

Received: 29 January 2020; Revised: 06 April 2020; Accepted: 20 April 2020

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE IN A SHARIA MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION: AN EVALUATION BASED ON COBIT 5 FRAMEWORK

Zayyinatul Khusna¹

Syaiful Ali^{2*}

^{1,2}Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding email: s.ali@ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT – This research aimed to analyze the implementation of Information Technology (IT) management and to measure the level of IT management in Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT (Saving-Loan Cooperation and Sharia Financial Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil) using the COBIT framework 5. Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT is one of the Sharia Micro Finance Institutions in Central Java. The process capability model in COBIT 5 was used to measure the level of IT management in Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT. This research applied a qualitative approach using interviews and documentation to collect data. The results show that Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT has implemented the management process and met all the process domains in the COBIT 5 framework. Also, the level of IT governance at Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT is currently at level 3 (established process), the defined process level. Overall, the management process can only reach the level of "largely achieved" (L) so that it makes assessment unable to proceed to the next level, which is the deployment process. The results are expected to provide information and input to Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPPS BMT in optimizing the implementation of its IT management.

Keywords: IT governance, COBIT 5, Process Capability Model, Sharia Micro Finance Institution.

ABSTRAK – *Tata Kelola Teknologi Informasi pada Lembaga Keuangan Mikro Syariah: Evaluasi Berdasarkan Kerangka COBIT 5.* Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan tata kelola Teknologi Informasi (TI) dan mengukur tingkat pengelolaan TI pada KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera dengan menggunakan framework COBIT 5. KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera adalah salah satu Lembaga Keuangan Mikro Syariah di Jawa Tengah. Model kapabilitas proses dalam COBIT 5 digunakan untuk mengukur tingkat pengelolaan TI pada KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera telah menerapkan proses tata kelola dan memenuhi semua domain proses pada framework COBIT 5. Selanjutnya, tingkat pengelolaan TI pada KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera saat ini berada pada level 3 established process tingkat proses definisi. Pada tingkat proses definisi secara keseluruhan proses tata kelola hanya dapat dicapai sebagian besar atau largely achieved (L), sehingga penilaian tidak dapat dilanjutkan pada tingkat selanjutnya yaitu proses penyebaran. Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi dan masukan kepada KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera dalam mengoptimalkan pelaksanaan tata kelola TI.

Kata Kunci: Tata Kelola TI, COBIT 5, Process Capability Model, Lembaga Keuangan Mikro Syariah.

INTRODUCTION

Information technology (IT) plays a vital role in organizations. Both profit-oriented and non-profit organizations use information technology in assisting their business operations; because information technology can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of business processes. Also, enterprises can improve their growth and performance by exploiting information technology (Turban, Wood, & Volonino, 2015). In financial institutions, information technology plays a vital role in operations and providing services to customers. Currently, all transactions required by customers can be done using information technology, for example, through ATM (automated teller machines), EDC (electronic data capture), internet banking, and mobile banking. Therefore, IT investment is vital for the development of the organization. However, not all organizations are successful in making IT investments. One of the reasons for the failure is due to inadequate information technology governance within the organization (IT Governance Institute, 2008; Islam, 2016).

Organizations need to have effective IT governance so that their IT investments provide expected benefits. IT governance is the leadership, organizational structure, and processes that ensure that information technology supports corporate strategy and objectives (IT Governance Institute, 2003; Hawariyuni & Kassim, 2016). Organizations can ensure that information technology supports business goals, maximizes IT investment, and appropriately manages IT-related risks and opportunities through effective IT governance (ISACA, 2012a).

In Indonesia, one of the Sharia microfinance institutions that first developed is known as *Baitul Maal wa Tamwil* (BMT). BMT is one of the Islamic financial institutions that have a social (*Baitul Maal*) and commercial mission (*Baitul Tamwil*) and operated by using the principle of profit sharing (Ibrahim, Ashal, & Nanda, 2016). The Chairperson of the Board of Management of the Indonesian BMT Association revealed to Kompas that the growth of the BMT branch in the first quarter of 2017 was relatively not high (Nadril, 2017). The low growth may be due to many large financial institutions have entered the micro-market, thus increasing the competition within the market. The increased competition forced microfinance institutions and BMT to innovate to compete with the macro-financial institutions.

This study analyzes the application of IT governance and measures the level of IT governance in a micro Islamic financial institution in Indonesia. The



financial institution used in this study was a BMT in Central Java named Bina Ummat Sejahtera KSPSS BMT (KSPSS BMT BUS). Currently, KSPSS BMT BUS is focusing on improving its IT governance. The organization makes use of information technology for operations and providing services to customers and also integrating data from its various branches (116 branches in Java and Kalimantan). KSPSS BMT BUS has offered technology-based services using an ATM, EDC, and virtual account. Based on the initial interview with the executive secretary, the IT implementation was supported by third parties. However, some problems occurred in the process of IT implementation. In addressing the problems, evaluation needs to be done to assess the level of IT governance at KSPSS BMT BUS. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation and level of IT governance at KSPSS BMT BUS.

This study used the COBIT (Control Objective for Information and Related Technology) 5 framework. According to De Haes, Van Grembergen, & Debreceeny (2013), COBIT covers the governance, strategic, and tactical lifecycles in the IT domain, while the governance framework like COSO only covers governance and organizational issues. Other IT governance frameworks like Tick IT (the standard used to assess the quality of software development), ITIL (Information Technology Infrastructure Library), and CMMI (Capability Maturity Model Integration) relate to management issues that tend to tactical management rather than strategic management as shown in Figure 1.

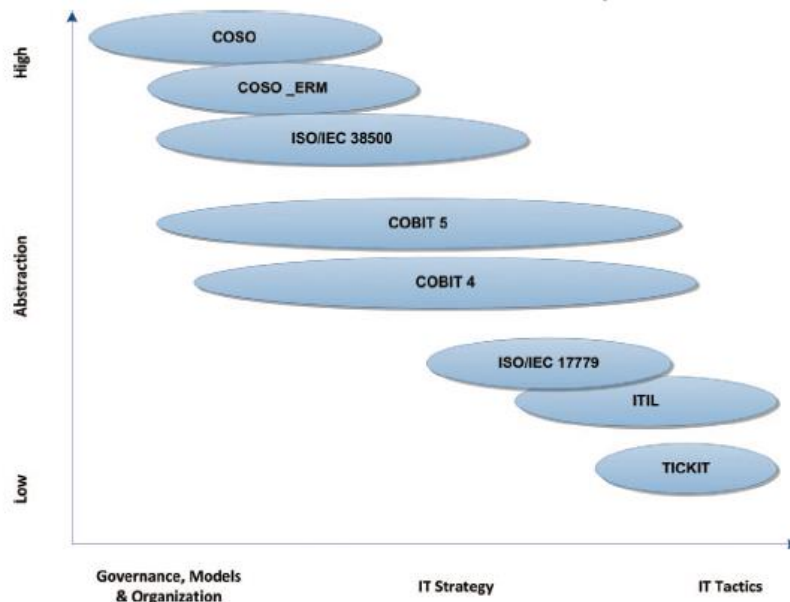


Figure 1. IT Related Frameworks-Level of Abstraction and Lifecycle of IT



(Source: De Haes, Van Grembergen, & Debreceny, 2013)

COBIT 5 is a framework that assists organizations to create optimal value from IT by maintaining a balance between realizing benefits and optimizing risk level and resource use (ISACA, 2012a). In COBIT 5, there are process reference models that divided into two main process domains, that is evaluated, direct, and monitor (EDM) at governance process and 1) align, plan, and organize (APO); 2) build, acquire, and implement (BAI); 3) deliver, service, and support (DSS); and 4) monitor, evaluate, and assess (MEA) at the management process.

Several studies on IT governance in financial institutions using the COBIT framework have been conducted, such as (Vugec, Spremic, & Bach, 2017; Hanief, 2013; Winardi, 2012), but the three did not study Sharia Micro Finance Institutions using the COBIT 5 framework. Vugec, Spremic, & Bach (2017) researched two banks and two insurance companies using the COBIT framework, while Hanief (2013) researched Islamic banks in Bali and Winardi (2012) in Sharia Micro Finance Institutions in Yogyakarta utilizing the COBIT 4.1 framework. Also, this study conducted in Sharia Micro Finance Institution using the latest COBIT framework, i.e., COBIT 5.

This study aims to answer two primary questions which are 1) how is the implementation of IT governance in KSPPS BMT BUS assessed using COBIT 5 framework, and 2) how is IT management level according to COBIT 5 on KSPPS BMT BUS. This paper consists of five sections. The first section discusses the importance of IT governance in a financial institution, including the research questions. The second sections contain a literature review on IT governance using the COBIT 5 framework that reinforces and underpins this research. The third section discusses the methodology that is used in this study. The fourth section explains the finding and analyses the problem so that the research questions answered. The last section contains the conclusion and recommendation for KSPPS BMT BUS.

LITERATURE REVIEW

IT Governance

There are several definitions of IT governance. Weill & Woodham (2002) define IT governance as the determination of decision-making authority and accountability framework to encourage desirable behavior in IT usage.



Furthermore, according to Van Grembergen (2002), IT governance is a process carried out by directors, executive management, and IT management to control the implementation of IT strategies and ensure that information technology supports business strategies.

IT governance is an important thing. It can help ensure that information technology support business goals, maximize investment in IT, and manages the risks and opportunities that arise with IT (ISACA, 2011). The organization will succeed when the board of directors (BOD) and executives pay attention to information technology like other significant parts of doing business (ISACA, 2012a). Therefore, BOD and management, together with IT departments within companies, must collaborate and work together, so that information technology is included in corporate governance and management.

COBIT 5

COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology) is a set of guidelines for conducting IT management created by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) and the IT Governance Institute (ITGI) (Hartono & Abdillah, 2011). COBIT provides a comprehensive framework in the management and IT governance so that it can help companies achieve their goals (ISACA, 2012a, p. 13). This is because COBIT helps companies create optimal value from IT by maintaining a balance between the profit realization and optimizing the level of risk and the resources used.

The latest edition of COBIT, COBIT 5.0, was released in 2012. COBIT 5 provides end-to-end business descriptions, enabling companies to manage information technology holistically for the whole company (ISACA, 2012a, p. 13). COBIT 5 was designed by ISACA and ITGI based on the COBIT framework version 4.1, which was integrated with Val IT and Risk IT. COBIT 5 consists of 2 main parts, namely governance, and management. The COBIT 5 framework can be used for all types of companies both on a large scale and SMEs, profit-oriented or not, even the public sector.

Process Reference Model in COBIT 5

COBIT 5 has two main areas, namely, governance and management. These areas have their respective domains. Governance area has one domain, namely evaluate direct, and monitor (EDM). The EDM domain encompasses the IT governance process by ensuring that the company receives optimal value with



acceptable risk and available resources. Also, this domain ensures that corporate objectives agreed by stakeholders can be achieved (ISACA, 2012b).

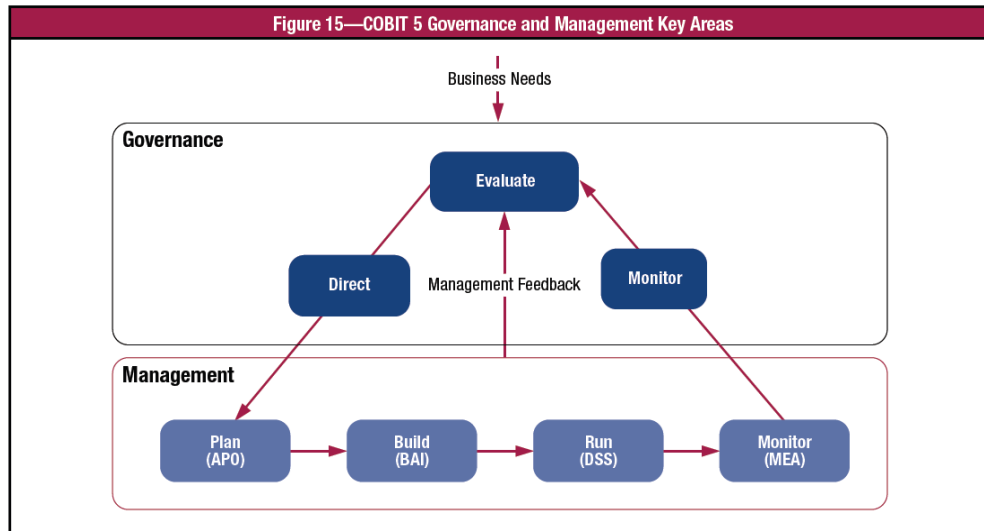


Figure 2. COBIT 5 Area and Domain.
(Source: (ISACA, 2012a, p. 32))

Furthermore, the management area consists of four domains, namely: 1) Align, Plan, and Organize (APO); 2) Build, Acquire, and Impellent (BAI); 3) Deliver, Service, and Support (DSS); and 4) Monitor, Evaluate, and Assess (MEA).

Align, Plan, and Organize (APO)

The APO domain includes IT adjustment, planning, and procurement processes. It determines the best way to use IT to help achieve goals by considering the capabilities and circumstances of the company (ISACA, 2012b; Novianda, Pranomo, and Nugroho, 2014).

Build, Acquire, and Impellent (BAI)

The BAI domain includes the process of identifying IT-related needs in companies, obtaining technology and IT-related needs and their implementation (ISACA, 2012b; Novianda, Pranomo, and Nugroho, 2014)

Deliver, Service, and Support (DSS)



The DSS domain includes the process of managing IT operations and overcoming problems that arise related to IT so that the services provided are maximized (ISACA, 2012b)



Monitor, Evaluate, and Assess (MEA)

The MEA domain includes three processes. First, assessment process IT strategies and services in meeting agreed on needs and goals within the company. Second, monitor and evaluate internal control. Last, evaluate IT processes and IT-supported business processes following applicable regulations and requirements (ISACA, 2012b)

This model is a model that represents all the processes that are usually found in companies related to IT activities. This model is also a general model that can be understood by operational IT and business managers. Having an operational model for all parts of the company involved in IT activities is one of the essential things to achieve good governance. It can also be a framework for measuring and monitoring IT performance, communicating with third parties who provide services, and integrating best management practices (ISACA, 2012b).

Process Capability Model in COBIT 5

Six levels can be achieved by a process in the Process Capability Model.

Level 0: Incomplete process

A process at level 0 means that the process was not implemented or failed in achieving its objectives. At this level, there is little or no evidence of achieving the goals of the systematic process (ISACA, 2012a).

Level 1: Performed process

Processes that reach level 1 mean that the process can be implemented and achieve its objectives (ISACA, 2012a).

Level 2: Managed process

Processes at this level mean they can be implemented and managed (planned, monitored, and adjusted). The results of the process can be determined, controlled, and maintained appropriately (ISACA, 2012a).



Level 3: Established process

The process that reaches level 3 is a process that has reached the level previously applied and subsequently knows the process that can achieve the specified process results (ISACA, 2012a).

Level 4: Predictable process

The process at this level is a process that is defined at the previous level and has reached the limits set to achieve the results of the process (ISACA, 2012a).

Level 5: Optimising process

The process that reaches level 5 is a process that has reached the previous level and is enhanced to achieve current and determined business goals for the future (ISACA, 2012a).

This model can measure the performance of governance and management processes. Also, this model can help to identify improvements (ISACA, 2012a).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research is qualitative research with the study case method. Qualitative research is an approach that uses to examine people's experiences in detail by using a set of research methods such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observation, content analysis, visual methods, and history life or biographies (Hennink et al., 2011: 8-9). Further, a case study is a method that use to evaluate (Yin, 2014: 2).

Data Types and Sources

The types and sources of this research data are primary and secondary data. Primary data are interview results. Interviews are semi-structured conducted to various parties as to the president director, operational and financial director, head of information technology division, IT division staff of network and hardware parts, and IT division staff software development section, which numbered five people. Each will be interviewed separately using questions that have been arranged based on the processes in each domain in the COBIT 5.



Furthermore, secondary data obtained by the researcher through document analysis. Required documents such as policies and procedures, accountability reports, organizational structures, and other relevant documentation.

Data Analysis Technique

This research uses the data analysis method, according to Miles and Huberman (2014) consist of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data condensation has done by thematic analysis. According to Braun and Clarke (2006), there are six phases in the thematic analysis as follows: familiarizing yourself with your data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, producing the report.

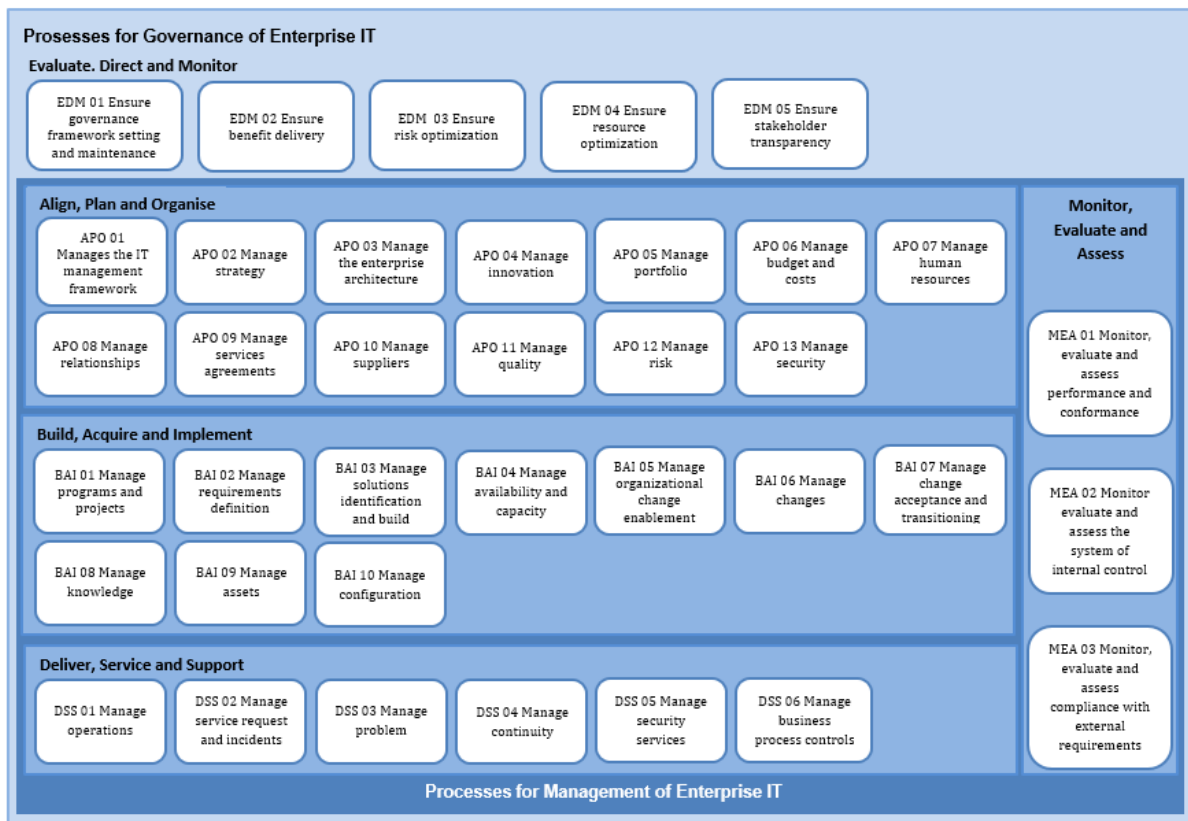


Figure 2. Process Reference Model in COBIT 5
(Source: (ISACA, 2012a, p. 33))



Data Analysis Tool

This research uses the COBIT 5 framework as a data analysis tool to evaluate IT governance at KSPPS BMT BUS. COBIT 5 has two main areas of governance and management. The governance area has one domain, is evaluate, direct, and monitor (EDM). Furthermore, the management area consists of 4 domains, namely 1) align, plan, and organize (APO), 2) build, acquire, and implement (BAI), 3) deliver, service, and support (DSS), and 4) monitor, evaluate, and assess (MEA). The five domains have several processes, as shown in Figure 2. The processes in figure 2 are described in Table 1.

Table 1. Process Reference Model in COBIT 5.

Domain Process	Description
EDM 01 ensure governance framework setting and maintenance	Analyze and articulate the requirements for the governance of enterprise IT and put in place and maintain effective enabling structures, principles, processes, and parties with clear responsibilities and authorities to achieve the enterprise's mission, goals, and objectives.
EDM 02 ensure benefit delivery	Optimize value contributions to the business from business processes, IT services and IT assets resulting from IT investments at acceptable costs
EDM 03 ensure risk optimization	Ensure that the risk chosen by the enterprise is understood, articulated, and communicated and that risk to enterprise value related to the use of IT is identified and managed
EDM 04 ensure resource optimization	Ensure that IT-related capabilities (people, process and technology) are available to support enterprise objectives effectively at optimal cost
EDM 05 ensure stakeholder transparency	Ensure that the enterprise's IT performance, measurement, and reporting compliance is done transparently, with stakeholders approving the goals, metrics, and the necessary remedial actions.
APO 01 manages the IT management framework	Implement and maintain mechanisms and authorities to manage information and the use of IT in the enterprise in support of governance objectives in line with guiding principles and policies.
APO 02 manage strategy	Provide a holistic view of the current business and IT environment, the future direction, and the initiatives required to migrate to the desired future environment.
APO 03 manage the enterprise architecture	Establish a common architecture consisting of business process, information, data, application, and technology architecture layers for effectively and efficiently realizing enterprise and IT strategies by creating key models and practices that describe the baseline and target architectures.



Domain Process	Description
APO 04 manage innovation	Analyze what opportunities for business innovation or improvement can be created by emerging technologies, services, or IT-enabled business innovation, as well as through existing established technologies and by business and IT process innovation.
APO 05 manage portfolio	Execute the strategic direction set for investments in line with the enterprise architecture vision and the desired characteristics of the investment and related services portfolios, and consider the different categories of investments and the resources and funding constraints
APO 06 manage budget and costs	Manage the IT-related financial activities in both the business and IT functions, covering budget, cost and benefit management, and prioritization of spending through the use of formal budgeting practices and a fair and equitable system of allocating costs to the enterprise.
APO 07 manage human resources	Provide a structured approach to ensure optimal structuring, placement, decision rights, and skills of human resources. This includes communicating the defined roles and responsibilities, learning and growth plans, and performance expectations, supported with competent and motivated people.
APO 08 manage relationships	Manage the relationship between the business and IT in a formalized and transparent way that ensures a focus on achieving a common and shared goal of successful enterprise outcomes in support of strategic goals and within the constraint of budgets and risk tolerance.
APO 09 manage services agreements	Align IT-enabled services and service levels with enterprise needs and expectations, including identification, specification, design, publishing, agreement, and monitoring of IT services, service levels, and performance indicators.
APO 10 manage suppliers	Manage IT-related services provided by all types of suppliers to meet enterprise requirements, including the selection of suppliers, management of relationships, management of contracts, and reviewing and monitoring of supplier performance for effectiveness and compliance.
APO 11 manage quality	Define and communicate quality requirements in all processes, procedures, and related enterprise outcomes, including controls, ongoing monitoring, and the use of proven practices and standards in continuous improvement and efficiency efforts.
APO 12 manage risk	Continually identify, assess, and reduce IT-related risk within levels of tolerance set by enterprise executive management.
APO 13 manage security	Define, operate, and monitor a system for information security management.



Domain Process	Description
BAI 01 manage programs and projects	Manage all programs and projects from the investment portfolio in alignment with enterprise strategy and in a coordinated way. Initiate, plan, control, and execute programs and projects, and close with a post-implementation review.
BAI 02 manage requirements definition	Identify solutions and analyze requirements before acquisition or creation to ensure that they are in line with enterprise strategic requirements covering business processes, applications, information/data, infrastructure, and services.
BAI 03 manage solutions identification and build	Establish and maintain identified solutions in line with enterprise requirements covering design, development, procurement/sourcing, and partnering with suppliers/vendors.
BAI 04 manage availability and capacity	Balance current and future needs for availability, performance, and capacity with cost-effective service provision.
BAI 05 manage organizational change enablement	Maximize the likelihood of successfully implementing sustainable enterprise-wide organizational change quickly and with reduced risk, covering the complete life cycle of the change and all affected stakeholders in the business and IT.
BAI 06 manage changes	Manage all changes in a controlled manner, including standard changes and emergency maintenance relating to business processes, applications, and infrastructure.
BAI 07 manage change acceptance and transitioning	Formally accept and make operational new solutions, including implementation planning, system, and data conversion, acceptance testing, communication, release preparation, promotion to the production of new or changed business processes and IT services, early production support, and a post-implementation review.
BAI 08 manage knowledge	Maintain the availability of relevant, current, validated, and reliable knowledge to support all process activities and to facilitate decision making.
BAI 09 manage assets	Manage IT assets through their life cycle to make sure that their use delivers value at optimal cost, and they remain operational (fit for purpose), they are accounted for and physically protected. Those assets that are critical to support service capability are reliable and available.
BAI 10 manage configuration	Define and maintain descriptions and relationships between key resources and capabilities required to deliver IT-enabled services, including collecting configuration information, establishing baselines, verifying and auditing configuration information, and updating the configuration repository.
DSS 01 manage operations	Coordinate and execute the activities and operational procedures required to deliver internal and outsourced IT services, including the execution of pre-defined standard operating procedures and the required monitoring activities.



Domain Process	Description
DSS 02 manage service request and incidents	Provide a timely and effective response to user requests and resolution of all types of incidents. Restore normal service; record and fulfill user requests; and record, investigate, diagnose, escalate, and resolve incidents.
DSS 03 manage problem	Identify and classify problems and their root causes and provide timely resolution to prevent recurring incidents. Provide recommendations for improvements.
DSS 04 manage continuity	Establish and maintain a plan to enable the business and IT to respond to incidents and disruptions in order to continue the operation of critical business processes and required IT services and maintain the availability of information at a level acceptable to the enterprise.
DSS 05 manage security services	Protect enterprise information to maintain the level of information security risk acceptable to the enterprise under the security policy.
DSS 06 manage business process controls	Define and maintain appropriate business process controls to ensure that information related to and processed by in-house or outsourced business processes satisfies all relevant information control requirements.
MEA 01 monitor, evaluate and assess performance and conformance	Collect, validate, and evaluate the business, IT, and process goals and metrics. Monitor that processes are performing against agreed-on performance and conformance goals and metrics and provide reporting that is systematic and timely.
MEA 02 monitor evaluate and assess the system of internal control	Continuously monitor and evaluate the control environment, including self-assessments and independent assurance reviews. Enable management to identify control deficiencies and inefficiencies and to initiate improvement actions.
MEA 03 monitor, evaluate and assess compliance with external requirements	Evaluate that IT processes and IT-supported business processes are compliant with laws, regulations, and contractual requirements.

Source: (ISACA, 2012b)

Assessments of the capability level were done based on interview data and criteria on each level. Measuring the capability level is based on a set of process attributes under the domain process on COBIT 5 by using the Process Capability Model. According to ISACA (2012a), there are six levels of capability that a process can achieve.

- 1) Level 0: Incomplete process, the process is not implemented or fails to achieve its purpose.
- 2) Level 1: Performed process, the process is implemented and achieve its process purpose.



- 3) Level 2: Managed process, the process is implemented and managed. Further, its work products are appropriately established, controlled, and maintained.
- 4) Level 3: The Established process is the previous process implemented using a defined process that is capable of achieving its process outcome.
- 5) Level 4: Predictable process is a previously implemented process that operates within defined limits.
- 6) Level 5: Optimising process is a previously implemented process that continuously improved to meet relevant current and projected business goals.

According to IT Governance Network levels of achievement of the process attributes are scored as follow:

- 1) Not achieved (N) – the achievement of the process attributes is 0 until 15%.
- 2) Partially achieved (P) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 15% until 50%.
- 3) Largely achieved (L) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 50% until 85%.
- 4) Fully achieved (F) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 85% until 100%.

The assessment of the capability level was done gradually from each level. Assessment can be continued at the next level is that the process attributes can be achieved fully (F).

Data Validity Technique

This research used triangulation and member checking to do data validity. Triangulation is a technique of data validity by collecting data from various sources such as interviews, observation, and document analysis (Creswell 2014). Also, Creswell (2014) suggests using member checking to determine the accuracy of qualitative findings. Member checking was performed by taking the final report or specific descriptions or themes back to participants and determining whether these participants feel that they were accurate. Therefore, after the data is collected, the results of interviews are conducted by member checking, and the results are used for the next technique, triangulation by comparing it with the results of observations and document analysis.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

IT Governance at KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera

IT governance currently being conducted by KSPPS BMT BUS assessed using the COBIT 5 framework will be described in table 2.

Tabel 2. IT Governance at KSPPS BMT BUS

No.	Domain Process	Governance/ Management Process	Work Product	Existence	Information
1	EDM 01 ensure governance framework setting and maintenance	Doing planning and procedures for IT management	Have IT management guidelines and procedures	√	This practice has been done by developing an IT road map for five years, but there is no schedule for IT management in the road map
2	EDM 02 ensure benefit delivery	Improve employee competence in IT usage	Training for employees	√	This practice has been done and proven by the list of training on the accountability report
3	EDM 03 ensure risk optimization	Minimize risks that may be received	-Have data back-up -Working with third parties who have the ability	√	This practice has been done and proven with an invoice from PT IMFIS every month. Further, working with PT ISI and PT TELKOM.
4	EDM 04 ensure resource optimization	Resource optimization such as employee, process, and technology	-Employee efficiency and applying Zero growth -Applying the four-eyes principle for process -Using ATM, EDC, and virtual account related to technology.	√	This practice has been done and proven with table employee and branches growth, a latter of the provision of financing authority, the photos of ATM, EDC, and BUS mobile product
5	EDM 05 ensure stakeholder transparency	Communicating IT plan with supervisors, administrators, founders, and members	Communicating IT-related improvement with supervisors and administrators at strategic plan meeting, also founders and members at the Annual Member Meeting.	√	This practice has been performed and proven with a list of a present strategic plan and the photo of IT development presentation at the Annual Member Meeting.
6	APO 01 manages the IT management framework	Provision authority and mechanism for managing information and IT usage	Username and password for each employee	√	Every employee must have a user name and password to the system login. This practice has been done and proven with system initial view



No.	Domain Process	Governance/ Management Process	Work Product	Existence	Information
7	APO 02 manage strategy	Integrated IT strategy with a business objective	Strategic plan meetings and coordination meetings	√	Strategic planning and coordination meetings to ensure business objectives are supported by IT
8	APO 03 manage the enterprise architecture	Define models, standards, and guidelines for IT usage	Road map	√	This practice has been done by determining IT development standards listed on the road map
9	APO 04 manage innovation	Identified IT potential to services innovation	-BUS mobile equipped with PPOB (payment points online banking) feature -e-money	√	This practice has been done. the development of services to be carried out is listed on a road map
10	APO 05 manage portfolio	Have a portfolio of IT investment	Give customer services using ATM, EDC, and BUS mobile	√	This practice has been done by the core system as the main foundation and switching with ATM, EDC and virtual account
11	APO 06 manage budget and costs	Doing budgeting practices	Budget for IT division	√	This practice has been done with the proposed budget of the IT division made by the head of the division approved by the operational director
12	APO 07 manage human resources	Determining the policy for recruitment process human resource in the IT division	The policy for recruitment process human resource in the IT division	√	This practice has been done and proven by additional question list form IT division in the recruitment process
13	APO 08 manage relationships	Doing coordination between division	Monthly meetings	√	This practice has been done with monthly meetings attended by top management and regional heads
14	APO 09 manage services agreements	Coordinate between divisions for service development	Coordination and monthly meetings	√	This practice has been done with monthly meetings and coordination meetings every week which attended by top management
15	APO 10 manage suppliers	Determine the policy of cooperating	Have the policy to working with third parties who have the ability	√	This practice has been done and proven by working with PT Telkom and PT ISI which has cooperated in 3 sharia banks
16	APO 11 manage quality	Improve the quality of service to members	Providing services using EDC	√	This practice has been done, evidences by the service using EDC
17	APO 12 manage risk	Minimize risk by managing data	-transaction failure analysis -managing database with data cleansing	√	This practice has been done, but until now the data cleansing process is still running



No.	Domain Process	Governance/ Management Process	Work Product	Existence	Information
18	APO 13 manage security	Establish an information security system	-Firewall -Data back-up.	√	This practice has been done using firewall and data back-up but not yet built disaster recovery center
19	BAI 01 manage programs and projects	Reported system performance	Transactional event news	√	This practice is done by creating transactional event news to record system problems
20	BAI 02 manage requirements definition	Setting a requirement for IT development	-Coordination meetings -Cost and benefit analysis -Roadmap	√	The provision of the management system for internal management is made by conducting coordination meetings and cost and benefit analysis. For the core system has been determined on the roadmap
21	BAI 03 manage solutions identification and build	Manage software and hardware	-Server management is done by data center -Software management is done by self	√	Software management is done daily; problems are handled by remote. However, when the network dropout IT staff will contact the data center to check
22	BAI 04 manage availability and capacity	Manage availability and capacity	Determine the need for IT development that supports the company's goals	√	This practice has been carried out and is outlined in the roadmap
23	BAI 05 manage organizational change enablement	Managing IT changes	Establish a test plan prior to system implementation	√	This practice has been done by performing a system test before launching.
24	BAI 06 manage changes	Manage changes in IT usage	Coordination of management	√	This process is done by engaging in coordination between management; what changes are desired. When the change is agreed upon it will be submitted to all employees
25	BAI 07 manage change acceptance and transitioning	Resolve data left behind during system transition	Data cleansing	√	This practice has been done by cleansing data left behind
26	BAI 08 manage knowledge	Provide knowledge about technology using	Training continuously	√	Practice has been done by the training to the user continuously
27	BAI 09 manage assets	Managing and overseeing IT assets	-Assets management is assisted by the general affair division -Assets oversight is carried out by IT areas	√	Practice has been done with the assistance of the general affair division in the process of assets management and IT area for assets oversight in each branch
28	BAI 10 manage configuration	Inform service to all users	-Submission of SOP by the operating directorate	√	This practice has been done, as evidenced by the training and delivery of information to



No.	Domain Process	Governance/ Management Process	Work Product	Existence	Information
			- Training for practice - Submission of information to members		members by tellers and branch AO
30	DSS 02 manage service request and incidents	Provides a system to facilitate user inquiries	Help desk system	√	Practice has been done by issuing a help desk system to help users report problems easily
31	DSS 03 manage problem	Handles problems that appear on the system	Repair actions are done alone or assisted by the programmers who work together	√	This practice has been done but is still assisted by programmers who work together because the Core system is not built alone.
32	DSS 04 manage continuity	Determining sustainable plans	The sustainable plans listed on the road map	√	This practice has been done with a road map made for five years
33	DSS 05 manage security services	Maintain information security	The permissions fields for all users	√	Practice has been done by creating the permissions fields for all users in accordance with their positions.
34	DSS 06 manage business process controls	Protecting information from outsiders	Use list lines like virtual private network and static IP	√	This practice has been done using the list line, so not everyone can access the network.
35	MEA 01 monitor, evaluate and assess performance and conformance	Monitor, evaluate, and assess performance to adjust governance	Have guidelines for assessing and evaluating performance appropriateness	√	This practice has been done by adjusting the business processes and programs executed with the agreed strategic planning results
36	MEA 02 monitor evaluate and assess the system of internal control	Supervise and evaluate internal control systems	- Implementing four-eyes principle and limitation of authority - Having internal control division	√	Practice is done by applying four-eyes principle and limiting authority for each transaction, and there is a division of internal control which assist in the internal control system
37	MEA 03 monitor, evaluate and assess compliance with external requirements	Ensure that IT-supported business processes comply with external laws and regulations	Has a compliance division that helps in overseeing business processes to conform to internal and external regulations	√	Practices have been done with the compliance division that oversees and ensures that business processes comply with internal and external regulations such as local laws and regulations



IT Management Level at KSPPS BMT Bina Ummat Sejahtera

Level 0: Incomplete Process

Based on Tabel 2, we can see that all domains of the IT governance process, according to the COBIT 5 framework, have been performed on KSPPS BMT BUS. However, not all domain processes performed well. There are still some processes that need to be improved. These processes are: ensures governance framework setting and maintenance (EDM 1), manage risk (APO 12), manage security (APO 13), manage solutions identification and build (BAI 03), and manage the problem (DSS 03).

Further, the governance process has been assessed based on each level. The governance process at KSPPS BMT BUS was considered to pass the level 0 capability level, and the assessment continued at the next level. This means that the IT governance process, following the COBIT 5 framework, has been implemented by KSPPS BMT BUS. A process is at level 0 when the process is not implemented at all, or the implementation process is incomplete so that it fails to reach the goal.

Level 1: Performed Process

The first level performed process means the process is implemented and achieved a predetermined objective. At this level, the process has a work product, and there are inputs, processes, and output in producing work products. Based on Table 2, it can be seen that all IT governance practices in KSPPS BMT BUS assessed using COBIT 5 framework have work products. Thus, it can be concluded that the practice of IT governance on KSPPS BMT BUS is at level 1, and the assessment of the level of IT governance process capability can be continued to level 2.

Level 2: Managed Process

At level 2 of the managed process, the implemented process has been planned, monitored, and adjusted to achieve the specified objectives. According to COBIT 5, level 2 requires two criteria; that is, the *performance is managed* (PM), and *work products are managed* (WPM). Each level has attributes that must be met. Assessment at level 2 and beyond is done by giving a predicate level of attainment of process attributes, as follows.

- 1) Not achieved (N) – the achievement of the process attributes is 0 until 15%.



- 2) Partially achieved (P) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 15% until 50%.
- 3) Largely achieved (L) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 50% until 85%.
- 4) Fully achieved (F) – the achievement of the process attributes is more than 85% until 100%.

IT governance process can rise to a higher level if it has *fully achieved*. At this level, IT governance assessment on KSPPS BMT BUS is performed by assessing the process of governance based on process attributes at each level. The assessment is presented briefly in Table 3.

Tabel 3. IT Governance at KSPPS BMT BUS Level 2

No	Domain	Governance/ Management Practice	PM	WPM
1	EDM 01	Perform planning and procedures for IT management	F	L
2	EDM 02	Increase employee competence in IT usage	F	F
3	EDM 03	Minimize risks that may be accepted	F	F
4	EDM 04	Optimize resources such as employees, processes, and technology	F	F
5	EDM 05	Communicate IT plans to supervisors, managers, founders, and members.	F	F
6	APO 01	Determination of authority and mechanisms for managing information and IT usage	F	F
7	APO 02	Integrate IT strategy with business objectives	F	F
8	APO 03	Define models, standards, and guidelines for using IT	F	L
9	APO 04	Identify IT potential for service innovation	F	F
10	APO 05	Has an IT investment portfolio	F	F
11	APO 06	Practicing budgeting	F	F
12	APO 07	Determining policies in IT HR recruitment process	F	F
13	APO 08	Coordinate between divisions	F	F
14	APO 09	Coordinate between divisions for service development	F	F
15	APO 10	Determine the policy of cooperating	F	F
16	APO 11	Improve the quality of service to members	F	F
17	APO 12	Minimize risk by managing data	F	F
18	APO 13	Establish an information security system	F	F
19	BAI 01	Reported system performance	F	F
20	BAI 02	Setting requirements for IT development	F	L
21	BAI 03	Manage software and hardware	F	L
22	BAI 04	Manage capacity needs and supervision	F	L
23	BAI 05	Managing IT changes	F	F
24	BAI 06	Managing changes in IT usage	F	F
25	BAI 07	Resolve data left behind during system transition	F	F
26	BAI 08	Provide knowledge about the use of technology	F	F
27	BAI 09	Managing and overseeing IT assets	F	F
28	BAI 10	Inform service to all users	F	F
29	DSS 01	Manage the framework	F	F
30	DSS 02	Provides a system to facilitate user inquiries	F	F
31	DSS 03	Handles problems that appear on the system	F	F
32	DSS 04	Determining sustainable plans	F	L
33	DSS 05	Maintain information security	F	F



No	Domain	Governance/ Management Practice	PM	WPM
34	DSS 06	Protecting information from outsiders	F	F
35	MEA 01	Monitor, evaluate, and assess performance to adjust governance	F	F
36	MEA 02	Supervise and evaluate internal control systems	F	F
37	MEA 03	Ensure that IT-supported business processes comply with external laws and regulations	F	F

Remarks:

- F (*fully achieved*),
- L (*largely achieved*),
- P (*partially achieved*),
- N (*not achieved*).

For *performance is managed* (PM) level, all IT governance processes at KSPPS BMT BUS have predicate *fully achieved*. This means that all attributes at the managed performance level were *fully achieved*. However, at the level of *work products are managed* (WPM), not all governance processes can be fully achieved. Some IT governance processes have predicate *largely achieved*.

From the whole domain process, there are 6 (six) domains that get predicate *largely achieved*, whereas most of the process domain get the predicate *fully achieved*. Therefore, the overall assessment of IT governance capability level in KSPPS BMT BUS at level 2 was considered fully achieved, so the assessment can be continued at level 3 that is *established process*.

Level 3: Established Process

At level 3, the IT governance process that has been implemented is built on a predefined standard process to achieve the outcome of the process. At this level, there are two levels to be met, namely the process definition (PDef) and the process deployment (PDEP). Both levels have their respective attributes that must be met. Assessment is performed sequentially from the process definition level and then proceeds to the process deployment if at the process definition level IT governance process can be *fully achieved*. The assessment is presented briefly in Table 4.

Tabel 4. IT Governance at KSPPS BMT BUS Level 3

No	Domain	Governance/ Management Practice	PDef
1	EDM 01	Perform planning and procedures for IT management	L
2	EDM 02	Increase employee competence in IT usage	F
3	EDM 03	Minimize risks that may be accepted	L
4	EDM 04	Optimize resources such as employees, processes, and technology	F
5	EDM 05	Communicate IT plans to supervisors, managers, founders, and members.	L



No	Domain	Governance/ Management Practice	PDef
6	APO 01	Determination of authority and mechanisms for managing information and IT usage	L
7	APO 02	Integrate IT strategy with business objectives	F
8	APO 03	Define models, standards, and guidelines for using IT	L
9	APO 04	Identify IT potential for service innovation	F
10	APO 05	Has an IT investment portfolio	F
11	APO 06	Practicing budgeting	F
12	APO 07	Determining policies in IT HR recruitment process	F
13	APO 08	Coordinate between divisions	F
14	APO 09	Coordinate between divisions for service development	F
15	APO 10	Determine the policy of cooperating	L
16	APO 11	Improve the quality of service to members	L
17	APO 12	Minimize risk by managing data	L
18	APO 13	Establish an information security system	L
19	BAI 01	Reported system performance	F
20	BAI 02	Setting requirements for IT development	L
21	BAI 03	Manage software and hardware	L
22	BAI 04	Manage capacity needs and supervision	P
23	BAI 05	Managing IT changes	F
24	BAI 06	Managing changes in IT usage	L
25	BAI 07	Resolve data left behind during system transition	L
26	BAI 08	Provide knowledge about the use of technology	F
27	BAI 09	Managing and overseeing IT assets	F
28	BAI 10	Inform service to all users	L
29	DSS 01	Manage the framework	L
30	DSS 02	Provides a system to facilitate user inquiries	F
31	DSS 03	Handles problems that appear on the system	P
32	DSS 04	Determining sustainable plans	L
33	DSS 05	Maintain information security	L
34	DSS 06	Protecting information from outsiders	L
35	MEA 01	Monitor, evaluate, and assess performance to adjust governance	F
36	MEA 02	Supervise and evaluate internal control systems	F
37	MEA 03	Ensure that IT-supported business processes comply with external laws and regulations	F

Information: F (fully achieved), L (largely achieved), P (partially achieved), N (not achieved). Assessment of the capability level of the IT governance process at level 3 was only performed at the definition process level and was not continued at the process deployment level. This was because, at the process definition level, the overall IT governance process was not achieved fully, but can only be *largely achieved*. However, some processes can be *fully achieved*. Based on Table 3, there are 18 (eighteen) processes that are *largely achieved*, and 2 (two) *partially achieved* processes. These processes need improvement so that KSPPS BMT BUS can reach the level of capability of the next process.



CONCLUSIONS

KSPPS BMT BUS has implemented most of the governance and management processes following the COBIT 5 framework. All process domains within the COBIT 5 framework have been implemented. Although currently, the development of IT is not self-developed but in collaboration with other parties who have the ability in their fields. The results of the study showed that IT governance and management processes in KSPPS BMT BUS are at level three of the five levels in COBIT 5.0.

Corrective actions that can be carried out by BUS KSPPS BMT to achieve the next process capability level (level 4 and 5) are: first, prepare a roadmap as a guide and guidance in developing more strategic and more accessible IT to be implemented. In the roadmap, it is necessary to add a schedule so that the IT development plan is more apparent when it will be carried out and more comfortable in evaluating the effectiveness and suitability of the process. Second, determine the standard processes that need to be carried out together with the sequence of processes to manage the capacity of IT resources and manage the problem process. Finally, determine the right method to monitor the effectiveness and suitability of each governance process that has been carried out with the company's needs. Further research is expected to involve more BMTs and use a survey approach to improve external validity from the research.

REFERENCES

- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology Vol 3 (2)*, 77-101.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fourth Edition*. United States: SAGE Publication.
- De Haes, S., Van Grembergen, W., & Debreceeny, R. S. (2013). COBIT 5 and Enterprise Governance of Information Technology: Building Blocks and Research Opportunities. *Journal of Information Systems Vol 27, No 1 Spring*, 307-324.
- Hanief, S. (2013). Audit TI untuk Menemukan Pola *Best Practice* Pengelolaan TI pada Perbankan (Studi Kasus PT Bank Syariah Mandiri Cabang Denpasar). *Lontar Komputer Vol. 4, No. 2 Desember 2013*, 324-335.
- Hartono, J. M., & Abdillah, W. (2011). *Sistem Tatakelola Teknologi Informasi*. Yogyakarta: Andi.



- Hawariyuni, W., & Kassim, S.H. (2016). Does Microfinance Model Determine the Effectiveness of Microfinance Intervention in Enhancing Microenterprise Performance? Evidence From Bank Rakyat Indonesia. *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam*, 5(1). doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.22373/share.v5i1.908>
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2012). *Qualitative Research Methods* Second Edition. London: SAGE Publications.
- Ibrahim, A., Ashal, F.F., & Nanda, T.S.F. (2016). *Qardhul Hasan sebagai Alternatif Pembiayaan Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Sejahtera*. Research Report. BKKBN Aceh. Banda Aceh.
- ISACA. (2012a). *COBIT 5: A Business Framework for the Governance and Management of Enterprise IT*. Rolling Meadows, IL, USA: ISACA.
- ISACA. (2012b). *COBIT 5: Enabling Processes*. Rolling Meadows, IL, USA: ISACA.
- Islam, M.S. (2016). The Performance of Rural Development Scheme in Islami Bank Bangladesh From an Islamic Perspective. *Share: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan Islam*, 5(1). doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.22373/share.v5i1.912>
- <https://www.isaca.org/ITGI/Pages/default.aspx>. ITGI. Accessed on November 12, 2017.
- IT Governance Institute. (2003). *Board Briefing on IT Governance*. United States of America: ITGI.
- IT Governance Institute. (2008). *Enterprise Value: Governance of IT Investment, The Val IT Framework 2.0*. United States of America: ITGI.
- <http://itgovernance.com/cobit5%20and%20iso15504.pdf>. Understanding the COBIT 5 Process Assessment Model: Cobit 5 and ISO 15504, the new benchmark for IT functions, organization, and service providers. Accessed on October 16, 2017. <http://itgovernance.com/cobit5%20and%20iso15504.pdf>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook* Third Edition. USA: SAGE Publications.
- Nadril, Moh. (2017). Ada Serbuan Lembaga Keuangan Mikro, Pertumbuhan BMT Stagnan. *Kompas*, 5 Mei. Accessed on date October 26, 2017 <http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/05/05/15061711/ada.serbuan.lembaga.keuangan.mikro.pertumbuhan.bmt.stagnan>.
- Novianda A., L., Hadi, S. P., & Nugroho, E. (2014). *Evaluasi Pengelolaan Investasi Teknologi Informasi Studi Kasus Biro Hukum dan Humas*



- Mahkamah Agung RI. Seminar Nasional Teknologi dan Multimedia 2014 No 3, 75-80.
- Turban, E., Wood, G. R., & Volonino, L. (2015). *Information Technology for Management Tenth Edition*. Asia: John Wiley & Sons Pte. Ltd.
- Van Grembergen, W. (2002). Introduction to the Minitrack IT Governance and its Mechanisms. *Proceeding of the 35th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences* No 326.
- Vugec, D. S., Spremic, M., & Bach, M. P. (2017). IT Governance Adoption In Banking and Insurance Sector: Longitudinal Case Study of COBIT Use. *International Journal for Quality Research* Vol 11, No. 3, 691-716.
- Weill, P., & Woodham, R. (2002). Don't Just Lead, Govern: Implementing Effective IT Governance. *Center for Information Systems Research* No. 326, 1-20.
- Winardi, S. (2012). Penggunaan Kerangka Kerja COBIT untuk Menilai Pengelolaan Teknologi Informasi dan Tingkat Pelayanan (Studi Kasus pada BMT "X" Yogyakarta). *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi* Vol. VII, No. 19 Maret 2012, 53-62.
- Yin, R. (2014). *Case Study Research: Design and Methods Fifth Edition*. London: SAGE Publications.

