

## Introduction to the Minitrack “IT Governance and its Mechanisms” HICSS 2020

Steven De Haes  
University of Antwerp, Belgium  
Antwerp Management School, Belgium  
[steven.dehaes@uantwerpen.be](mailto:steven.dehaes@uantwerpen.be)

Wim Van Grembergen  
University of Antwerp, Belgium  
Antwerp Management School, Belgium  
[wim.vangrembergen@uantwerpen.be](mailto:wim.vangrembergen@uantwerpen.be)

IT governance, or enterprise governance of IT, is an integral part of corporate governance for which, as such, the board is accountable. It involves the definition and implementation of processes, structures, and relational mechanisms that enable both business and IT stakeholders to execute their responsibilities in support of business/IT alignment, and the creation and protection of IT business value. The Minitrack “IT Governance and its Mechanisms” was first introduced at HICSS 2002. The goal of this Minitrack is to enhance publications in the field of IT governance, or enterprise governance of IT. For HICSS 2020, the following publications are included in the Minitrack.

1. *“Business-IT Alignment in the Era of Digital Transformation: Quo Vadis?”*, by Gideon Mekonnen Jonathan, Lazar Rusu, and Erik Perjons. This paper presents the results of a systematic literature review, revealing the continued conceptual debate on the construct of business/IT alignment as well as new research topics.
2. *“Ambidextrous IT Governance Enactment in Healthcare: A comparison between the Swedish and Ugandan setting”*, by Michael Kizito. This paper reports on a comparative case study of a Swedish and Ugandan setting on the enactment of ambidextrous IT governance within healthcare.
3. *“Artifacts, Activities, Benefits and Blockers: Exploring Enterprise Architecture Practice in Depth”*, by Sherah Kurnia, Svyatoslav Kotusev, Paul Taylor, and Rod Dilnutt. The purpose of this paper is to identify benefits and blockers associated with specific EA-related activities and respective artifacts.
4. *“Enhancing Information Governance with Enterprise Architecture Management: Design Principles Derived from Benefits and Barriers in the GDPR Implementation”*, by Fabian Burmeister, Dominik Huth, Paul Drews, Ingrid Schirmer, and Florian Matthes. This paper argues that enterprise architecture management (EAM) can be a key to GDPR implementation as one important domain of information governance by providing transparency on information integration throughout an organization.
5. *“Discovery of Microservice-based IT Landscapes at Runtime: Algorithms and Visualizations”*, by Martin Kleehaus, Nicolas Corpancho, Florian Matthes, and Dominik Huth. This paper presents two algorithms that 1) discover the IT landscape based on historical data and 2) create continuously architecture snapshots based on new incoming runtime data.
6. *“Can Enterprise Architecture Be Based on the Business Strategy?”*, by Svyatoslav Kotusev, Sherah Kurnia, Paul Taylor, and Rod Dilnutt. This conceptual paper discusses in detail four practical problems with the business strategy that question its value as the basis for EA initiatives, thereby challenging one of the most cherished beliefs or even axioms of the EA discipline: that EA should be based on the business strategy.
7. *“IT governance: oil or sand in the wheels of innovation?”*, by Maral Arikan and Hans Borgman. The purpose of this paper is to understand how IT Governance can foster or

hinder the development and roll-out of radical or disruptive IT-enabled innovations.

8. *“Agility matters! Agile Mechanisms in IT Governance and their Impact on Firm Performance”*, by Sulejman Vejseli, Alexander Rossmann, and Thomas Connolly. This paper focuses on the question of how the concept of agility affects the relationship between IT governance and firm performance.
9. *“Digital Infrastructure, Business Unit Competitiveness, and Firm Performance Growth: The Moderating Effects of Business Unit IT Autonomy”*, by Magno Queiroz, Paul Tallon, Tim Coltman, and Rajeev Sharma. This paper examines the benefits that firms accrue from digital infrastructures that are effective in supporting corporate and business unit strategic objectives (termed digital infrastructure effectiveness). The primary contribution of this paper is explaining how and when digital infrastructures influence business unit performance and firm performance growth.