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QUESTION 1
Which of the following is a KEY input to be considered when defining drivers for a C08IT implementation?

A. IT process documentation
B. Business case outline
C. Enterprise policies
D. Stakeholder map

Answer: B
Explanation:
A business case outline is a key input to be considered when defining drivers for a COBIT implementation, as it outlines the business need for the initiative and provides a clear understanding of the benefits that the initiative is expected to deliver. The business case outline can then be used to help identify the drivers for the initiative and determine the urgency for change.

QUESTION 2
Which of the following BEST enables an enterprise to show and prove the benefits realized from the implementation of an EGIT program plan?

A. Adopting performance metrics that are easy to achieve
B. Tracking expected benefits and targets until program implementation
C. Delivering a solution from a long-term and complex project
D. Communicating the results and benefits in business impact terms

Answer: D
Explanation:
Communicating the results and benefits of an EGIT program plan in business impact terms is essential for an enterprise to be able to show and prove the benefits realized from the implementation. This includes providing clear evidence of how the program plan has created value, such as increased efficiency, cost savings, and improved customer satisfaction. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the results and benefits are communicated to all relevant stakeholders to ensure that they are aware of the value created.

QUESTION 3
It is CRITICAL to perform a due diligence review following which type of event?

A. Merger, acquisition, or divestiture
B. Shifts in the market or economy
C. External consultant assessment
D. New business strategy or priority

Answer: A
Explanation:
Performing a due diligence review following a merger, acquisition, or divestiture is critical to ensure that the new organizational structure is well-thought out, secure, and compliant with applicable regulations. The review should include an evaluation of the organization's IT assets, processes, and policies to ensure that they are appropriate for the new organization. Additionally, the review should evaluate the IT security and data privacy requirements for the new organization, as well as the potential impact of the change on the organization's IT services.

QUESTION 4
What is the KEY benefit of considering the size of the enterprise when designing governance?

A. Identifying the implementation effort needed to finalize the design phase
B. Determining whether COBIT or SME focus area guidance should be used
C. Assigning priorities to governance and management objectives
D. Targeting capability levels of governance and management objectives

Answer: D
Explanation:
When designing governance, it is important to consider the size of the enterprise, as this will allow you to target the capability levels of the governance and management objectives. The size of the enterprise will influence the scope and complexity of the governance frameworks that should be used, and the targeted capability levels of the governance and management objectives. For example, a large enterprise might require more complex and extensive governance frameworks, and the targeted capability levels of the governance and management objectives may be higher than those of a smaller enterprise. This is explained in the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA.

QUESTION 5
Which of the following is the BEST starting point when translating enterprise goals into actionable governance and management objectives?

A. Generic enterprise goals
B. Risk-based enterprise goals
C. Selective enterprise goals
D. Prioritized enterprise goals

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the COBIT 2019 Study Manual from Isaca, the best starting point for translating enterprise goals into actionable governance and management objectives is prioritized enterprise goals. These goals are critical for ensuring that the governance system design is aligned with the enterprise's overall strategy, and for ensuring that the design focuses on areas of highest priority for the enterprise. Prioritizing enterprise goals helps ensure that the governance system design is tailored to meet the specific needs and priorities of the enterprise.

QUESTION 6
Which of the following is an example of a governance system component?

A. The risk register of the enterprise
B. The compliance regulations applicable to the enterprise
C. The role of IT for the enterprise
D. The geopolitical landscape in which the enterprise operates

Answer: B
Explanation:
Governance system components are the individual components that make up the governance system and include things like policies, standards, procedures, guidelines, and laws. The compliance regulations applicable to the enterprise fall under this category as they outline the rules and regulations that the enterprise must follow to ensure proper governance.

QUESTION 7
What is the FINAL step in governance system design?

A. Review governance objectives that correspond to high compliance requirements.
B. Reconcile inherent priority conflicts.
C. Define target capability levels for the most critical objectives.
D. Refine the scope of the governance system.

Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA, the final step in governance system design is to define target capability levels for the most critical objectives. This process involves assessing the current capability level of the organization and setting measurable goals for improvement. Once the capability levels are defined, the organization can develop an action plan to achieve these goals.

QUESTION 8
At which stage of the EGIT implementation life cycle should the enterprise determine the impact of an improvement program on IT and the business and how to maintain the improvement momentum?

A. When defining the EGIT implementation road map
B. When developing the EGIT implementation program plan
C. When executing the EGIT implementation program plan
D. When initiating an EGIT program

Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA, when developing the EGIT implementation program plan, the enterprise should consider the impact of the improvement program on IT and the business. This includes analyzing the expected value from the implementation, such as cost savings or increased efficiency, as well as how to maintain the improvement momentum. This analysis should inform the strategy for implementing the EGIT program, as well as inform the selection of metrics and targets for measuring the effectiveness of the program.

QUESTION 9
The identification and definition of EGIT continual improvement success metrics is recommended and completed when:

A. executing the EGII implementation program plan.
B. reviewing the effectiveness of EGIT implementation plan results.
C. defining the EGIT implementation road map
D. developing the EGIT implementation program plan.

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA, the identification and definition of EGIT continual improvement success metrics should be completed when developing the EGIT implementation program plan. This involves defining measurable goals that can be used to

measure the success of the improvement program, such as cost savings, increased efficiency, and improved customer satisfaction.

QUESTION 10
Which function within the IT corporate structure is responsible for classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system?

A. Information privacy
B. IT governance
C. Information security
D. Enterprise architecture

Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from Isaca, the Information Security function is responsible for ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information through the adoption of security policies, standards, and other security controls. This includes classifying information using an agreed-upon classification scheme for a new data collection system.

QUESTION 11
Who is responsible for performing a stakeholder satisfaction survey and gathering feedback on lessons learned from the implementation of an EGIT program plan?

A. The CIO and the program steering committee
B. Business executives and the I&I governance board
C. IT managers and IT process owners
D. The risk and compliance function and IT audit

Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from Isaca, the CIO and the program steering committee are responsible for performing a stakeholder satisfaction survey and gathering feedback on lessons learned from the implementation of an EGIT program plan. This includes gathering and evaluating information from the stakeholders, as well as assessing program objectives and performance and making any necessary adjustments to ensure that the program is successful. The CIO is responsible for ensuring that the implementation of the program aligns with the overall IT strategy and that the program is effective in delivering the desired results. The program steering committee is responsible for providing oversight and guidance for the implementation of the program.

QUESTION 12
Using the COBIT 2019 Governance System Design Workflow allows enterprises to:

A. design a governance system that focuses primarily on compliance requirements,
B. ensure each of the stages and steps in the design process are closely adhered to.
C. implement a governance framework that is strictly aligned to industry standards.
D. realize a governance system that is tailored to their needs.

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from Isaca, the COBIT 2019 Governance

System Design Workflow allows enterprises to design a governance system that is tailored to their needs. The workflow provides a structured and systematic approach to the design process, allowing enterprises to define the governance structure, identify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, and develop a set of policies and procedures that will meet their specific requirements and objectives.

QUESTION 13
What functional task area is responsible for assessing the potential return on investment (ROI) during future state planning?

A. Continuous improvement
B. Change enablement
C. Risk management
D. Program management

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the Official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from Isaca, the Program Management functional task area is responsible for assessing the potential return on investment (ROI) during future state planning. This includes creating a business case, assessing the economic benefits and costs associated with the project, and developing a roadmap for implementation. Program management also involves ensuring that the project is aligned with the organization's strategic goals and objectives, as well as assessing risks and developing mitigation plans.

QUESTION 14
Which of the following is an important component for an enterprise strategy archetype of cost leadership as defined by COBIT 2019?

A. Organizational structures
B. Skills and competencies
C. Enterprise architect
D. Support for the portfolio management role with an investment office

Answer: D
Explanation:
According to the official COBIT 2019 Study Manual from ISACA, an important component for an enterprise strategy archetype of cost leadership is support for the portfolio management role with an investment office. This component involves having a dedicated investment office to manage and oversee investments, with a focus on maximizing ROI and reducing costs. The investment office should have the necessary resources, skills and competencies to make informed decisions and effectively manage the enterprise portfolio.

QUESTION 15
Which of the following is a KEY consideration when finalizing a governance system design with competing priorities?

A. The enterprise should defer final design decisions to executive management to minimize conflicts among business stakeholders.
B. The enterprise should ensure all steps in the proposed workflow are applied when focusing on a very specific issue or initiative.
C. The enterprise should refer to the COBIT design workflow for universally applicable guidelines to

resolve conflicting priorities.
D. The enterprise should be prepared to deviate from previously identified priorities with justified reasons.

Answer: D
Explanation:
The enterprise should be prepared to deviate from previously identified priorities with justified reasons. According to the COBIT 2019 Design Guide , when finalizing a governance system design [1], it is important to consider the competing priorities and be prepared to deviate from the previously identified priorities with justified reasons. This is because the governance system design should be tailored to the specific characteristics of the enterprise, and any decisions made should be based on the best interests of the enterprise. It is also important to understand the implications of any changes in the design and to ensure any decisions made do not conflict with the enterprise's overall strategy.

QUESTION 16
Which of the following involves numeric mapping tables created for each of the design factors?

A. An architecture design approach
B. A quantitative approach
C. A qualitative approach
D. A risk-based approach

Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the COBIT 2019 Design Guide, a quantitative approach involves numeric mapping tables created for each of the design factors. This approach is used to assign numerical values to design factors and assess their relative importance in the governance system design. It provides a structured and systematic approach to decision-making and helps to ensure that the governance system design aligns with the enterprise's overall strategy and objectives.

QUESTION 17
Recognizing and rewarding EGIT implementation program performance is MOST beneficial when:

A. executing the program plan.
B. measuring realized program benefits.
C. reviewing the effectiveness of the program.
D. assigning key tasks to defined roles.

Answer: B
Explanation:
According to the COBIT 2019 Design Guide , recognizing and rewarding EGIT implementation program performance is most beneficial when measuring realized program benefits [1]. This is because measuring the realized program benefits allows for continuous feedback and evaluation, which can help to identify areas where the program can be improved and where additional resources may be needed to achieve desired outcomes. Additionally, measuring realized program benefits helps to ensure that the program is appropriately rewarded for its successes and helps to motivate the team to continue working towards successful program outcomes.

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