

Integrating it Governance Frameworks Into Self-Assessment Instrument Development: A Systematic Literature Review

Surya Andita Nasution^{1*}, Antonius Wahyu Sudrajat², Mardiani³

^{1,2,3}Master of Information Systems, Universitas Multi Data Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Wahyu.sudrajat@mdp.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Business continuity increasingly depends on mature IT governance, yet many organizations still rely on external audits to judge whether their governance is adequate. This study reviews the literature on integrating the COBIT twenty nineteen and ITIL version four frameworks into the development of self assessment instruments that support business sustainability. A Systematic Literature Review following Kitchenham's guidelines was conducted. Five keyword strings were searched in Google Scholar through Harzing's Publish or Perish, returning one hundred publications from twenty twenty one to twenty twenty six. After inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied, thirty primary studies were retained and analyzed against four research questions. Thirteen studies addressed framework integration, six of which combined COBIT twenty nineteen and ITIL version four. Two studies conducted COBIT twenty nineteen based self assessments. Eleven studies designed their own assessment instruments, ten based on COBIT twenty nineteen and one on ITIL version four. Four studies linked COBIT twenty nineteen implementation to business sustainability. The findings show that integrating the two frameworks is feasible. COBIT twenty nineteen provides strategic control and compliance, while ITIL version four supplies operational service guidance. A self assessment instrument built on this hybrid approach can serve as a proactive pre audit tool. Future research should develop and validate such an instrument with safeguards against self reporting bias.

Keywords: Business Continuity, COBIT 2019, ITIL v4, Self-Assessment Instrument, Systematic Literature Review

INTRODUCTION

Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBIT) is a framework developed by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) to help organizations govern and manage enterprise IT according to specific business objectives (ISACA, 2018). COBIT provides structured guidance for controlling and managing IT effectively, with a primary focus on control, security, auditing, and the implementation of best practices in IT management. Its main objective is to increase business value through better management of IT resources, ensure regulatory compliance, and safeguard the security and availability of information.

The Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL), developed by AXELOS, is a global framework that provides best practices for IT service delivery (AXELOS, 2019). ITIL helps organizations design, manage, and improve the quality of IT services so that they respond better to business needs. Its primary focus is scalable, efficient, and effective IT service management, with the aim of improving user satisfaction, minimizing risk, and ensuring that IT services remain aligned with business needs.

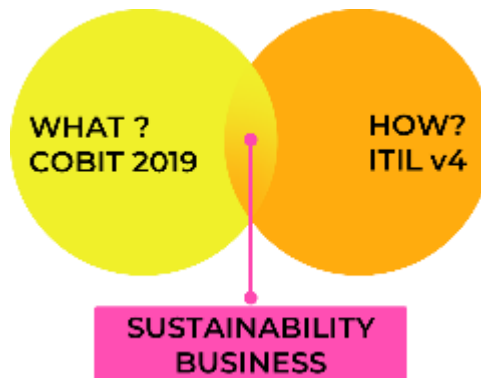


Figure 1. Integration of COBIT 2019, ITIL v4, and Business Sustainability

Business continuity depends heavily on the maturity level of IT governance. A higher (optimal) level ensures the strategic alignment of IT with business objectives, operational efficiency, risk management, and cost-effectiveness. As illustrated in Figure 1, COBIT 2019 defines what must be governed (strategic control, risk, and compliance), while ITIL v4 describes how high-value services are managed; together, both ensure that IT supports long-term business objectives. A company that does not implement such frameworks will struggle to adapt to technological change, and IT becomes a risky operational burden rather than an efficient business driver. Mature governance mitigates operational risk, whereas weak governance hinders a company's competitiveness.

With today's stringent regulations, legal risk also poses a serious threat to business objectives. Organizations are realizing that effective IT governance cannot simply be "left" to external auditors; it must become part of daily operations and be independently measured, evaluated, and improved to ensure future business continuity. The shift toward self-assessment and maturity levels has therefore become a prominent topic in IT governance, reflecting a fundamental change in how organizations view audit and compliance. Audits are often perceived as a burden or as a way to "check the box", and the current challenge is to move from this compliance mindset to a performance-based one.

Self-assessment supports this change by acting as an early warning system. Before data leaks or breaches damage an organization's reputation, gaps can be identified internally. Self-assessment also fosters a sense of ownership among management and IT staff, who pursue higher maturity levels to improve service delivery rather than out of fear of sanctions (Abdurrahman, 2024). With measurable maturity levels and targets linked to business objectives, management can more easily justify investment and policy support.

Although previous studies have evaluated IT governance using COBIT 2019, ITIL v4, or their combination, little is known about how these frameworks have been integrated into self-designed self-assessment instruments and how such instruments relate to business sustainability. This study therefore conducts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to map the existing evidence and help current and future researchers identify relevant studies. The review addresses four research questions: (RQ1) How many studies discuss framework integration? (RQ2) How many studies conduct self-assessments based on COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4? (RQ3) How many studies discuss the design of self-assessment instruments? (RQ4) How does COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 integration contribute to achieving business sustainability in an organization?

METHODS

This study applies the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method proposed by Kitchenham (2004). An SLR is a systematic, structured, and transparent approach used to identify, evaluate, and interpret all available research relevant to a specific research question, topic area, or phenomenon of interest. It aims to provide a comprehensive, objective, and evidence-based overview of a topic. The individual studies that contribute to a systematic review are called primary studies, whereas the systematic review itself is a form of secondary research. The review followed three stages, namely planning, conducting, and reporting, as shown in Figure 2.

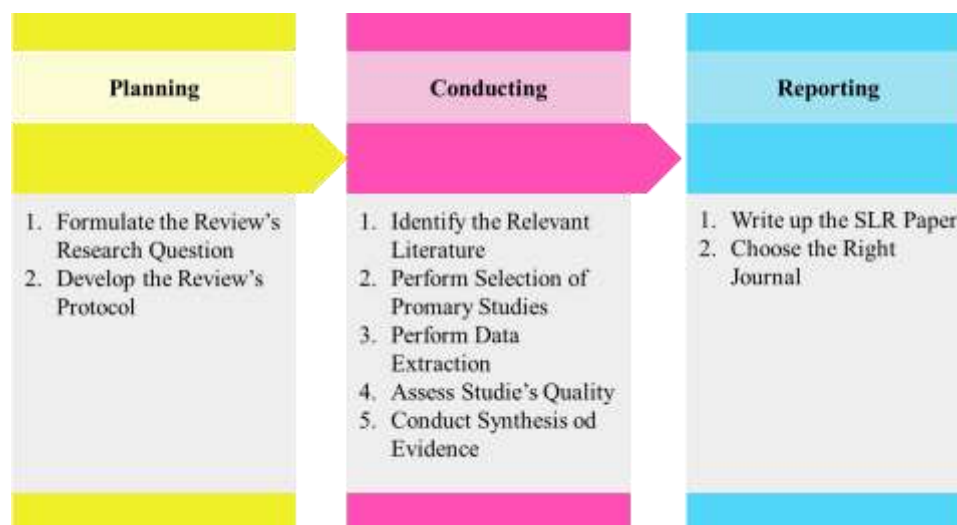


Figure 2. Systematic Literature Review Process

Planning

The first step was to formulate the research questions (RQs) that guide the literature search and data extraction. The RQs were formulated using the PICOC elements (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and Context) presented in Table 1.

Table 1. PICOC Elements

Element	Description
Population	IT governance, enterprise IT, organizations, companies
Intervention	Integration, mapping, hybrid framework, integrated framework, merger
Comparison	Single framework, external audit, self-assessment
Outcome	Self-assessment instrument, capability level, maturity level
Context	Studies in industry and academia, small and large data sets

Based on these elements, the research questions were defined to address IT governance framework integration, self-assessment instrument development, and business sustainability. The research questions and their motivations are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Research Questions

RQ	Research Question	Motivation
RQ1	How many studies discuss framework integration?	To confirm that integration between IT frameworks is feasible.
RQ2	How many studies conduct self-assessments based on COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4?	To confirm that authors and/or companies can conduct self-assessments.
RQ3	How many studies discuss the design of self-assessment instruments?	To confirm that self-assessment instruments can be designed independently.
RQ4	How does COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 integration contribute to achieving business sustainability in an organization?	To confirm that COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 integration contributes to business sustainability.

Conducting

Search Strategy

The literature search was carried out in the Google Scholar database using the keyword strings listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Search Keywords

No	Keyword String
1	"COBIT 2019" AND "ITIL 4" AND (integration OR hybrid OR mapping)
2	"COBIT 2019" AND ("self-assessment" OR "instrument" OR "questionnaire" OR "design factors")
3	"COBIT 2019" AND ("maturity level" OR "capability level") AND "business value"
4	("IT Governance" OR "COBIT 2019") AND ("business sustainability" OR "compliance" OR "continuity")
5	("ITIL 4" OR "COBIT 2019") AND ("managed service provider" OR "IT service management")

Literature Selection Process

To ensure that the reviewed literature was relevant and of reliable academic quality, selection criteria were established to retain articles aligned with the research focus, namely the integration of the COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4 frameworks in the development of self-assessment instruments. The selection involved two stages: inclusion criteria to determine eligible articles and exclusion criteria to eliminate articles that did not meet the standards or were outside the scope of the study. The criteria are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Framework	Discusses COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 or another current framework	Does not discuss any framework, or discusses an outdated framework
Document type	Scientific journals, national/international conference proceedings, and master's theses	Opinion articles, popular news, commercial white papers, or blog posts
Language	Written in Indonesian or English	Written in another language
Year	Published 2021–2026	Published before 2021
Access quality	Available in full text	Available only as an abstract or short summary

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Main topic	Focuses on framework integration, instrument design, self-assessment, and business sustainability	Discusses IT from a purely technical perspective without governance aspects

Data Extraction

The first step was to identify studies discussing COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 using Harzing's Publish or Perish software with the keywords in Table 3, which returned 100 related publications. These publications were then screened against the criteria in Table 4. Seventy publications were excluded for the following reasons: published before 2021 or using an outdated framework (28), focusing only on routine assessment (29), being a comparative study or literature review outside the scope (10), and focusing on a non-IT subject (3), as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.



Figure 3. Data Extraction Result

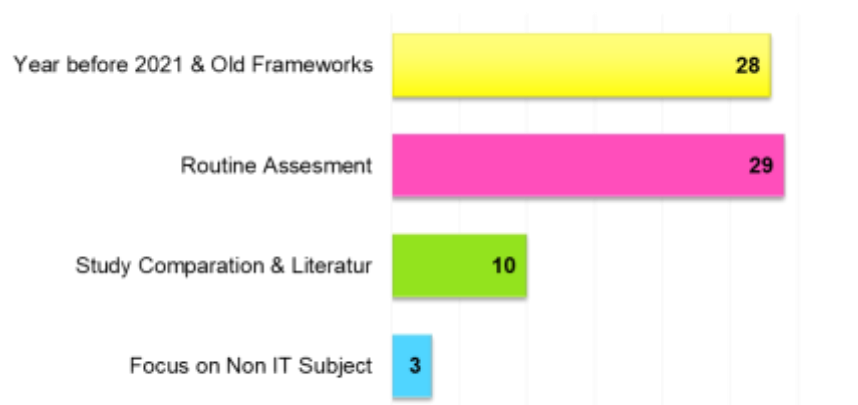


Figure 4. Reasons for Excluding Publications

After the screening process, 30 studies were retained whose research focus was most closely related to framework integration, instrument design, self-assessment, and business sustainability. Their distribution by main focus is shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Accepted Studies by Main Focus

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of the SLR according to the research questions. The primary studies and their years of publication are shown in Tables 5 to 8.

RQ1: Studies Discussing Framework Integration

Table 5. Primary Studies with the Main Focus "Framework Integration"

No	Author (Year)	Focus	Framework
1	Artamevia & Triayudi (2025)	Integrating governance with international information security standards	COBIT 2019 & ISO/IEC 27001
2	Aflakhah & Soewito (2023)	Combining COBIT and ISO into a security mitigation plan	COBIT 2019 & ISO/IEC 27001
3	Bagja et al. (2024)	Comprehensive alignment of two major frameworks in the public service sector	COBIT 2019 & ITIL 4
4	Yulistiawan et al. (2025)	Designing a new adaptive cross-framework hybrid model (ADIGOV)	COBIT 2019, ITIL v4 & TOGAF
5	Perdana et al. (2024)	Synchronizing e-Government (SPBE) regulations with ISO standards	COBIT 2019 & ISO/IEC 38500
6	Hanif et al. (2025)	Literature-based development of an operational integration model	COBIT 2019 & ISO
7	Munaspin et al. (2025)	Application evaluation using an integrated framework-mapping approach	COBIT 2019 & ITIL v4
8	Nurwahid et al. (2025)	Optimizing database architecture performance through two collaborating standards	COBIT 2019 & ITIL v4
9	Pratama & Umaroh (2024)	Designing a combined IT asset management (ITAM) governance model	COBIT 2019 & ITIL v4
10	Putra et al. (2022)	Aligning the SERVQUAL model with regional library services	COBIT 2019 & ITIL 4
11	Idrus & Widodo (2025)	Adapting a lightweight framework (FitSM) in tandem with major standards	ITIL 4, COBIT 2019 & FitSM
12	Wulandari et al. (2025)	Topic-cluster synthesis mapping the collaboration of dominant frameworks	COBIT, ITIL & ISO/IEC 38500
13	Mambu et al. (2025)	Evaluating an ERP (SAP) system from combined operational and strategic perspectives	COBIT 2019 & ITIL

Of the 30 accepted studies, 13 discussed framework integration, and six of them specifically integrated COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4 (Bagja et al., 2024; Mambu et al., 2025; Munaspin et al., 2025; Nurwahid et al., 2025; Pratama & Umaroh, 2024; Putra et al., 2022). As shown in Figure 6, this combination accounts for 46% of the integration studies, which indicates that integrating the two frameworks is feasible.

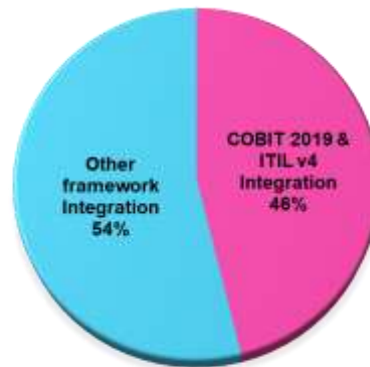


Figure 6. Share of COBIT 2019 & ITIL v4 Integration among Framework Integration Studies

RQ2: Studies Conducting Self-Assessment

Two studies focused on self-assessment measurement based on COBIT 2019 and/or ITIL v4 (Table 6). Both used COBIT 2019 as the basis of the self-assessment.

Table 6. Primary Studies with the Main Focus "Self-Assessment"

No	Author (Year)	Focus	Framework
14	Abdurrahman (2024)	Proactive methodology through control self-assessment testing (pre-audit)	COBIT 2019
15	Farannisa et al. (2024)	Formulating an internal control self-assessment model based on risk exposure	COBIT 2019

RQ3: Studies Designing Self-Assessment Instruments

Table 7. Primary Studies with the Main Focus "Instrument Design"

No	Author (Year)	Focus	Framework
16	Svirfa et al. (2025)	Designing audit working papers (instrument) for an internship information system	COBIT 2019
17	Amaliyah et al. (2025)	Designing a dedicated audit instrument for an academic information system	COBIT 2019
18	Zahroh et al. (2025)	Developing audit working papers for helpdesk services	COBIT 2019
19	Indrawati et al. (2023)	Developing an automated Excel-based toolkit instrument using the Pareto principle	COBIT 2019
20	Indrajit et al. (2025)	Designing a mathematical assessment instrument based on factor analysis and SEM	COBIT 2019

No	Author (Year)	Focus	Framework
21	Mambu et al. (2023)	Designing an objective mapping using the Design Factor Toolkit	COBIT 2019
22	Ananda et al. (2025)	Using the AI-assisted ATLAS.ti application to construct an alignment instrument	COBIT 2019
23	Leonardo & Latuperissa (2024)	Designing an end-to-end IT governance system for a company	COBIT 2019
24	Harjanto & Aji (2024)	Developing guidelines (instrument) for a new IT asset management workflow	ITIL 4
25	Primaditama et al. (2025)	Redesigning enterprise goal design factors for an early-stage startup	COBIT 2019
26	Ayu et al. (2024)	Adapting the instrument to the LAM INFOKOM accreditation matrix	COBIT 2019

Eleven of the 30 accepted studies designed their own instruments, which shows that new instruments for self-assessment can be developed. Of these eleven studies, one used ITIL 4 (Harjanto & Aji, 2024), while the other ten used COBIT 2019 (Figure 7).

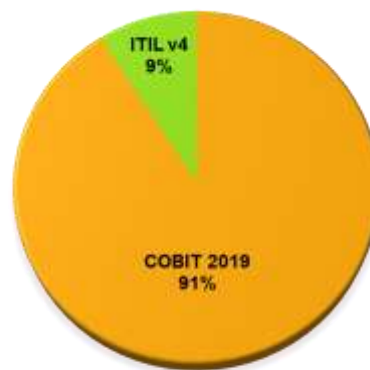


Figure 7. Frameworks Used in Instrument Design Studies

RQ4: Contribution to Business Sustainability

Table 8. Primary Studies with the Main Focus "Business Sustainability"

No	Author (Year)	Focus	Framework
27	Firmansyah et al. (2025)	Exclusive focus on business application continuity	COBIT 2019
28	Bangun et al. (2026)	Securing 24/7 service continuity for a local e-commerce system	COBIT 2019
29	Husein & Talita (2026)	Developing an IT governance sustainability roadmap through 2027	COBIT 2019
30	Mokodaser et al. (2024)	Aligning governance with strategic business sustainability (EDM domain)	COBIT 2019

The four studies in Table 8 indicate that implementing the COBIT 2019 framework supports business sustainability, particularly through application continuity (Firmansyah et al., 2025), service continuity

(Bangun et al., 2026), maturity improvement roadmaps (Husein & Talita, 2026), and the alignment of IT governance with business goals (Mokodaser et al., 2024).

Discussion

In the era of digital transformation, the literature highlights the importance of adaptive frameworks such as COBIT 2019, which allow organizations to tailor governance parameters through design factors in response to rapid market dynamics. As shown in Figure 8, the number of studies on framework integration, instrument design, and self-assessment is modest, yet such research appears every year and reached its peak in 2025 with 15 studies. The low count for 2026 reflects the partial year covered by the search.

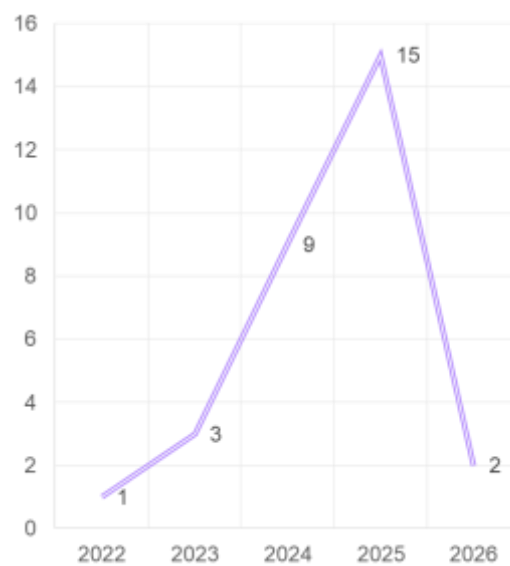


Figure 8. Research Trend, 2022–2026

Recent studies also show a shift from reliance on a single framework toward hybrid approaches, in which organizations combine the operational flexibility of ITIL v4 or other frameworks with the strategic controls of COBIT 2019 to create a more comprehensive management ecosystem (Wulandari et al., 2025; Yulistiawan et al., 2025). As shown in Figure 9, COBIT 2019 alone remains the most frequently used framework (16 studies), but 14 studies combine frameworks, and COBIT 2019 with ITIL v4 is the most common combination (six studies).

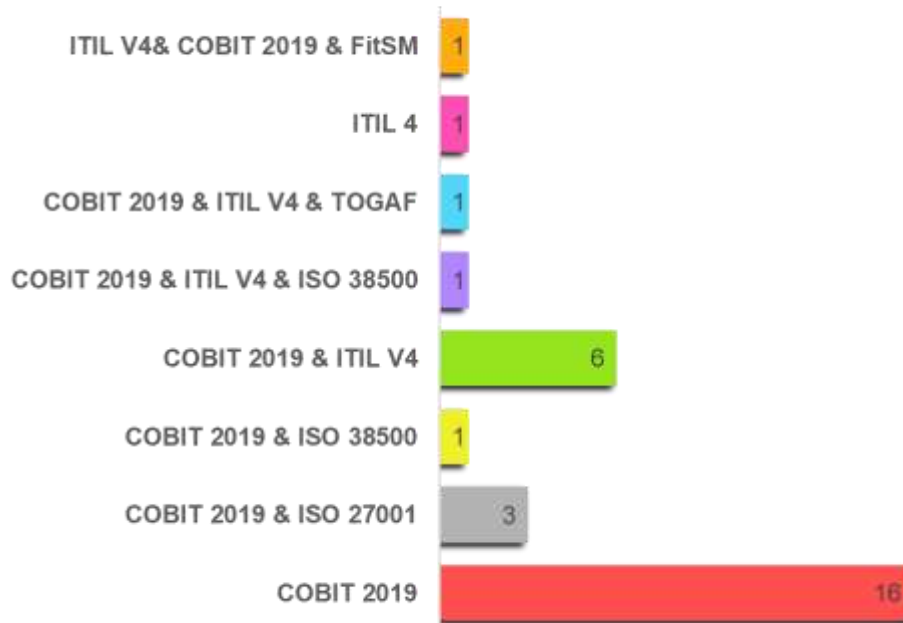


Figure 9. Use of Single and Hybrid Frameworks

The synergy between COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4 bridges the gap between top-level governance policies and technical service execution, which strengthens the resilience and sustainability of company operations. In short, COBIT provides guidance on what to do, while ITIL provides guidance on how to do it.

Figure 5 also shows that two studies discussed self-assessment and four discussed business sustainability. Although these numbers are small, they point to a growing use of self-assessment as a proactive pre-audit activity that enables business process owners to identify governance gaps independently and accelerate the achievement of target capability levels (Abdurrahman, 2024; Farannisa et al., 2024). Discussions of IT governance frameworks are therefore no longer limited to technical compliance; they have become a strategic instrument for ensuring business sustainability through risk optimization and continuous alignment of service value.

This review has several limitations. The search used a single database (Google Scholar), most primary studies were Indonesian case studies, and the 2026 publications cover only part of the year. These factors may limit the generalizability of the findings.

CONCLUSION

The reviewed studies confirm that COBIT 2019 is strong at the strategic level (audit, compliance, and policy) and in setting objectives and compliance direction from a top-management perspective, but weaker at the operational, tactical, and technical levels. Its weaknesses lie in daily operations, flexibility for innovation, and in-depth data security standards, as well as in its complex, costly, and slow execution. Even so, implementing a COBIT 2019-based governance framework can significantly improve an organization's

ability to manage application continuity, mitigate disruption risks, and secure business continuity in a structured manner.

COBIT 2019 is less effective at the technical execution level without the support of an operational framework such as ITIL or a technical standard such as ISO. Integrating COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4 is therefore expected to strengthen business sustainability: COBIT 2019 contributes risk management, compliance, and customization through design factors, while ITIL v4 contributes value co-creation and agile service management. This hybrid approach ensures that an instrument measures not only "whether controls are in place" (COBIT) but also "whether services deliver value and sustainability to the business" (ITIL v4). Integrating the two frameworks presents several challenges:

- 1) Integration complexity, which arises from aligning the different processes of the two frameworks without creating functional overlap.
- 2) Internal bias in self-assessment, which requires evidence-based and quantitatively measurable questions to ensure objectivity.
- 3) Limited human resource competency, which can hinder the transition from reactive to proactive governance.

A self-assessment instrument that integrates COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4 can support comprehensive business continuity in several ways, which also define directions for future work:

- 1) Business process owners can perform proactive risk mitigation for service continuity by identifying, measuring, and mitigating system vulnerabilities or operational risks before formal external audits, thereby preventing severe service downtime.
- 2) Continuous self-assessment supports the principles of good corporate governance (GCG) and IT governance, allowing organizations to monitor regulatory compliance and manage legal and reputational risks independently.
- 3) Self-assessment results provide a clear picture of the current maturity level of IT services, which can serve as a basis for continuous improvement as business needs change.
- 4) Future instruments must be rigorously designed to avoid self-reporting bias, in which internal units overestimate their actual condition; integrating them with external validation mechanisms or independent audits is recommended to keep the results objective and accurate.

By preparing and routinely using a well-designed self-assessment instrument, organizations not only comply with administrative standards but also build a risk-aware work culture that strengthens business resilience against future operational disruptions. Future research will develop and validate such an instrument based on the integration of COBIT 2019 and ITIL v4.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Universitas Multi Data Palembang for supporting the completion of this research.

REFERENCES

- Abdurrahman, L. (2024). Control self-assessment (CSA) on information technology business processes as COBIT 2019-based pre-audit activities. *International Journal of Knowledge Management in Tourism and Hospitality*, 3(3), 185–200. <https://doi.org/10.1504/ijkmth.2023.10057578>
- Aflakhah, E., & Soewito, B. (2023). Assessing information security using COBIT 2019 and ISO 27001:2013 for developing a mitigation plan. *International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology*, 71(10), 223–237. <https://doi.org/10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V71I10P221>
- Amaliyah, P., Dewi, R. S., Wibawa, R. P., & Rofik, A. (2025). Development of audit instruments and maturity assessment of academic information systems using COBIT 2019 (A case study at XYZ University). *JDBIM (Journal of Digital Business and Innovation Management)*, 4(2), 302–316. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jdbim.v4i2.71242>
- Ananda, V., Yasa, G. I., & Dwitawati, I. (2025). Identifying IT governance and management objectives (GMO) with COBIT 2019: Case study Islamic State University Ar-Raniry. *Elkawnie: Journal of Islamic Science and Technology*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.22373/ekw.v11i1.26329>
- Artamevia, Z., & Triayudi, A. (2025). Evaluation of maturity level information security using COBIT 2019 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022. *JIKO (Jurnal Informatika dan Komputer)*, 8(3), 181–187. <https://doi.org/10.33387/jiko.v8i3.10704>
- AXELOS. (2019). *ITIL foundation: ITIL 4 edition*. TSO (The Stationery Office).
- Ayu, A. L., Lubis, M., Abdurrahman, L., Zamzami, I. F., Alqahtani, R. A., & Ramadhani, R. (2024). Assessment of IT risk management at the Faculty of Industrial Engineering, Telkom University, utilizing the COBIT 2019 framework's APO12 domain with LAM INFOKOM standards mapping. *Electronic Integrated Computer Algorithm Journal*, 1(2), 50–56. <https://doi.org/10.62123/enigma.v1i2.21>
- Bagja, A., Amri, Z., Imtihan, K., Rodi, M., & Rusniatun, S. Y. (2024). Enhancing public sector IT governance through COBIT 2019: A case study on service continuity and data management in the Central Lombok. *Journal of Information Systems and Informatics*, 6(4), 2761–2776. <https://doi.org/10.51519/journalisi.v6i4.924>
- Bangun, O., Aruan, E. C., Sirait, S. A., Keliat, T. Y., & Sitepu, S. E. B. (2026). Analisis tata kelola keamanan data dan kontinuitas layanan berdasarkan framework COBIT 2019 pada platform e-commerce lokal (Studi kasus: MedanMart). *LOFIAN: Jurnal Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, 5(2), 285–297. <https://doi.org/10.58918/lofian.v5i2.294>
- Farannisa, S., Nurtrisha, W. A., & Praditya, D. (2024). Analisis manajemen risiko TI menggunakan kerangka kerja COBIT 2019 domain EDM03 dan APO12: Studi kasus pada PT XYZ. *INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research*, 4(4), 11186–11199.
- Firmansyah, B., Ipung, H. P., & Soetomo, M. A. (2025). Evaluation of IT governance with a focus on business application continuity using the COBIT 2019 framework: A case study in XYZ Group. *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia (JIM-ID)*, 4(10). <https://doi.org/10.58471/esaprom.v4i10>
- Hanif, M. F., Harahap, A. R., Fakhruhin, A., Madina, F. F., & Febriawan, D. (2025). Integrating COBIT and ISO frameworks in IT audits: A literature review. *International Journal of Emerging Research in Engineering, Science, and Management*, 4(3), 8–14. <https://doi.org/10.58482/ijeresm.v4i3.2>



- Harjanto, A., & Aji, R. F. (2024). Improving IT assets management with ITIL 4 framework. *Jurnal Ilmu Komputer dan Informasi*, 17(2), 127–143. <https://doi.org/10.21609/jiki.v17i2.1195>
- Husein, H., & Talita, A. S. (2026). Roadmap for IT governance maturity enhancement with COBIT 2019 at PT Len Telekomunikasi Indonesia. *ZONAsi: Jurnal Sistem Informasi*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.31849/ayax3j65>
- Idrus, N. A., & Widodo, C. E. (2025). Strategy improvement for IT governance in library services using an adaptation of ITIL 4 and FitSM: A COBIT 2019 evaluation. *Scientific Journal of Informatics*, 12(4), 685–696. <https://doi.org/10.15294/sji.v12i4.34197>
- Indrajit, R. E., Dazki, E., Kurniawan, R. D., & Dio F, J. (2025). IT governance through mathematical modeling: A quantitative assessment of maturity using factor analysis and structural equation modeling. *Jurnal Teknik Informatika (JUTIF)*, 6(5), 3393–3406. <https://doi.org/10.52436/1.jutif.2025.6.5.5201>
- Indrawati, A. R., Rozas, I. S., & Wahyudi, D. N. (2023). Instrumen maturity assessment design toolkit berbasis COBIT 2019. *Edu Komputika*, 10(1). <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edukom>
- ISACA. (2018). *COBIT 2019 framework: Introduction and methodology*. ISACA.
- Kitchenham, B. (2004). *Procedures for performing systematic reviews* (Technical Report TR/SE-0401). Keele University.
- Leonardo, K., & Latuperissa, R. (2024). Information technology governance design in trading companies using the COBIT 2019 framework. *Journal of Information Systems and Informatics*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.51519/journalisi.v6i3.798>
- Mambu, J. Y., Fanesa, V., Pythagoras, M., & Lumingkewas, C. (2023). Identifikasi level kapabilitas IT governance menggunakan framework COBIT 2019 pada PT Icon+. *Jurnal Informasi dan Teknologi*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.37034/jidt.v5i2.322>
- Mambu, J. Y., Todingdatu, Z., & Kondo, J. (2025). SAP assessment using COBIT 2019 and ITIL for system improvement and strategic decision support. *JITK (Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi Komputer)*, 11(1), 201–215. <https://doi.org/10.33480/jitk.v11i1.6942>
- Mokodaser, W. G., Mambu, J. Y., Koapaha, H. P., & Lompoliu, E. (2024). Aligning information technology governance with business goals using the COBIT 2019 framework: A case study of an innovation consultancy firm. *CogITO Smart Journal*, 10(2), 548–560. <https://doi.org/10.31154/cogito.v10i2.799.548-560>
- Munaspin, Z. D. P., Indah, D. R., Baturohmah, H., Ibrahim, A., Sanjaya, M. R., & Syahbani, M. H. (2025). IT governance maturity assessment of the BRAVO application using an integrated COBIT 2019 and ITIL 4 framework. *JUSIFO (Jurnal Sistem Informasi)*, 11(2), 97–110. <https://doi.org/10.19109/jusifo.v11i2.31602>
- Nurwahid, A., Meilinda, V., Tarsini, I., Solikhah, M., & Firmansah, S. R. (2025). Optimizing the performance of database and information systems architecture through the COBIT 2019 framework and ITIL V4: A case study of PT. Syntax Corporation Indonesia. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi (JIST)*, 6(12). <http://jist.publikasiindonesia.id/>
- Perdana, B. G. A., Muhammad, A. H., & Nasiri, A. (2024). Evaluation of IT governance based on SPBE using COBIT 2019 and ISO/IEC 38500:2015. *Jurnal Inovtek Polbeng – Seri Informatika*, 9(1).





- Pratama, R. Y., & Umaroh, S. (2024). An IT asset governance model design using COBIT 2019 and ITIL V4 framework at BKU Itenas. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 484, Article 02006. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202448402006>
- Primaditama, A., Fadhil, M. R. M., & Sanan, F. F. (2025). Application of company goal design factor based on COBIT 2019 to improve startup company goals. *Journal of Software Engineering, Information and Communication Technology (SEICT)*, 6(1), 63–72. <https://doi.org/10.17509/seict.v6i1.66264>
- Putra, B., Jazman, M., Megawati, M., & Salisah, F. N. (2022). IT governance audit at the Kampar Regency Library and Archives Department using COBIT 2019 and ITIL 4. *Jurnal Teknik Informatika (JUTIF)*, 3(6), 1591–1600. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jutif.2022.3.6.406>
- Svirfa, A. N., Dewi, R. S., & Wibawa, R. P. (2025). Design of an audit instrument for the internship information system (IIS) based on COBIT 2019 (A case study at Universitas XYZ). *JDBIM (Journal of Digital Business and Innovation Management)*, 4(2), 393–410. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jdbim.v4i2.71831>
- Wulandari, S. M., Pratama, A. R., Al-Habsie, M., Muhammad, D., & Huda, Q. (2025). Systematic literature review of IT governance: Dominant frameworks, implementation challenges, and comparative analysis of COBIT, ITIL, and ISO/IEC 38500. *Jurnal Sistem Informasi dan Teknologi Informasi*, 7(3), 952–960.
- Yulistiawan, B. S., Widyastuti, R., Mulianingtyas, R. O., A, G. P. R., & Sihotang, H. T. (2025). Developing the adaptive digital IT governance framework for next-generation IT governance. *MATRIK: Jurnal Manajemen, Teknik Informatika dan Rekayasa Komputer*, 25(1), 97–112. <https://doi.org/10.30812/matrik.v25i1.5628>
- Zahroh, S. A., Dewi, R. S., & Wibawa, R. P. (2025). Development of audit working papers and maturity levels for helpdesk information technology governance using COBIT 2019 in the DSS domain (A case study of XYZ University). *JDBIM (Journal of Digital Business and Innovation Management)*, 4(2), 378–392. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jdbim.v4i2.71778>

