

# Perancangan Manajemen Risiko pada Aktivitas Aliran Rantai Pasok di Perusahaan Pelumas Menggunakan Metode House of Risk (HOR) = Designing Risk Management on Supply Chain Flow Activities in Lubricant Companies Using the House of Risk (HOR) Method

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## Abstrak

Manajemen risiko adalah aktivitas mengidentifikasi, menilai, menganalisis, dan mengendalikan risiko dalam seluruh kegiatan perusahaan dengan tujuan memperoleh efektivitas dan efisiensi yang lebih tinggi. Metode yang digunakan dalam manajemen risiko salah satunya adalah House of Risk (HOR). Metode tersebut merupakan modifikasi antara Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) dengan kerangka House of Quality (HOQ) dengan fokus utamanya merumuskan tindakan mitigasi terhadap sumber risiko prioritas yang merupakan penyebab kejadian risiko agregat. Pada penelitian ini, manajemen risiko dilakukan pada aktivitas aliran rantai pasok operasional produksi PT. XYZ. Analisis risiko pada HOR 1 diawali dengan identifikasi risiko melalui diskusi dengan expert dan studi literatur, kemudian dilakukan penilaian terhadap nilai severity dari risk events dan nilai occurrence dari risk agents. Hasil HOR tahap 1 menunjukkan terdapat 23 kejadian risiko dan 21 agen risiko. Berdasarkan perhitungan Pareto, terdapat 12 agen risiko yang mencakup 80% dari total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) dan dipilih sebagai prioritas untuk dilakukan mitigasi. Setelah itu, dari hasil HOR tahap 2, ditetapkan 11 tindakan pencegahan yang kemudian digabungkan menjadi 2 strategi mitigasi besar, yaitu menggunakan sistem Epicor Kinetic ERP dan inspeksi rutin.

.....Risk management is the activity of identifying, assessing, analysing and controlling risks in all company activities with the aim of achieving higher effectiveness and efficiency. One of the methods used in risk management is House of Risk (HOR). This method is a modification of Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) with the House of Quality (HOQ) framework with the main focus on formulating mitigation actions against priority risk sources which are the causes of aggregate risk events. In this research, risk management is carried out in production operational supply chain flow activities at PT. XYZ. Risk analysis in HOR 1 begins with risk identification through discussions with experts and literature studies, then an assessment of the severity value of risk events and the occurrence value of risk agents is carried out. The results of HOR stage 1 showed that there were 23 risk events and 21 risk agents. Based on Pareto calculations, there are 12 risk agents which cover 80% of the total Aggregate Risk Potential (ARP) and were selected as priorities for mitigation. After that, from the results of HOR stage 2, 11 preventive actions were determined which were then combined into 2 major mitigation strategies, namely using the Epicor Kinetic ERP system and routine inspections.