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Challenges in Governance for SOA Adoption

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Agenda

- SOA is different
- A typical half-way SOA adoption context
- Status check at the half-way mark
- Mitigating governance challenges – some pointers
- Relevance and Future Research

SOA is different and hence needs a different governance

	<i>Traditional IT Applications</i>	<i>SOA</i>
<i>Ownership and Funding</i>	Typically one business function/unit	Multiple business functions/units
<i>Business Requirements</i>	From the business function/unit	Aggregation of requirements from multiple business functions/units
<i>Delivery</i>	IT group in business function/unit, Central IT function, Third party vendor	Central IT function, Third party vendor
<i>SLAs</i>	Owner function/unit and Central IT function	Owner business functions/units and Central IT function

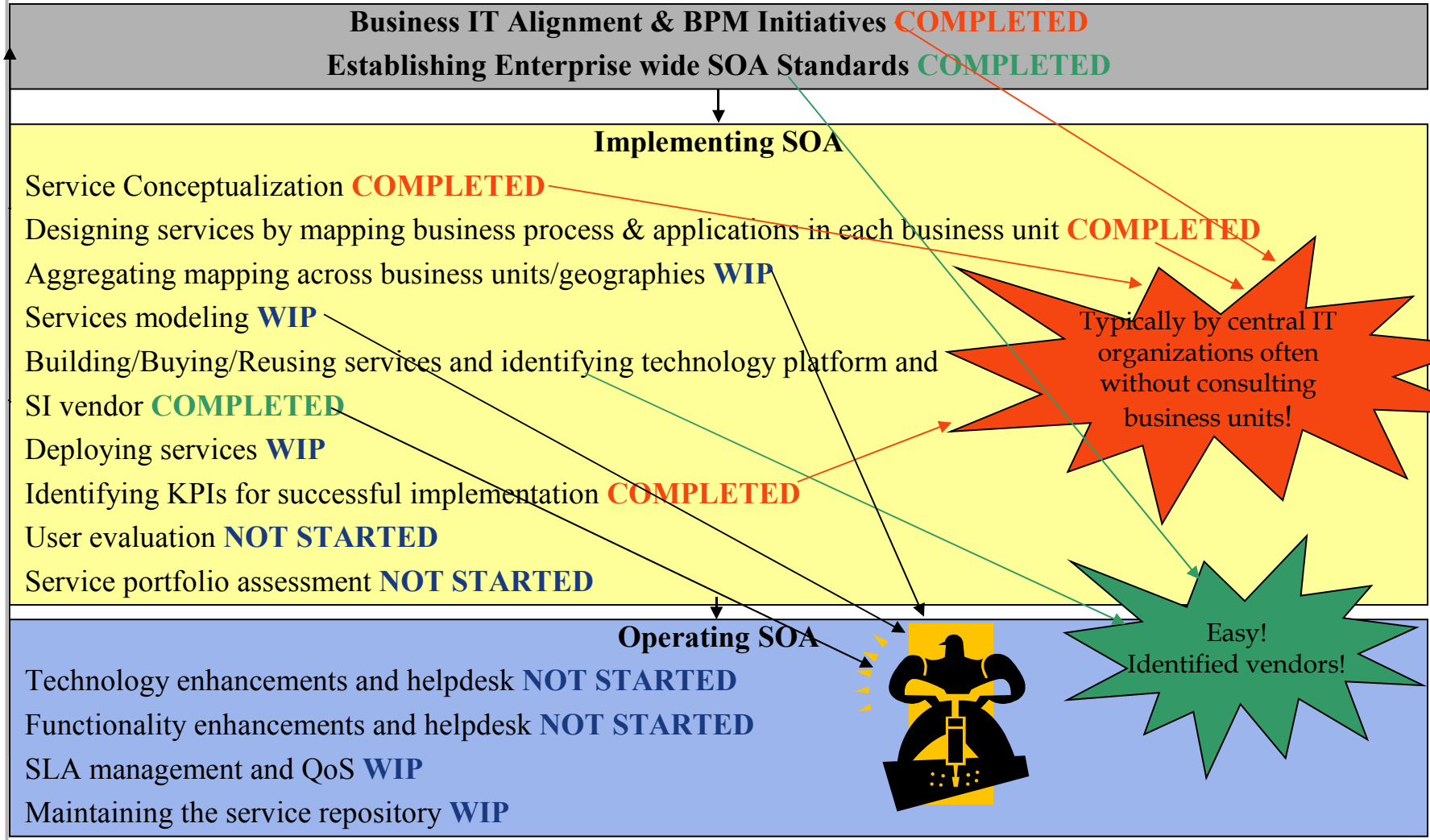
Let us consider a typical half-way adoption context

- Central IT organization has obtained a mandate and is in the half-way mark of SOA adoption
- Assumed that there was buy-in from business units when the SOA program started
 - Is SOA sold as a “Silver bullet” to business units?
 - Why are there “trivial” disagreements between business units now?
- Look for “best practices” to aggregate services across different business units
- Look to ensure good user acceptance

“Had a relatively easy time early on in choosing the technology platform but facing a crisis where we are not sure if the business units will agree to migrate to SOA!”

- Summarizes the quandary most SOA program managers are mid-way through the adoption

Typical half-way status of SOA adoption



The model of adoption based on a study of three SOA adoption programs in the financial services industry that are "mature" (>2 years)

Mitigating governance challenges – some pointers

- What is the kind of buy-in required at the beginning of the SOA program?
 - ? Business Unit Heads “agreed” to SOA in the first place since they thought it was an “IT rationalization” program!
 - ☺ Steering Committee (Heads of different business units and IT, and Program Manager SOA) and Operations Committee (Program Manager SOA, IT Managers Business Unit Managers) with well defined roles and objectives
- How do services get aggregated across multiple business units?
 - ☺ Central IT maps and aggregates services via. “bottom-up” approach all services
 - ☺ Operations Committee to do a “top-down” aggregation for a consistent model and that has better acceptance across business units
 - ? Not so “trivial” debates : “Data will be cached after the entire transaction with the client is closed.” or “Data will be cached after every step in a transaction with a client.”
- How does “to-be” services model get deployed with a good user acceptance?
 - ? Difficult that it happens “in due course when SOA is the only IT infra”
 - ☺ Refer to second bullet in aggregation
 - ? Influences business process and “the way we work”
 - ☺ Mandates from Steering Committee and active socialization by Operations Committee
- Chargeback for services is often in stealth mode and waiting to hit!

Relevance and future research

- Increased activity in SOA adoption
 - Observations from the field!
 - IT's management style will change from anticipatory (trying to anticipate business strategy) to *architectural* (creating the appropriate enterprise, process, and information frameworks to enable flexibility in 2010) (Smith and McKeen, 2006)
- Deliberate organizational design actions in the form of mechanisms can enhance technology users' propensity to innovate in information technology (Nambisan et. al. 1999)
 - Customer Support Unit, User Group, User Lab, Relationship Manager are mechanisms that help make connection between new IT capabilities and current or potential business problems)
 - Can this study be contextualized and elaborated for SOA adoption?

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