

Roua rashed altalhi

ID 2021201530



#### Introduction:

Risks are considered one of the important risks in the problem that appears in the project to affect it gradually because the project of increase in risks turns into risks of studying the types of these risks and determining them more accurately. The risks of trading, which they smell out of the void

Among the dangers arising from the cafe project is its location in the Al-Hada area, the risks associated with the construction operations, such as problems in establishing the project due to the area because it is exposed to fog and rain in most cases in the year, which poses a risk at the time of construction, such as exposure to the site to rain, causing a risk of risk. Inaccuracy in the payment of obligations towards contractors and inaccuracy in fulfilling the obligation and issuing licenses to ensure the progress of work. Lack of control over the materials that are contained within the site due to the geographical nature. The lack of sufficient experience of the project manager and the lack of clarity of the schedule are among the biggest causes of danger.

#### 1- organizational risk:

Adjustments to project requirements

Not choosing in basic principles.

Change in the definition or definition of the project Lack of clear procedures for the project. Procedures for modifications, changes, evaluation of designs, etc.

Procedures for project completion and acceptance by the beneficiary.

Administrative procedures, no outside communications or no good communications.

Lack of a clear quality plan.

Unclear project boundaries.

The lack of internal coordination between the sub-components within the project.

Delay in requesting materials needed by the project.

Incomplete or non-interest in the project contractual documents.

## 2- Financial Risks:

The high prices of the materials used in the implementation of the project.

Changes in interest rates.

Bankruptcy that a contractor, supplier, or project beneficiary may be exposed to.

The abundance of funding and the willingness of the funding agencies to assist the project implementers.

Inaccuracy in settling obligations towards implementers.

Lack of access to financial information.

Change in exchange rates.

Lower currency.

Deviations in tax estimates.

## 3-Legal Risks:

Lack or lack of legal visibility into requirements or potential modifications in the following aspects:

Safety conditions.

Legislation related to the environment and urban planning.

the noise.

Real estate purchase.

Bidding.

Exemptions and allowances.

Procedures relating to public places and regional planning.

2-Literature review:

-There exist three research studies on manufacturing risk assessment. They applied different methods to assess different manufacturing risks in different supply chains. Cigolini and Rossi (2010) proposed the fault tree approach to analyze and assess the operational risk at the drilling, primary transport, and refining stages of an oil supply chain. They concluded that different stages are affected by various operational risks according to the differences in plants. Therefore, each plant should be provided with a specifically conceived risk management process. Dietrich and Cudney (2011) applied a Pugh method adaption to assess risk coupled with manufacturing readiness level for emerging technologies in a global aerospace supply chain. They revealed that executive management can evaluate the entire emerging technology portfolio more effectively with the proposed methodology. Tse and Tan (2011) constructed a product quality risk and visibility assessment framework using the margin incremental analysis for a toy manufacturing company. They argued that better visibility of risk in supply tiers could minimize the quality risk.

-In addition to the above supply risks, some other supply risks have also been analyzed and assessed, such as second-tier supply failure (Kull and Closs, 2008), offshore sourcing risk (Schoenherr et al., 2008), unreliable dual sourcing network (Iakovou et al., 2010), supplier non-conformance risk (Wiengarten et al., 2013), supplier incapability (Johnson et al., 2013), and supplier unreliability (Cheong and Song, 2013).

### 3- Methodology Risk impact:

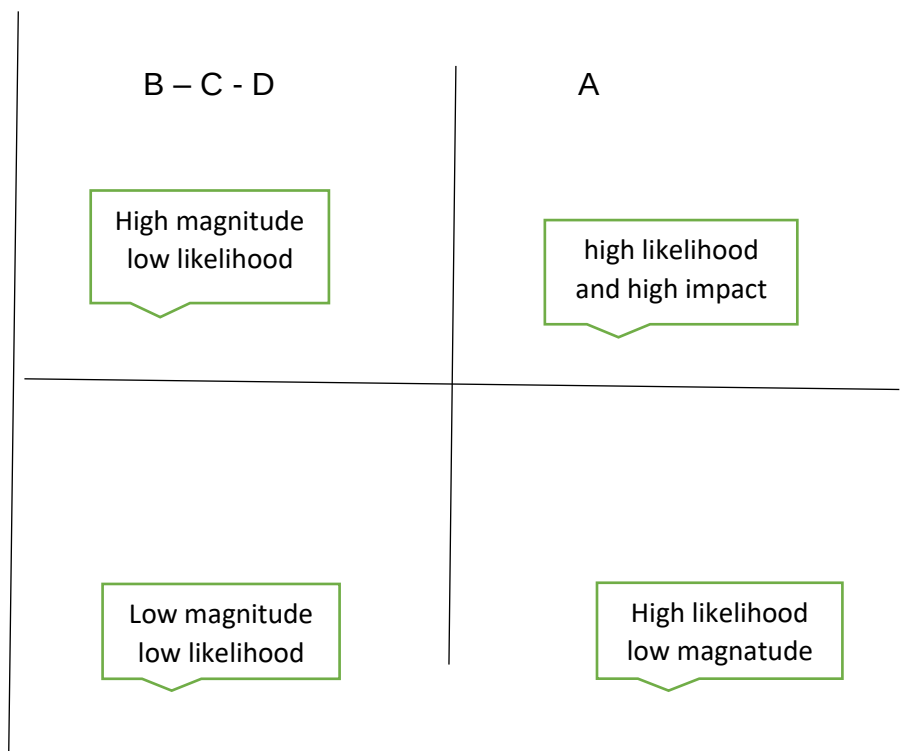
A-The risk of delay in supplying coffee machines and refrigerators: high likelihood and high impact

B- The risk of non-compliance with laws and regulations: If they are adhered to, the likelihood of their occurrence is low, but if not adhered to, their impact is high.

C-Risk hazards such as fire: low likelihood, high impact

D- Control risks: the project is established in an easily accessible area, if it is implemented, the risk is low and the Likelihood is low

magnitude



Likelihood

#### 4-Expected monetary value :

| Risk contingency<br>P*IC | I (risk impact) | P (risk probability ) | Risk                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 80.000                   | 10.000          | .8                    | Overdue building materials |
| 14.000                   | 7000            | .2                    | Contractor payments delay  |
| 54.000                   | 6000            | .9                    | Financial risks            |
| 40.000                   | 10.000          | .4                    | Environmental hazards      |
| 188.000                  | 33.000          |                       | total                      |

#### 5-There are several ways to face and manage risks:

- Avoid the risk: It could mean changing the mission or design to avoid risk.
- Reduce the risk: for example, recourse to experts and lessons learned.
- Transfer the risk: such as making an insurance with a company that compensates you in the event of an unexpected risk such as hurricanes and floods, and this is a small possibility.
- Accept the risk: But it is important that you review it continuously to make sure that the possibility of its occurrence has not increased or that its impact has not increased with the passage of time.

\* Make contingency plans: Make an alternate plan (Plan B) before the danger occurs, so that you can benefit from it in the event of this danger directly. Making contingency plans includes identifying alternative options that will help achieve the goal in the event of a problem with the primary option. Here are some general contingency strategies:

\* Do not do anything. This option must be positive for the project as it will not affect the project negatively. And not because you couldn't think of a suitable solution!

\* Make alternative plans and procedures to help you complete the project from the point where the risk occurred.

\* Coordination with others to request help or resources to help you in the event of a risk.

#### References:

<https://minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/bitstream/handle/11343/118650/8.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

[http://www.aun.edu.eg/journal\\_files/499\\_J\\_697.pdf](http://www.aun.edu.eg/journal_files/499_J_697.pdf)