How to Create and Maintain Procedural Documents

Fran Germann
Bristol-Myers Squibb
PCF Congress
November 11, 2009

Background

- To the agencies and monitors that audit our companies, our documents reflect how well we manage and communicate the basic activities required to run our businesses.
- In a sense, in their eyes,
 "We are our documents"
- The goal of robust creation and management of policies and procedures is to demonstrate that a company is well organized and that it communicates requirements effectively and efficiently.

A Consistent Approach

- Building a repository of procedural documents to support a robust compliance initiative begins with consistency in:
 - Document Hierarchy
 - Document Contents (templates)
 - Access/Taxonomy
 - Access/Systems
 - Governance

Benefits

- Creates a common understanding of principles and goals.
- Enables clear and consistent communication of work responsibilities and accountabilities.
- Improves quality.
- Enhances efficiency and effectiveness.
- Expands access to all who need to know.
- Facilitates compliance audits and investigations.
- Enables leveraging of knowledge between Business Units

Document Hierarchy

- When deciding how many document types to use consider the intent and approval requirements
 - Too few document types may impede the approval process by having high level signatures on documents subject to frequent change
 - Too many document types may make it difficult for people to know where to find specific information
- Gatekeeping activities (proposal and review by a central governing body) helps to control the proper use of document types
- Define the need to address Corporate (Global) vs. local issues

Document Contents

- Use of standard formats saves the time and effort of creation within each department
- Standardization should allow for some differences
 - e.g.: Defining the sections to be included in each document type and the order in which they appear leaves room for individual design, while maintaining sufficient similarity to facilitate use.
- The goal of creating the documents should be efficiency, not use of all document types – flexibility is key.

Access/Taxonomy

- Access to documents requires classification that is easy to interpret and easy to maintain
 - Use of generic terms facilitates maintenance as organizations and terms change
- Use of a central access point eliminates the need for coordination and provides assurance that only the current copy of a document is available for use
 - Manuals for hard copy distribution vs. electronic access

Access/Systems

- Use of an Electronic Document Management System facilitates the review/approval/access process
- Can ensure Part 11 compliance
- May require use of "middle ware" for general access
- Ease of maintenance is as critical as ease of implementation

Governance

- Related policies and procedures operationalize the framework and requirements
- Governance within each business unit ensures compliance to requirements
- Provides an overview to allow for collaboration on common themes and avoid redundancy.

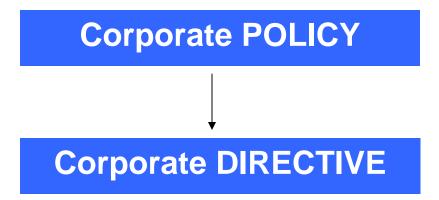
The BMS Experience

Achieving Consensus

- Established a core team with expertise in procedural documents to help formulate and agree on each major component
- The Policies and Procedures Governance Council operates as a community of practice and center of excellence for procedural document practices

The Important Initial Step

 A Corporate Policy establishes two types of corporate procedural documents.



The Process

- •Corporate Policies set forth the <u>highest principles</u> to be applied across the company
- •Corporate Directives provide the specific requirements to be implemented in accordance with a Corporate Policy and may also contain examples or interpretations to facilitate implementation
- Governance is provided in a related SOP (Standard Operating Procedure)

The Process (Cont'd)

- Gatekeeping is achieved through a proposal process
- •A cross-functional Council reviews and approves the proposal
- •A Writing Team with appropriate knowledge and experience creates the document(s)
- •Appropriate Management Council members (Policy) and Department Management (Directives) ultimately review and approve the <u>final document(s)</u>

The Process (Cont'd)

- The department that initiated the proposal creates a training and communication plan
- The Corporate Policy and/or Directive is posted to a <u>central web site</u>
- Documents are then reviewed periodically to ensure they reflect current principles and practices

The Details

•The information is provided in detail in various corporate procedural documents that are communicated and posted on BMS's Policies and Procedures Portal, our central access point.

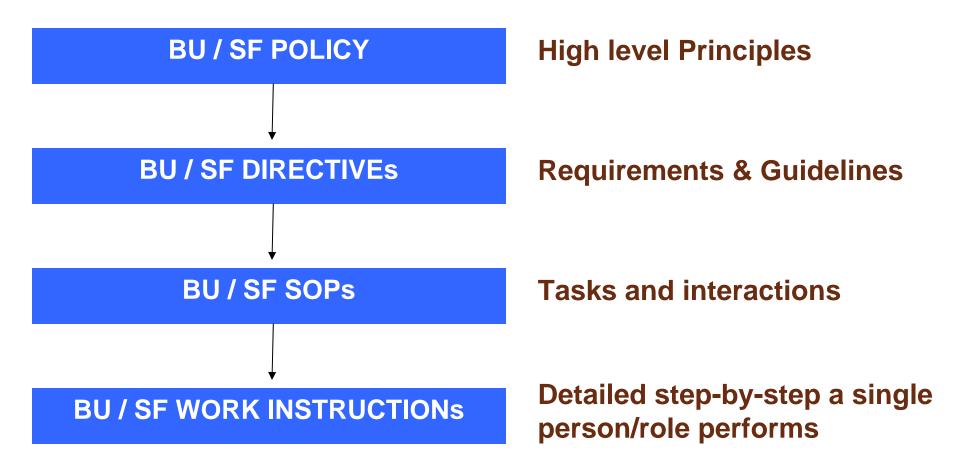
Next Steps-

Business Unit/Staff Function Procedural Documents

Next Steps

- Continuing in our efforts to improve compliance, we expanded the principle of consistency throughout BMS to procedural documents in every Division and Subsidiary, at every site.
- The governing Corporate Policy and Directive impact how procedural documents are created and managed by Business Units and Staff Functions (BU/SF) throughout the company.

Document Types



Document Formats

- A Corporate Directive specifies the sections to be included in each document type, and the order in which they appear in the document
- There are no additional requirements that apply to department or BU/SF graphics or logos, or the font and typefaces used in the documents
- Legacy documents that require revision must be reformatted into the approved document types and formats that meet the requirements in the governing Corporate Directive only at the time of revision

Relationship between Corporate and BU/SF Documents

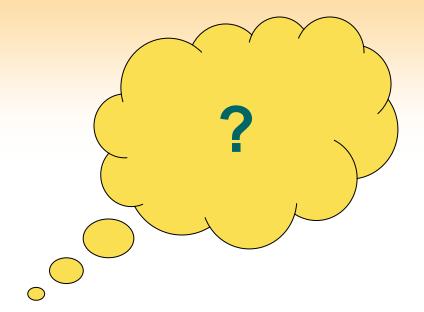
- Corporate documents address issues where consistency is desired across all of BMS.
 - Routinely a BU/SF Policy is not required when a Corporate one exists.
 - A BU/SF Directive may be issued, even when a Corporate Directive exists, if the BU/SF has additional requirements. It may expand upon, but not contradict, the Corporate level document.
- BU/SF procedural documents may reference either a Corporate level document or one at the local BU/SF level.

Document Management

- •Each BU/SF must determine which of the following will apply:
 - A single document management process for the entire BU/SF.
 - Separate/Independent document management processes within sub-units.

Document Management (Cont'd)

- Each BU/SF must provide resources and create written procedures to implement and maintain an appropriate document management process.
- Written procedures must be created, implemented and maintained to guide authors through all activities of the document lifecycle.
- The procedures must include directions and responsibilities for creation, review, approval, issuance, management, revision, archive and retirement of a procedural document



Questions