Data Governance
A Business Survival Strategy

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Introduction

Today's corporate executives face a large number of challenges, particularly, in this digitised age. One of the biggest challenges is the effective management of the organisation's DATA.

Every organisation collects, processes, store and exchange large volumes of information during the business cycle.

The challenge for organisations is not only how to leverage off this information for a competitive advantage, but also how to manage and protect it!

Introduction

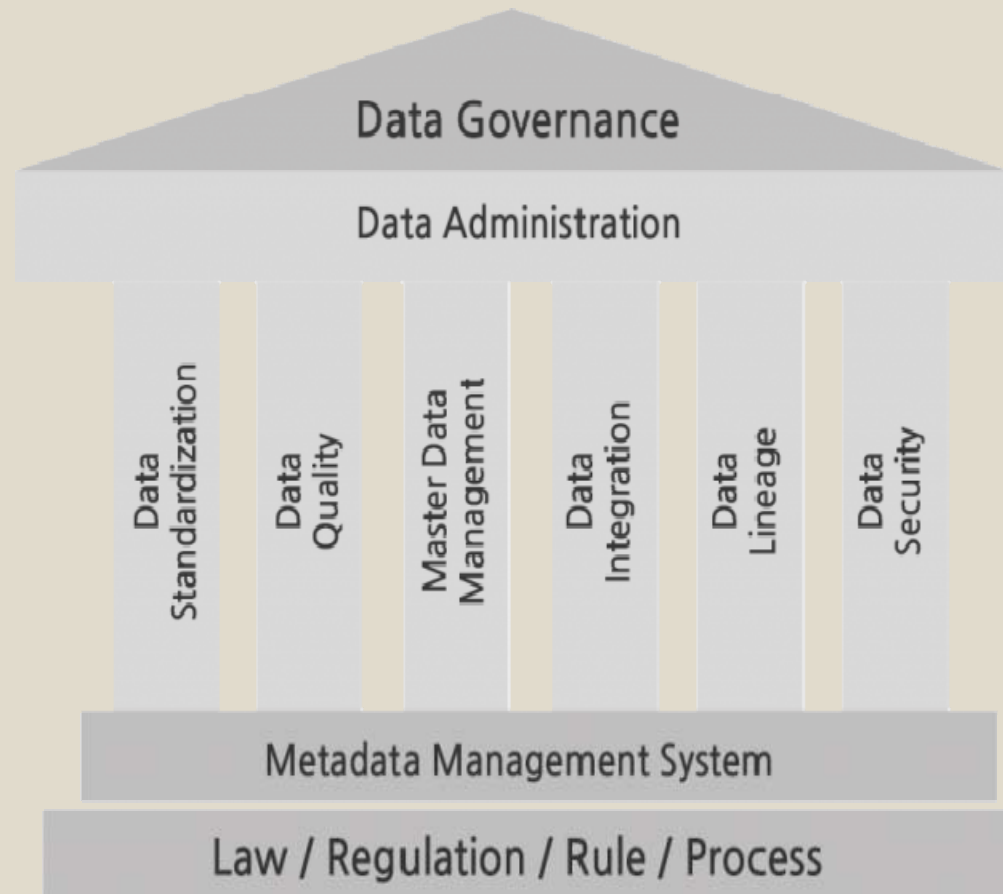Organisations realise the need for data governance when:

- The data is compromised through data leakage either accidentally or intentionally

- Data is stolen from an intrusion (cyber attack)

- Government regulation, imposes new data management requirements (e.g. SOX, Basel I, II, and III, Privacy)

However, the main reason for implementing data governance is that organisations have traditionally maintained silos of data across their information technology platform with little or no interaction between them.

Data Governance

- Data Governance is the organising framework for establishing strategy, objectives and policy for effectively managing corporate data.
- It consists of policies, standards, processes and technology required to manage, and ensure availability, usability, integrity, consistency, auditability and security.
- Data governance is a business issue and not a technology one. Your IT service provider is the custodian of the data, and it is the business that has ownership and accountability for data.

Data Governance Framework

Data Governance

Data Administration

Data Standardization · Data Quality · Master Data Management · Data Integration · Data Lineage · Data Security

Metadata Management System

Law / Regulation / Rule / Process

Data-Governance-Framework-by-DataStreams

Data Governance

- To provide effective oversight of data, large corporate organisations have established a Data Governance Committee.

- This committee has responsibility to provide oversight over the effective management of data across the organisation.

- Large corporate organisations have recognise the need to assign accountability to manage this risk by appointing a Chief Data Officer at the C-Suite level.

- The Chief Data Officer reports into this Committee.

Data Administration

- Data Administration encompasses Data Management Policies (including Data Classification, Data Retention), Standards and Processes. This is the high-level key control.

- The Chief Data Officer has responsibility for the development, implementation and communication of the Data Management Policies, Standards and Processes.

- There are a number of challenges:
  - Developing policies that comply with relevant legislative requirements
  - Resourcing to develop, implement and communicate the data management requirements
  - Integrating data management requirements into existing processes that will not compromise these same processes

Data Standardisation

- Data standardisation is the process of transforming data from disparate sources and systems into a consistent format.

- Standardising data is a critical step in a data quality process because it makes it easier to identify errors, outliers and other issues with your data. It also makes your data easier to analyse and ensures that it is reliable.

- By standardising data allows the organisation to access this value resource and improves decision-making.

- There are a number of challenges in standardising data including:
    - Identifying,
    - Classifying,
    - Translating
    - Securing

Data Quality

Data quality is a very big challenge for those organisations with complex and diverse systems, for example, financial services sector. The data quality issues are:

- The diversity of data sources brings abundant data types and complex data structures and increases the difficulty of data integration.

- With data volume it is difficult to judge the quality of data within a reasonable amount of time.

- Data changes very fast and the "timeliness" of data is very short, which necessitates higher requirements for processing technology.

- No unified and approved data quality standards.

- Silos of data makes it harder to identify and evaluate the quality.

Master Data Management

The challenges are:

- **Complexity:** Organisations typically have complex data quality issues with master data, especially with customer and address data from legacy systems

- **Overlap**: There is often a high degree of overlap in master data, e.g. large organisations storing customer data across many systems in the enterprise

- **Modelling**: Organisations typically lack a Data Mastering Model, which defines primary masters, secondary masters and slaves of master data and therefore makes integration of master data complex

- **Standards**: It is often difficult to come to a common agreement on domain values that are stored across a number of systems, especially product data

Data Integration

- Data integration involves combining data from several disparate sources, which are stored using various technologies and provide a unified view of the data.

- The biggest challenge is the technical implementation of integrating data from disparate often incompatible sources.

- Data integration becomes increasingly important in cases of merging systems of two companies or consolidating applications within one company to provide a unified view of the company's data assets. Often it is referred to as a Data Warehouse.

www.dataintegration.info/data-integration

Data Security

- Data governance is a new risk that specifically activates data security.

- Data governance, in terms of cyber security encompasses people, processes, and information technology required to create a consistent and proper handling of an organization's data security footprint and the risk handling of data across the organisation.

- Data governance improves data security and quality of cyber security.

- Managing the data security is a challenge for any organisation, particularly, with data silos spread across a diverse IT platform.

Summary

- Data Governance is a business survival strategy as no organisation can survive without it's information assets.

- Organisations take its data for granted and not seeing it as a valuable resource to deliver strategic outcomes that benefit not only the organisation, but it's key stakeholders.

- The question I have for you is how does your organisation govern it's information assets?

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Questions?