



Modern Office Administration, Document Control & Creating Filing for Secretary and Administration Support

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Objective:

1. Sejarah Tata Kelola Dokumen
2. Konsep dan Prinsip Pengelolaan Arsip
3. ISO 9001 2008
4. Implementasi Document Management System
5. Pemanfaatan Teknologi Digital dan Elektronik dalam Documentasi Arsip
6. Pengelolaan Arsip dengan bantuan Software dan Hardware
7. Perancangan dan Pembuatan
 - Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
 - Entity Relational Diagram
8. Distribusi dan Disposisi Document
9. Aspek Legalitas dalam Pengarsipan



Modern Office Administration

TUJUAN

- **Mengetahui sejarah dan perkembangan Ilmu Administrasi**
- **Memahami definisi serta fungsi Ilmu Administrasi**
- **Memahami perkembagan teori manajemen yang mempengaruhi pengelolan administrasi**
- **Mengetahui prospek karier di bidang administrasi**

Sejarah ilmu Administrasi

Administrasi dipandang sebagai seni atau art sebab didalam prakteknya memerlukan kecakapan yang dapat dicapai melalui pelatihan

Masyarakat pada masa lalu telah menjalankan prinsip prinsip administrasi walaupun sangat sederhana

Bukti bukti pelaksanaan administrasi dapat dilacak mulai:

- . Peradaban Mesopotamia
- . Mesir Kuno
- . Tiongkok kuno
- . Romawi Kuno
- . Yunani Kuno



PENGERTIAN DAN FUNGSI

- **Definisi ilmu administrasi perkantoran**
rangkaian aktivitas merencanakan, mengorganisasikan, mengarahkan, mengawasi, dan mengendalikan hingga menyelenggarakan secara tertib pekerjaan administrasi perkantoran (Quible, 2001) untuk menunjang pencapaian tujuan organisasi.

Fungsi Kantor Modern

- ▶ Fungsi rutin
- ▶ Fungsi teknis
- ▶ Fungsi analisis
- ▶ Fungsi interpersonal
- ▶ Fungsi managerial

FUNGSI KANTOR MODERN

1. Fungsi Rutin

Fungsi administrasi perkantoran yang membutuhkan pikiran minimal mencakup pengarsipan, penggandaan.

Biasanya fungsi ini dilaksanakan oleh staf administrasi yang bertanggung jawab atas kegiatan administrasi sehari-hari.

2. Fungsi Teknis

Fungsi yang membutuhkan pendapat, keputusan dan ketrampilan perkantoran yang memadai, seperti familiaritas dengan beberapa software.

Fungsi ini biasanya dilakukan oleh staf administrasi yang tergabung dalam departemen TI suatu organisasi.

3. Fungsi Analisis

Fungsi yang membutuhkan pemikiran yang kritis dan kreatif disertai kemampuan untuk mengambil keputusan, seperti membuat dan menganalisis laporan maupun membuat keputusan.

Fungsi ini biasanya dilakukan oleh seorang asisten pemimpin / manajer yang bertanggung jawab men-support keputusan yang akan dibuat oleh atasannya

4. Fungsi Interpersonal

Fungsi yang membutuhkan penilaian dan analisis sebagai dasar pengambilan keputusan serta ketrampilan berhubungan dengan orang lain, seperti mengkoordinasikan kegiatan.

Fungsi ini biasanya dilakukan oleh staf administrasi sebagai jenjang karier sebelum naik menjadi pemimpin-manajer suatu organisasi.

5. Fungsi Leader-Manajerial

Fungsi yang membutuhkan perencanaan, pengorganisasian, pengukuran, dan pemotivasiyan, seperti pembuatan anggaran, staffing, dan mengevaluasi kinerja pegawai – karyawan.

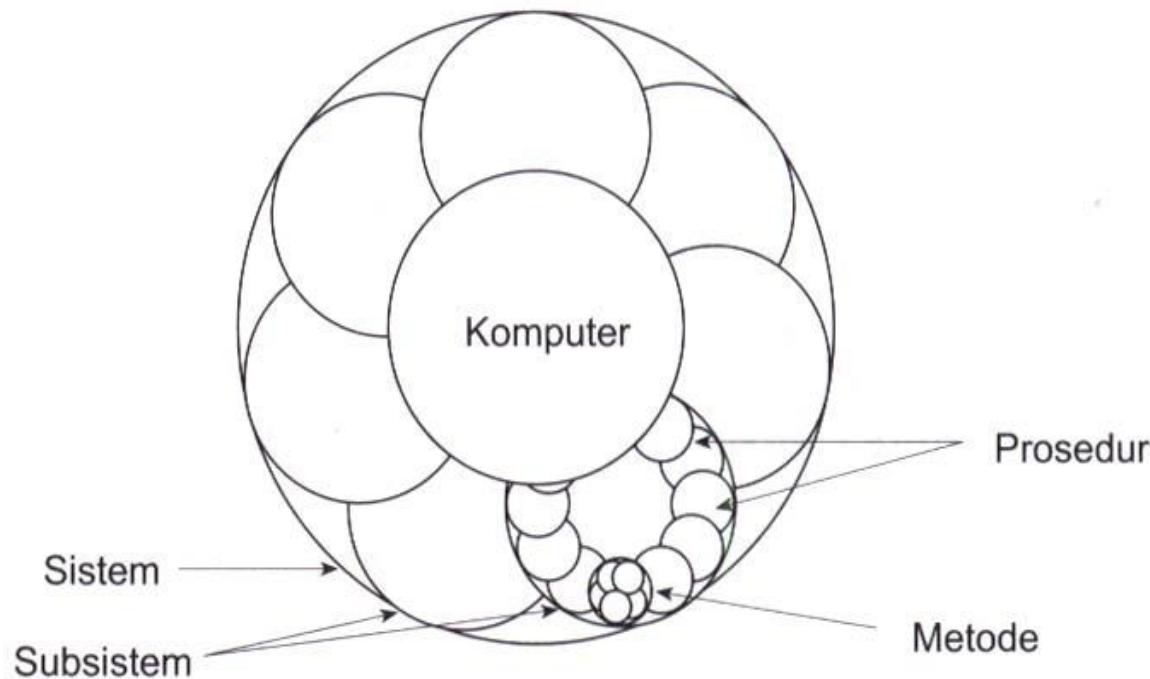
Biasanya fungsi ini dilakukan oleh staf setingkat pemimpin-manajer yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pelaksanaan sistem dan prosedur administrasi suatu organisasi

SISTEM PERKANTORAN

- ▶ Mengetahui konsep sistem administrasi di kantor modern.
- ▶ Memahami otomatisasi sistem
- ▶ Dapat merancang dan memodifikasi sistem administrasi di kantor dengan menggunakan sistem yang ada

KONSEP SISTEM

► Desain Sebuah Sistem



Sumber: McLeod dan Schell (2001)

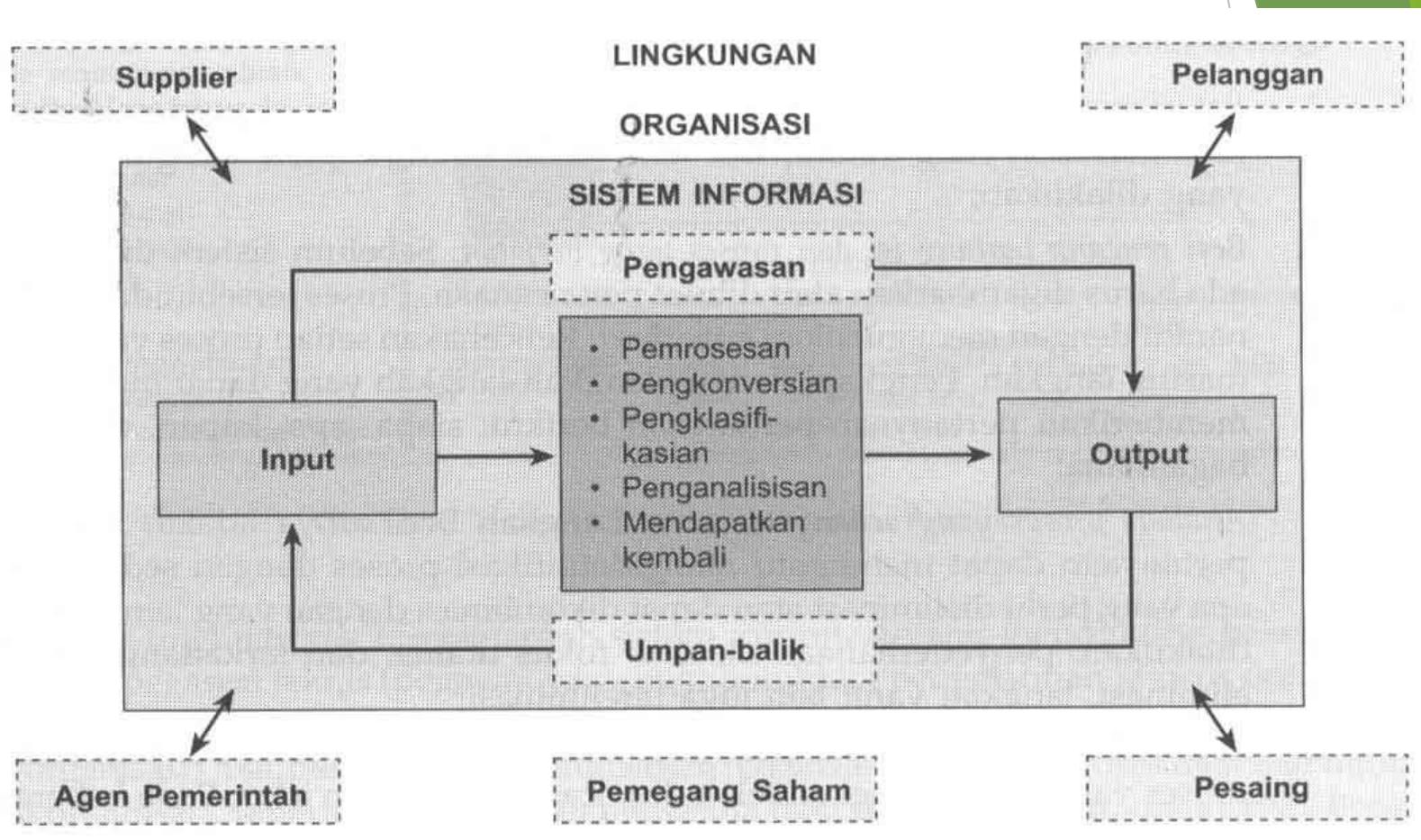
SISTEM

- ▶ Sistem terdiri dari sub sistem yang berhubungan dengan prosedur yang membantu pencapaian tujuan
- ▶ Dapat disimpulkan bahwa organisasi sebagai sebuah sistem merupakan suatu kesatuan, di mana bagian terkecil dari sistem (metode atau prosedur maupun subsistem) merupakan penjabaran dari sistem organisasi yang digunakan

Unsur Sistem

- ▶ *Input*
- ▶ *Processing*
- ▶ *Output*
- ▶ *Feedback*
- ▶ Pengawasan

Fungsi Sistem dalam Organisasi



Jenis Sistem

- ▶ Sistem pada tingkatan operasional
- ▶ Sistem pada tingkatan staf (perkantoran)
- ▶ Sistem pada tingkatan manajemen
- ▶ Sistem pada tingkatan strategis

ALAT-ALAT SISTEM

1. Bagan beban kerja (*workload chart*)

Tujuan penggunaan alat ini adalah untuk menyederhanakan proses kerja

2. Bagan aliran kerja (*work-flow chart*)

Sering digunakan untuk menganalisis dan menyederhanakan pekerjaan, yaitu alat yang membantu mengidentifikasikan tiap langkah dalam proses kerja spesifik

3. Bagan layout kerja (work-layout chart)

- ▶ Digunakan untuk menggambarkan aliran kerja yang dilakukan pada kantor
- ▶ Dapat mengidentifikasi dengan jelas pekerjaan yang cenderung berulang

4. Bagan proses kerja (work-process chart)

Menggambarkan sebuah proses kerja yang harus dilakukan berkaitan dengan penyelesaian sebuah pekerjaan

5. Diagram balok EDP (electronic data processing)

Umumnya digunakan untuk pengambaran sistem yang akan diintergrasikan dengan komputer

1. Bagan beban kerja (workload chart)

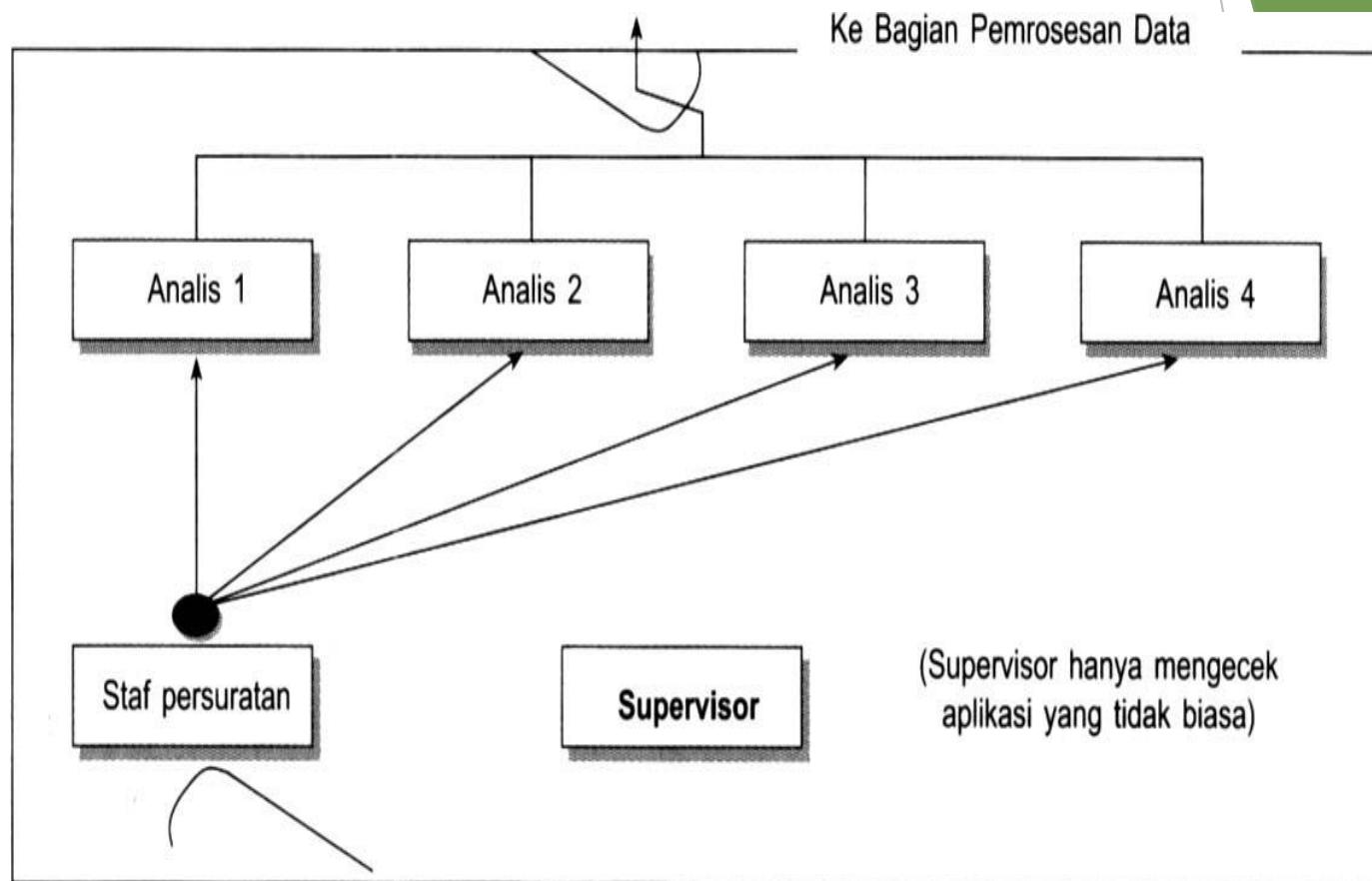
Daftar Aktivitas Kerja

Departemen : Pembelian	Kode Aktivitas	Periode : 27 Maret 2004
Jumlah pegawai : 5 orang		Waktu yang dibutuhkan (dalam seminggu)
Aktivitas yang Dilakukan		
Mem-file		25 jam
Mengetik surat tindak lanjut		15 jam
Me-review order yang diterima		16 jam
Menjawab telepon		12 jam
Mengumpulkan data		10 jam
Menyiapkan tagihan		15 jam
Mengetik laporan		22 jam
Mengetik order pembelian		16 jam
Mengetik penetapan harga		17 jam
Men-duplikasi dokumen	B	23 jam
Me-review permintaan pembelian barang	C	18 jam
Meng-approve permintaan pembelian barang	F	15 jam

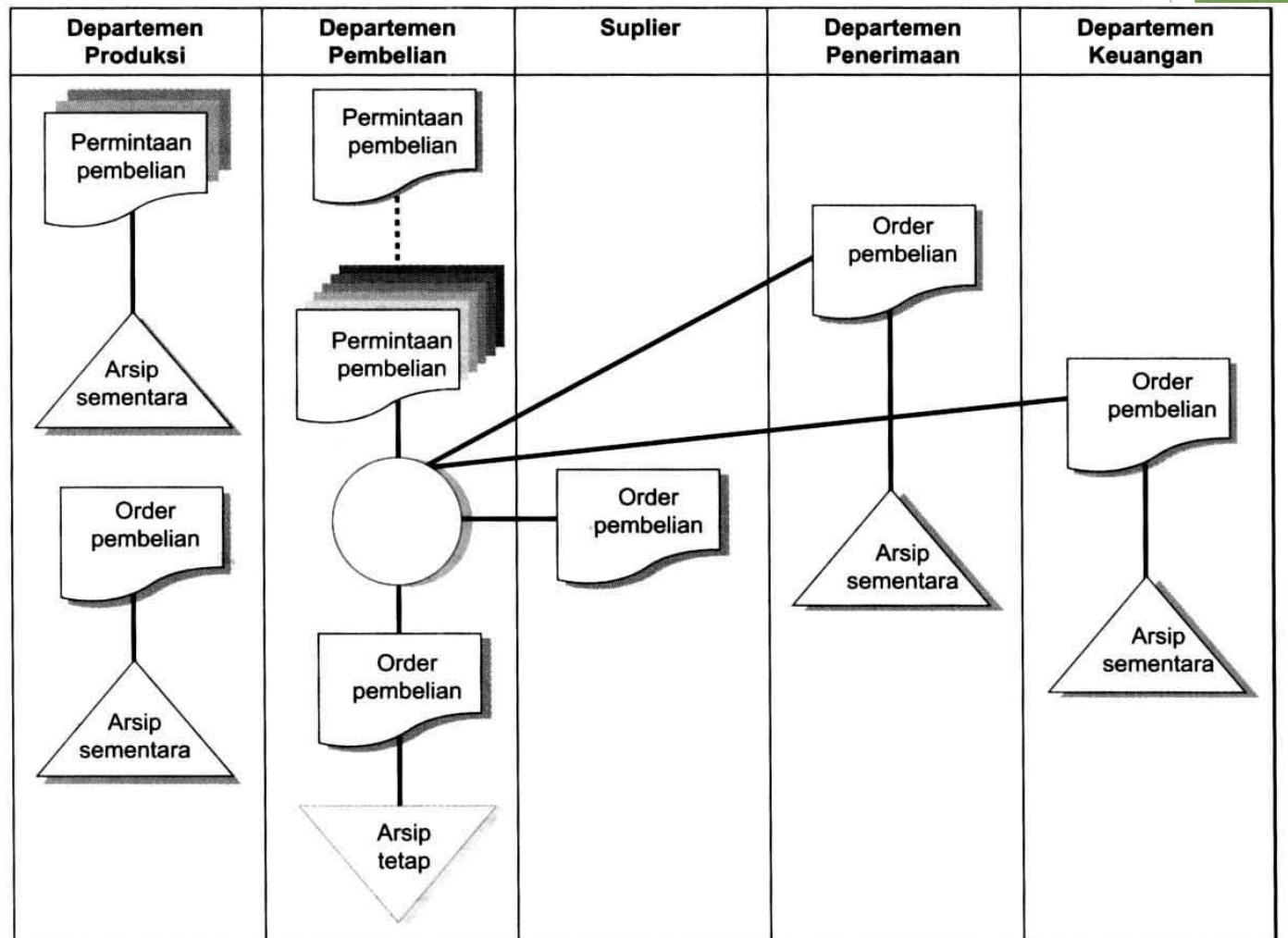
2. Bagan aliran kerja (*work-flow chart*)

Bagan Aliran Kerja Tugas: Permintaan Kas Kecil	Analisis yang Mungkin	Operasi	Pergerakan	Inspeksi	Penundaan	Penyimpanan
Permintaan dibuat oleh Kepala Departemen		●	→	□	□	▽
Diletakkan pada kotak "pengambilan"		○ ○	→	□	●	▽
Menuju ke Departemen Keuangan		○ ○	→	□	□	▽
Verifikasi tanda tangan		○	→	□	□	▽
Jumlah uang disetujui oleh <i>treasurer</i>		●	→	□	□	▽
Jumlah uang dihitung oleh kasir		●	→	□	□	▽
Jumlah uang dicatat oleh staf		●	→	□	□	▽
Kas kecil dimasukkan ke amplop		●	→	□	□	▽
Kas kecil dibawa ke departemen		○ ○	→	□	□	▽
Kas kecil dicek kesesuaianya dengan permintaan		○ ○	→	□	□	▽
Kuitansi ditandatangani		●	→	□	□	▽
Kas kecil disimpan pada "kotak penyimpanan"		○ ○	→	□	●	▽

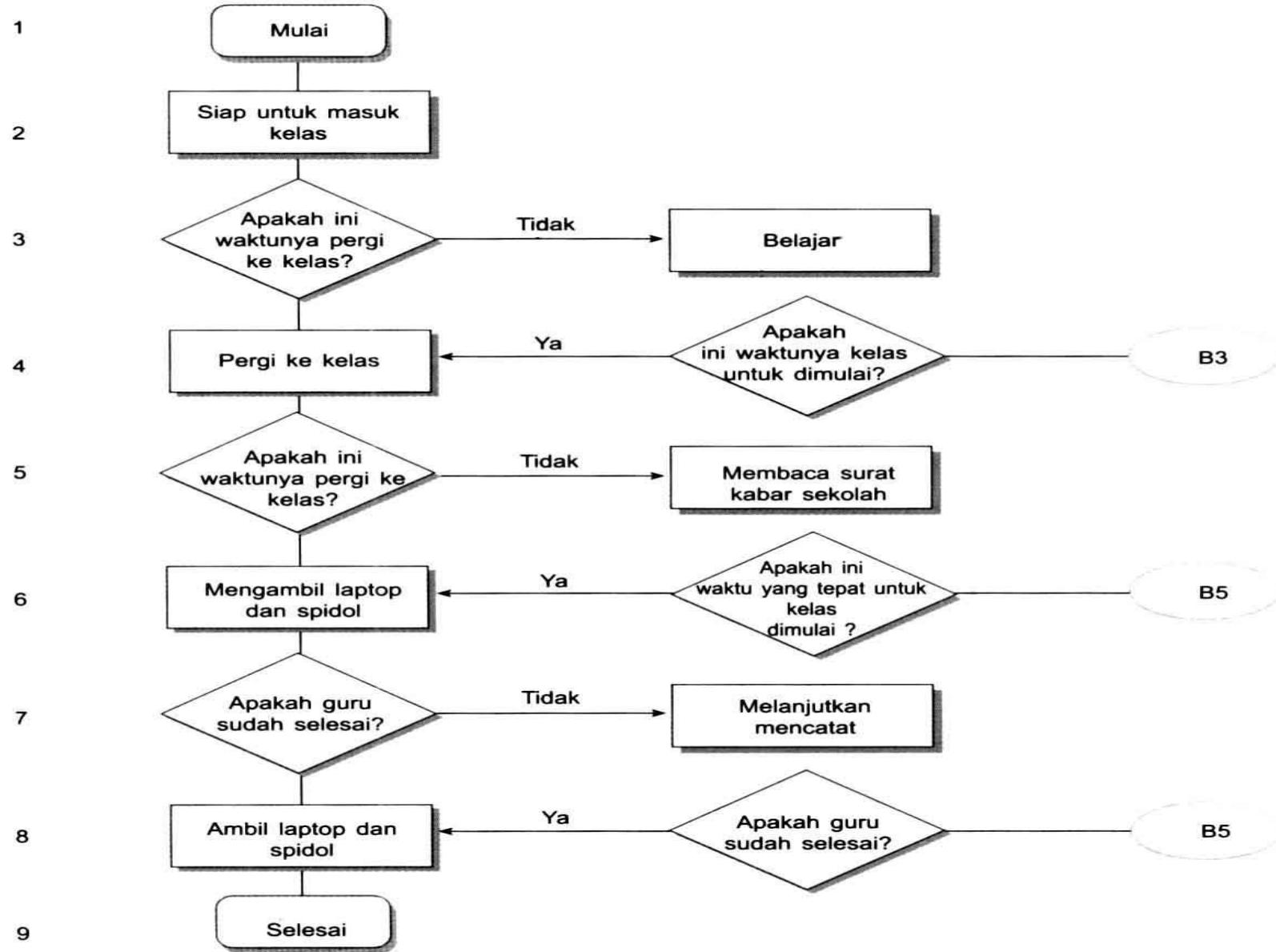
3. Bagan layout kerja (*work-layout chart*)



4. Bagan proses kerja (*work-process chart*)



5. Diagram balok EDP (*electronic data processing*)



TEKNOLOGI KOMUNIKASI PERKANTORAN



TELEKOMUNIKASI

- ▶ Telekomunikasi dapat didefinisikan sebagai komunikasi yang menggunakan peralatan elektronik maupun elektromagnetik
- ▶ Selain itu, Quible (2001) mendefinikan telekomunikasi sebagai transmisi informasi yang menggunakan teknologi telefon

Manfaat Telekomunikasi Bagi Organisasi

- ▶ Mendapatkan informasi pada waktu yang tepat di tempat yang tepat
- ▶ Mendapatkan data secara *real-time*
- ▶ Memungkinkan operasi perusahaan (baik fasilitas maupun SDM) tersebar di berbagai tempat

Jaringan Komunikasi Berdasarkan Kepemilikan

► Private

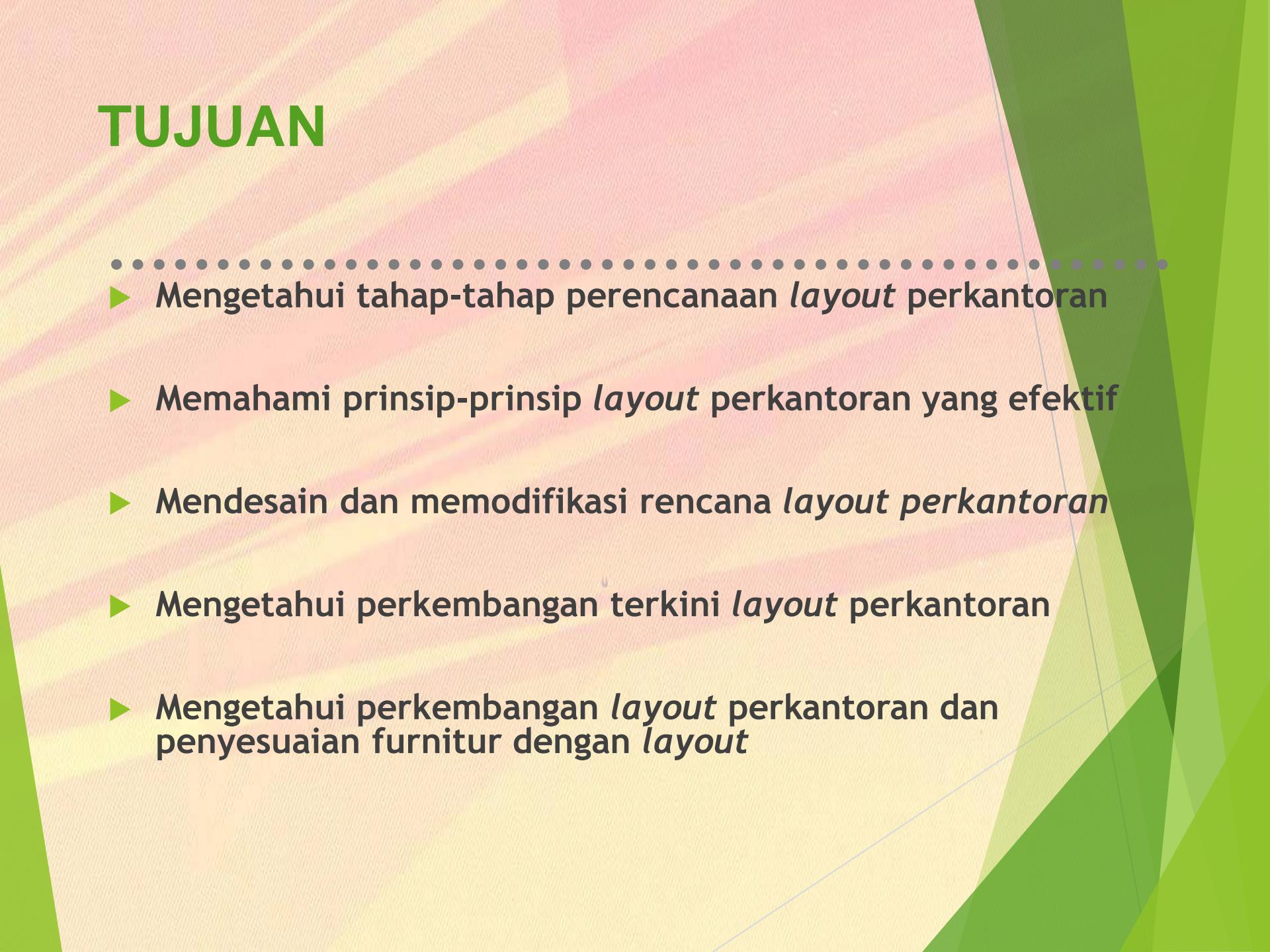
Jaringan ini biasanya melayani kebutuhan internal organisasi yang tertutup akses publik

► Publict

Jaringan ini dibangun oleh perusahaan telekomunikasi yang menjual layanan ke publik. Ada dua macam jaringan, yaitu *Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)* dan internet

LAYOUT PERKANTORAN

TUJUAN



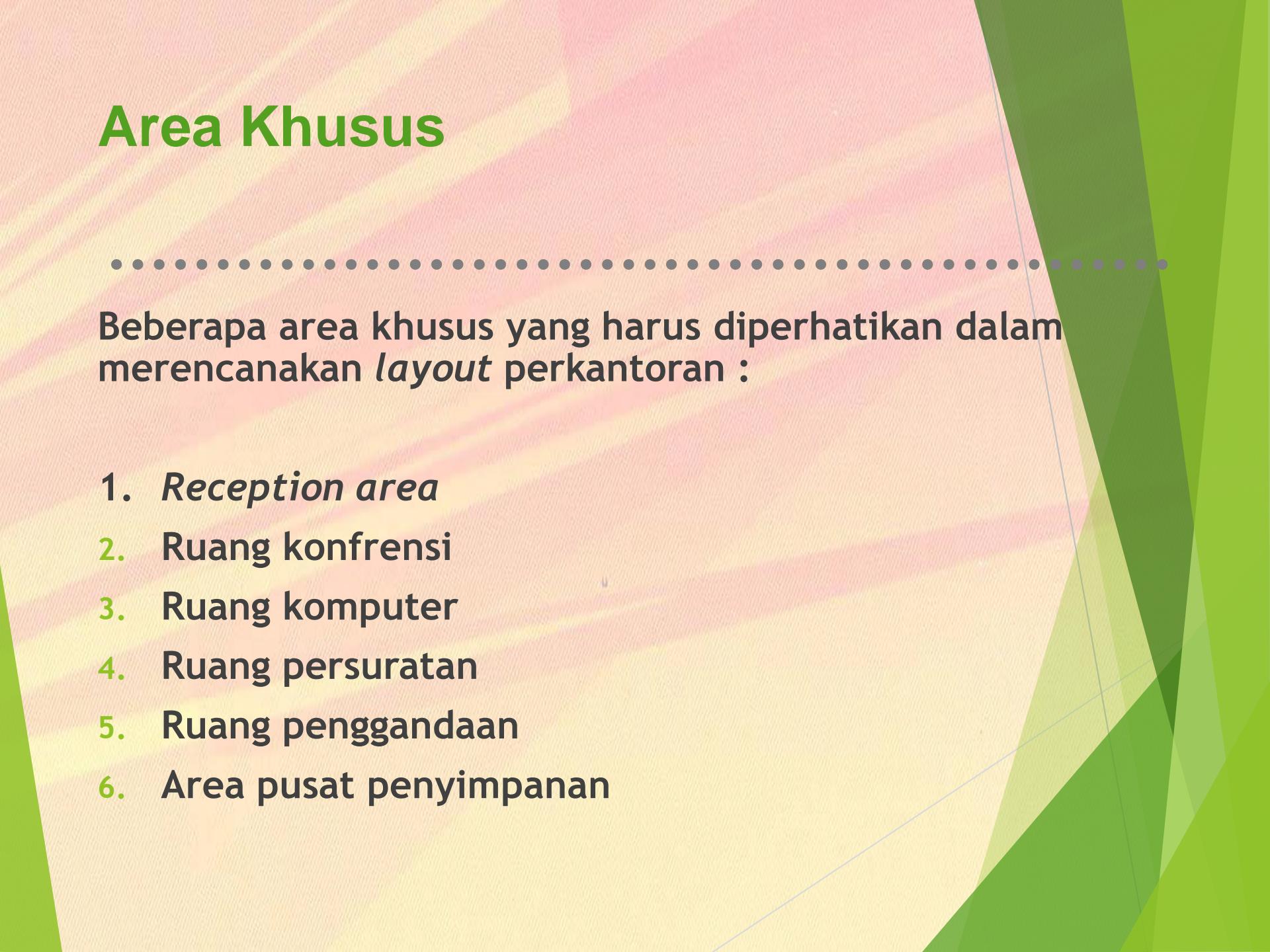
-
- ▶ Mengetahui tahap-tahap perencanaan *layout* perkantoran
- ▶ Memahami prinsip-prinsip *layout* perkantoran yang efektif
- ▶ Mendesain dan memodifikasi rencana *layout* perkantoran
- ▶ Mengetahui perkembangan terkini *layout* perkantoran
- ▶ Mengetahui perkembangan *layout* perkantoran dan penyesuaian furnitur dengan *layout*

Manfaat Layout Kantor yang Efektif

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- ▶ Mengoptimalkan penggunaan ruang yang ada secara efektif
- ▶ Mengembangkan lingkungan kerja yang nyaman bagi pegawai
- ▶ Memberikan kesan yang positif terhadap perusahaan
- ▶ Menjamin efisiensi dari arus kerja yang ada
- ▶ Meningkatkan produktivitas kerja pegawai
- ▶ Mengantisipasi pengembangan organisasi di masa depan dengan melakukan perencanaan *layout* yang fleksibel

Area Khusus

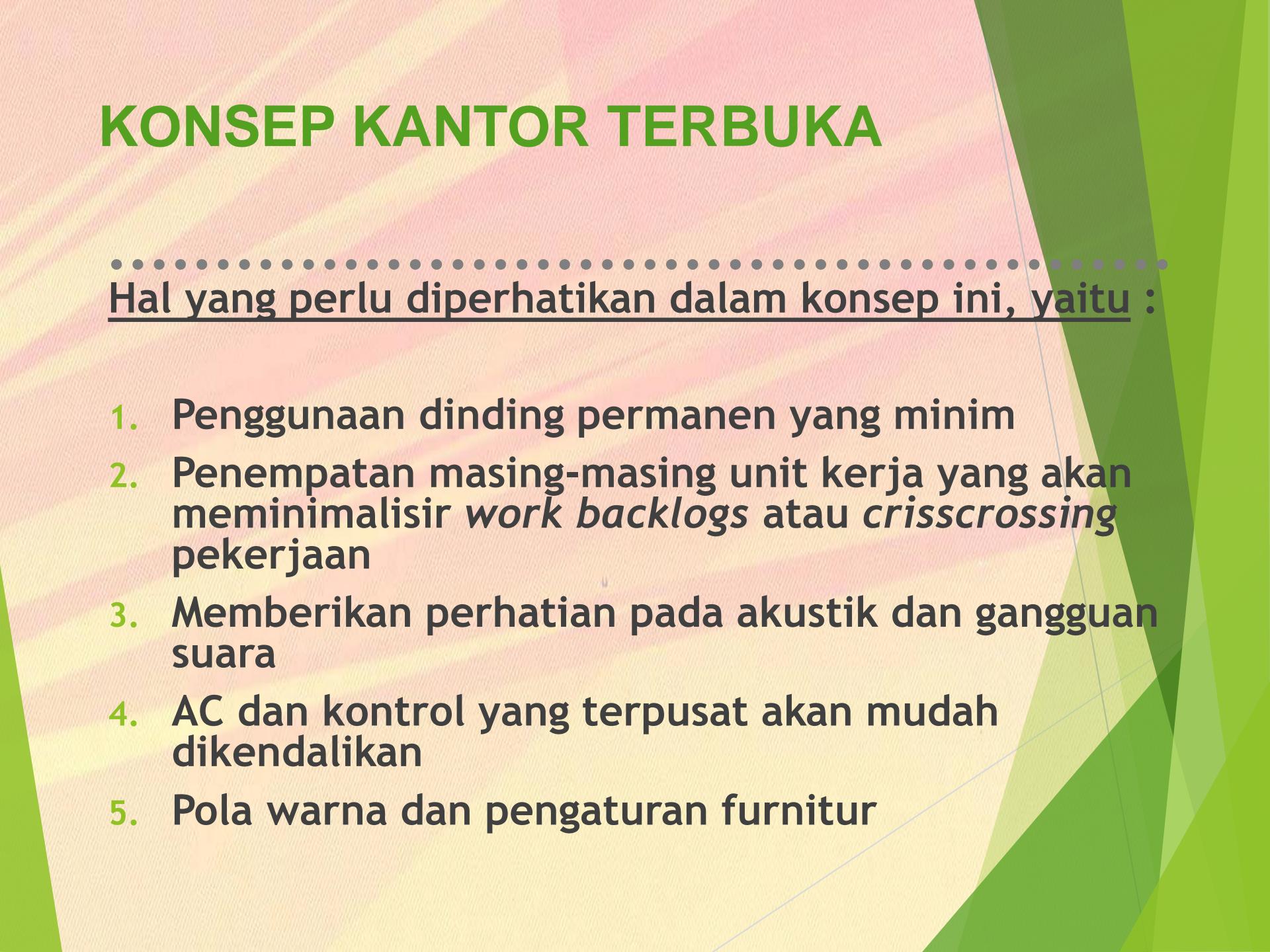


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Beberapa area khusus yang harus diperhatikan dalam merencanakan *layout* perkantoran :

1. *Reception area*
2. Ruang konfrensi
3. Ruang komputer
4. Ruang persuratan
5. Ruang penggandaan
6. Area pusat penyimpanan

KONSEP KANTOR TERBUKA



.....
Hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam konsep ini, yaitu :

1. Penggunaan dinding permanen yang minim
2. Penempatan masing-masing unit kerja yang akan meminimalisir *work backlogs* atau *crisscrossing* pekerjaan
3. Memberikan perhatian pada akustik dan gangguan suara
4. AC dan kontrol yang terpusat akan mudah dikendalikan
5. Pola warna dan pengaturan furnitur

Kelebihan dan Kekurangan

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Kelebihan :

1. Biaya perubahan *layout* lebih murah
2. Biaya instalasi pertama lebih murah
3. Meningkatkan penggunaan ruang
4. Meningkatkan produktivitas melalui efisiensi arus kerja, meningkatkan komunikasi, meningkatkan moral, keterlibatan emosional pegawai, serta meningkatkan kenyamanan pegawai
5. Menghemat energi

Kekurangan :

1. Kurang tersedianya *privacy*
2. Tidak sesuai dengan struktur organisasi yang birokratis
3. Kurang efektif bagi pekerjaan yang membutuhkan konsentrasi tinggi

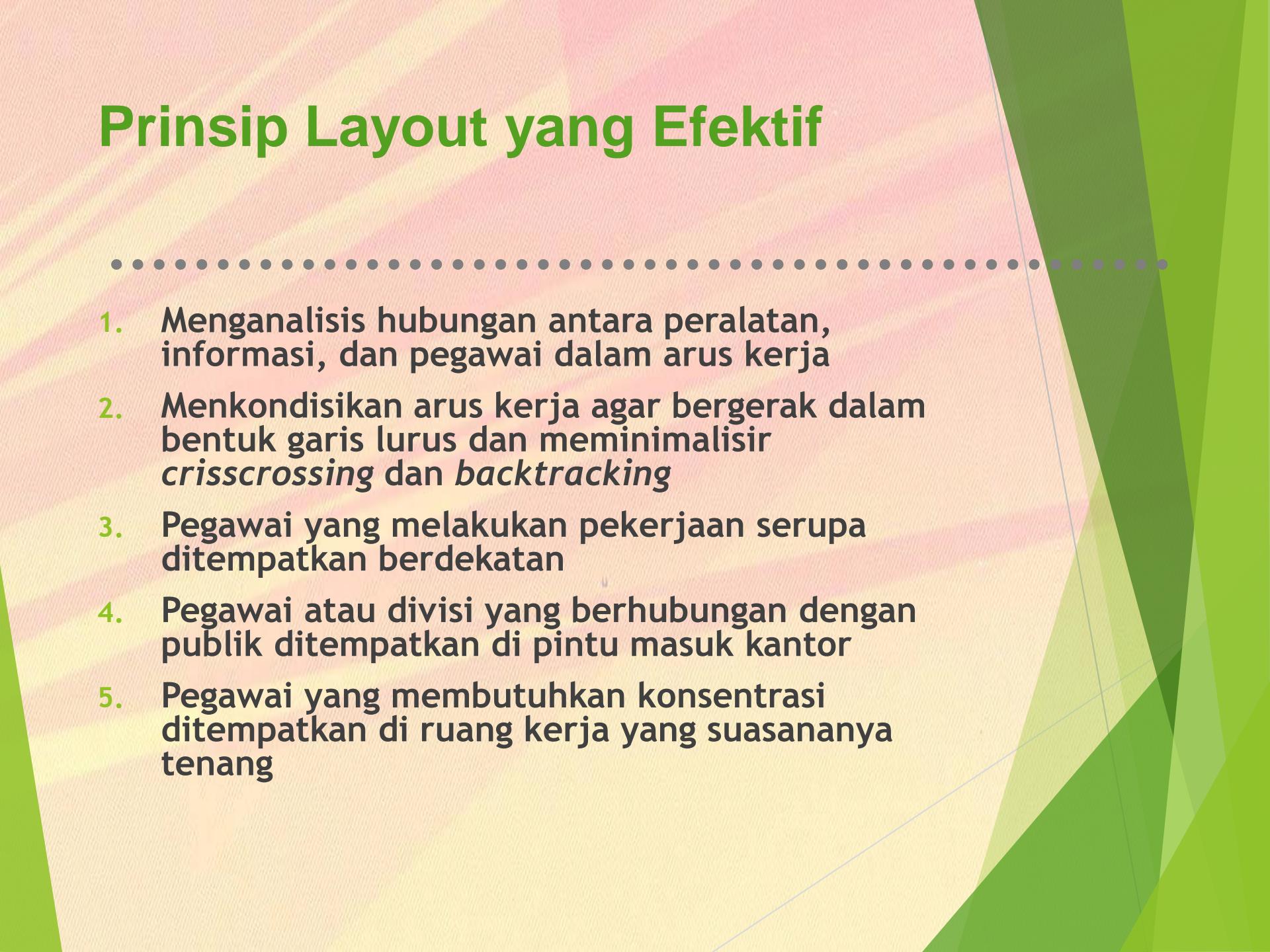
Beberapa Model Kantor Berkonsep Terbuka



Model Kantor Tertutup



Prinsip Layout yang Efektif



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1. Menganalisis hubungan antara peralatan, informasi, dan pegawai dalam arus kerja
2. Menkondisikan arus kerja agar bergerak dalam bentuk garis lurus dan meminimalisir *crisscrossing* dan *backtracking*
3. Pegawai yang melakukan pekerjaan serupa ditempatkan berdekatan
4. Pegawai atau divisi yang berhubungan dengan publik ditempatkan di pintu masuk kantor
5. Pegawai yang membutuhkan konsentrasi ditempatkan di ruang kerja yang suasannya tenang

6. Alokasi berdasarkan posisi, pekerjaan yang dilakukan, dan peralatan khusus yang diperlukan
7. Furnitur dan peralatan sesuai kebutuhan
8. Lorong harus nyaman dan lebar
9. Pertimbangan keamanan menjadi prioritas tinggi
10. Area terbuka yang besar lebih efisien dibanding ruangan kecil tertutup
11. Provisi yang tepat bagi pencahayaanm dekorasi, AC, kelembaban dan kontrol suara
12. Memperhatika kebutuhan perluasan kantor
13. Pekerjaan harus datang pada pegawai, bukan sebaliknya

PERALATAN DAN FURNITUR PERKANTORAN

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**Faktor yang harus diperhatikan dalam memilih
peralatan kantor :**

- 1. Tujuan penggunaan peralatan**
- 2. Menentukan peralatan yang sesuai**
- 3. Tingkat kegunaan peralatan**
- 4. Spesifikasi peralatan**
- 5. Biaya peralatan**
- 6. Proses operasional peralatan**
- 7. Fitur keamanan**

- 8. Fleksibilitas peralatan**
- 9. Kemudahan penggunaan peralatan**
- 10. Kecepatan penggunaan peralatan**
- 11. Masukan dari operator peralatan**
- 12. Standardisasi peralatan**

DESAIN KANTOR MASA DEPAN

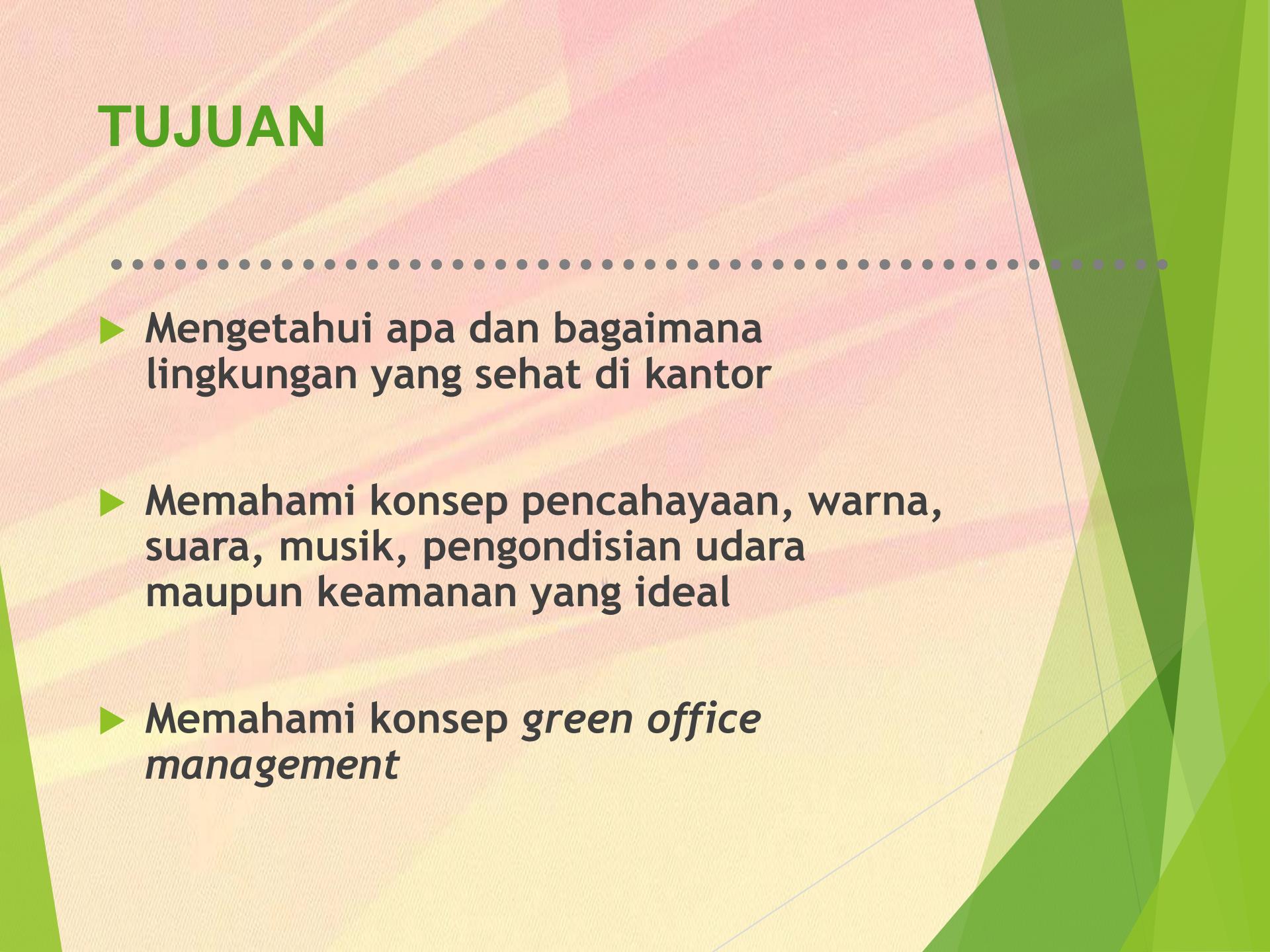
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Dua karakteristik pekerjaan yang akan mempengaruhi *layout* sebuah kantor, adalah :

- ▶ Otonomi
- ▶ Interaksi

LINGKUNGAN PERKANTORAN

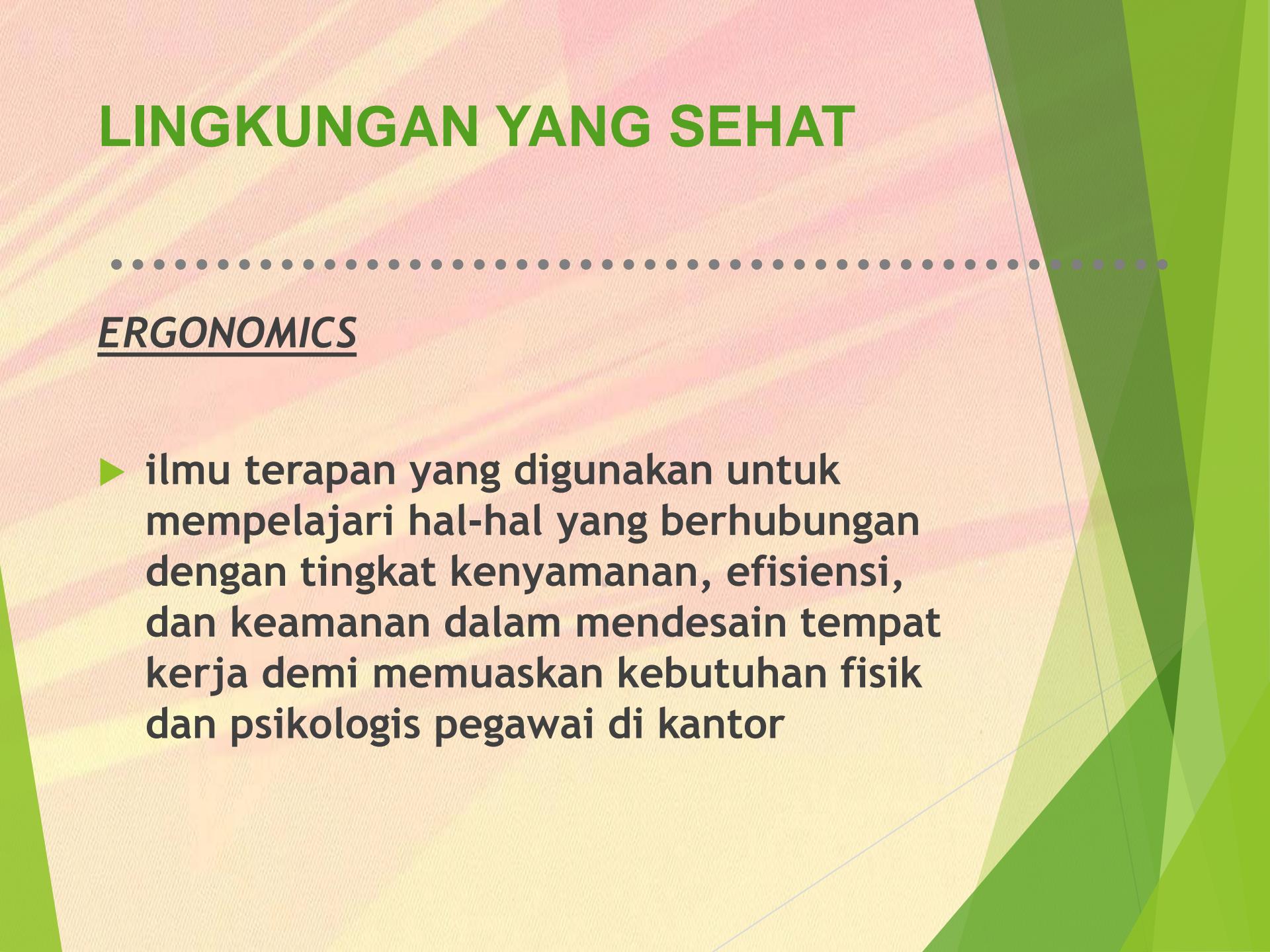
TUJUAN



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- ▶ Mengetahui apa dan bagaimana lingkungan yang sehat di kantor
- ▶ Memahami konsep pencahayaan, warna, suara, musik, pengondisian udara maupun keamanan yang ideal
- ▶ Memahami konsep *green office management*

LINGKUNGAN YANG SEHAT



.....

ERGONOMICS

- ▶ ilmu terapan yang digunakan untuk mempelajari hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan tingkat kenyamanan, efisiensi, dan keamanan dalam mendesain tempat kerja demi memuaskan kebutuhan fisik dan psikologis pegawai di kantor

Smart Office



.....

- ▶ Mengintegrasikan beberapa komponen lingkungan kantor, seperti pencahayaan, AC, konservasi energi melalui komputerisasi kantor

- ▶ Beberapa fitur *smart office*, yaitu *Small-zone areas* dan *Smart wired telecommunication system*



Document Control Excellence

Jajat Sumantri

Objectives

- Introduction to Document Control
- Provide an understanding of the functions of document control
- Standards and Regulation
- Give an overview of how to design and implement a Document Control system.

Introduction to Document Control

What is a Data?



Data

- PERATURAN MENTERI ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL NOMOR 027 TAHUN 2006
- PERATURAN PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 28 TAHUN 2012 TENTANG PELAKSANAAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 43 TAHUN 2009 TENTANG KEARSIPAN

Peraturan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 27 tahun 2006

Tentang

Pengelolaan dan Pemanfaatan Data yang diperoleh dari survey umum, eksplorasi, dan eksploitasi minyak dan gas bumi

Pasal 1

2. Data adalah semua fakta, petunjuk, indikasi dan informasi baik dalam bentuk tulisan(karakter), angka(digital), gambar(analog), media magnetig, dokumen, perconto batuan, fluida dan bentuk lain yang didapat dari hasil survey umum, eksplorasi dan eksploitasi minyak dan gas bumi

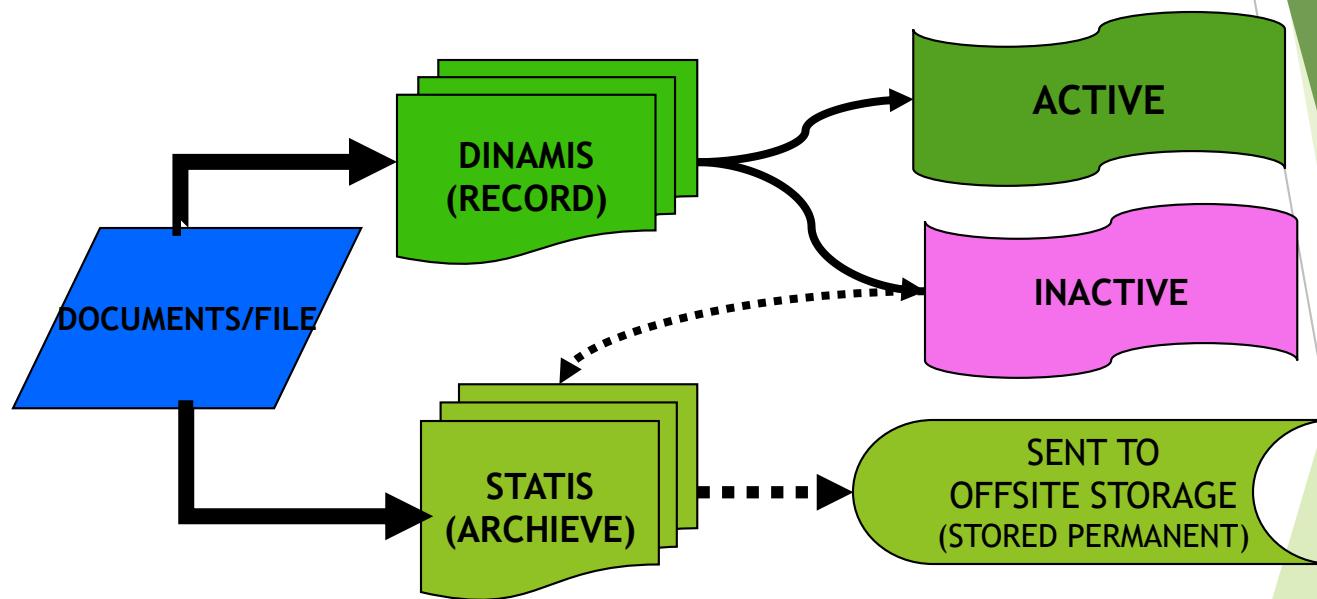
Pasal 2

1. Data yang diperoleh dari survey umum, eksplorasi dan eksploitasi adalah milik Negara yang dikuasai oleh pemerintah
2. Data yang diperoleh dari survey umum, eksplorasi dan eksploitasi sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat(1) wajib diserahkan kepada pusat data dan informasi

**PERATURAN PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 28 TAHUN 2012
TENTANG
PELAKSANAAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 43 TAHUN 2009
TENTANG KEARSIPAN**

Arsip adalah rekaman kegiatan atau peristiwa dalam berbagai bentuk dan media sesuai dengan perkembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang dibuat dan diterima oleh lembaga negara, pemerintahan daerah, lembaga pendidikan, perusahaan, organisasi politik, organisasi kemasyarakatan, dan perseorangan dalam pelaksanaan kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa, dan bernegara.

ARSIP BERDASARKAN FUNGSINYA



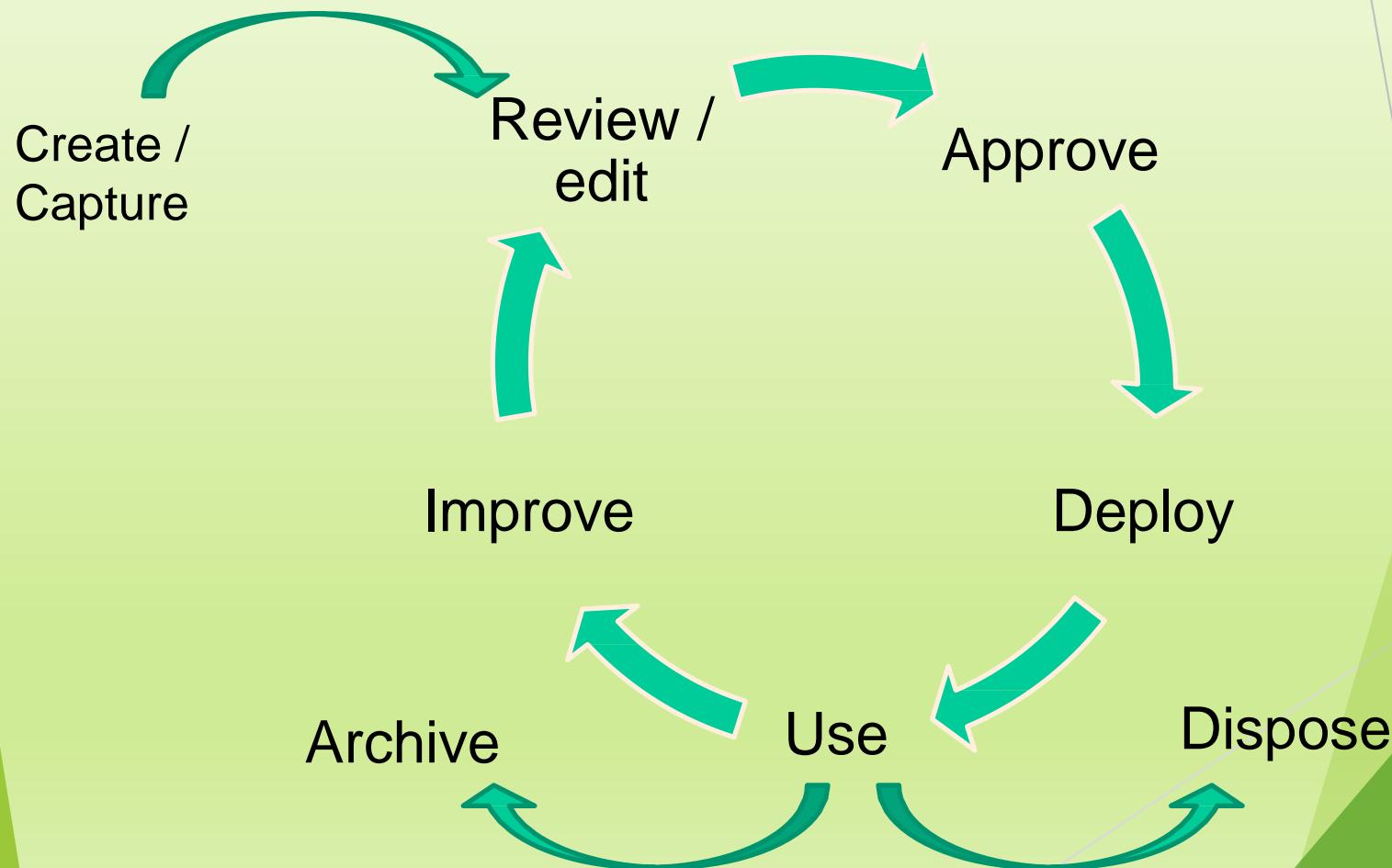
1. ARSIP DINAMIS

- Arsip yang digunakan secara langsung dalam perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan penyelenggaraan kehidupan kebangsaan pada umumnya atau dipergunakan secara langsung dalam penyelenggaraan administrasi negara.
 - a. Arsip aktif : arsip yang sedang atau masih digunakan bagi kelangsungan pekerjaan di lingkungan satuan kerja pada suatu organisasi.
 - b. Arsip semi aktif : arsip yang frekuensi penggunaannya sudah mulai berkurang; sewaktu - waktu informasinya masih diperlukan.
 - c. Arsip inaktif : tidak digunakan secara terus menurus.

2. ARSIP STATIS

- Arsip yang tidak lagi dipergunakan secara langsung untuk perencanaan, penyelenggaraan kebangsaan pada umumnya, maupun pada penyelenggaraan administrasi sehari - hari. Arsip statis ini terutama berguna untuk penelitian ilmiah

Document lifecycle



Where do documents come from?

- Internal
 - Projects
 - Processes
 - Management
- External

Common aspects

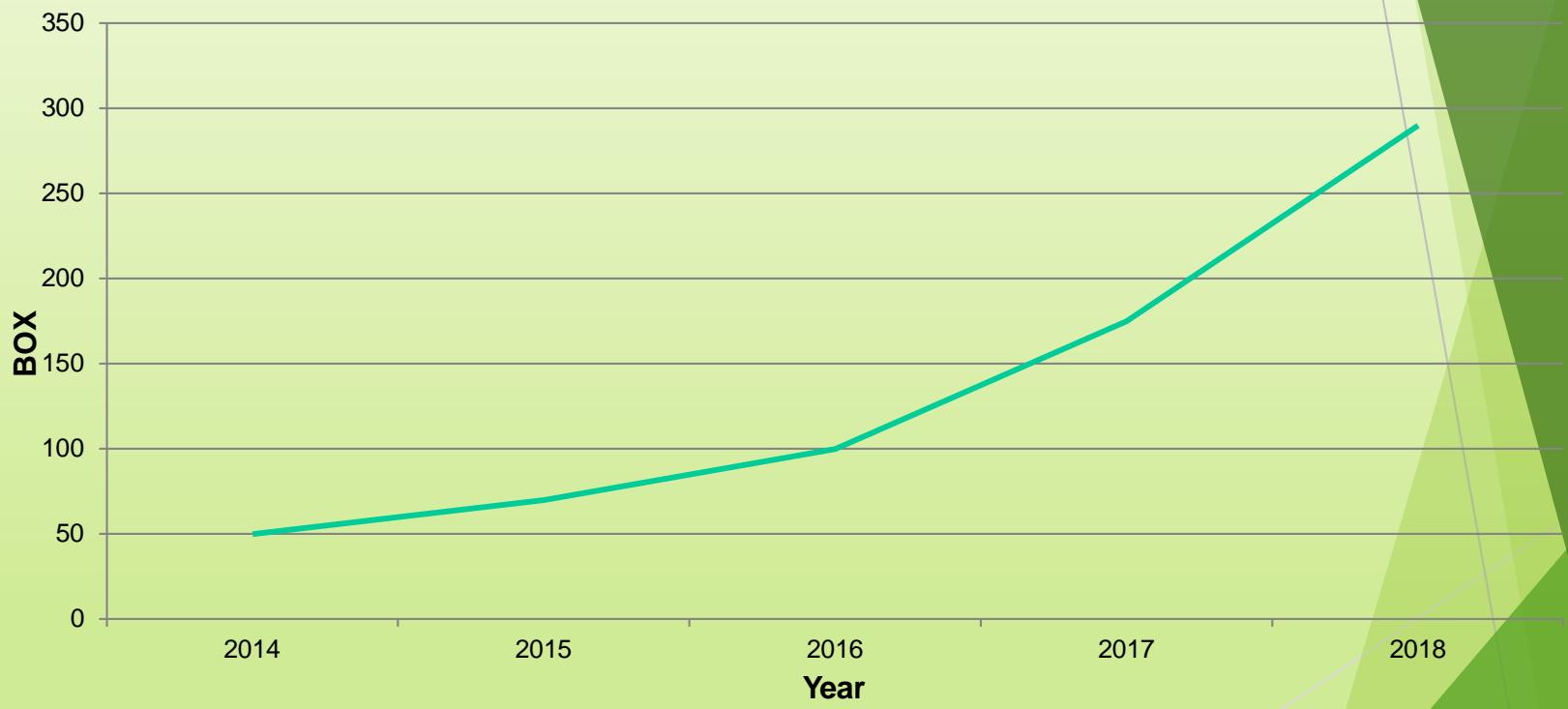
- Originator
- Document number
- Revision number
- Document Title
- Date created
- Document size
- Company name

Business challenges for documents

- Volume
- Multiple storage areas
- Multiple formats
- Multiple systems
- People

Volume

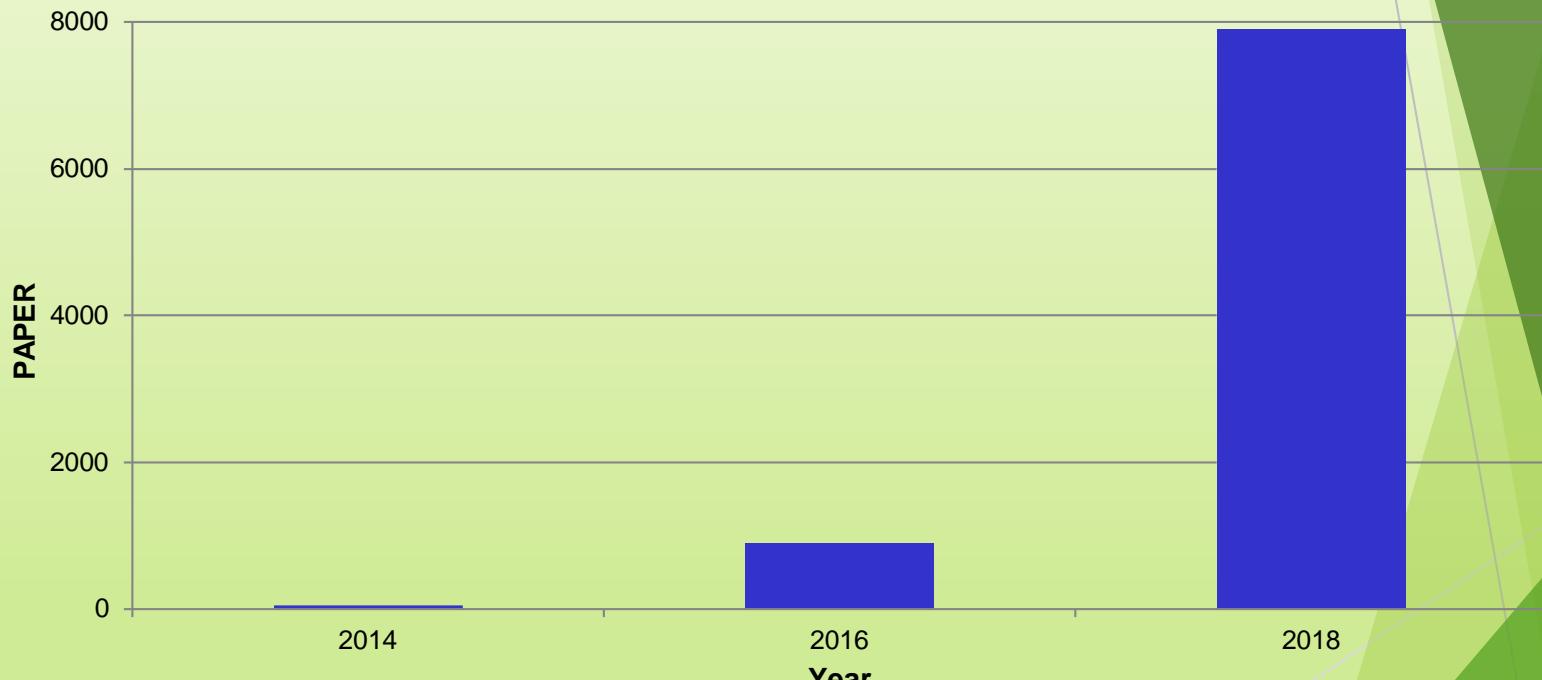
New Information Data Storage Summary



Onsite Storage and Offsite Storage

Volume growth

New Information Data Storage Summary



Onsite Storage and Offsite Storage

Storage areas

- Hard-copy
 - Onsite Storage
 - Offsite Storage
- Electronic
 - Network drives
 - Database Systems
 - E-mail
 - Portable media (CD's, External Disk, etc)

Multiple formats

- Paper, photograph
- Microfilm
- Electronic
 - Office formats (any version)
 - Images
 - Databases

Multiple systems

- Standard operating system (network drives)
- Document management systems
- Scanning systems
- Inconsistent protocols (e.g. naming conventions, formats)

Other challenges to managing documents

- Accuracy
- Finding
- Readability

Accuracy

- Latest version
- Correct/relevant version
- Multiple versions

Finding

- Naming
- Locations
- Speed of retrieval
- Security access

Readability

- Format
- Legibility
- Language

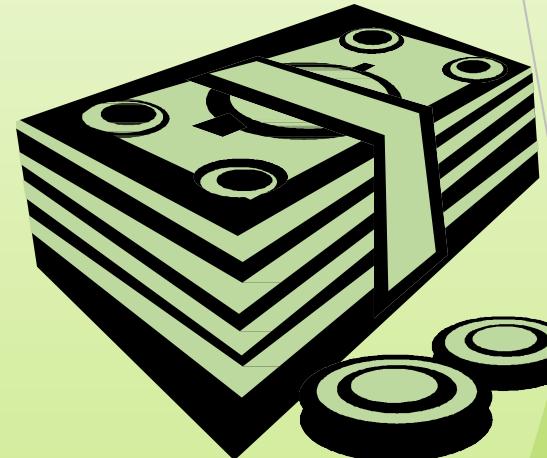
Impact of Poor Document Control

- Time
 - Finding
 - Arranging
 - Storing
 - Managing



Impact of Poor Document Control

- Money
 - Storage
 - Finding
 - Producing



Functions of Document Control

In other words...

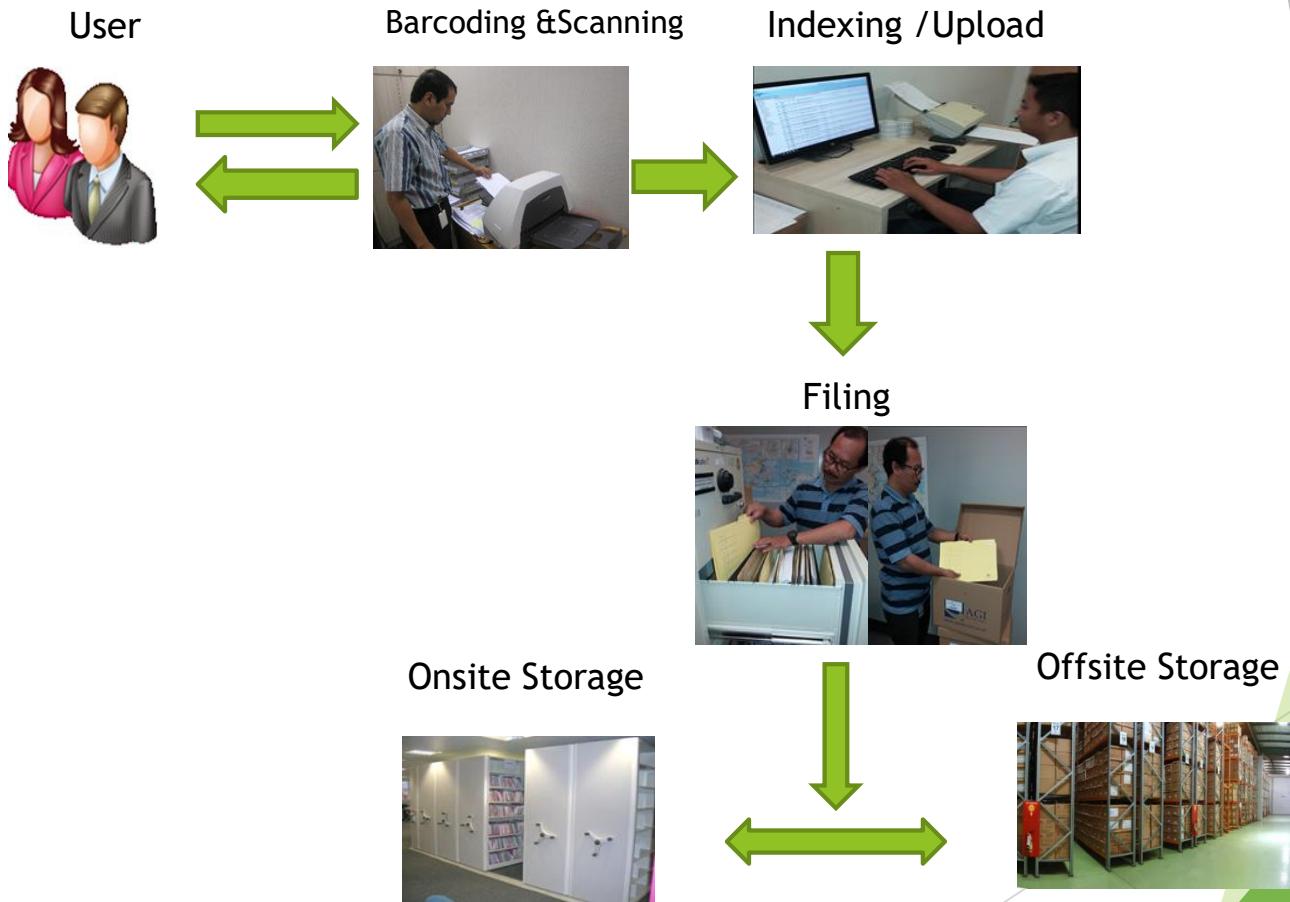
- Managing documents effectively is a challenge



So...
What do we do?



CATALOGUING PROCESS



CATALOGUING PROCESS

Users :

- Record Creation
- Review
- Edit
- Approve
- Filing

CATALOGUING PROCESS

Barcoding and Scanning :

Barcoding :

- Location / Area
- Character / Numeric
- Total Number
- Print



Scanning :

- Size
- Format Type
- Optical Resolution : 600 dpi
- Simplex or Duplex



CATALOGUING PROCESS

Indexing and Upload :

Indexing :

- List Tracker
- Barcode number
- Company Name
- Title
- Date
- Subject
- Coding By
- Coding Date

Upload :

- Database
- Server

CATALOGUING PROCESS

Filing :

- Location
- Barcode Number
- Box number

Onsite Storage :

- Location / Area
- Shelf Number

Offsite Storage :

- Transmittal
- Box Number

Document Control

- To provide registration of all documents, identifying the whereabouts of not only the original, but also of every copy of every revision of every document, including those which are completed progressively by more than one party.
- To enable the status of any copy of any revision of any document to be determined at any time.

Document Control

- To manage the formal movement of documents by appropriate means to agreed standards
- To provide a reporting system to enable the full history of any document or group of documents or grouping to be listed

Document Control

- Organising documents, data and information in a consistent, standardised and controlled manner
- The set of measures taken to regulate the preparation, review, approval, release, distribution, access, storage, security, alteration, change, withdrawal or disposal of documents

Document Control

- Consists of managing all commercial and technical documents for the company. Implementing processes and tools, providing system reports, maintaining and updating electronic information systems, distributing documents, and ensuring accuracy of all documentation are all essential functions of a document controller. Ensuring regulatory procedures and changes are followed is also an essential part of the job junction.

Challenges & problems with Document Control

- Inconsistent use of other documents such as:
 - forms
 - attachments
 - drawings
 - documents of external origin

Challenges & problems with Document Control

- Approval
- Distribution
- Keeping distribution current
- Too many documents are distributed.
The system cannot be maintained.
- Lack of control of documents of External Origin.

Benefits of document control

- Information is important. Document control helps manage this important asset.
- Document control supports quality standards
- Ensures accurate information is available as and when needed

Benefits of document control

- Changes controlled and tracked
- Ensures a formal process for the production/revision of documents

The main players

- Document owner
 - Responsible for the document
 - Approves versions
- Document reviewer
 - Review the document
- Document user
 - Anyone who uses the document

The main players

- Document controller
 - Steward of the documents
 - Controls the process

Should all documents be controlled?

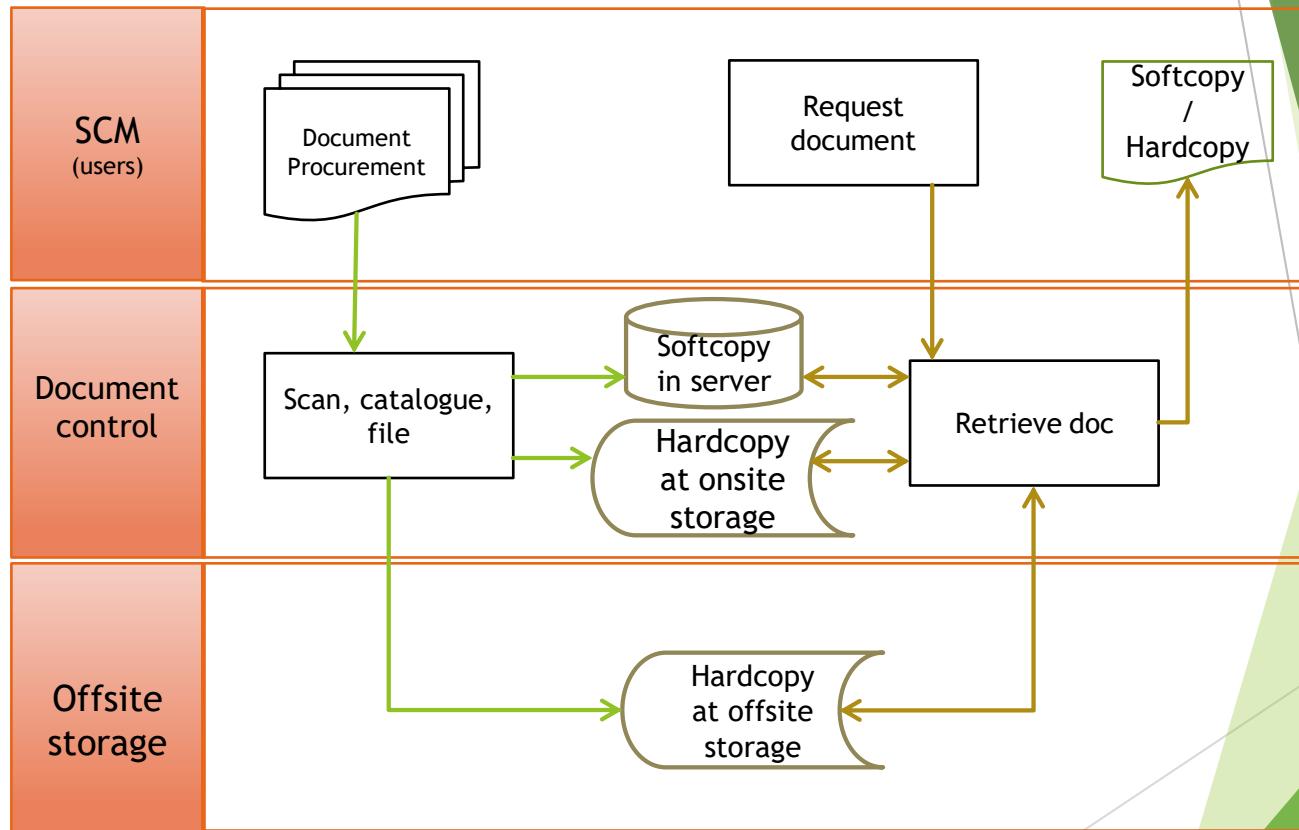
- Not all documents have the same business importance
- Identify business need

External documents

- Published outside the organisation and used within the scope of the document control system
 - Troubleshooting or calibration manuals
 - Test procedures, specification, drawings from other organisations
 - Instructions or specifications from suppliers
 - Standards

Work Flow Diagram

SCM Documents



Document Control Functions



What is registration?

- Creating and maintaining a register of all controlled documents
- Essentially a list of all the documents that you control

Why is registration important?

- Essential if you are to control a document
- Controlling the allocation of registration identifier
- Provides a register that you refer to of all controlled documents
- Do not circulate documents unless registered

Before you register a document

- Identify missing documents and documents not listed
- Identify incorrectly numbered documents or documents without numbers.
- Fix incorrect revision numbers.
- Deal with damaged documents which might be difficult to copy.

What registers might you need?

- Correspondence
 - Incoming
 - Outgoing
 - Incoming fax
 - Outgoing fax

What to record

- Document originator
- Date received
- Reason issued
- Document number
- Revision number
- Document Title

The Register

- Online system
 - Need a system
 - Easier since information that is stored against the document can flow through to the register

Accuracy/Integrity

- Documents must reflect how they were stored
- Must be confident that the information has not changed
- What are some implications of accuracy not being guaranteed?

Distribution

- Making the document available to the correct people
- Controlling who should see the document
 - During development
 - During approval process
 - Once it is published

Distribution techniques

- Controlled copies
- Identifying potential recipients
- Only distribute copies, not the original

Why?

- Not everyone needs to see all documents
 - Sensitivity
- Many external documents arrive in paper form. Knowing where they are located is critical to controlling the information in them

Reasons for issuing documents

- Different reasons why documents released
 - Preliminary
 - Information
 - Tender
 - Comment, review, approval
 - Construction
 - As Built
- Can affect the recipients

Recipients

- Could vary during the different phases of the document
 - One set for development
 - Another set post-release
 - Another set following archiving (when the document is obsolete)
- What size document is needed (e.g. A0 vs A3)

Controlling distribution

- Workflow
- Ensure access controls are correct

Document Distribution matrix

- Identifies who should receive what documents
- Can have simple codes
 - E – electronic
 - P – paper
 - May have number of copies (e.g. P2 = 2 physical copies)

Distribution List

- Defines the number of copies in existence and their location
- Copies are often numbered, and the numbers matches the locations on the distribution list

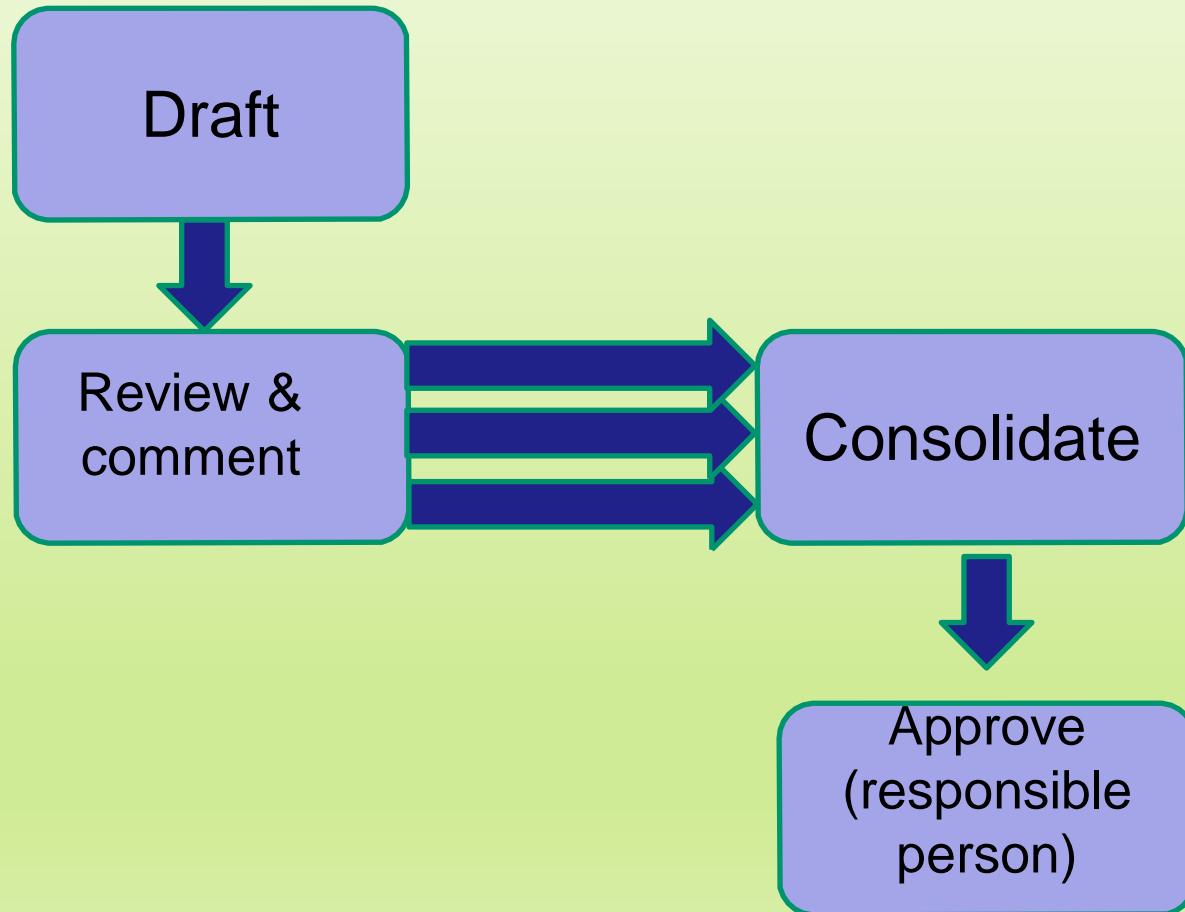
Can be elaborate

- Some organisations develop elaborate processes for distributing documents. Often involve “Acknowledgement of receipt” form that needs to be signed and returned, along with obsolete copies of documents

How to distribute

- Manual
 - Notify by e-mail
 - Print and send
- Automated
 - Workflow

Publishing process



Approval information

- When produced
- Scope of document/drawing
- When reviewed
- When approved
- Who approved
- When issued for construction

Revision Control

- Identifying changes
- Controlling changes
- Audit trail of changes
- Regression capability

Revision Control considerations

- On-demand (i.e. when need to) or regular review and update?
- Status of the document needs to be clear
 - Draft
 - Final
- Version numbering can help

Revision Numbering

- Can be considered to be part of identifying a document
 - Gives the precise version being referred to
- Ideally have same numbering approach for all documents
- In reality, may well have different approaches depending on who sent the document (e.g. 3rd party contractor)

Two main issues

- Media
 - What the information is stored upon
 - Where the information should be stored
- Format
 - Is current format “future” proof?
 - If not, what format to choose

Storing Paper



Microfilm

- Easy to duplicate for back up
- Stable format But
 - Unwieldy
 - Slow retrieval times
 - Not easily computer readable

Electronic

- Locations
 - Multiple storage systems
 - CD, memory stick, C drive, network drive

Electronic

- Systems
 - Multiple storage systems – HR, CAD, etc.

Obsolete documents

- Should these be kept or destroyed?
- Retention period
- Ensuring destruction of all copies
- If kept, then must be identified
- Prevent unintended use
- Retaining these can preserve knowledge

Destroying physical documents

- Consider Security
 - Storage of Records before Disposal
 - Shredding
 - Use of 3rd Parties
- Standards and guidelines
 - BS 15713 - The Secure Destruction of Confidential Material
 - DIN 32757 – specifies security levels for paper shredding

Destroying electronic documents

- Deletion
 - Ensure recovery not simple
- Backups
 - Backups should only be for recovery
 - Hardware failure
 - System failure leading to data corruption
 - Backups are NOT a substitute for long term managed storage.

Proses pemusnahan Document



**FirstDocument
Your Priority, Our Priority**

BERITA ACARA PEMUSNAHAN DOKUMEN PERUSAHAAN
No. SAKA/DOC/0002

Tanggal : 02 Februari 2013
Tempat : Process Plant PTDE, Cilandak
Lampiran : Laporan Dokumen & Fotocopy Memori Saksi

Catatan Saksi:

1. Bpk. Febriantika, PT. Hesa Indonesia, Semenanjung Anggar d. J. Tegal Puring Utara RT/RW 004
Jl. Raya Mampang Prapatan, Jakarta Selatan hal 10 kawasan industri senja
2. Bpk. H. Agus Mulyadi, PT. Petindo Geoservices Indonesia, bertempat tinggal di Kompl. Andra Desak
Raya No. 23 RT.01 RW.03 Mekarwulan
3. Cipto, Bpk. Edi Sugiharto, bertempat tinggal di Kp. Cipagungan RT.07 RW.03 Mekarwulan -
Btu Ercia Wilayahsetia, Automotives, bertempat tinggal di Perumahan Villa Nusa Indah 3 Blok F no. 10, RT.01 RW.03 Mekarwulan

Telah dilakukan demovisualisasi dokumen perusahaan sebagai berikut dan ditulis dalam lampiran I Berita Acara Pemusnahan dan pengujian melalui staf ahli pemusnahan perusahaan, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Dokumen perusahaan PT. Hesa Indonesia dimusnahkan terdapat 12 Februari 2013.
- Dokumen perusahaan PT. Hesa Indonesia terdiri atas 1 box dengan isi sekitar 100 lembar dengan cara dicuci menggunakan mesin pencuci kapasitas mesin sehingga tidak dapat diketahui lagi isi dalam box tersebut.
- Kapasitas pencuciannya dokumen perusahaan ini telah diketahui sebelumnya juga dengan ketentuan

Tandatangan yang hadir:

[Signature] *[Signature]* *[Signature]*
PT. Hesa Indonesia
[Signature] *[Signature]* *[Signature]*
PT. Geoservices Indonesia
Kepala Pihak Ketiga
[Signature] *[Signature]*
Edi Sugiharto
(Automotives)

Minamas Building 8th Floor, Jl. Soekarno Hatta Blok A1 No. 1-4 Jakarta 14390, Indonesia
Phone: +62-21 56047960 Fax: +62-21 56047961

AGI
PT AGSI GEOSERVICES INDONESIA
GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Geospatial Data Services, Geospatial Information Management, Geospatial Application Development

Certificate of Destruction

Client: Hesa Indonesia Ltd
The Energy Building 11-12 floor
Jl. Raya Mampang Prapatan
Jakarta Selatan 12190

Attn: Mr. Febriantika

Date: 22 February 2013

No. Document Destroyed:

Please be advised that in accordance with your instruction PT Agsi Geoservices Indonesia have completely destroyed the following materials:

Data Destroyed	Total Volume	Job Reference No.
Unused Document	100 Standard Archive Letters	Yonathan J

Destruction Method: Cross-Cut Shredder

Date Of Destruction: 22 February 2013

Place Of Destruction: First Document Facility

Signed for and on behalf of
PT Agsi Geoservices Indonesia

[Signature] *[Signature]*
Haryanto
Operations Manager

pgm SAKA power to discover

SAKA INDONESIA PANGKAH Ltd
The Energy, 11th - 12th Floor, Lot. 11A SCBD Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Jakarta Selatan 12190
Telp : 021 29951000

TRANSMITTAL

WO Type	Transmit External
WO Process	Normal
Owner Data	FEBI SWANTIKA
E-Mail	Febi.Swantika@SAKAENERGL.COM
Department	FINANCE
Date	21-02-2017
Attention	Bapak.Haryanto
Company Name	PT.ARSIP GEOSERVICES INDONESIA
Delivery Address	Jl.Industri Utara I Blok SS-12,14,15,Kawasan Industri JABABEKA 2/CIKARANG Bekasi 17530/ Tlp. 021 8983 0577
Comment	Mohon untuk demovisualkan 1 box document milik Ibu.Febi Swantika.
Work Order ID	2017000000142

PREPARED BY : jurnatri RECEIVED BY : _____
SIGNATURE : _____ SIGNATURE : _____
COURIER : _____ DATE : _____/_____
DATE : _____ TIME : _____/_____
Total Items :
No. MEDIA TYPE BARCODE NUMBER TITLE

Standards and Regulations

What are standards?

- Common, repeatable, agreed approach to development and delivery of goods, services and processes

Why are they important?

- Supports trade and partnership working at regional, national and international levels
- Framework for quality, consistent, compliant rules, methods, guidelines & inter-operability

Regulations

- An official rule or law that says how something should be done
- Typically country and industry specific
- Penalties for failure to comply

What standards affect you?

- What standards or regulations relating to document control do you need to take account of?



ISO 15489 Series

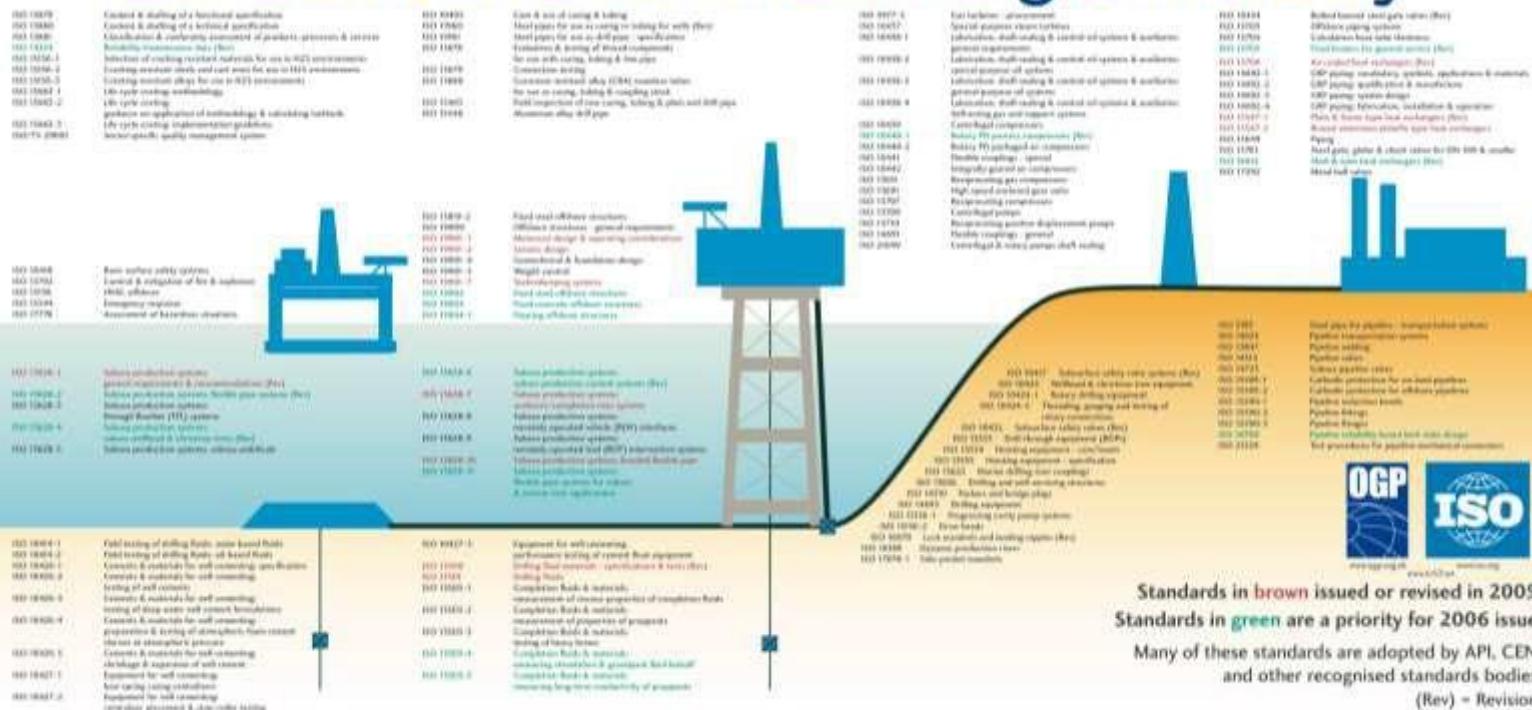
- Quality management
- A strong driver for organisations to have formal document control
- ISO 15489 includes
 - Document control
 - Records control

So many to choose from

- ▶ ISO 3272, ISO 4087, ISO 11506, ISO
- ▶ 6199, ISO 8514, ISO 6200, ISO 8126,
- ▶ ISO 8127, ISO 8402, ISO 8514, ISO
- ▶ 9001, ISO 9923, ISO 15489, ISO 19005,
- ▶ ISO 22938, ISO 23081, ISO 29861, ISO
- ▶ 14001, IEC 82045

Proving compliance

ISO Standards for the oil & gas industry



Standards in brown issued or revised in 2009

Standards in green are a priority for 2006 issues

Many of these standards are adopted by API, CEN and other recognised standards bodies

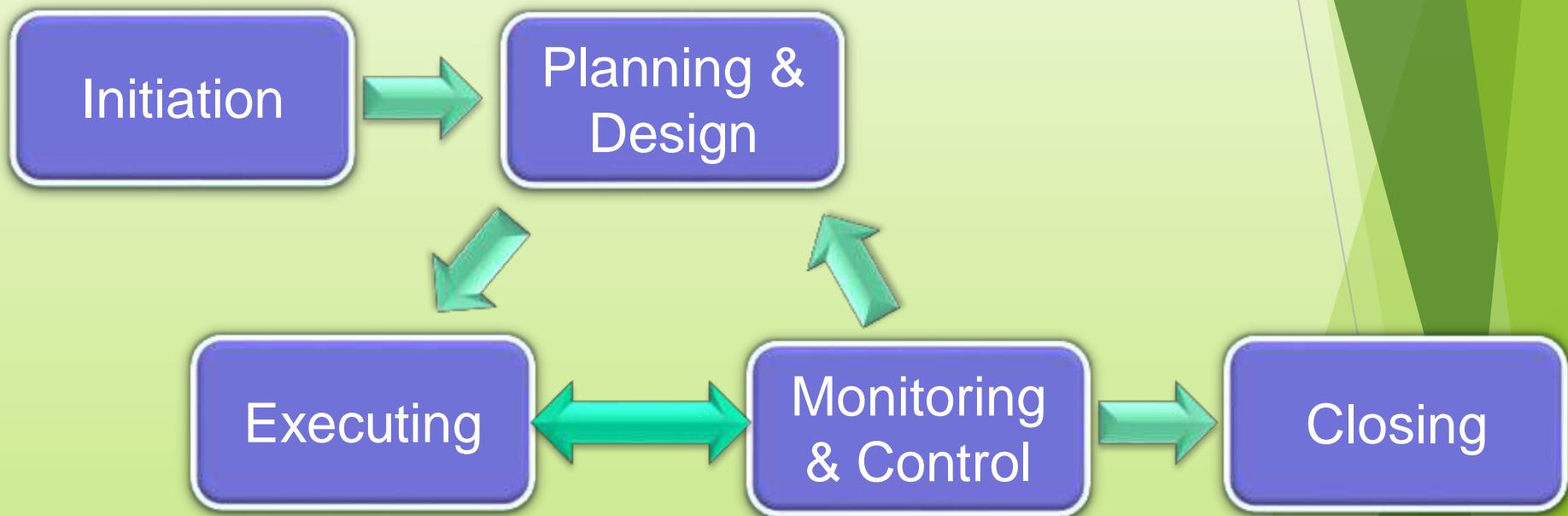
<http://info.ogp.org.uk/standards/downloads/StandardsIssued.pdf>

Engineering Document Deliverables

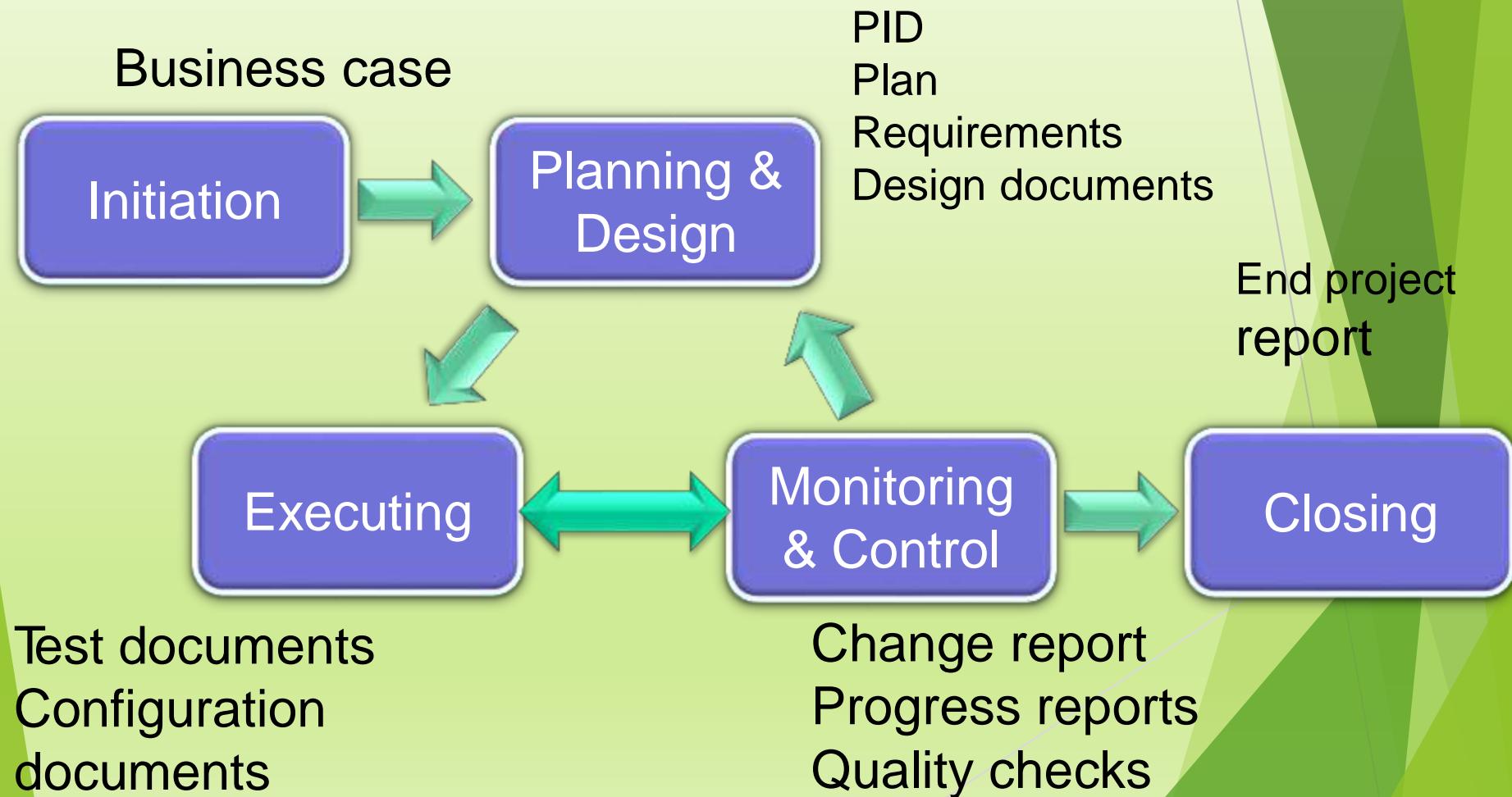
Deliverables

- Documents are produced as part of regular business
- Varying importance
- Documents that are delivered to/from a 3rd party (e.g.. Client)
- Processes and projects are two activities that produce specific deliverables

Project Lifecycle



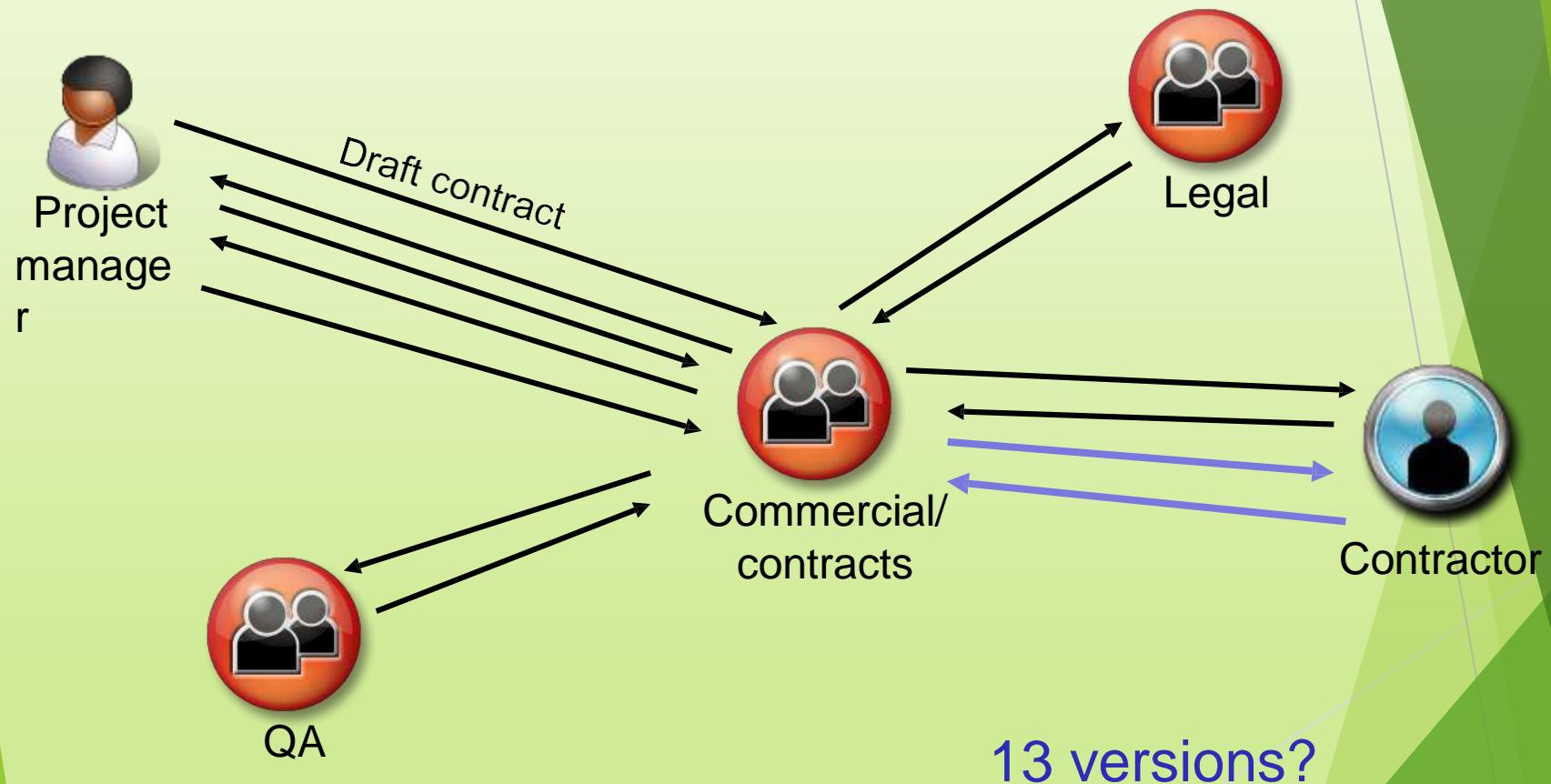
Example Deliverables



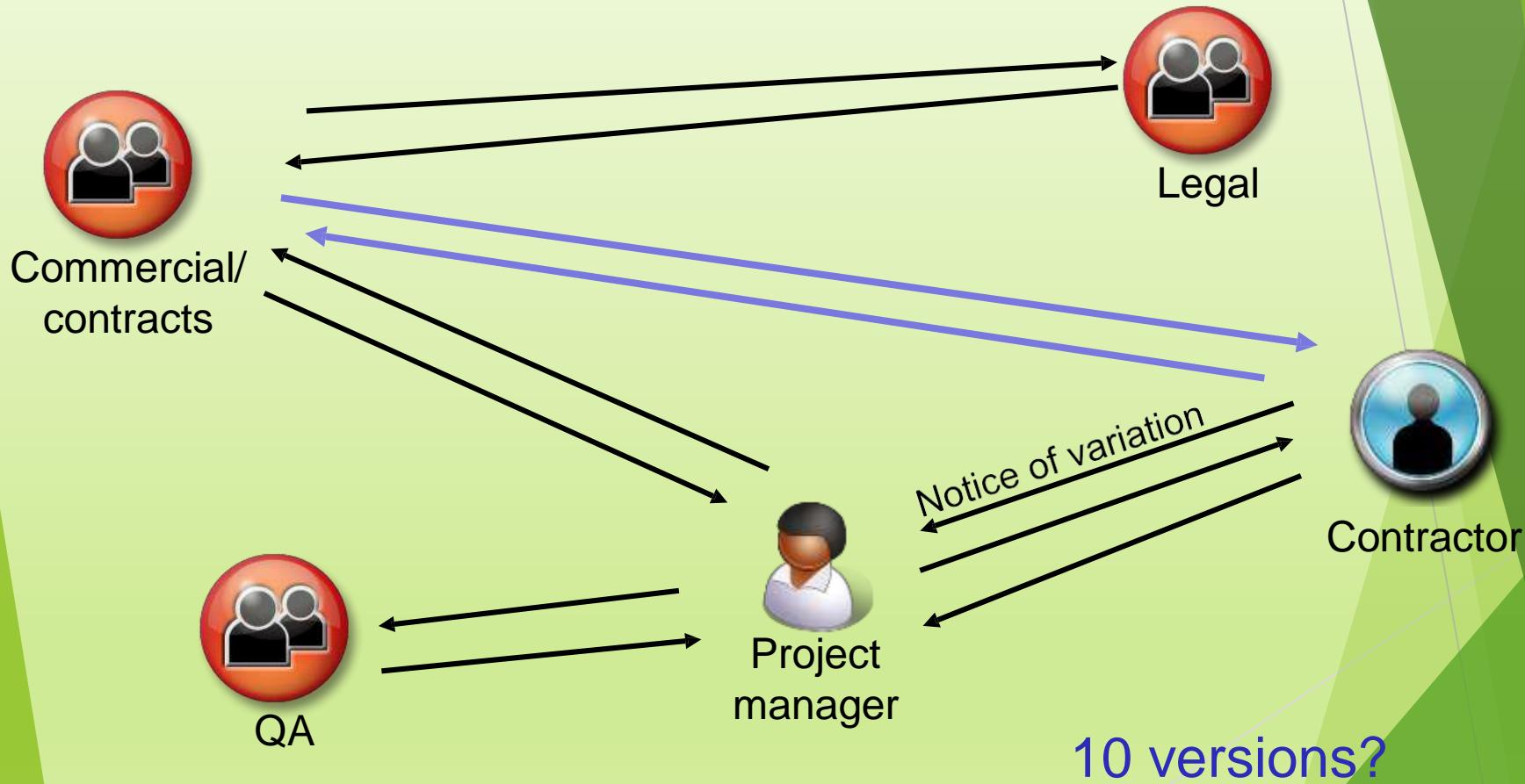
Managing Project Deliverables

- Managing deliverables produced during the project must be part of the project scope
- Can follow organisational standards (e.g. naming conventions)
- Could be specific to the project
- Allow for 3rd-party deliverables

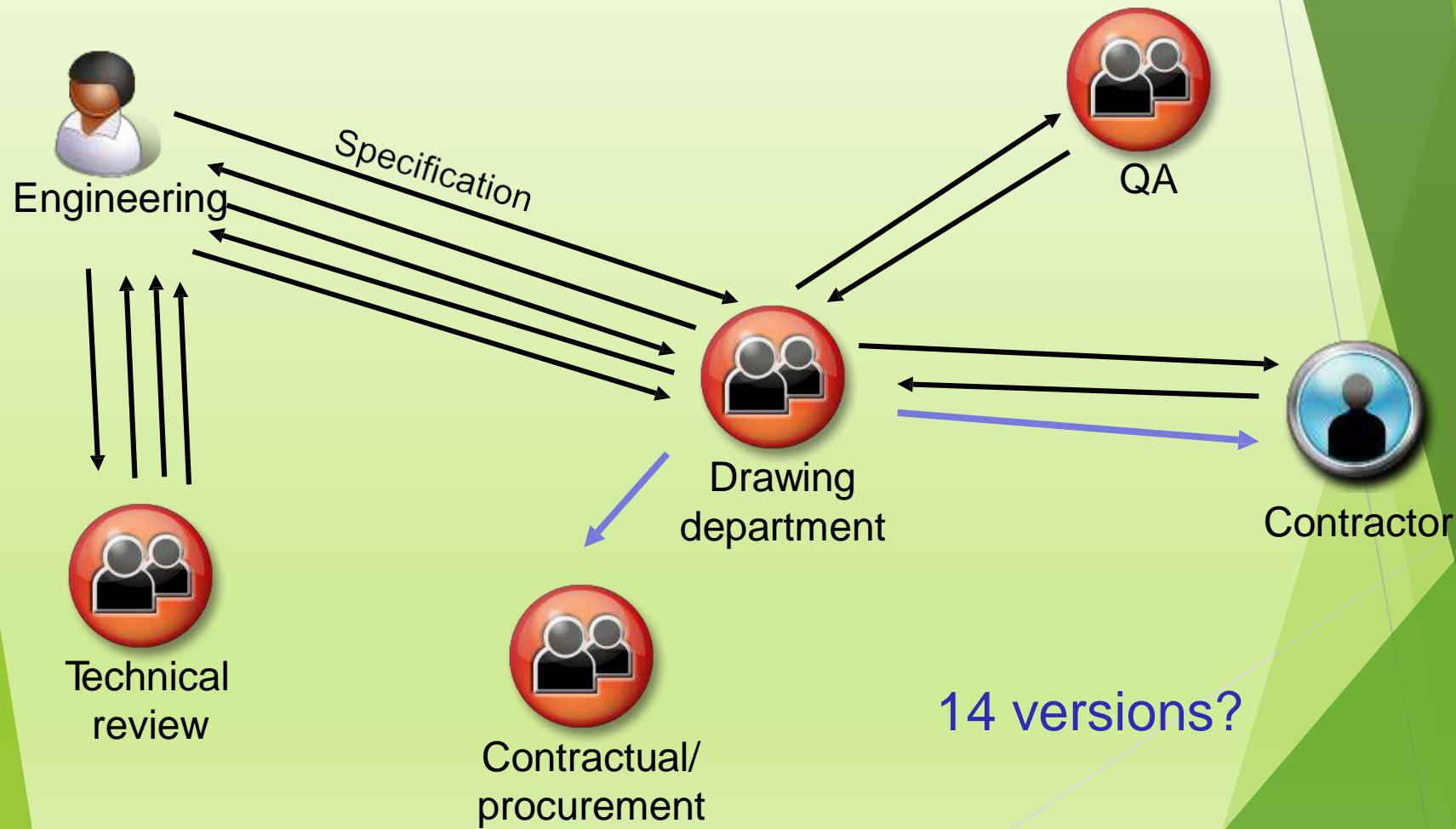
Creating a contract



Amending a contract



Creating a drawing



Document Identification

Why

- Uniquely identify the specific document you want/need
- Otherwise how can you control it (you will not know if you have the correct document)

Identifying documents

- Decide whether or all documents or just some
- Can be free form or coded
- Different approaches
 - Title
 - Document number
 - Other unique identifier

Title naming guidelines

- Title very useful for searching
- Can have both number and title
- Must have guidelines

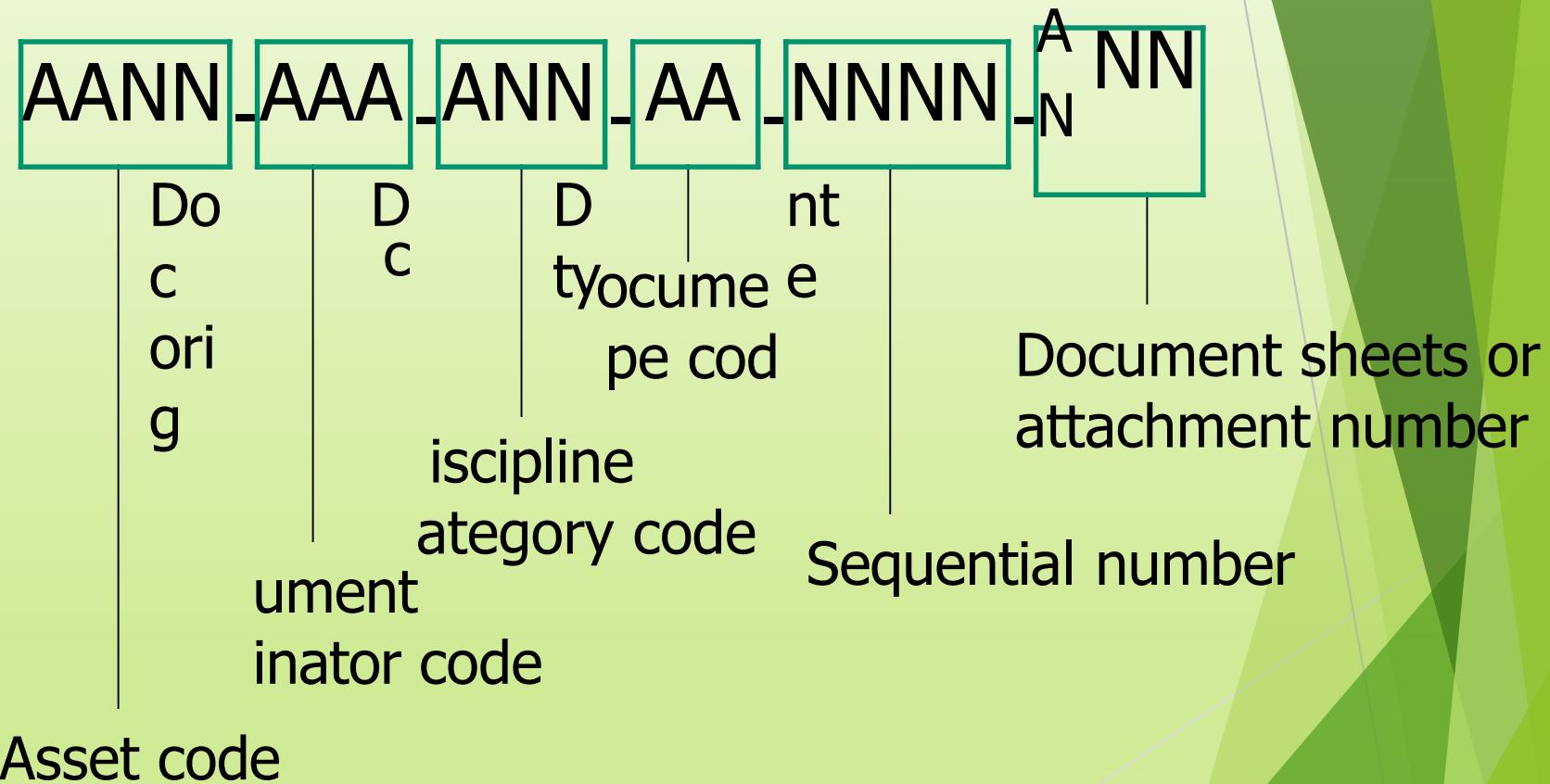
Document Number

- Often used to track documents effectively
- Must be unique
- Can have meaning attached to it, or just▶ a unique number
- Probably want to use in conjunction with title

Revision Numbering

- Clearly identifies the status of the document
 - Draft/final
 - Version
- Is also part of identifying a document
 - Can be essential to refer to the actual version, not just the latest

Naming Standards



Example Document Names

- GE00-KST-K61-GL-0011-000_A01
 - DMS Document Guidance
- GSFC-S-722-93-002-A
 - Goddard Space Flight Centre specification issued 1993, first revision
- POL-FIN-024-004
 - Financial Policy, draft 4

Linking Document name with Filing Structure

- Can consider structured filing for electronic information
- Helps match paper and electronic
- But
 - Can be deep structures
 - Not always easy to find or browse
 - Need search capability

Active Engineering project, number 2-3-18



Active projects



2



3



18

1-Title 3 Documents

1a-Construction Logs

1b-Title 3 Permits

2-Reports

3-Financial

Recording identification information

- Can be in a filename
- But
 - Long
 - Unwieldy
 - Cannot fit all necessary information

Recording identification information

- Header/footer
 - Title
 - Document number
 - Date issued
 - Revision number
 - Page number
 - Total number pages
 - Copyright
 - Disclaimer (period of validity)

Document Types

Exercise

- Take the following document types
 - Procedure
 - Technical drawing
 - Standard
 - Form
- What document control processes are common to these and what are likely to be different?
- In what way?



Templates

What are they?

- Standard format and content
- Can set up templates
 - e.g. MS Word template
- Can lock certain fields

Header and footer

- Version
- Status
- Print Date
- Revision Date
- Page x of y
- Document name/number

Why use templates?

- Ensures consistent look
- Ensures consistent content (although this can be by-passed if someone is not following guidance)
- Supports quality system

Transmittals

What is a Transmittal?

- ▶ The controlled distribution of formal documents to engineers, sub-contractors, vendors, fabricators, government bodies and other parties in the form of a cover page identifying the information that is included in the contractual documents being delivered.

Purpose

- To provide an audit trail of a document
- To help during distribution
- Important for document traceability
- A contractual document

Storing Transmittals

- These need to be kept.
- They are important and need to be treated as such
- Electronic or manual
- How long to keep?
 - Life of document?

Managing Quality

What is quality?

A measure of excellence or a state of being free from defects, deficiencies and significant variations. It is brought about by strict and consistent commitment to certain standards that achieve uniformity of a product in order to satisfy specific customer or user requirements.

Undertaking the Audit

- Method
 - Interviews
 - Observation
 - checking compliance of related data samples
- Areas
 - Organisational and Management Issues
 - Specific processes

Procedures & Specifications

What is a procedure?

- Guidance and instructions on
 - Organisation's policy in this area
 - The process to follow
 - Responsibilities

Why?

- Provides standard way of doing things
- Clarifies what happens and who does it
- Guides people in what needs to be done and how to do it
- An essential part of a Quality Management System (QMS) and a Document Control System

What procedures could exist?

- Project documentation
- Engineering
- Drawing/CAD
- Materials management
- Contract management
- Commercial management

Too many procedures

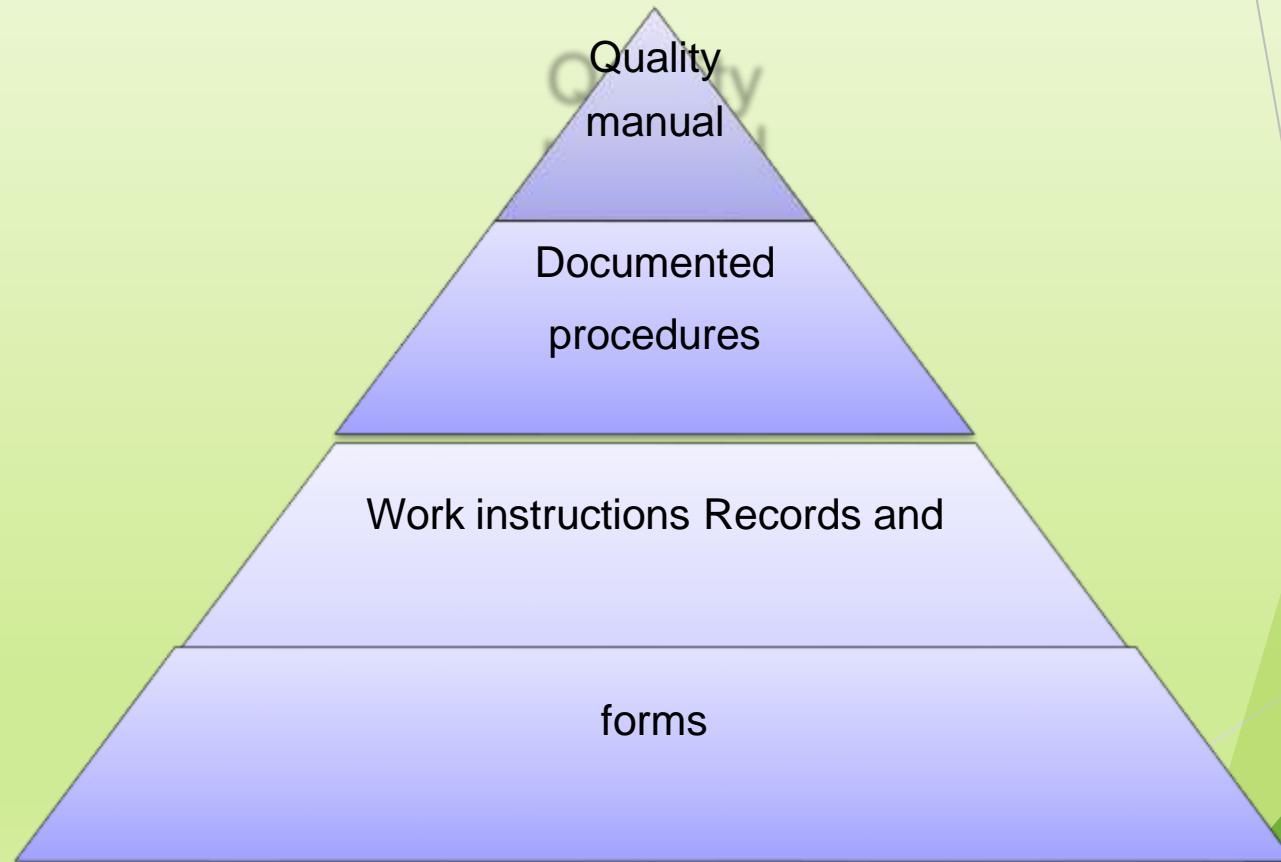
- Confusion
 - Which one to follow?
- Overlap
- Inconsistency between procedures
- Time consuming to update
 - Need to ensure all procedures are consistent

Designing and Implementing a Document Control System

Components

- “System” refers to everything
 - Processes and activities
 - People
 - Technology
- It’s not just technology

Outline Document Control System



People

- Author
- Reviewer
- Approver
- Recipient/reader
- Auditor
- Document controller

Reviewer

- Reviews the document and makes changes

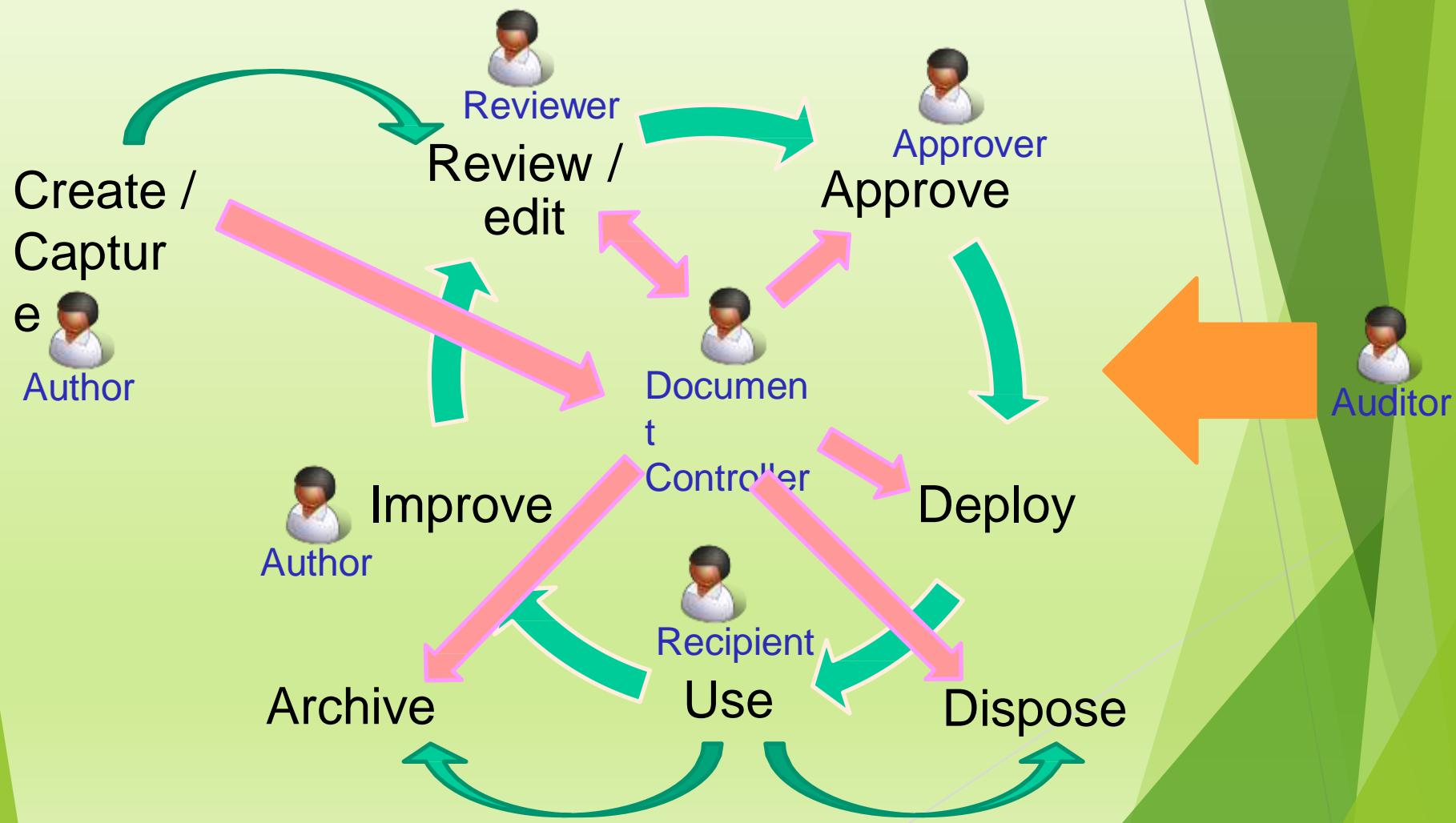


Approver

- Approves the document as an official version
- May be multiple people



Putting the roles together



All in agreement?

- Can be friction between different parties
- E.g. Document Control and departments
 - Departments don't like being told how to do their work
 - Departments don't always see all information (e.g. confidential)

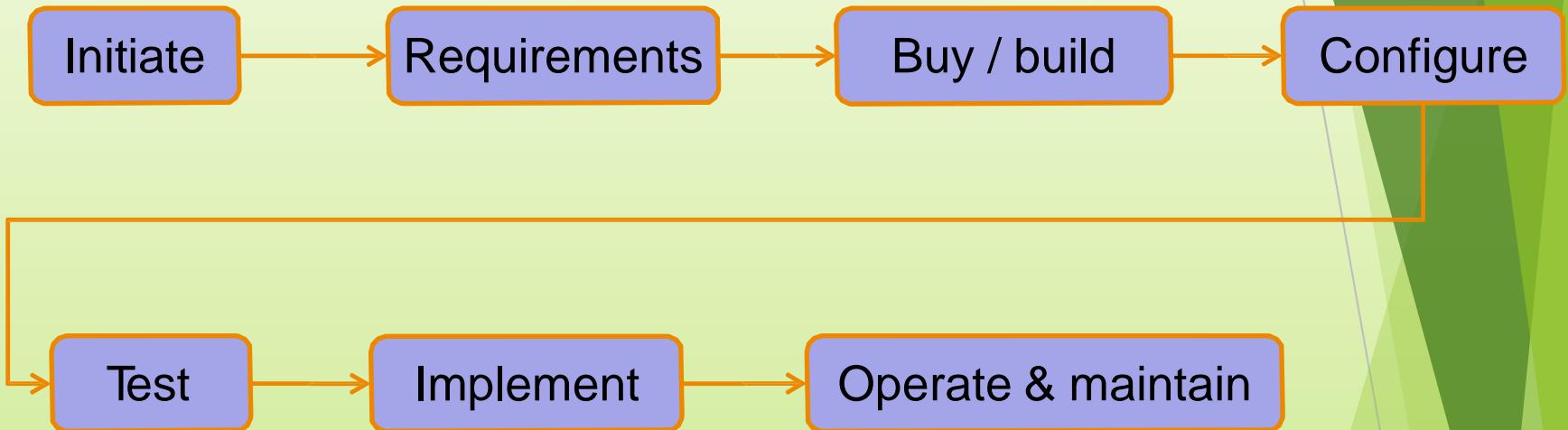
Technology

- Two basic choices
 - Manual/hardcopy
 - E.g. book, spreadsheet
 - Electronic
 - E.g. online system

Example manual system

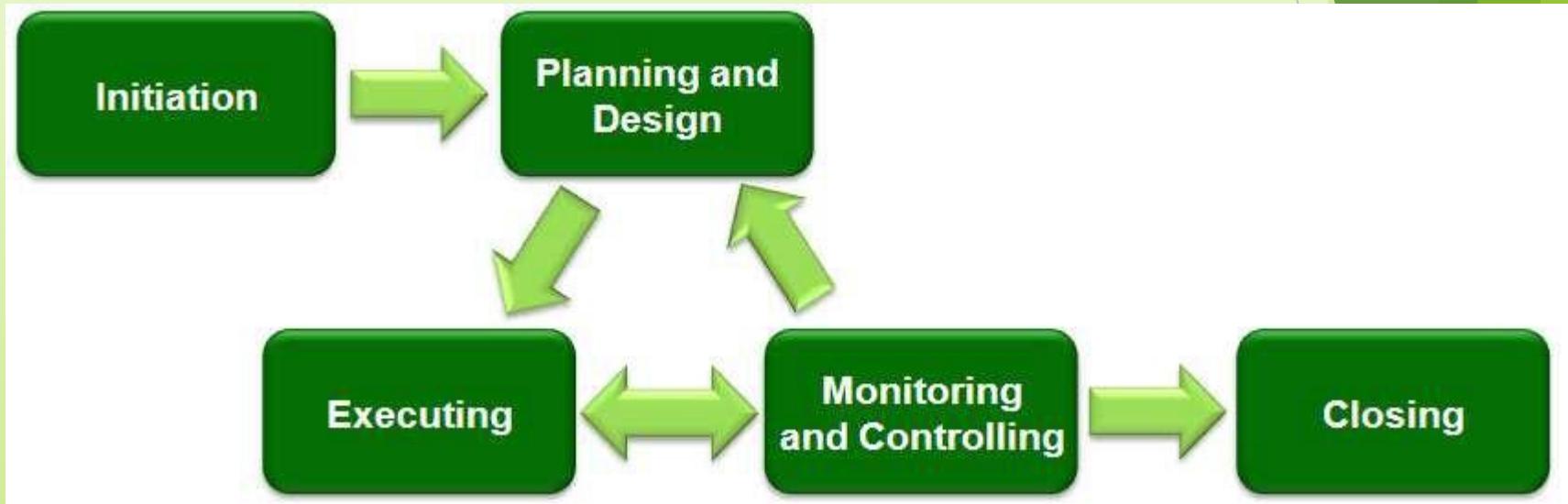
- The master electronic documents are stored in “Word”.
- A Master list is prepared and kept in “Excel”.
- Hard copies are copied on to paper that is marked “CONTROLLED”.

Implementing a System



Change management
Project management

Project management



Thank you