Challenges? - Consensus

- ◆ Ideas of Governance of IT still evolving
- ◆ Many different views with perhaps some reluctance to compromise or change
- ◆ Dependent on fundamental concepts on which there is sometimes poor consensus
- ◆ Solution - Flexibility and compromise



What are our Challenges? - Process

- ◆ Most working groups meet once a year with their parent committee and can submit resolutions for immediate plenary vote
- ◆ JTC 1 requires all documents and proposed resolutions five weeks before its plenary.
- ◆ JTC 1 requires face to face meetings to substantiate consensus
- ◆ JTC 1 directives assume all standards development done in Sub Committees
- ◆ Solution - change Directives, interpretation or structure



Thank You

Questions?

John Graham

john@itcontrol.com.au