



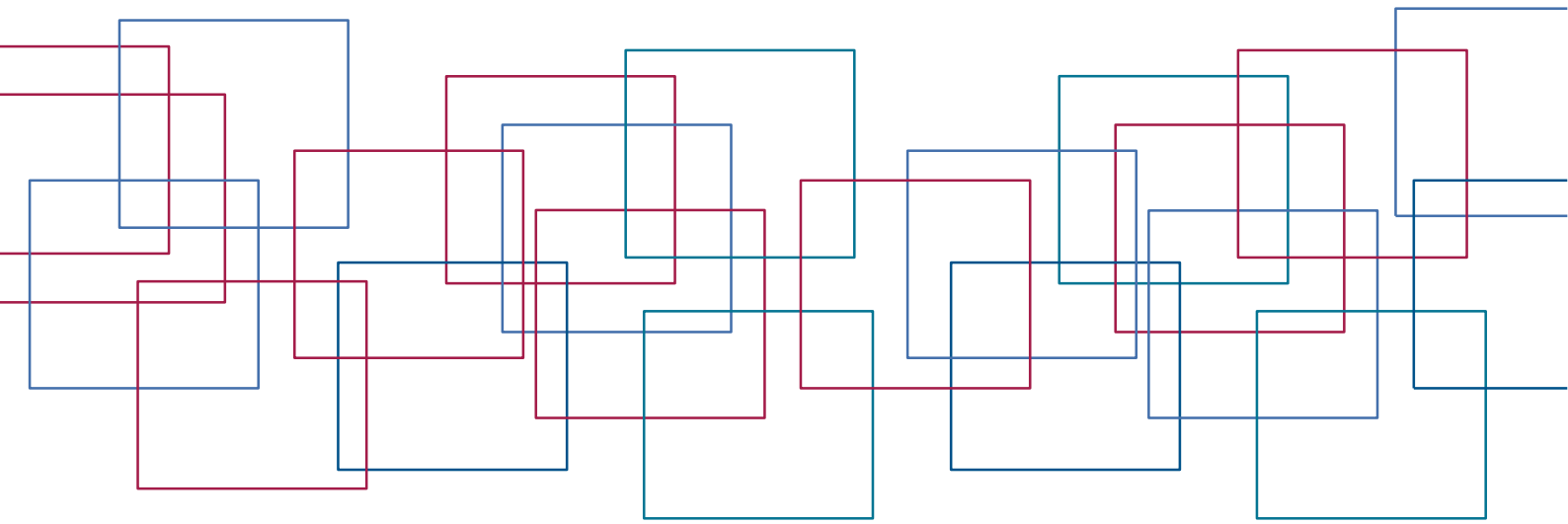
Courseware

COBIT 2019 Foundation Pro

English (en-US)



COBIT 2019 Foundation Course



Course Book

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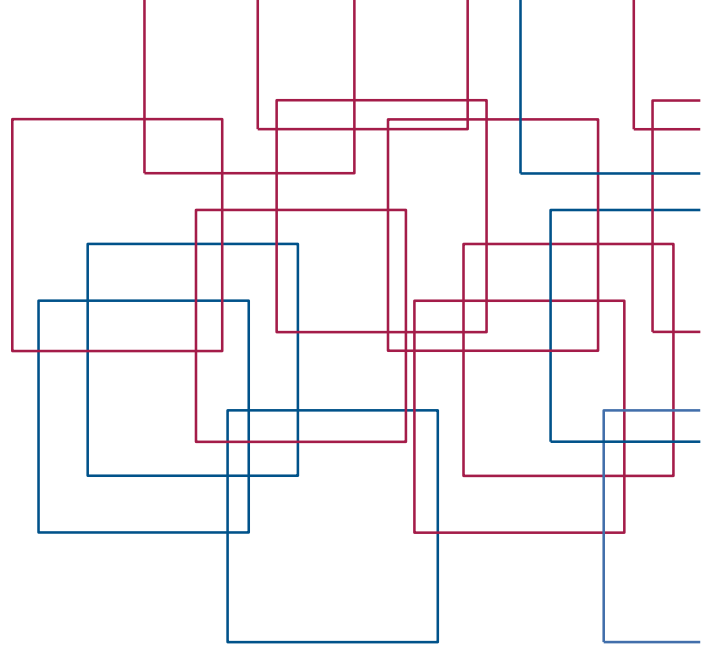
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COURSE INTRODUCTION

Module 1 Topics

- Course Description
- Learning Objectives
- Intended Audience
- Course Modules
- Exam Requirements

COURSE DESCRIPTION

COBIT® is a framework for the enterprise governance and management of information and technology (I&T) that supports enterprise goal achievement.

This Foundation Course is intended for current COBIT 5 Foundation Certificate holders as well as those new to COBIT who are interested in achieving the latest foundation certificate.

This two-day course highlights the concepts, models and key definitions of the COBIT framework and helps prepare learners to take the COBIT 2019 Foundation Exam.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Recognize the target audience of COBIT 2019.
- Recognize the context, benefits and key reasons COBIT is used as an information and technology governance framework.
- Recognize the descriptions and purposes of the COBIT product architecture.
- Recall the alignment of COBIT with other applicable frameworks, standards and bodies of knowledge.

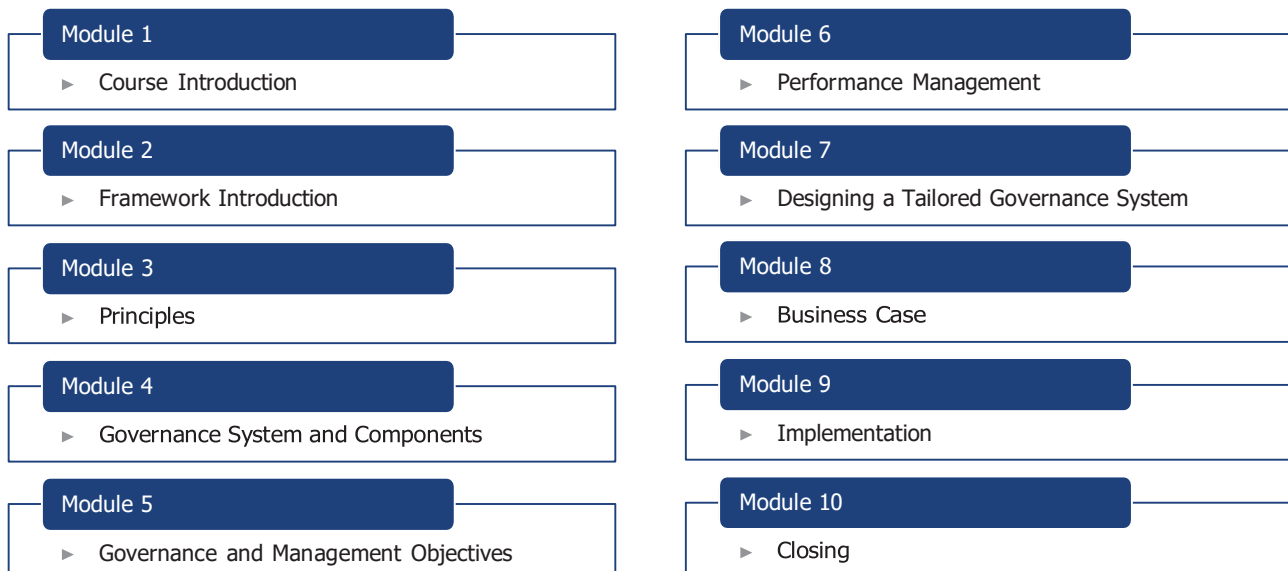
- Understand and describe the governance “system” and governance “framework” principles.
- Describe the components of a governance system.
- Understand the overall structure and contents of the Goals Cascade.
- Recall the 40 Governance and Management Objectives and their purpose statements.
- Understand the relationship between Governance and Management Objectives and Governance Components.
- Differentiate COBIT based performance management using maturity and capability perspectives.
- Discover how to design a tailored governance system using COBIT.
- Explain the key points of the COBIT business case.
- Understand and recall the phases of the COBIT implementation approach.
- Describe the relationships between the COBIT Design and Implementation Guides.
- Prepare for the COBIT 2019 Foundation exam.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

Current COBIT 5 Foundation Certificate holders who are interested in achieving the COBIT 2019 Foundation Certificate.

Individuals with no previous COBIT training or certifications interested in learning the COBIT 2019 framework essentials.

COURSE MODULES



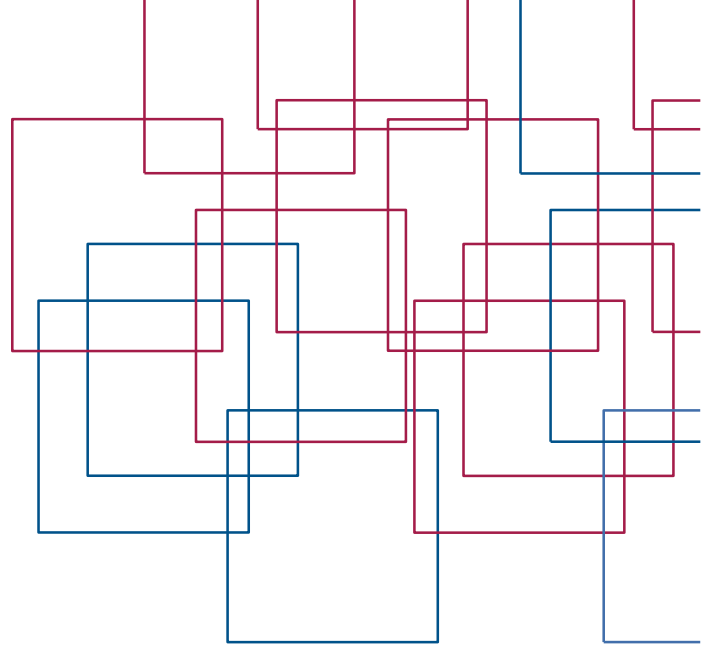
EXAM REQUIREMENTS

This COBIT Foundation exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the framework as opposed to memorization.

- Online proctored exam
- 75 multiple-choice questions
- Closed-book
- One correct answer for each question, using three choices (A, B or C)
- Two-hours duration
- Pass rate is 65% or 49 correct answers out of 75

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FRAMEWORK INTRODUCTION

Module 2 Topics and Learning Objectives

Topics

- Enterprise Governance of I&T
- COBIT as an I&T Framework
- Intended Audience for the COBIT 2019 Framework
- COBIT Format and Product Architecture
- COBIT and Other Standards
- Training and Certification
- Group Discussion and Questions
- Module Summary and Sample Questions

Learning Objectives

- Recognize the target audience of COBIT 2019.
- Recognize the context, benefits and key reasons COBIT is used as an information and technology governance framework.
- Recognize the descriptions and purposes of the COBIT product architecture.
- Recall the alignment of COBIT with other applicable frameworks, standards and bodies of knowledge.
- Prepare for the COBIT 2019 Foundation exam.

ENTERPRISE GOVERNANCE OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

In the light of digital transformation, information and technology (I&T) have become crucial in the support, sustainability and growth of enterprises.

- Previously, governing boards and senior management could delegate, ignore or avoid I&T-related decisions.
- In most sectors and industries, such attitudes are now ill-advised.
- Digitized enterprises are increasingly dependent on I&T for survival and growth.
- Stakeholder value creation is often driven by a high degree of digitization in new business models, efficient processes, successful innovation, etc.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Refer to the Introduction and Methodology publication, Page 11

- I&T, or Information and Technology have become crucial in the support, sustainability and growth of enterprises.
- This is particularly important in today's landscape of digital transformation.
- Previously, governing boards and senior management could delegate, ignore or avoid I&T-related decisions.
- In most sectors and industries, such attitudes are now ill-advised.
- Digitized enterprises are increasingly dependent on I&T for survival and growth.
- Stakeholder value creation is often driven by a high degree of digitization in new business models, efficient processes, successful innovation, etc.
- Therefore, governing models are more important today than ever.

IT versus I&T

“COBIT 2019 uses “IT” to refer to the organizational department with the main responsibility for technology.

COBIT 2019 focuses on the governance of information AND technology (I&T).

The framework:

- recognizes that information and technology may reside outside of the traditional IT department.
- encompasses all information and technology the enterprise generates, processes and uses to achieve its goals as well as the technology to support that throughout the enterprise.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology

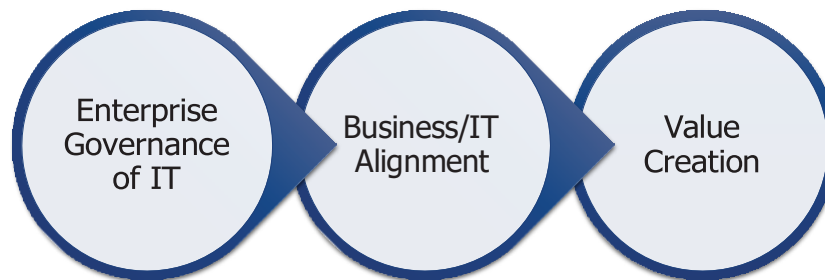
Given the centrality of I&T for enterprise risk management and value generation, a specific focus on enterprise governance of information and technology (EGIT) has arisen over the last two decades.

- EGIT is an integral part of corporate governance.
- Exercised by the board that oversees the definition and implementation of processes, structures and relational mechanisms.

- Enables both business and IT people to execute their responsibilities in support of business/IT alignment.
- Enables creation of business value from I&T-enabled business investments.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

The context of Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology includes:



Good governance leads to alignment, which leads to value creation.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Refer to the Introduction and Methodology publication, Page 11

- Research has shown that enterprises with poorly designed or adopted approaches to EGIT perform worse in aligning business and IT strategies and processes.
- As a result, such enterprises are much less likely to achieve their intended business strategies and realize the business value they expect from digital transformation.
- These results demonstrate that governance has to be understood and implemented much beyond the often encountered (for example: the narrow limits inherent in traditional concepts of governance, risk and compliance (GRC)).
- The GRC acronym itself implicitly suggests that compliance and related risk represent the spectrum of governance.
- Therefore, the context of Enterprise Governance of Information and Technology includes:
 - Enterprise Governance of IT – governing Information and Technology should not be left to I&T, but should be governed from the enterprise level.
 - Business/IT Alignment – ensuring that goals, strategies and priorities are balanced between stakeholder and enterprise needs and IT.
 - Value Creation – ensuring benefits delivery, risk optimization and resource optimization.

Benefits of Information and Technology Governance

Fundamentally, EGIT is concerned with value delivery from digital transformation and the mitigation of business risk that results from digital transformation. More specifically, three main outcomes can be expected after successful adoption of EGIT:

- Benefits realization
- Risk optimization
- Resource optimization

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Refer to the Introduction and Methodology publication, Pages 11-12

Fundamentally, EGIT is concerned with value delivery from digital transformation and the mitigation of business risk that results from digital transformation. More specifically, three main outcomes can be expected after successful adoption of EGIT:

- **Benefits realization** consists of creating value for the enterprise through I& T, maintaining and increasing value derived from existing IT investments, and eliminating IT initiatives and assets that are not creating sufficient value. The basic principle of IT value is delivery of fit-for-purpose services and solutions, on time and within budget, that generate the intended financial and nonfinancial benefits. The value that IT delivers should be aligned directly with the values on which the business is focused. IT value should also be measured in a way that shows the impact and contributions of IT-enabled investments in the value creation process of the enterprise.
- **Risk optimization** entails addressing the business risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of I&T within an enterprise. I&T-related business risk consists of I&T-related events that could potentially impact the business. While value delivery focuses on the creation of value, risk management focuses on the preservation of value. The management of I&T-related risk should be integrated within the enterprise risk management approach to ensure a focus on IT by the enterprise. It should also be measured in a way that shows the impact and contributions of optimizing I&T-related business risk on preserving value.
- **Resource optimization** ensures that the appropriate capabilities are in place to execute the strategic plan and sufficient, appropriate and effective resources are provided. Resource optimization ensures that an integrated, economical IT infrastructure is provided, new technology is introduced as required by the business, and obsolete systems are updated or replaced. Because this outcome recognizes the importance of people, in addition to hardware and software, it focuses on providing training, promoting retention and ensuring competence of key IT personnel.

EGIT Example

In a large case study of an international airline company, EGIT's benefits were demonstrated to include:

- Lower IT-related continuity costs
- Increased IT-enabled innovation capacity
- Increased alignment between digital investments and business goals and strategy
- Increased trust between business and IT
- A shift toward a "value mindset" around digital assets

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Refer to the Introduction and Methodology publication, Page 12

Strategic alignment and performance measurement are of paramount importance and apply overall to all activities to ensure that I&T-related objectives are aligned with the enterprise goals.

In a large case study of an international airline company, EGIT's benefits were demonstrated to include: lower IT-related continuity costs, increased IT-enabled innovation capacity, increased alignment between digital investments and business goals and strategy, increased trust between business and IT, and a shift toward a "value mindset" around digital assets.

Research has shown that enterprises with poorly designed or adopted approaches to EGIT perform worse in aligning business and I&T strategies and processes. As a result, such enterprises are much less likely to achieve their intended business strategies and realize the business value they expect from digital transformation.

From this, it is clear that governance has to be understood and implemented much beyond the often encountered (i.e., narrow) interpretation suggested by the governance, risk and compliance (GRC) acronym. The GRC acronym itself implicitly suggests that compliance and related risk represent the spectrum of governance.

COBIT AS AN I&T FRAMEWORK

Over the years, best-practice frameworks have been developed and promoted to assist in understanding, designing and implementing EGIT.

COBIT 2019 builds on and integrates more than 25 years of development in this field.

From its foundation in the IT audit community, COBIT has developed into a broader and more comprehensive I&T governance and management framework.

COBIT continues to establish itself as a generally accepted framework for I&T governance.

Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Intended Audience



Reference: COBIT 2019 Framework: Introduction and Methodology Chapter 1 Introduction

Refer to the Introduction and Methodology publication, Page 15

The target audience for COBIT is the stakeholders for EGIT and, by extension, stakeholders for corporate governance. There are internal and external stakeholders and each have different perspectives, and therefore, gain different benefits from COBIT.

A certain level of experience and a thorough understanding of the enterprise are required to benefit from the COBIT framework. Such experience and understanding allow users to customize core COBIT