Quantitative Metrics to Assess and Manage Business Contracting Risk Using Risk-O-Meter Software

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ABSTRACT

The risk factors that affect business operations are many. Identifying and managing those vulnerabilities and threats scientifically is a key to conducting successful business operations. Failure to identify and manage these sources of risk will have very real consequences ranging from poor financial performance to business collapse. In this work, a software tool to facilitate assessment and management of business risk is proposed. The Business Risk-O-Meter provides this critical tool for management and high level decision makers. Using game theory and statistically-driven methodologies, it provides objective, quantitative risk assessment, and unlike any other tool available today, guidance for allocating resources for cost-effective risk mitigation. Management and decision makers in commerce and industry will be thus aided in their efforts to achieve optimal business operations by the use of a rational and objective tool for assessing and managing risk.

Keyword: Business Contracting Risk, Quantitative, Risk-O-Meter, Cost, Game Theory

1. INTRODUCTION

The sources of business operation vulnerabilities and threats can range from the quality of personnel to macro-economic factors. The consequences to those corporations and organizations that fail to identify and manage vulnerabilities and risks results in diminished financial performance if not business failure. Indeed, the Census Bureau puts the survival rate of new firms founded in 2005 through 2010 at only 43 percent [Census Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 20141]. To minimize and avoid such threats and potential business failures, a rational, scientific approach that identifies, assesses, and manages business risk is required.

The identification and management of risk is a key aspect of successful business operations. The Business Risk-O-Meter tool proposed here provides a unique and objective methodology that is critically needed. This pioneering work represents a paradigm shift in risk assessment. The Business Risk-O-Meter provides a quantitative risk assessment, unlike the subjective high-medium-low or red-yellow-green scales commonly seen in other assessment methodologies. While there are other approaches to identifying and managing risk as detailed in the Institute of Management Accountants' Enterprise Risk Management: Tools and Techniques for Effective Implementation [Institute of Management Accountants, 2014], none provide a means of allocating risk mitigation expenditures. In contrast, the Business Risk-O-Meter provides objective and scientific guidance in allocating monetary resources for managing risk in accordance with budgetary constraints. Additionally, the Business Risk-O-Meter provides a means to shift from often subjective and crude risk evaluation mechanisms to a verifiable, quantitative approach to risk management, resulting in an optimized expenditure of risk remediation dollars.

In this research, a model of business risk that quantifies the respondent's experience with ten crucial aspects of business risk is adopted. Those responses are subsequently used to calculate the business risk index through a designed algorithm by the principal author. To accomplish this task, numerical and/or cognitive data was collected from 40 respondents to supply the input parameters to calculate the quantitative business risk index. This paper will not only present a quantitative model but also provide a remedial cost-optimized game-theoretic analysis about how to bring an undesirable risk down to a user-determined "tolerable level". Lastly, it is an adaptable framework that can be customized and configured by the analyst with no custom coding (XML inputs).

2. METHODOLOGY

This applied research implements a methodology on how to reduce business risk. A software-centered holistic approach is proposed to aid management and decision makers in identifying, assessing, and managing business risk. Ten vulnerabilities are assessed: Personnel Quality, Cost Factors, Delivery Time, Client Perceptions, Local Service Reps Missing, Communication Problems, Hardware Deficiency, Software Deficiency, Management Quality, and Macro Economic Factors. Within each vulnerability category, questions pertain to specific threats and countermeasures. For example, within the Delivery Time vulnerability, respondents are asked questions regarding Logistics, Delivery Companies, Adverse Events, and Alternate Delivery Methods threats and countermeasures. Within the Communication Problems vulnerability, respondents are asked questions regarding Language Barriers, Customs Barriers, Legal System Differences, and Technology threats and countermeasures. See Figure 1 below for the Business Risk Diagram detailing vulnerabilities and threats. The respondents' answers are then used to generate a quantitative Business Risk Index.

The primary author's innovation, i.e. Business Risk-O-Meter (an automated software tool), will provide management and decision makers a measurable assessment of their current business risk as well as detailing associated cost and risk mitigation suggestions for identified vulnerabilities and threats. The Business Risk-O-Meter will be demonstrated to provide such assessment and guidance for the allocation of resources for mitigating that risk. The business risk metric out of 100% will be assessed and a remedial cost-optimized game-theoretic analysis provided to bring an undesirable risk down to a user-determined "tolerable level". The approach the authors propose here is a game theoretical-based approach that emphasizes the quantitative analysis of vulnerabilities, threats and countermeasures shown in Figure 1 below.

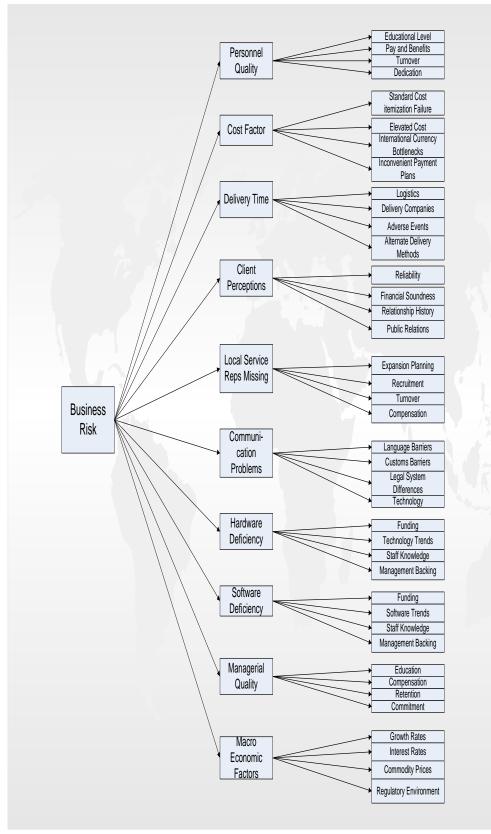


Figure 1: Business Contract Risk Tree Diagram.

The theoretical framework behind the Business Risk Diagram shown there is a tree diagram with vulnerability branches, threat twigs, and countermeasure branches that calculates total residual risk as elaborated by Sahinoglu [2007], Sahinoglu [2008]. This framework allows for the quantitative analysis of vulnerabilities and threats and the cost-optimal allocation of resources to countermeasures to mitigate or lower the risk from those vulnerabilities and threats. The framework is used by the Business Risk-O-Meter software tool described in the next section to output total residual risk. Note that RR (residual risk) = Risk of Vulnerability * Risk of Threat * Risk of Lack of Countermeasure. TRR (Total Residual Risk) is sum of RRs as in Figure 2 below.

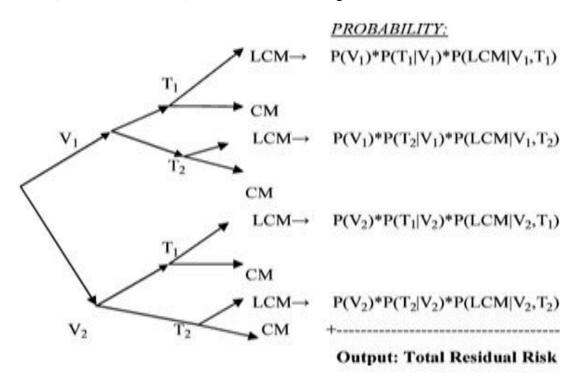


Figure 2: General tree diagram (V-branches, T-twigs, and LCM-limbs) used for Business Risk-O-Meter.

While the Business Risk-O-Meter can be utilized on virtually any business process, this particular implementation focuses on ten key areas critical in ensuring optimal business operations.

- Personnel Quality: Fundamental to daily operations as well as long term success, the need to employ the highest quality personnel is critical. This key area focuses on Educational Level, Pay and Benefits, Turnover, and Dedication. Each of these areas must be addressed to ensure the selection and retention of the highest quality personnel.
- Cost Factor: This area focuses on the costs and revenue streams integral to doing business, i.e.: Standard Cost Itemization Failure, Elevated Cost, International Currency Bottlenecks, and Inconvenient Payment Plans.
- Delivery Time: Critical to modern commerce, this key component must be optimized to prevent delays and subsequent customer dissatisfaction. This key

area focuses on Logistics, Delivery Companies, Adverse Events, and Alternate Delivery Methods.

- Client Perceptions: Assuring positive perceptions by the public and the goodwill of clients is critical to continued business success. This key area focuses on Reliability, Financial Soundness, Relationship History, and Public Relations.
- Local Service Reps Missing: Critical because of potential market share loss, the need to have a business presence should be ensured. This key area focuses on Expansion Planning, Recruitment, Turnover, and Compensation.
- Communication Problems: Critical to international business, this key component is a must in today's global economy. This key area focuses on Language Barriers, Customs Barriers, Legal System Differences, and Technology.
- Hardware Deficiency: Essential for keeping up in today's tech driven economy, this key area focuses on Funding, Technology Trends, Staff Knowledge, and Management Backing.
- Software Deficiency: Also essential for keeping up in today's tech driven economy, this key area focuses on Funding, Software Trends, Staff Knowledge, and Management Backing.
- Managerial Quality: The quality of a company's leadership often makes or breaks it. This key area focuses on Education, Compensation, Retention, and Commitment.
- Macro Economic Factors: This key area provides the environment in which businesses must operate and focuses on Growth Rates, Interest Rates, Commodity Prices, and the Regulatory Environment.

While these ten areas are not exhaustive, they are relatively comprehensive of and critical to business risk. This research focuses on the areas vital to business operations and provides management and decision makers with an analytical framework they can use to more efficiently structure their business operations. For more details on the Security Meter tree diagrams, see ref. [Sahinoglu, 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012] by the primary author who invented "Security Meter".

3. ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Questions are designed to elicit the user's response regarding the perceived business risk from particular threats, and the countermeasures the users may employ to counteract those threats. For example, in the Communication Problems vulnerability, questions regarding Legal System Differences include both threat and countermeasure questions. Threat questions would include:

- Does the country lack a well established legal system?
- Is the legal system based on something other than English common law?
- Are judicial decisions based on other than the rule of law?
- Does litigation take several years if not a decade?
- Do you lack a clear sense of what the legal system is in a particular country?

While countermeasure questions would include:

- Did the parties agree to outside arbitration or adjudication in a third country?
- Has the company hired local legal representation?
- Did the company purchase political risk insurance?
- Did the company require prior payment?
- Did the company have staff familiar with the legal systems of other countries?

Please see Appendix B for a list of threat and countermeasure questions.

4. A CASE STUDY FOR THE BUSINESS CONTRACT RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Essentially, the users are responding yes or no to these questions. These responses are then used to calculate a residual risk index. Using a game-theoretical mathematical approach, the calculated risk index is then used to generate an optimization or lowering of risk to desired levels [Sahinoglu 2007, 2008]. Further, mitigation guidance will be generated to aid management and decision makers in resource allocation decisions for lowering risk. That is, in what areas can the risk be reduced to optimized or desired levels such as from 47.6% to 37.6% in the screenshot representing the median response from the study participants? See Figure 3 below for a screenshot of the Median Business Risk-O-Meter Results Table displaying threat, countermeasure, and residual risk indices; optimization options; as well as risk mitigation advice. For this study, a random sample of 40 respondents was taken and their residual risk results are tabulated and presented in Appendix A at the end of this paper. Respondents' familiarity with business risk was comprised of corporate experience. See also Figure 3 which depicts the median information.

Results	Table						1			to a la familia de la compañía de la
/ulnerab.	Threat	CM & LCM	Res. Risk	CM & LCM	Res Risk	Change	Opt Cost	Unit Cost	Final Cost	Advice
		0.450000		0.450000			-,			
		0.550000	0.121000	0.550000	0.121000					
	0.400000	0.400000		0.400000						
					0.088000					
633333	0.566667	0.600000		0.878430		0.278430	\$99.90			Increase the CM capacity for threat "Language Barriers" for the vulnerability of
		0.400000			0.043630					"Communication Problems" from 60.00% to 87.84% for an improvement of 27.84%.
	0.433333			0.550270		0.000270	\$0.10			Increase the CM capacity for threat "Customs Barriers" for the vulnerability of
		0.450000	0.123500	0.449730	0.123426					"Communication Problems" from 55.00% to 55.03% for an improvement of 0.03%.
						Total Change	Total Cost	Break Even Cost	Total Final Cost	
								\$3.59		
						21.0170	0100.00	\$5.55		
									1	
Criticali	ty	1.00		Total Ris	k	0.476056		Total Risk	0.376056	Change Unit Cost
Capital	Cost	\$1,000.0)0	Percenta	ige	47.605556		Percentage	37.605601	Calculate Final Cost
Total Th	reat Costs	N/A		Final Ris	k	0.476056		Final Risk	0.376056	Print Summary
				ECL		\$476.06		ECL	\$376.06	Print Results Table
						Cha	nge Cost	ECL Delta	\$100.00	
		Show where you are in Security Meter				View Threat Advice				
						Print Single Threat/CM Selection				
		Optimize					Print Advice Threat/CM Selections			
							Print All Threat/CM Selections			
										Undata Survay Avantiana
				2 Vulnera	abilities					

Figure 3: Median Respondent's Business Risk-O-Meter Results Table

5. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSIONS

The Business Contracting (Loss of) Risk-O-Meter breaks a new ground in that it provides a quantitative assessment of risk to the user as well as recommendations for mitigating that important corporate life-line risk. As such, it will be a highly useful tool for management and decision makers seeking to minimize and mitigate business risk in an objective, quantitatively-based manner. Future work will involve the incorporation of new vulnerabilities and additional questions so as to better refine user responses and subsequent calculation of risk and mitigation recommendations. Minimization and mitigation of business risk will greatly benefit not only the companies deploying the tool, but society at large through greater prosperity and economic stability. The Business Contracting Risk-O-Meter tool and its future refinement provide the means to do so.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

- Mehmet Sahinoglu is the founder director of the Informatics Institute, and the Cybersystems and Information Security (CSIS) graduate program at Auburn University in Montgomery. As an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers senior member and a Fellow of the IEEE Signal Processing Society, he authored 120 conference proceedings, 50 journal articles, Trustworthy Computing by Wiley (2007), Cyber-Risk Informatics by Wiley (2015), and managed 15 grants. Dr. Sahinoglu holds a PhD from Texas A&M and an MS from University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology in Electrical and Computer Engineering, respectively.
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- William F. Kramer has over 25 years in the Information Technology field. He has developed, sustained, and operated military information systems. His experience includes application design, development, software life-cycle management, and systems engineering. His education includes a BS in Computer Science from Chapman University, an MS in Management Science from Faulkner University, and an MS in Cybersystems and Information Security from Auburn University at Montgomery. Mr. Kramer is retired from the U.S. Air Force, with 20 years' active duty. He is currently employed with the U.S. Air Force as a federal civilian.

APPENDIX A

Respondent Residual Risk Results Table 1: Survey Results for the Business Risk-O-Meter study (rounded to two decimal places), ranked overall, where Median: 47.61% (Respondent20) and Average: 48.14% (Respondent21: 48.22% is the result that comes the closest).

SURVEY TAKER	Residual Risk %	RANKED FROM LEAST TO GREATEST RISK (OUT OF 40)	Remarks
Respondent1	28.92	1st	
Respondent2	33.65	2nd	
Respondent3	34.36	3rd	
Respondent4	36.19	4th	
Respondent5	39.15	5th	
Respondent6	40.35	6th	
Respondent7	42.08	7th	
Respondent8	42.86	8th	
Respondent9	44.61	9th	
Respondent10	44.94	10th	
Respondent11	45.21	11th	
Respondent12	45.63	12th	
Respondent13	45.69	13th	
Respondent14	46.63	14th	
Respondent15	46.75	15th	
Respondent16	47.08	16th	
Respondent17	47.13	17th	
Respondent18	47.23	18th	
Respondent19	47.57	19th	
Respondent20	<mark>47.61</mark>	20th	OVERALL MEDIAN
Respondent21	<mark>48.22</mark>	21st	OVERALL AVERAGE
Respondent22	49.03	22nd	
Respondent23	49.10	23rd	
Respondent24	50.22	24th	
Respondent25	50.24	25th	
Respondent26	50.34	26th	
Respondent27	50.78	27th	
Respondent28	50.78	28th	

Respondent29	50.82	29th	
Respondent30	51.27	30th	
Respondent31	51.40	31 st	
Respondent32	55.08	32nd	
Respondent33	56.13	33rd	
Respondent34	56.75	34th	
Respondent35	57.45	35th	
Respondent36	60.22	36th	
Respondent37	60.22	37th	
Respondent38	62.46	38th	
Respondent39	63.39	39th	
Respondent40	83.24	40th	

APPENDIX B Table 2: A List of Vulnerability, Threat and Countermeasure Questions.

Business Risk Survey

This survey has 10 main categories of vulnerabilities. Please identify the areas below where you have observed vulnerabilities while involved with Software Development Lifecycle activities within your organization.

* A minimum of 2 categories must be chosen:

Vulnerability Area	Reference Page
Personal Quality	3
Cost Factor	5
Delivery Time	7
Client Perceptions	9
Local Service Reps Missing	11
Communication Problems	13
Hardware Deficiency	15
Software Deficiency	17
Managerial Quality	19
Macro Economics Factors	21

Directions:

This Page:

- Select all vulnerability areas that apply
- Proceed to appropriate pages to complete survey for each vulnerability area.

Survey Page(s):

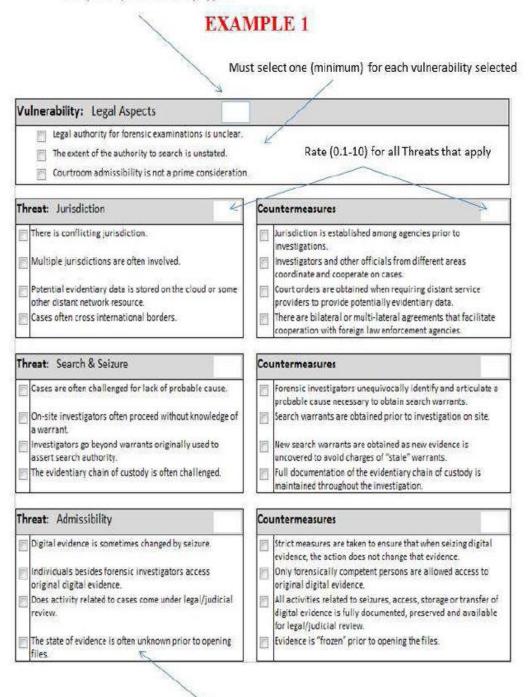
Vulnerability

- Rate <u>Vulnerability</u> (0.1-10) with 10 being *most* vulnerable and 0.1 being *least* vulnerable
- Select all vulnerability statements that apply (*must choose at least one*)
 <u>Threat</u>
- Rate <u>Threat</u> (0.1-10) with 10 being *greatest* threat and 0.1 being the *least* threat.
- Using square check box, select all threat statements that apply to each threat category chosen. (*must choose at least one*)

Countermeasure

- Rate associated <u>Countermeasure</u> for each threat category chosen above (0.1-10) with 0.1 being *least* effective and 10 being the *most* effective countermeasure.
- Using square check box, select all countermeasure statements that apply (must choose at least one)

Rate (0.1-10) if vulnerability applies



Must select one (minimum) Threat for each vulnerability selected

SAMPLE 1

Vulnerability: Requirement Review		7			
 Are requirements for a new application? Are requirements for new functionalities or s 	specific deficie	ncies?			
Fhreat: Requirement Analysis	9 0	ountermeasures	3		
Has the customer not approved requirements? Has the customer provided insufficient development funding? Has the customer not identified sustainment funding	otal [Requirements have been approved by Requirements Management Board. Development funding is available. Sustainment funding had been allotted for future years.			
Threat: Function Point Analysis	3.6	ountermeasures	6		
Have function points not been created for the requirements? Was the function point analysis not provided by a certified analysis?	and the second se	Function point analysis is available.			
Threat: Testing Analysis	7 0	ountermeasures	7		
Have test scripts not been identified?		Test scripts have been identified by requirements. Test data is readily available.	di		
Vulnerability: Design	AMPI	JE 2 6			
Vulnerability: Design Has a Business analyst not reviewed the requestion of the request of the	uirements?	6			
Vulnerability: Design Has a Business analyst not reviewed the requestion of the request of the	uirements?		7.4		
Vulnerability: Design Has a Business analyst not reviewed the requests and the requests of th	elirements?	6 Countermeasures	7.4		
Vulnerability: Design Has a Business analyst not reviewed the requirement Is an architecture lacking? Do wireframes not exists? Threat: Blueprinting Have data flows not been documented? Have user interfaces not been wire-framed?	elirements?	6 Countermeasures X Data flows are available. Wire-frames are available.	7.4		
Vulnerability: Design Mas a Business analyst not reviewed the requirement of the second statement of the seco	uirements?	6 Countermeasures Data flows are available. Wire-frames are available. Countermeasures Architecture exist.			

Vulnerability: Personnel Quality	
 Do certain personnel fail to meet minimal edu Is compensation of personnel not commensurin the area? Is staffing turnover above the norm? Are personnel losing enthusiasm due to work 	rate to that of similar workers
Threat: Educational Level	Countermeasures
 Do some company personnel fail to meet minimal educational standards Do your personnel fail to receive training? Are personnel allowed to substitute experience for education? Did the company fail to check educational backgrounds as part of the hiring process? Are other than traditional degrees from accredited institutions accepted? 	 Are your mid to upper level personnel all MBAs and lawyers? Are personnel fully trained and oriented before entering the workplace? Were personnel allowed to substitute experience only after being evaluated? Were prospective hires educational credentials checked prior to employment? Were online degrees accepted from only well known, accredited universities?
Threat: Pay and Benefits	Countermeasures
 Does the company fail to pay its personnel the same as equivalent workers in the area? Do your personnel fail to receive health insurance? Are your personnel not given 401Ks or pensions? Do your personnel leave for reasons of pay and benefits? Does the company fail to link employee pay to company revenues? 	 Did company personnel receive equal or better pay than similar workers in the area? Was health insurance offered by the company? Were pensions or 401K contributions offered as part of the compensation package? Was an employee retention program in place? Did the company offer profit sharing or incentive based pay?
Threat: Turnover	Countermeasures
 Does the company lack sufficient personnel to carry out its business processes? Is personnel turnover above the norm for the company? Are personnel underpaid relative to others in the area? Does the company lack ties to schools and universities in the area Does the company fail to encourage continuing education of personnel? 	 Has the company recruited and hired enough personnel to meet its business needs? Has the company implemented a personnel recruitment and retention program? Were personnel compensated as much or more as others in the area? Has the company established ties to institutions that can provide trained personnel? Did the company require and pay for continuing education of personnel?
Thurst Dediction	Countournee
Threat: Dedication Do your personnel lack enthusiasm for their work? Do your personnel rarely stay after 5:00 pm?	Countermeasures Use Were those that seemed lacking in enthusiasm weeded out in the hiring process? Did personnel see projects through, staying past 5:00 pm?

- Do personnel seem to give the company a low priority?
 Are promotions not done solely according to merit?
- Does the company fail to reward high performers?
- Did personnel put the welfare of the company above their own needs?
 Are personnel clear that only high performers and dedicated personnel are promoted?
 Is compensation tied to performance?

Vulnerability: Cost Factor	
Was standard cost itemization insufficiently h	iigh?
Are materials prices lacking in stability?	
☐ Is currency exchange hurting the bottom line?	
Do customers complain about inconvenient particular de la customers complain about inconvenient particular de la customers	ayment plans?
Threat: Standard Cost	Countermeasures
Itemization Failure Level	
Does the company fail to use lean production?	Did the company adopt a lean costing approach?
Do your standard cost assumptions fail to be realistic?	Were overhead and indirect costs such as turnover taken into consideration in the costing approach?
□Are standard cost statistical applications	□ Were objectively analyzed estimated costs taken into
insufficiently emphasized?	consideration?
□ Are standard cost estimates in place for long	Were standard costs estimates adjusted on a timely basic?
periods of time? Are standard costs widely divergent from actual	basis? Were materials price variances taken into
costs	consideration?
Threat: Elevated Cost	Countermeasures
□ Are material costs unstable?	Did the company use futures contracts to lock in
	prices?
Are administrative costs on the rise?	Did the company examine its business processes for
□ Is wass stability leaking?	cost cutting? Did the company lock in wages through contracts?
□ Is wage stability lacking? □Is inflation increasing?	 Did the company lock in wages through contracts? Did the company pass on higher prices to its
	customers? </td
□ Are fuel and power costs rising?	Did the company utilize bulk purchasing or futures
	prices to lower the cost of energy?
Threat: International Currency	Countermeasures
Bottlenecks □Do clients cancel international orders in mid	Did the company require a down payment on
production?	production from its foreign client?
Does the company fail to check the credit	☐ Are international purchases backed by irrevocable
worthiness of foreign clients?	letters of credit in convertible currencies?
Are products shipped without prior payment?	Did the company utilize a Documents Against Payment system?
Does the company lack an Open Account system	☐ Are Open Accounts offered to those foreign clients
for its international clients?	with excellent payment histories?
Do currency fluctuations adversely affect the bottom line?	Did the company utilize FOREX futures to mitigate currency fluctuations?
Threat: Inconvenient Payment Plans	Countermeasures
-	
Are clients unable to pay up front? Does the company fail to use electronic	 Did the company offer payment plans? Did the company digitize invoicing?
invoices?	L pra de company digitize involcing:
Does the company receive other than electronic	Did the company accept only electronic payments?
deposits as payment?	
□ Are normente irremler?	Did clients accent monthly dehiting of their accounts?
□ Are payments irregular? □ Does the company fail to tie shipping schedules	 Did clients accept monthly debiting of their accounts? Are payment plans tied to shipping schedules?
to payment?	L have building brains and to subbling sententies:

Vulnerability: Delivery Time	
 Does the company fail to utilize logistics? Are delivery companies used unreliable? Are plans lacking in case of adverse events? Are alternate delivery methods lacking? 	
Threat: Logistics	Countermeasures
Are shipments not made on a particular schedule?	Does the company have a logistics system in place?
schedule? □Is the company vulnerable to supply chain disruptions?	Did the company have multiple suppliers in its supply chain?
Are suppliers sometimes late due to cash flow pressures?	□ Did the company pay its suppliers promptly?
Are there unprofitable customers driving	Did the company rationalize their customer portfolio
logistical volatility? □Are shippers chosen for only cost reasons?	and focus on the most profitable and stable? Did the company only choose shippers with a superb on time delivery record?
Threat: Delivery Companies	Countermeasures
Does the company fail to use several companies for its deliveries?	Did the company differentiate between international
Are shipments time critical?	and domestic shippers? □ Did the company utilize shippers that guarantee on time delivery?
□ Are only lowest cost shippers selected?	Was the companies on time delivery track record the primary reason for selection?
Do shipments fail to arrive because of localized adverse events?	Did shippers have the ability to route around localized adverse events?
□Do shipments fail to clear customs quickly?	 Do international shippers work closely with customs to avoid delays?
Threat: Adverse Events	Countermeasures
Are particular delivery companies dependent on	Did the delivery company have the ability to route
certain hub airports? □Does the company fail to practice JIT	around adversely effected hubs? < Did the company keep a reserve of critical materials in
manufacturing? □Is the company dependent on supplies from	 case of supply disruption? Did the company diversify its suppliers to avoid
politically unstable areas? □Do deliveries fail because of disruption due to political or economic turmoil in clients	disruption due to political instability? Did the company purchase political risk insurance?
countries? □Do shipments fail because of volatile and severe climatic events?	□ Were shipments insured?
Threat: Alternate Delivery Methods	Countermeasures
□Does the company fail to diversify shipment methods for its deliveries?	Did the company differentiate between time critical and non time critical shipments?
□ Does the company fail to offer customers multiple choices in terms of shipping?	Did the company allow customers to select the shipment method?
 Does the company fail to use multiple shippers for all deliveries? Do shipments fail to clear airports or seaports because of disruption? Do shippers lack local contacts overseas? 	 Did the company investigate what shipping companies deliver to their customers destinations? Are shippers capable of utilizing overland routes in case of airport or seaport disruption? Do international shippers work closely with local delivery companies to provide alternate delivery means?

Vulnerability: Client Perceptions

- Do clients perceive the company as unreliable?
- Do clients perceive the company as having financially difficulties?
- Have most clients been with the company a short time?
- Does the company lack a positive public image?

Countermeasures

- □ Do clients fail to receive shipments on time?
- Do clients rarely have to wait longer than anticipated for production?
- □ Have clients sued the company?

Threat: Reliability

- Do clients sometimes have non standard orders?
- Are clients lacking follow up after receiving orders?

Threat: Financial Soundness

- Did suppliers have to wait for payment for long periods of time?
 Did clients fail to receive bills when scheduled
- □ Were refunds to clients slow to be sent?
- Do clients usually learn of company news from other than company contacts?
 Have clients become aware of company cash
- flow problems?

Threat: Relationship History

- Do most clients lack a long history with the company?
- Are clients rarely contacted?
- Does the company never ask how service can be improved?
- Do clients view the company negatively?
- Does the company have little idea about how its clients feel about it?

Threat: Public Relations

- Does the company make little effort to shape
 - public perceptions of itself?
- Does company news seldom originate from the company itself?

- Were only shippers with excellent on time delivery records used?
- □ Was the company able to meet production schedules as specified?
- Did the company always meet its contractual obligations?
- Did the company make all reasonable efforts to meet clients needs?
- Did the company contact its customers after order fulfillment?

Countermeasures

- Did the company pay its suppliers promptly?
- Did the company bill clients on a regularly scheduled basis?
- Did the company send refunds promptly?
- Did the company have account representatives that are in regular contact with clients?
- Did the company have outstanding lines of credit in case of cash flow problems?

Countermeasures

☐ Were new clients vetted for credit worthiness?

- Did the company assign an account representative to clients?
- □ Was service improvement input from long term customers customer solicited?
- Did the company create goodwill with long term clients through discounts, freebies, personal attention, etc?
- Does the company survey clients for satisfaction?

Countermeasures

- Did the company have a PR campaign?
- Did the company have a corporate relations department providing news releases?
- Are company spokesmen infrequently heard from?
- □ Is the company rarely in the public eye?
- Did the company fail to create public good will?
- Did the company provide speakers or representatives available for interview?
- Did the company engage a PR firm?
- Did the company engage in charitable giving to create public good will?

Vulnerability: Local Service Reps Missing

Is corporate expansion haphazard?

Does the company lack recruitment mechanisms other than want ads?

□ Is turnover high?

Are service reps underpaid?

Threat: Expansion Planning Countermeasures Has the company expanded rapidly recently? Did the company have an expansion plan to guide growth? Has the company's product growth been Did the company research market demand prior to launching products? uneven? Has the company's growth come primarily from Did the company research regional market demand? one region? Does the company lack someone in charge of Did the company have a department dedicated to expansion? research and planning? Does the company fail to change its expansion Did planners and analysts meet to periodically review plan as circumstances change? expansion plans? Threat: Recruitment Countermeasures Has growth outpaced recruitment? Did the company have a recruitment plan to guide personnel growth? Are other companies in the sector growing Did the company enhance their recruitment program rapidly? with incentives? Has hiring picked up in the economy at large? Did the company recruit at colleges and job fairs? Did the company recruit from its competitors? Does the company lack experienced service reps? Is growth anemic? Did the company hire service reps part-time? Threat: Turnover Countermeasures Do service reps seem overworked and tired? Were service rep workloads monitored? Did the company provide training for service reps? Do service reps receive little or no training? Are service reps underpaid relative to others in Did the company match area compensation for its the area? service reps? Do service reps have to work a double shift? Did the company have enough service reps so that double shifts could be avoided? Are new products or procedures learned on the Did the company require that reps receive training fly? when new products or procedures are introduced? Threat: Compensation Countermeasures Are service reps paid less than others in the Did the company exceed area compensation for its area? service reps? Did the company ensure that full time service reps Are service reps not given benefits such as health insurance? receive benefits such as health insurance? Did the company ensure that full time service reps Do service reps lack pensions or 401Ks? receive a pension or 401K? Are service reps required to work beyond eight Did service reps receive overtime?

Do service reps make the same regardless of sales?

hours?

Did the company tie compensation to performance?

Vulnerability: Communication Problems

- Do foreign languages create barriers for your company?
- Do local customs impede your shipments?
- Have differences in the legal systems abroad created obstacles?
- Have technological problems prevented communication?

Threat: Language Barriers Countermeasures (1997) ☐ Is a significant portion of your business Do you have translators available? overseas? □ Is a significant portion of your business web Are your web pages in multiple languages? based? Are few staff members familiar with foreign Do you have multilingual staff? languages? Do you receive foreign language documents? Was a means of translation available? Do you frequently have to tell locals you don't Do you have a translation app on your smart phone? speak their language? Threat: Customs Barriers **Countermeasures** ☐ Is a substantial portion of your production Is your staff familiar with the local way of doing shipped abroad? business? Do misunderstandings occur? Do you have local representatives in place? Does your staff avoid overseas travel? Does your staff receive training or orientation prior to overseas travel? Did the deal seem done and then was later Is business undertaken in conformance to local laws \square canceled? and customs? □ Is business undertaken in conformance to US law? Are bribes needed to facilitate business overseas in some locales? Threat: Legal System Differences Countermeasures Does the country lack a well established legal Did the parties agree to outside arbitration or adjudication in a third country? system? □ Is the legal system based on something other Has the company hired local legal representation? than English common law? Are judicial decisions based on other than the Did the company purchase political risk insurance? rule of law? Does litigation take several years if not a Did the company require prior payment? decade? Did the company have staff familiar with the legal Do you lack a clear sense of what the legal system is in a particular country? systems of other countries? Threat: Technology Differences Countermeasures Does the country use a different electrical Did the company have the ability to manufacture for system? different electrical systems? Do your personal appliances not work there? Did you purchase electrical adaptors? Does your cell phone not work there? Did you purchase a global band cell phone? Does the client use an office suite other than Did you have the ability to read and write documents

- Microsoft Office?
- in different formats?
- Did you have an alternate means to connect to the internet such as using your cell phone?

Vulnerability: Hardware Deficiency Did the company lack funding for hardware purchases? □ Did the company fail to monitor technology trends? Did the staff lack hardware knowledge? Did management fail to back the acquisition of the latest hardware? Threat: Funding Countermeasures Does hardware need replacing? Did the company have sufficient funding on hand to replace needed hardware? ☐ Is the company new or a startup? Was the company fully capitalized? Did the company acquire interim funding or bridge ☐ Is the company facing cash flow problems? loans? Does management view the expense of hardware Did management view hardware acquisition as an acquisition negatively? investment? Did the company have a hardware acquisition plan Is hardware acquisition done sporadically? where purchases are done according to schedule? Threat: Technology Trends Countermeasures Does your hardware seem obsolete? Did the company make a point of having up to date hardware? Do new technologies surprise you? Does your IT staff monitor the latest technological trends? □ Is hardware replaced only when it's falling □ Was hardware replaced following a predetermined apart? plan and schedule? Are servers built from old computers? Does your company run the latest dedicated servers? Are staff tied to their desktops? Do staff have mobile computing available to them? Threat: Staff Knowledge Countermeasures Do IT staff pick up knowledge on their own? Did IT staff receive training? ☐ Are IT staff hired without experience? Did the IT staff mostly consist of experienced personnel? Are tasks done as if it is the very first time? Were procedures documented? Do you rarely know who to ask about hardware ☐ Was there a helpdesk? issues? ☐ Is staff hardware knowledge diffused? Does someone on the IT staff specialize in hardware? Countermeasures Threat: Management Backing Does hardware need replacing? Did the company replace hardware on a pre-planned, schedule? □ Is getting management to approve hardware Did the company have management aware that purchases very difficult hardware generally has a life cycle of less than five vears? Does management view hardware purchases as a Did management view hardware purchases as an necessary evil? investment that can lower costs? Was hardware selected on a cost-benefit basis? Is hardware purchased because it is the newest

- available?
- Are business processes slowed down due to a lack of hardware?
- Did management view hardware acquisition as a means to make business processes faster and more efficient?

Vulnerability: Software Deficiency

☐ Is software not up to the task?

☐ Is the company recently established?

☐ Is the company facing cash flow problems?

□ Is the company facing short term cash flow

□ Is software acquisition done on an ad hoc basis?

- Did the company lack funding for hardware purchases?
- □ Did the company fail to monitor technology trends?
- Did the staff lack hardware knowledge?
- Did management fail to back the acquisition of the latest hardware?

Countermeasures

- Did the company have sufficient funding on hand to purchase more functional software?
- □ Was the company fully funded?
- Did the company acquire temporary funding?
- □ Did management consider software acquisition an investment?
- Did the company have a software acquisition plan where purchases are done according to schedule?

Threat: Software Trends

Threat: Funding

problems?

- ☐ Is your software an older release?
- Are you unfamiliar with software trends?
- □ Is software replaced only when it's no longer up to the task?
- Does your IT staff fail to look for more functional software?
- Does inadequate software tie your staff to their desks?

Countermeasures

- Did the company make a point of having up to date software?
 Does your IT staff monitor the latest software trends?
- Was software replaced following a schedule or predetermined plan?
- Is your IT staff always on the search for new software that can enhance your business processes or lower costs?
- Does your software support mobile computing?

Threat: Staff Knowledge

- Do IT staff pick up software expertise on their own?
- □ Are IT staff hired without experience?
- Do non IT staff learn software on their own?
- Do you rarely know who to ask about software issues?
- □ Is staff software knowledge diffused?

Threat: Management Backing

- Is deciding when software gets replaced haphazard?
- Is getting management to approve software purchases problematic?
- Does management view software purchases as a necessary evil?

Countermeasures

- Did IT staff receive software training?
- Did the IT staff consist primarily of experienced personnel
- Were procedures documented and training given on new software by the IT department?
- Was a helpdesk available?
- Do particular IT staff specialize in software?

Countermeasures

- Did the company replace software according to a predetermined plan?
- Did company management know that software generally has a life cycle of less than four years?
- Did management view software purchases as an investment that can lower costs?
- □ Is software purchased because it is the newest available?
- Are business processes slowed down due to a lack of adequate software?
- □ Was software selected on a cost-benefit basis?
- Did management view software acquisition as a means to make business processes faster and more efficient, as well as lowering costs?

Vulnerability: Managerial Quality

- Did the company lack highly educated or experienced management?
- Did the company compensate management at the same level as other
- management in the industry?
- Was there high management turnover?
- Was management committed to superior service and performance?

Threat: Education	Countermeasures		
Do management personnel fail to meet minimal educational requirements?	□ Is your 1 lawyers'	nid to upper level management MBAs a ?	nd
Does your management fail to receive continuing education?		wer to mid level management attend ops, seminars, or other continuing educat	tion?
Do management personnel substitute experience for education?		anagement personnel allowed to substitu ace only after being carefully evaluated?	
Are educational backgrounds unverified prior to hiring?	Were pr	ospective management personnel vetted	?
☐ Are other than traditional degrees accepted?		lline degrees from only well known, ed universities accepted?	
	!		
Threat: Compensation	Counterm	easures	
☐ Is your management compensated less than others?		r management receive equal or better sation than same level management worl stry?	kers i
Does your management fail to receive stock options?		ock options offered as part of the sation package?	
Does your management fail to receive pensions on leaving or retiring the company?		msions or 401K contributions offered as ompensation package?	part
Does your management leave for reasons of compensation?	□ Was cor personn	npensation not an issue for management el?	
□ Is management pay not tied to company	🗆 Was pro	fit sharing or incentive based pay offere	d?

Threat: Retention	Countermeasures		
Does the company lack leadership?	☐ Has the company recruited and hired superior management?		
Are management personnel leaving the	Has a recruitment and retention program for		
company?	management personnel been implemented?		
Does management lack equivalent	Were management personnel compensated as much or		
compensation?	more as others in the industry?		
Does the company not have ties to business or	☐ Has the company established ties to universities that		
law schools?	can provide trained management?		
Does the company fail to encourage continuing	Did the company require and pay for continuing		
education for management?	education of management?		
Threat: Commitment	Countermeasures		

□Does your management lack enthusiasm?

performance?

- Were efforts made to hire only those that are clearly dedicated and enthusiastic?
- Do your management personnel keep banker's hours?
- Do management personnel think it's all about them?
- Are managerial promotions not done on the basis of merit?
- Do high performers make the same as other managers?
- □ Did management see projects through regardless of time required?
- □ Did management personnel put the welfare of the company above their own needs?
- Are management personnel clear that only the profitable and dedicated are promoted?
- Is compensation a function of performances?

Vulnerability: Macro Economic Factors	
 ☐ Is the economy growing slowly or contracting ☐ Are interest rates high? ☐ Are commodity prices fluctuating or increasin ☐ Is there an adverse regulatory environment? 	
Threat: Growth Rates	Countermeasures
□ Is the economy contracting or growing slowly □ Is the company in an industry highly sensitive to growth rates? □ Is business demand low?	 Did the company reduce costs and overhead? Did the company diversify its industry exposure? Did the company offer business discounts?
☐ Is consumer demand low? ☐ Is consumer demand low? ☐ Is the company reliant on one country for its primary market?	 Did the company offer consumer promotions? Did the company diversify its markets internationally?
Threat: Interest Rates	Countermeasures
 Are interest rates high? Did the company offer alternative payment plans? Are clients payments late or partial? Does the company have substantial interest payments? Did the company fail to diversify its financing? 	 Did the company raise capital through bond or stock offerings rather than borrowing? Did the company offer a discount for paying upfront? Did the company ease payment terms? Did the company use forward contracts to mitigate interest rate rises? Did the company raise capital in overseas markets or privately?
Threat: Commodity Prices	Countermeasures
 ☐ Is the company vulnerable to commodity price rises? ☐ Is the company dependent on a very small number of suppliers for its commodities? ☐ Is the company reliant on a particular commodity? ☐ Does the company fail to cut costs in other areas when commodity prices rise? ☐ Did the company fail to investigate new production technologies? 	 Did the company lock in commodity prices through forward contracts? Did the company diversify its commodity suppliers? Was the company able to substitute one commodity for another in production? Did the company pass on increased commodity prices to its customers? Did the company explore new technologies that can lessen its reliance on particular commodities?
Threat: Regulatory Environment	Countermeasures
 Is the industry facing increased regulation? Does the company have a predominant position in the industry? Will pending legislation have an adverse impact on the company? Are new ventures hard to launch due to regulatory measures? 	 Did the industry hire lobbying and public relations representation? Did the company spin off corporate entities? Did the company present its case in Washington? Did the company have foreign subsidiaries in less regulated markets?

Did the company fail to monitor regulatory events?

□ Did the company have legal and corporate staff monitoring regulatory events?