Requirements for managing resources (human - technological) and regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of international standard specifications (2015/38501)ISO

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Introduction and research problem:

The modern world is witnessing radical changes and transformations that have extended from individuals to institutions and have recently included governments as a result of the accelerating technical and information revolution and the tremendous technological progress, especially in the field of information and communications technologies, and the transformation into a knowledge society and economy, where countries have begun to compete in motivating their governmental and private institutions to keep pace with development. Among the most important responses to these developments is the emergence of e-management concepts and applications.

Governance is an essential element for sustainable economic development, due to the many benefits it reflects, represented by the results of business operations at various levels. Therefore, it has gained great importance after recording a large number of cases of administrative and financial failure in global companies, which made it one of the

administrative methods that institutions compete to apply. Therefore, many researchers and those interested in the field of corporate governance have pointed out its importance through the effects reflected as a result of its application.(8:1)

Since the success of implementing IT governance depends on the existence of many laws and legislations that work to integrate the information and communications technology used in all the management work of institutions and organize the work environment in them, the requirements of IT governance must be available, which can be summarized in the infrastructure and the tight electronic management system with the competencies of the dealers and interaction with modern technologies, and the necessity of following up on technical progress and periodic maintenance systems to ensure the success of implementation. (5:178)

Among the factors for the success of implementing IT governance are the management of available resources and internal organizational and legal influences, including material, human and technological resources, as well as the organizational structure, internal regulations and management hierarchy. Therefore, the impact of resource management and organizational and legal procedures are important aspects that must be taken into account when implementing and implementing IT governance within institutions (ITG)(8:91)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is the largest developer and publisher of international standards. It is a network of national standards institutes from (162) countries, each of which represents one member. Its central secretariat, based in Geneva (Switzerland), coordinates the system. It is a non-governmental organization that forms a bridge between the public and private sectors. On the one hand, many of the organization's member institutes are affiliated with governmental structures in their countries, or are authorized by the government for this purpose. On the other hand, there are other institutes that have their roots in the private sector, as they were established under national partnerships between sectoral associations. Accordingly, the ISO organization enables reaching a consensus on solutions that meet the requirements of the business sector

and the needs of society. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is one of the important organizations that has been interested in issuing a number of standards with the aim of developing and preparing standards for information technology security and protection.(11)

Egypt is moving with a strong will towards IT governance in light of Egypt Vision **2030**, especially after the directives of the President of the Republic in all fields. This will stems from the leadership's belief in the importance of this transformation, especially the economic field. In this regard, the Egyptian government seeks to enhance the information technology infrastructure with the aim of raising the quality of services provided by the government to the public, and providing support for the decision-making process.

Given the great role that falls on the shoulders of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in managing sports affairs, promoting sports games, and organizing local, continental, and international tournaments, and that the size of the role provided by the Ministry must rise to reach the global level, and through what was mentioned, the researcher noted that there is a slowness in the Ministry's keeping up with the developments necessary to implement IT governance due to the existence of some problems that hinder the Ministry's performance in implementing IT governance, from the complete absence of legislative articles in the Sports Law that criminalize and prohibit the misuse of IT, which means the absence of a legislative role in confronting IT crimes to activate the role of regulatory agencies and the absence of organizational security, as well as the clear shortcomings in managing human and technological resources in a manner sufficient to implement IT governance in the Ministry, which results in the waste of those resources and the failure to benefit from them in achieving the requirements for implementing IT governance in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, IT governance within government sectors of a service nature is difficult to apply and implement due to bureaucracy, administrative routine, and the absence of transparency and equality within the regulatory environment in which these sectors operate, from the absence of strict standards that maintain the regulatory work environment, data protection, privacy, and rigidity in the rules. Regulatory

as an obstacle to innovative and creative thinking, but with the development of information technology, administrative development and digital transformation in providing government services that Egypt has witnessed since the launch of the 2030 strategy to achieve sustainable development, the application of IT governance requirements has become necessary and important to confront cases of administrative corruption and improve performance within the organizational and material work environment. From this standpoint, the research problem and its importance come in identifying the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) and the organizational and legal procedures for implementing IT governance in light of international standard specifications (ISO 38501:2015).

Through the researcher's review of the studies and research conducted in this field, the researcher found a scarcity of research that addressed the requirements for implementing the management of resources (human-technological) and the organizational and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015). From here, the idea of this research arose, which is to reach the requirements for managing resources (human-technological) and the organizational and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015).

Research objective:

The research aims to identify the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) and the regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO/IEC38501:2015**).**

Research questions:

In light of the research objective, the researcher poses the following question:

1- What are the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) to implement IT governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO/IEC38501:2015)? 2- What are the requirements for regulatory procedures to implement IT governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO/IEC38501:2015)?

Terms used in the research:

Resource management (human - technological):

It means managing human and technological resources in the most effective way and organizing them in the most efficient way (19:1).

Regulatory and legal procedures: This means explaining the appropriate policies, actions, procedures and decisions in a comprehensive manner, which the organization must adopt to address the daily tasks and specific circumstances that it may face during its operations (9:3).

Governance: A set of standards by which stakeholders in organizations hold decision makers at higher levels accountable for their decisions and the results generated by them, in order to control the organization and gain competitive advantage.(9:333)

Information Technology: Information technology is defined as the information revolution related to the information industry, marketing, storage, retrieval, display and distribution through multiple, modern and rapid technical means, through the joint use of accounts and modern communication systems.(104 :2)

IT Governance:

It is an integral part of corporate governance, and is practiced by the Board of Directors through IT governance mechanisms represented by: processes, structures and effective communication methods, which enable all employees of the facility and IT management employees to carry out their responsibilities towards supporting harmony and consistency between the organization's strategy and the IT management strategy, which leads to creating value for the organization as a result of

continuity in information technology (44:6). International Standard Specifications (ISO/IEC38501):

These are guidelines for members of the governing bodies of institutions, which may include owners, managers, partners, executives or the like, regarding the effective and acceptable use of information technology within their institutions (10:32).

Ministry of Youth and Sports: The Ministry is primarily concerned with everything related to youth and sports. Its main role lies in supervising activities and programs related to sports and Egyptian youth, in addition to providing job opportunities for youth, and supporting the activities and initiatives they undertake. The Ministry has a very large number of events that it organizes, in addition to sponsoring many conferences that address youth topics and seek to develop and support them, in addition to its interest in recreational aspects that increase the activity of individuals, such as organizing recreational trips through which it seeks to increase youth awareness of the cultural importance of places in Egypt (7).

Research procedures:

Research methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive approach (survey studies method) with its steps and procedures due to its suitability for achieving the research objectives.

Research community and sample:

The research community is represented by the leaders working in the Ministry of Youth and Sports with a minimum rank of Director General, represented by (Head of the Sports Sector, Head of the Youth Sector, Permanent Undersecretary, Heads of Central Administrations and General Administrations), (as well as specialists working in the Central Administration for Information Systems and Digital Transformation) with a number of (131) individuals. The researcher selected the research sample using the random stratified method, and the number of the research sample reached (89) individuals, with a percentage of (68%) of the original research community.

Data collection tools:

The researcher used the following tools to collect research data:

First: Analysis of documents and records:

The researcher analyzed documents and records related to information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports to identify methods and ways of managing resources (human-technological) and organizational procedures for information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of international standard specifications.

Second: A questionnaire on the requirements for managing resources (human-technological) and the regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015). (Prepared by the researcher).

The researcher reviewed many studies and references that dealt with identifying the management of resources (human-technological) and the regulatory and legal procedures for governance of information technology in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO/IEC 38501:2015). The questionnaire aims to reach the requirements of the management of resources (human-technological) and the regulatory and legal procedures for implementing governance of information technology in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO/IEC 38501:2015). (2) research axes were identified, then the researcher presented it to a group of experts in the field of sports management consisting of (10) ten experts to express their opinion on its suitability. (2) research axes were agreed upon, as they obtained a percentage higher than (70%) of the experts' consensus. Then the researcher put a set of phrases for the two axes of the questionnaire, and the number of phrases reached (20) twenty phrases, then he presented them to the experts, and agreement was reached on (20) twenty phrases, where all of them obtained a percentage higher than (70%) of the experts' opinions agreement, and to correct the questionnaire, the researcher put a three-point evaluation scale, and the

questionnaire phrases were corrected as follows: Agree (3) three degrees, somewhat (2) two degrees, disagree (1) one degree.

Scientific coefficients of the questionnaire: The researcher calculated the scientific coefficients of the questionnaire as follows:

A - Validity:

To calculate the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher used the following methods:

(1) Content validity:

The researcher presented the questionnaire to a group of (10) experts in the field of sports management to express their opinion on the suitability of the questionnaire for what it was designed for, whether in terms of the axes and phrases specific to each dimension and the extent of the suitability of those phrases to the axis they represent. The percentage of experts' opinions on the questionnaire phrases ranged between (70%: 100%), and thus the number of final phrases for the questionnaire became (20) phrases.

(2) Internal consistency validity:

To calculate the internal consistency validity of the questionnaire, the researcher applied it to a sample of (20) individuals from the research community and from outside the original research sample.

The correlation coefficients between the score of each statement and the total score of the axis to which it belongs ranged between (62.0: 89.0), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients indicating the validity of the questionnaire. The correlation coefficients between the score of each statement and the total score of the questionnaire ranged between (0.54: 0.90), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients indicating the validity of the questionnaire. The correlation coefficients between the total scores of each axis and the total score of the questionnaire also ranged between (0.97: 0.95), which are statistically significant correlation coefficients indicating the validity of the questionnaire.

B - Stability:

To calculate the stability of the questionnaire, the researcher used Cronbach's alpha coefficient by applying it to a sample of (20) individuals from the research community and from outside the original sample. The alpha coefficients of the questionnaire ranged between (0.93: 0.95), which are statistically significant coefficients, indicating the stability of the questionnaire.

Research timeline:

The application was carried out during the period between (10/16/2023 AD: 10/25/2023 AD) for the survey sample, and during the period between (11/28/2023 AD: 12/26/2023 AD) for the main sample.

Presentation, interpretation and discussion of the results: The researcher will present the research results according to the following order:

-The answer to the first question, which states: 1- What are the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) in light of the international standard specifications (ISO2015/38501)?

Table (1)

Estimated score and average response rate for sample opinions regarding the statements (Fifth axis: Requirements for managing resources (human - technological) in light of the international standard specifications ISO 38501/2015 (n=89)

Average response rate	Estimated grade	Response			Phrases	N
		Disagree	to some extent	agree		
0,96	257	3	4	82	Developing the skills and expertise of the Ministry's personnel as an important resource for information technology.	1.
0,92	245	8	6	75	Ensure regular inventory of the Ministry's IT resources.	2.
0,95	253	5	4	80	Availability of sufficient IT resources to achieve the Ministry's strategic objectives.	3.
0,96	255	4	4	81	There is continuous maintenance and development of the Ministry's IT system and its components to ensure the efficient continuity of the system after its modification, with tests being conducted to verify the objectivity, validity and consistency of inputs and outputs.	4.
0,97	259	2	4	83	IT managers are well-versed in the latest IT developments and methods to ensure the integrity of operational processes.	5.
0,91	243	10	4	75	Preparing ongoing programmes to raise awareness among the Ministry's employees, qualify them and familiarise them with various threats and dangers.	6.
0,93	248	8	4	77	Providing control over information systems assets, including software, hardware, and communication systems, and identifying those responsible for those assets.	7.
0,95	254	5	3	81	Managing the IT infrastructure including the type of hardware and software, the construction of networks and data used within the ministry and the standards for developing its IT assets.	8.
0,96	256	4	3	82	Focusing on the competencies working in information technology through rewards, skills development and promotions in the ministry.	9.
0,94	2270	Total axis score				

Lower confidence limit = 0.61   Upper confidence limit = 0.73

Table (1) shows the following:

-The average response rate to the opinions of the research sample in the statements of the fifth axis: Requirements for managing resources (human - technological) in light of the international standard specifications ISO2015/38501) ranged between (0.91:0.97).

The percentage of all statements was higher than the upper limit of confidence, which indicates the importance of applying the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015).

The researcher attributes these results to the importance of applying the requirements for managing resources (human - technological) in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015), which is the necessity of continuous development of the skills and experiences of the individuals working and responsible for the information technology systems in the ministry to ensure efficient continuity in achieving the goals.

Commitment to preparing programs, workshops and courses on the stages of operational processes, as well as identifying the various threats and risks facing information technology and how to address them, emphasizing the follow-up and control of the ministry's information technology assets and defining the tasks and responsibilities of the ministry's information technology officials and their relationship with those assets.

The necessity of accurately identifying the capabilities available in the ministry in terms of information technology assets, devices and tools, and taking inventory on a continuous and regular basis. The necessity of having effective and correct management according to the standards for developing and supervising information technology, and defining the competencies and tasks of information technology officials.

Commitment to continuous maintenance and permanent development of information technology systems to ensure efficient continuity in achieving objectives and conducting continuous tests to verify their safety and ability to carry out the tasks assigned to them, emphasizing the existence of a clear policy for rewards and promotions that motivates the competencies working in information technology in the ministry.

This is consistent with the study of Mahmoud Al-Otaibi (2014) (4), where one of the most important results was that information technology at Taif University has governance dimensions for that technology according to the COBIT scale, which are: strategic direction plans and human resources organization, possession of information infrastructure, implementation of administrative decisions, improving services provided to customers in a better way, and providing a specific level of control.

-The answer to the second question, which states: 2- What are the requirements of regulatory and legal procedures in light of the international standard specifications (ISO2015/38501)؟

Table(2)

Estimated score and average response rate for sample opinions regarding the statements) Fourth axis: Requirements of regulatory and legal procedures in light of the international standard specifications (ISO2015/38501) (n = 89)

Average response rate	Estimated grade	Response			Phrases	N
		Disagree	to some extent	agree		
0,94	251	5	6	78	Developing the general policy for work in the Ministry's information technology sector in order to enhance its role as a basic tool for achieving its assigned objectives.	10.
0,97	259	3	2	84	Develop guidelines for IT administrators to ensure adherence to ethical principles and respect for customer rights.	11.
0,98	262	2	1	86	Establish strict standards for data protection and privacy in the use of information technology, ensuring the protection of the rights of the Ministry and individuals.	12.
0,95	253	5	4	80	Ensuring the flexibility of the Ministry's IT regulatory rules, to achieve a balance that encourages innovation and competition.	13.
0,98	262	2	1	86	Providing special materials for the Sports Law that criminalize the misuse of information technology in the Ministry.	14.
0,96	256	4	3	82	Take appropriate measures to deal with technical vulnerabilities in devices, systems, programs and applications when they become known.	15.
0,95	253	6	2	81	Clearly define the roles, responsibilities, authorities, duties and obligations of IT and information security officers.	16.
0,94	252	5	5	79	Updating the institutional framework in order to achieve greater benefit from information technologies and better use of the resources available in the Ministry.	17.
0,96	256	3	5	81	Investigating complaints submitted by beneficiaries of the Ministry's programmes, activities and projects.	18.
0,91	243	9	6	74	Ensure that there are effective controls to ensure the integrity of the Ministry's IT control procedures.	19.
0,96	255	4	4	81	Achieving appropriate organizational security that ensures the implementation of policies and procedures for achieving information security and integrity and identifying individuals authorized to view data in the Ministry.	20.
0,95	2802	Total axis score				

Lower confidence limit = 0.61   Upper confidence limit = 0.73

Table (2) shows the following:

The average response rate for the opinions of the research sample in the statements of the fourth axis: requirements of regulatory and legal

procedures in light of the international standard specifications ISO38501/2015) ranged between (0.91: 0.98).

- The percentage of all statements was higher than the upper confidence limit, which indicates the importance of applying the requirements for regulatory and legal procedures in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015).

The researcher attributes these results to the fact that there are many requirements for regulatory and legal procedures in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015), the most important of which is emphasizing the need to establish a general policy for work in the information technology sector in the ministry in order to maximize its role as a basic tool for achieving goals, and the commitment to establishing guidelines for information technology officials to ensure adherence to ethical standards and respect for the rights of both the ministry and those dealing with it.

The necessity of achieving and implementing the requirements for establishing strict and strong rules and laws for data protection and privacy in the use of information technology and working to protect it from piracy and unlawful publication to protect the intellectual property rights of the Ministry and individuals in accordance with the international standard specifications ISO38501/2015.

Commitment to having flexible regulatory rules that change according to external factors and available circumstances, which helps encourage innovation and competition, drafting articles specific to the Sports Law that criminalize the misuse of information technology and its use in the wrong place and exposing information to theft and piracy, emphasizing the existence of effective controls to ensure the integrity of control procedures and activating their work strongly on information technology in the ministry according to the international standard specifications ISO38501/2015)).

Providing appropriate organizational security for IT employees and defining their specific powers, while controlling the security and safety factors of the Ministry's information and data. It is necessary to define tasks and assignments and set limits and powers for IT officials. Commitment to establishing institutional foundations and frameworks for performing tasks and responsibilities related to IT that contribute and help in accomplishing tasks and duties by achieving maximum benefit from the resources available in the Ministry. Interest in identifying the opinions of clients and beneficiaries of the Ministry's services and activities and investigating complaints or problems they face, with the necessity and speed of providing solutions to those complaints.

This is consistent with Iman Hassan Awadallah (2021) (3), as one of the most important results was the existence of a significant impact of information technology governance on the degree of reliability of financial reports, operational efficiency, operational effectiveness, and compliance with regulations and laws.

Conclusions:

1- Emphasizing the need to develop a general policy for work in the Ministry's IT sector in order to maximize its role as a basic tool for achieving the goals.

2- Commitment to setting guidelines for IT officials to ensure adherence to ethical standards and respect for the rights of both the Ministry and its clients.

3- The need to achieve and implement the requirements for setting strict and strong rules and laws for data protection and privacy in the use of IT and working to protect it from piracy and publication.

4- The need to continuously develop the skills and expertise of individuals working and responsible for IT systems in the Ministry to ensure efficient continuity in achieving the goals.

5- Commitment to the existence of flexible regulatory rules that change according to external factors and available circumstances, which helps encourage innovation and competition.

6- The need to continuously develop the skills and expertise of individuals working and responsible for IT systems in the Ministry to ensure efficient continuity in achieving the goals.

7- The need to define tasks and assignments and set limits and powers for IT officials.

Recommendations:

In light of the research results, the researcher recommends the following:

1- The Ministry of Youth and Sports shall prepare training cadres capable of fulfilling all that is dictated to them to employ information technology within the framework of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015).

2- Ensure that policies are put in place to work in the Ministry's information technology sector to activate its role to achieve the goals it is entrusted to achieve.

3- Activate the supervisory role and periodic follow-up of complaints submitted by beneficiaries of the Ministry's programs and activities.

4- Set out the broad outlines and detailed steps to protect data and privacy in the use of information technology to protect it from violation and piracy.

4- Work to address the legislative authorities to provide articles specific to the Egyptian Sports Law that criminalize the misuse of information technology in the Ministry.

5- The Ministry of Youth and Sports must rely on information technology policies and procedures that make it respond to external laws and instructions and support state standards.

6- The necessity of accurately defining the tasks of those responsible for information technology and its security in a clear manner and defining the powers, authorities and duties of each individual within the work system to facilitate the activation of the supervisory role within the Ministry.

the reviewer

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ملخص البـحـث

متطلبات إدارة الموارد (البشرية – التكنولوجية) والاجراءات التنظيمية والقانونية لتطبيق حوكمة تكنولوجيا المعلومات بوزارة الشباب والرياضة في ضوء المواصفات القياسية الدولية   (ISO38501/2015)

يهدف البحث إلي التعرف علي متطلبات إدارة الموارد (البشرية–التكنولوجية) والإجراءات التنظيمية والقانونية لتطبيق حوكمة تكنولوجيا   المعلومات بوزارة الشباب والرياضة في ضوء المواصفات القياسية الدولية (ISO38501/2015).

يتمثل مجتمع البحث في القيادات العاملة بوزارة الشباب والرياضة بحد أدنى درجة مدير عام والمتمثلة في (رئيس قطاع الرياضة، رئيس قطاع الشباب، الوكيل الدائم، رؤساء الادارات المركزية والادارات العامة) ، (وكذا الاخصائيين العاملين بالإدارة المركزية لنظم المعلومات والتحول الرقمي) والبالغ عددهم (131) فرداً ، وقد قام الباحث باختيار عينة البحث بالطريقة الطبقية العشوائية ، وقد بلغ عدد عينة البحث (89) فرداً بنسبة مئوية قدرها (68%) من المجتمع الأصلي للبحث

استخدم الباحث في جمع بيانات البحث تحليل الوثائق والسجلات، استبيان متطلبات إدارة الموارد (البشرية–التكنولوجية) والاجراءات التنظيمية والقانونية لتطبيق حوكمة تكنولوجيا المعلومات بوزارة الشباب والرياضة في ضوء المواصفات القياسية الدولية (ISO38501/2015). **(إعداد البـاحث).**

كان من أهم النتائج : **ضرورة تحقيق وتطبيق المتطلبات الخاصة بوضع القواعد والقوانين الصارمة القوية الخاصة بحماية البيانات والخصوصية في استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات والعمل علي حمايتها من القرصنة والنشر.**

كـان مـن أهـم التوصيات : العمل علي مخاطبة الجهـات التشريعية لتوفير مواد خاصـة بقانون الرياضة المصري تجرم سوء استخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات بالوزارة.

Abstract

Resource management requirements (human - technological) and regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015)

The research aims to identify the requirements for resource management (human-technological) and the regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of the international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015).

The research community is represented by the leaders working in the Ministry of Youth and Sports with a minimum rank of director general, which are (head of the sports sector, head of the youth sector, permanent agent, heads of central departments and public departments), (as well as specialists working in the central administration of information systems and digital transformation), numbering (131).) individuals. The researcher selected the research sample by random stratified method. The number of the research sample reached (89) individuals, with a percentage of (68%) from the original research population.

In collecting research data, the researcher used document and records analysis, a questionnaire on resource management requirements (human-technological) and regulatory and legal procedures for implementing information technology governance at the Ministry of Youth and Sports in light of international standard specifications (ISO38501/2015). (prepared by the researcher)

It was one of the most important results: It is necessary to achieve and implement the requirements for setting strong, strict rules and laws for data protection and privacy in the use of information technology and working to protect them from piracy and dissemination.

It was one of the most important recommendations:
Working to address the legislative authorities to provide special articles in the Egyptian Sports Law that criminalize the misuse of information technology in the Ministry.