In many organizations, information technology has become crucial in the support, sustainability and growth of their businesses. The pervasive use of technology has created a critical dependency on IT that calls for a specific focus on IT Governance (or Enterprise Governance of IT).

Enterprise Governance of IT (EGIT) is “an integral part of enterprise governance exercised by the Board overseeing the definition and implementation of processes, structures and relational mechanism in the organization enabling both business and IT people to execute their responsibilities in support of business/IT alignment and the creation of business value from IT-enabled business investments.” [1, p. 3]

The minitrack “IT Governance and its Mechanisms” welcomes papers on theories, models and practices in the IT governance domain and aims to contribute to the understanding of IT governance and its structures, processes and relational mechanisms. The minitrack was first introduced at HICSS 35 in 2002. For its twentieth edition at HICSS 54, the following publications are included in the minitrack.

1. “Capturing Co-evolutionary Information Systems Alignment: Conceptualization and Scale Development”, by Pien Walraven, Rogier van de Wetering, Marjolein Caniëls, Johan Versendaal, and Remko Helms. In this paper, the authors present a validated operationalization for empirical measurement of Co-evolutionary information systems alignment (COISA).

2. “How Boards of Directors Can Contribute to Governing IT”, by Laura Caluwe, Steven De Haes, Carla Wilkin, and Tim Huygh. This paper aims to develop improved understanding of the types of roles boards of directors can play in the context of governing digital assets, and the importance boards assign to enterprise governance of IT.

3. “An Approach for the Financial Viability Assessment of Cloud Migration Projects”, by Kent Ramchand, Mohan Baruwal Chhetri, and Ryszard Kowalczyk. In this paper, the authors extend their previously proposed Cloud Decision Framework by incorporating a generalized Financial Viability Assessment process and methodology to help decision-makers make more efficient and effective cloud migration decisions.


5. “Designing an IT Risk Management Ontology grounded on Systematic Literature Review”, by Mariana Rosa, Sérgio Guerreiro, and Rúben Pereira. In this paper, the authors design an IT risk
management ontology, using DEMO, that aims to prescribe what key concepts, relationships and processes should be enforced to reduce the IT risk management implementation effort.

6. “The role of Enterprise Architecture in Building and Sustaining Information Technology – Enabled Organizational Agility”, by Truth Lumor, Ari Hirvonen, and Mirja Pulkkinen. In this paper, the authors investigate the role of Enterprise Architecture (EA) in building and sustaining IT-enabled organizational agility, thereby clarifying the link between EA and IT-enabled organizational agility and explaining how an organization can sustain IT-enabled organizational agility.

7. “Assessing Requirements for Agile Enterprise Architecture Management: A Multiple-Case Study”, by Philip Cammin, Leonard Heilig, and Stefan Voß. This paper aims at fostering the development of agile enterprise architecture frameworks (EAFs) by providing agile requirements and implementation concepts based on a literature review and an exploratory multiple-case study.

8. “Exploring the Dimensions and Attributes of A Maturity Model for IT Governance Organizational Structures”, by Dirk Steuperaert, Tim Huygh, Steven De Haes, and Geert Poels. In this paper, the authors determine how ITG structures can be systematically improved, by drawing on the maturity model concept.

9. “Towards a Taxonomy of Ecosystem Data Governance”, by Dominik Lis, and Boris Otto. This paper investigates data governance in the context of data ecosystems and identifies the main conceptual characteristics of ecosystem data governance.

References