

## The people behind digitisation: Identifying competencies to make it work

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### **Employee engagement**



"A company's employees are its greatest asset and your people are your product" – Richard Branson

"People are not your most important asset.

The *right* people are" – Jim Collins, (author of Good to Great)

**Employer Focus Areas** 

- Recruitment
- Succession planning
- Benchmarking of skills
- Retention

#### **Current Climate – Common Issues**



### Too costly to retain, too old to hire



#### Retrenchment in Singapore.

- Nearly two-thirds were aged 40 and above
- 71% were professionals, managers, executives and technicians
- Older workers targeted since their skills may be outdated and more costly to employers.

#### 400,000 unemployed in M'sia, mostly graduates

May 12, 2015



The main reason given by the firms for this is that the applicants did not have the required basic skills or the right technical skills needed to carry out the jobs in question." — World Bank, as quoted in OECD report

### **Competence Framework - Rationale**



- Organisational competitiveness: "our staff are our greatest asset"
- Ensuring the "right" people are in the "right" job –
   succession planning, recruitment, retention strategy etc
- Provides greater clarity of a role, responsibilities and expectations
- Provides flexibility to organisations
- Developing a life long learning plan
- Keeps an ageing workforce relevant
- Assists with the demand for qualified workers
- Government requirements (in many countries)

## **Defining Competencies**



## Consists of underpinning knowledge, skill, behaviour, attitude & ability to successfully perform a task

Identifying what constitutes a "task" is very important as is its work place "context"

- Too broad a scope means it will be difficult to measure effectively
- Too narrow a scope implies too many competences per job and less transferability. This is hard to manage

Effective measurement/evaluation is critical. This is a major pitfall.

- There is little point having competences set that cannot be measured effectively
- How is it measured, what is the benchmark, who is qualified to do the measurement?

#### Framework for O&G



OCCUPATIONAL ANALYSIS
OIL & GAS INDUSTRY
(identify critical roles)

Our focus is currently on <a href="ICT/Security">ICT/Security</a>



#### **Extract:**

- -Competency Areas
- -Role requirements



Look at those competencies in wide demand across industry.

This will keep your staff relevant & be able to transfer roles more easily

#### **Define:**

- -Grouping of competencies
- -Transferable competencies

#### **Measuring Competence**

Orbitage

It's about communicating

- Welding: Can demonstrate the use of an arc welder
  - (considerations: standards, environment, materials etc)





- Computer Networking: Is able to answer multiple choice questions
- Security: Is able to answer multiple choice questions
- Microsoft<sup>®</sup>: Is able to answer multiple choice questions





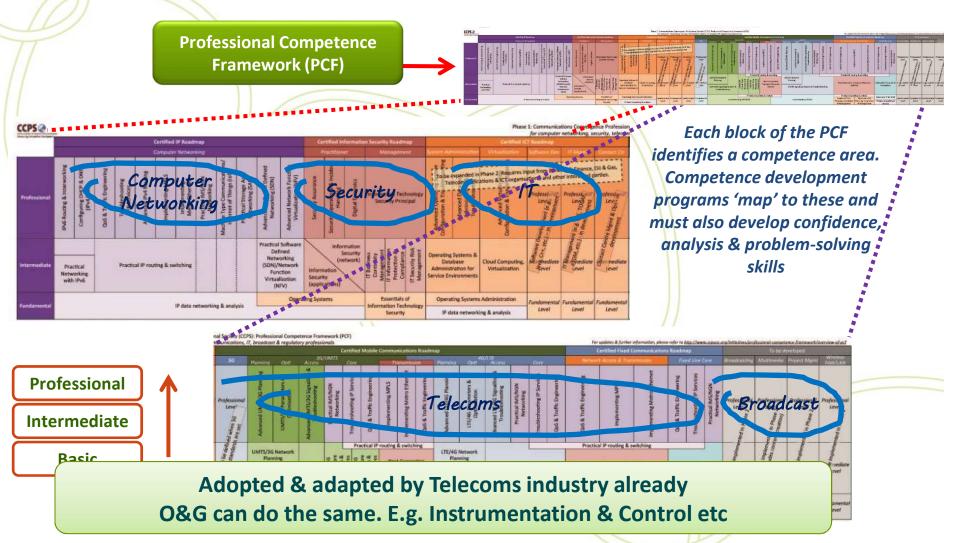
In the 1990s something fast & easy was needed and is still used. Is it adequate now? Is it meeting our needs/measuring effectively?

## Methodology



- Start with an area that has transferability across the industry
- "Adapt and Adopt" from other frameworks where appropriate
- Course of Action:
  - Target IT to define skills requirements for digitisation of the Oil & Gas industry
  - Leverage on work already done by the Communications Convergence Professional Society (CCPS)

# Example Competency Framework: Orbitage The Professional Competence Framework (PCF) It's about communicating



#### **PCF Various Parts**

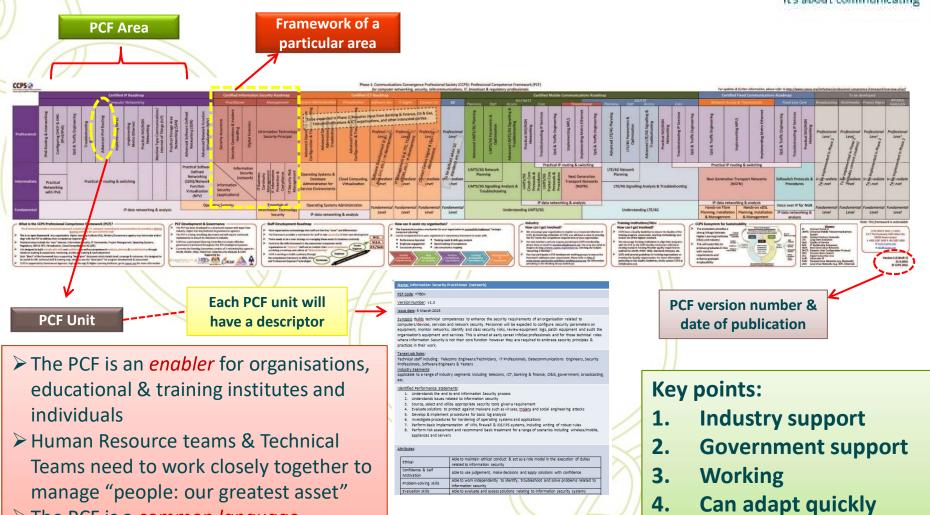
➤ The PCF is a common language

facilitates this dialogue

between HR & technical teams that

Descriptors are the dictionary





#### **PCF Descriptors**



Useful for nontechnical to identify specific program

Useful for management to get program area

Useful for HR to identify which roles this competence area is for

**Name:** Information Security Practitioner

PSF Code: <TBD>

Version Number: v1.0

Issue date: 20 February 2014

Useful for learning & dev to verify how up to date this is

Synopsis: Builds technical competences to enhance the security requirements of an organisation related computers/devices, services and network security. Personnel will be expected to configure security parameters on equipment, monitor networks, identify and class security risks, review equipment logs, patch equipment and audit the organisation's equipment and services. The person in this role will bring information security practices and tasks to their day to day work, even if not directly related to security.

#### Target Job Roles:

Technical staff including: Telecoms Engineers/Technicians, IT Professionals, Datacommunications Engineers, Security Professionals, Software Engineers & Testers

#### Industry Segments:

Applicable to a range of industry segments including telecoms, ICT, banking & finance, O&G, government, broadcasting, etc

#### Identified competences:

- 1. Explain issues related to security
- 2. Utilise a range of key security tools
- 3. Protect against malware such as viruses, trojans and social engineering attacks
- 4. Develop & implement procedures for logging and auditing
- 5. Perform operating system hardening
- 6. Implement a VPN, firewall & IDS/IPS solution
- 7. Identify risks & solutions for wireless/mobile network security
- 8. Perform security reviews

Useful for talent management to know what people are "able to do"

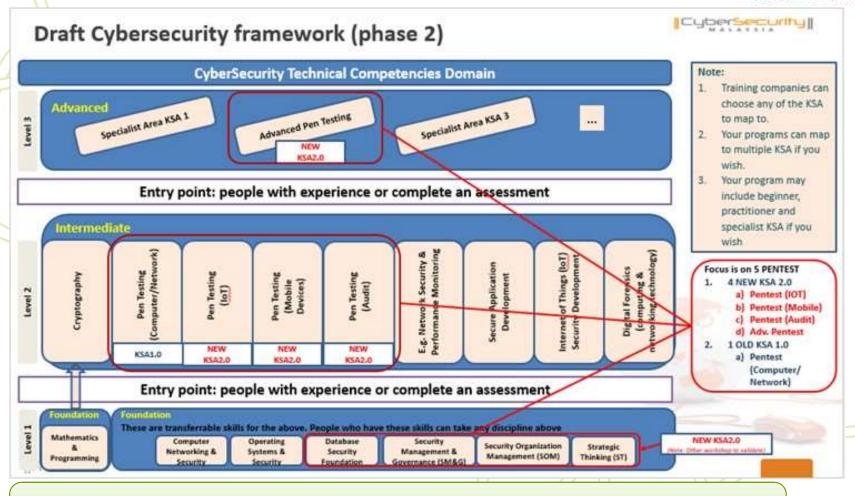
#### Attributes:

	Confidence & Self Motivation	Able to use judgement, make decisions and apply solutions with confidence
	Problem-solving skills	Able to work independently to identify, troubleshoot and solve problems related to information security
	Evaluation skills	Able to evaluate and assess solutions to the design and troubleshooting of information security systems
er	Communication/skills	Able to perform documentation & construct reports in a structured and coherent manner
	Analysis skills & critical	

MOGSC O&G Compete

## **Cyber Security Framework**

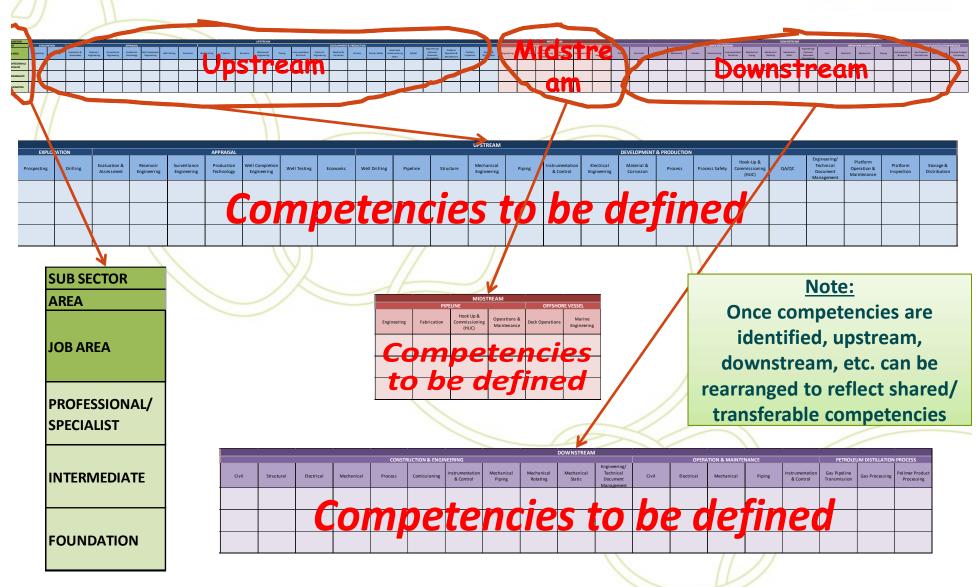




We are working closely with CyberSecurity (MOSTI) and their framework is aligned and will be incorporated into the PCF

### **Example Framework – first cut**





## **Example Section: Draft of Instrumentation & Control**

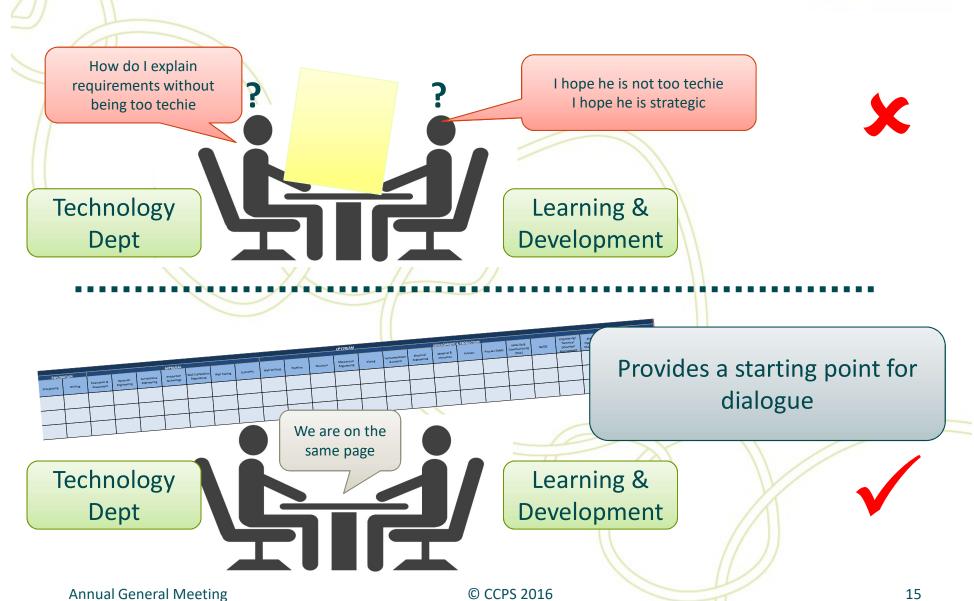


	INSTRUMENTATION & CONTROL					ELECTRICAL			
	Fabrication	Design		Operations & Maintenance		Operations & Maintenance			
	Upstream	Upstream	Downstream	Upstream	Downstream	Upstream	Downstream		
PROFESSIONAL/ SPECIALIST	tbd	tbd	tbd	PLC, SCADA & μC Programming & Interfacing		tbd	tbd		
	tbd	tbd	tbd	Instrumentation interfacing		tbd	tbd		
INTERMEDIATE	tbd	tbd	tbd		Troubleshooting Finding	tbd	tbd		
FOLINDATION	tbd	Draugh	ntsman	Electrical Systems Opera		peration & Maintenace			
OUNDATION	tbd	Analog & Digital Systems Analysis				tbd	Tr	ansferability	
across areas									
Each of these would have a descriptor								•	
behind	disciplines								

Note: this is **draft only**, areas to be further defined

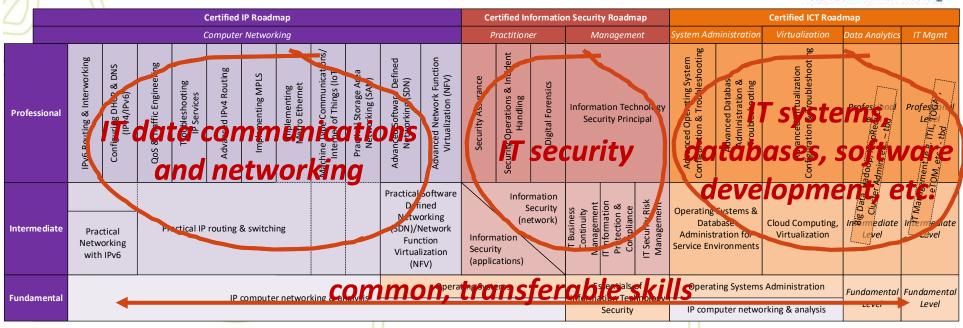
## The Competency Framework: A Common Language





#### IT Framework for Oil & Gas





A foundation of common, transferable skills allows for movement between disciplines and reskilling of personnel

#### Adapted from the CCPS PCF

Currently under review across the industry to incorporate and further align to Oil & Gas areas

#### **Benefits**



- Identifies competencies needed for Digital Transformation within O&G industry
  - This supports the building of a workforce to meet the challenges presented
- Provides a framework for skills development
  - Organisations do not need to build their own
  - Can create a job role mapping from the competencies
- Identifies transferability of skills across disciplines
  - Assists with organisational flexibility, succession planning, competency gap analysis, recruitment, etc.
  - Shows lateral movements between disciplines
- Facilitates clear dialog between HR and technical teams
  - HR can focus on capability development from a strategic perspective while technical teams have a standard description outlining their competency requirements
- Competence-based Assessment mapped to framework identifies who can "walk" the "talk"
  - Provides a mechanism to assess staff capabilities against those competencies required by the job role

### **Conclusions & Next Steps**



- Break the framework up into 'sections'
- Subject Matter Experts from O&G industry will assist to:
  - Identify the core competencies required for each job role in the section
  - Identify which competencies can be shared & by which job roles
  - Group the competencies into appropriate areas
  - Map the competencies into the framework
  - Once completed & ratified, develop descriptors defining each competency



## Thank You

Many thanks for your time and attention

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