

Editorial for the Special ECIME Edition of EJISE – ECIME2014

It is tradition that the Electronic Journal of Information Systems Evaluation (EJISE) publish a special issue containing the full versions of the best papers that were presented in a preliminary version during the 8th European Conference on Information Management and Evaluation (ECIME 2014). The faculty of Economics and Business Administration of the Ghent University was host for this successful conference on 11-12th of September 2014. ECIME 2014 received a submission of 86 abstracts and after the double-blind peer review process, thirty one academic research papers, nine PhD research papers, one master research paper and four work-in-progress papers were accepted and selected for presentation. ECIME 2014 hosted academics from twenty-two nationalities, amongst them: Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia (FYROM), Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, Turkey and the UK. From the thirty-one academic papers presented during the conference nine papers were selected for inclusion in this special issue of EJISE. The selected papers represent empirical work as well as theoretical research on the broad topic of management and evaluation of information systems. The papers show a wide variety of perspectives to deal with the problem.

Devos and Van De Ginste work on the COBIT 5 framework released in 2012 by ISACA. COBIT 5 can be seen as a de facto framework for IT governance. Although COBIT 5 is well accepted in a broad range of IS communities, it is created by practitioners and holds only a minor amount of theoretical supported claims. The authors try to offer theoretical fundamentals for this framework. The authors followed a qualitative research method to develop inductively derived theoretical statements. Their findings indicate that COBIT 5 holds theoretical supported claims, but only lower theory types such as Principal Agent Theory and Stakeholder Theory contribute the most. The Technological Acceptance Model contributes lesser than the previous ones as a theoretical fundament for the framework.

Dobrev and Hart deal with real-time BI systems (RTBI) and try to shed light on the technological components and the organizational changes surrounding RTBI systems. They used a qualitative thematic analysis based on data obtained through semi-structured in-depth interviews in organisations in several industries. They found that RTBI can offer significant and measurable improvements, help organizations remain competitive, and in de long run drive strategic business objectives. A roadmap for RTBI justification and implementation is suggested.

Myreteg conducted a literature overview on organizational learning in the context of ERP systems. The author gives an answer to what extent and how do research conceptualize organizational learning and its interactions and involvement with the ERP system. The analysis shows that overall there is a lack of definitions and stringency in the research on organizational learning in an ERP systems context in the post implementation phase.

Nechkoska et al. present a study on the Tactical Management as a distinctive managerial function in information systems. They conducted a research of the literature and investigated current types of managerial information systems in order to evaluate the various manners tactical management is addressed. The purpose of the research is to attract attention to tactical management, its importance that it can bring substantial competitive advantage to the businesses, and the incremental potential that tactical management will realize when being accordingly supported by the information systems of tomorrow.

Nicolian et al. conducted structured interviews with the CIOs of 36 medium and large size Lebanese organisation to discover the perceived value of IT and the organisational competencies needed to deliver that value. They discovered challenges that point the need of process orientated competencies and challenges that are variance oriented and point to the factors that inhibit or enable deriving IT value. The authors have chosen for a Hybrid model for explaining the IT value proposition.

Serova and Krichevsky provides theoretical foundations of information systems architecture of management systems in the context of spatial economics. The paper is devoted to the study of issues of stability of architecture of spatial information systems.

Thomson and van Belle identify the antecedents for the adoption of Green IT in South African higher education institutions, namely which drivers and readiness factors influence Green IT adoption. Also they investigated the role of the following Green IT readiness factors: institutional, organisational and value network Green IT. All Green IT drivers were found to be significant antecedents in the adoption of green IT, although the overall adoption of green IT is relatively low. They condensed these antecedents into a revised Green IT adoption model.

Van Bussel et al. has developed a Green Archiving Model to reduce the amount of stored data and records in organizations based on the 'value' of information. The model can not only be used to reduce the amount of data, but also the electricity consumption for data storage, resulting in a cost reduction of 35 percent.

Van de Pas and van Bussel present an explorative study of the extent to which privacy enhancing technologies could be effective in providing privacy to citizens. They conclude that privacy compliance in the 'technological' sense cannot meet citizens' concerns completely, and should therefore be augmented by a conceptual model to make privacy impact assessments at the level of citizens' lives possible.

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