6. Data Governance

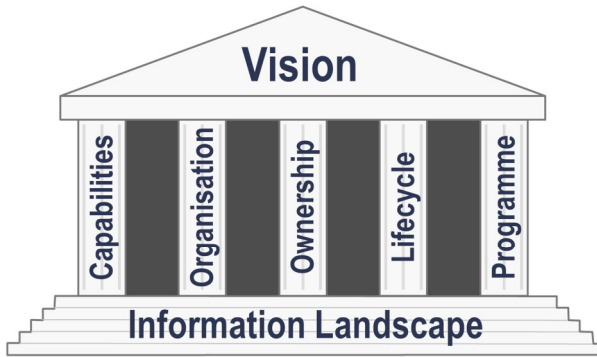**Figure 40: The key aspects of data governance**
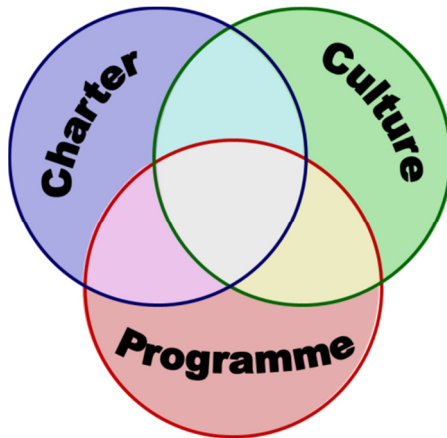

Figure 41: Data Governance consists of three overlapping areas

#	Vision
1	All data is a strategic asset, whether corporate, shared or isolated and underpins the business decisions of the company
2	All data will be handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations or company standards, whichever are the more stringent
3	Each professional is responsible for disclosing the quality and uncertainty of the data they share with others and for understanding the limitations of the data they employ
4	The ownership of all shared information should be clearly defined, understood and implemented
5	The creation, use and destruction of corporate data should be carried out in compliance with group standards and legislation
6	Within the constraints of safety, budget and corporate standards the company will take every action to realise the full potential value of data assets
7	Any restriction that data handling standards place on the flexibility of working or the creativity of the company's professionals will be justified by a business case

Figure 42: Example corporate data vision statements

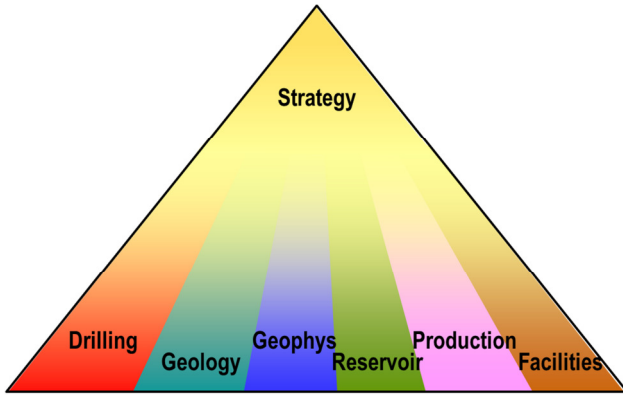**Figure 43: Data Ownership roles adopted within DONG**

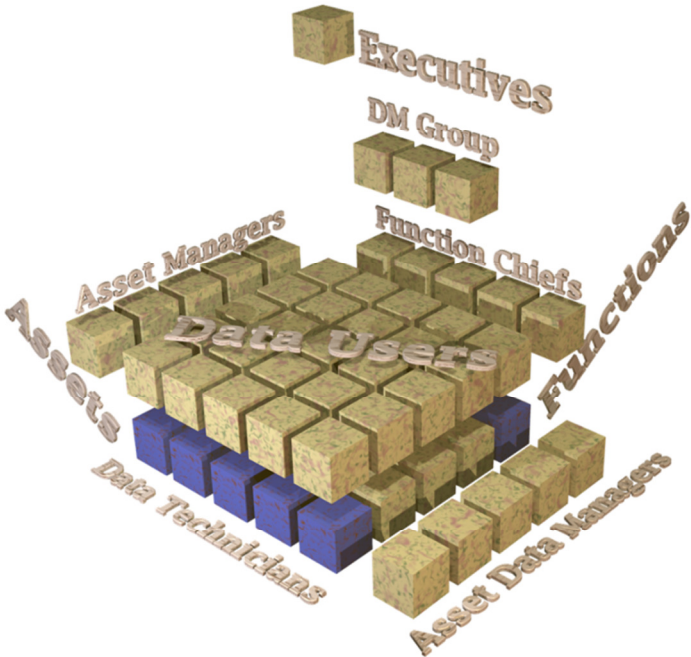**Figure 44: Different domains share an underlying strategy**

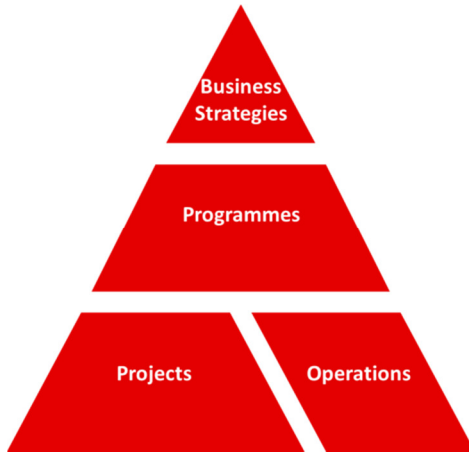**Figure 45: The "normal" structure of an oil company**

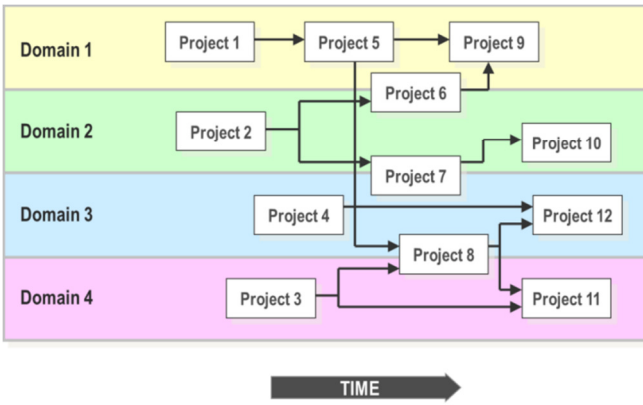**Figure 46: Projects, services, programmes and strategies**

Figure 47: The IM programme addresses a range of conflicting requirements

	Benefit Type					
Project	A	B	C	D	E	Total
1			20			20
2	5		5	10		20
3	5		5			10
4			20		20	40
5		10		5		15
6		5	5	5	5	20
7	10					10
8		20	20	10		50
Total	20	35	75	30	25	185

Key: A – customer satisfaction
B – cycle time reduction
C – data quality improvement
D – process improvement
E – decision quality improvement

Figure 48: Different types of benefit have to be considered

Figure 49: Scheduling dependencies may constrain project start dates