The Role of Risk Management in Reducing Organizational Collapse
Analytical study at Iraqi Southern Cement Company

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to measure the effectiveness of risk management in reducing organizational collapse, was based The current research was based on two variables interacting with each other to form the theoretical and applied framework under a laboratory hypothesis model (risk management and organizational collapse), the study has started from a problem that has been expressed with a number of questions aimed at answering them to clarify the theoretical subject and the practical goals the fact that these variables are topics of a factual nature of the phenomenon in the industrial environment of the country, hence the diagnosis of causation, the sample was made up of officials of the southern Iraqi Cement Company to diagnose the extent to which it relied on risk management and had identified That sample of (45) individual of those who are at various administrative levels.

The paper used various statistical tools to analyze and manipulate data and information by adopting software-ready statistical software such as (SPSS. V.21), The fact that research is an approach to scientific research based on cognitive analysis is an analytical diagnostic research and its importance is that it will produce results and recommendations based on the reality of the application of risk management and organizational collapse and the extent to which a company is able to cope with the critical positions it is facing.

The paper found that hypotheses indicate the existence of correlation and influence between their variables were validated and the research concluded that the company's interest with the reality of risk management, which gives it an ability to cope with the organizational collapse, in turn, recommendations have been made in line with the realities of the conclusions.

Key words : Risk Management ,Organization Collapse.

2Introduction

Industrial organizations face serious threats from competitive and technological issues and rapidly accelerating shifts towards globalization and global markets, as well as the openness of organizations to the industry environment of global products and services, as well as scarcity of tangible resources and increased cost, especially in the competition for cost advantages, the risk has received many studies and researches.

Today, it has become an essential part of the work, because organizations cannot operate without risk, usually linked to the risk of not make sure, as the risk may occur or do not occur, the risk involves uncertainties or threats (Fadun, 2013:225) The risk is inevitable and is present in human life, in our daily lives and public and private sector organizations (Berg, 2010:79), the industrial sector has recently been severely affected by the recent rapid events of health crisis, and natural disasters. These events I had a big impact on the economy. For example, Ericsson (400) million euros were lost due to fire in the semiconductor factory in General (2000), Apple lost the system of (DRAM) in Taiwan in the Year (1999) after an earthquake, as well as the loss of oil British more than 1.5 billion US dollars after the Texas City refinery exploded in 2005, which was considered the worst industrial disaster in the history recent United States, the impact of the Japanese earthquake and the Tsunami (2011) on industrial production is estimated at (-17%) Between the forecasts of the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade, industry and achievement (Wissem, 2013:288). Risk management is a process of measuring and assessing the risks to the organizations, and therefore it is imperative for these organizations to develop strategies and methods for managing and reduce their occurrence, by transferring risks to another, avoiding them and minimizing their negative effects of the organizational collapse .

Based on the previous, studies has begun on framing conceptual aspects of applied theory through cognitive review in the field of risk management and its positive developments in improving the organization's ability to protect itself, reduce risk levels and reduce the chances of an organizational collapse.

The State Company for southern Iraq Cement, under the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, was selected as a paper field to test the search hypotheses to confirm it is true and explains the relationships between the current paper variables and the paper goals have come to move risk management from public understanding and document on theories and theoretical underpinnings to their understanding, which is based on a practical organizational perspective, and on the analysis of those estimates benefiting from the coup d'état in its conception of being resources and the ability to be an effective organizational force based on knowledge and sensitivity to risk through indicators Process, and to the relationship and influence between the search variables. In the area of identification of importance, many points were discussed, most notably the establishment of conceptual frameworks and platforms for risk management based on a strategic understanding of their role

in a capacity-building process that assists the Organization in coping with the organizational collapse .

Our current paper included three detectives handling the first paper methodology and devoted the second to presenting and discussing theoretical frameworks relevant to the research topics of B (Risk management and organizational collapse), the third addressed the presentation of the results of the hypothesis test and the research template and concluded the research with conclusions and recommendations.

Section One: Methodology for paper

1.1: The problem of research:

The problem of paper is crystallizing into the process of instability and increasing uncertainties, as the Iraqi environment is characterized by a dynamic and unstable environment, due to economic developments and political, our Iraqi organizations suffer from varying degrees of growth and the same trend towards global industrial organizations and, in addition to not having an early system of signals of danger to the organization of a collapse of its rules of procedure, risk management helping business organizations to overcome the failures and proactively, they do not prevent losses but provide a strong foundation for organizations to manage better Their risks and how to prevent these risks, they are an integral part of the decision-making process (Fadun, 2013:234) In addition to being one of the techniques used to understand the business environment this understanding is a critical success factor, requiring the attention of the directors of the organizations in this department (Junior & carvalho, 2013: 64), and that's confirmed (Vaziri et al., 2012:120) organizations should review risk management strategies and their compatibility with market changes and requirements.

Based on the discussion, the present research seeks to illustrate the relationship of risk management to organizational collapse, where the problem of research can be more clearly demonstrated by raising the following questions:

√ Does the company that is being addressed recognize the reality of the application of risk management and its contribution to the regulatory collapse ?

√ What is the role of risk management and how does it contribute to the organizational collapse ?

√ What is the company's perception of the reality and indicators of organizational
Collapse ?

1.2 The importance of research:

(1) The lack of studies and paper centered on the nature of the relationship between risk management and organizational collapse , so the current   research seeks to identify the nature of the relationship between these variables.

(2) Some Iraqi companies lack the requirements to build and develop risk management that qualifies them for rapid, effective and flexible response to organizational collapse.

(3) Provide a theoretical framework for current research variables of risk management and organizational collapse by reviewing the most important new ideas for writers and researchers in this field, thereby promoting the opening up of the field to researchers to delve into such realistic topics.

(4) The current research attempt to test metrics used in multiple global environments to measure and assess risks and how to prevent them in the Iraqi business climate.

(5) The possibility of benefiting from the results of the current research in carrying out future studies in the Iraqi industrial sector in general.

1.3 : Objectives of the research:

This research is designed to test the relationship between risk management and regulatory collapsein Iraq's state industrial sector, the company general of southern Iraqi Cement, in particular, this research is geared towards achieving the following research objectives:

(1) The main objective pursued by the research is to highlight the real reality of productive activities in the Iraqi industrial sector, to reach a scientific conclusion on the dialogue between researchers on the applicability of risk management in Iraqi industrial companies.

(2) To recognize the correlation and impact between risk management and regulatory collapse in the field of research.

(3) To stablation the reality of risk management in the company in question and the procedures and activities of this department and the degree of interest in it.

(4) To stablation the company's views on the extent to which they are used to manage and employ risk in the face of emergency situations and ongoing environmental changes and how to deal with them.

(5) Identification of the limitations and determinants of risk management as the prevention hub for the company.

1.4: The research paradigm:

The hypothesis diagram of the search reflects relationships (correlation and effect) between the current research dimensions of risk management as an independent variable and a changing organizational collapse continued), and those relationships will be adopted in the formulation of research hypotheses, as researchers will adopt the analytical descriptive approach in research by employing the contents of the analysis the deductive statistic, in the theoretical aspects and practical tests of the model and the research hypotheses, and the research will also depend on the research methodology in the procedural measurement of its variables, through the development of the resolution tool on the five-gauge (Lickert) scale according to standard tests employed in certified global studies, after If adapted for current research purposes, its reasonableness and consistency will be tested by way of statistical analysis and figure (1) shows the proposed research model.
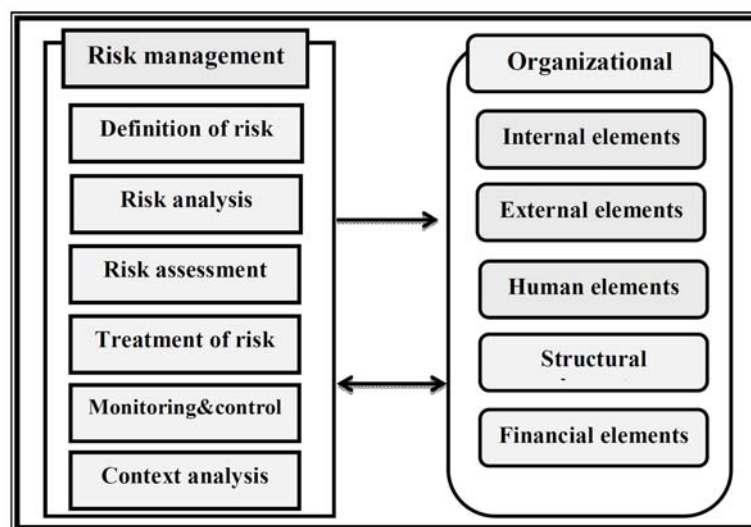

Figure (1) Research model

1.5 : research hypotheses:

Research hypotheses have been formulated in accordance with the research problem, objectives and model, and the hypotheses attempt to answer the questions posed to the current research problem, as consistent with what has been put forward on the side theoretical, by relying on evidentiary hypotheses on the basis that the subsequent testing of these hypotheses will determine the level of correlation and effect between the search variables, and the current research hypotheses are as follows:

(1) Initial correlation hypothesis (H_1):

There is an association statistic connotation between risk management and organizational collapse at the macro level.

(2) Second effect hypothesis (H₂):

There is a statistically significant effect of risk management that is symbolized by the symbol **(X)**in the organizational meltdown, which is expressed by the (Y) symbol in the company under consideration.

• **(H₂₁)** There is a statistically significant impact relationship between the definition of risk and organizational collapse at the macro level.

• **(H₂₂)** There is a statistically significant effect relationship between risk analysis and organizational collapse at the macro level.

• **(H₂₃)** There is a statistically significant impact relationship between risk assessment and organizational analysis at the macro level.

• **(H₂₄)** There is a statistically significant effect relationship between the treatment of risk and organizational collapse at the macro level.

• **(H₂₅)** There is an inverse statistical effect relationship between control, control and organizational collapse at the macro level.

• **(H₂₆)** There is a statistically significant impact relationship between context analysis and organizational collapse at the macro level.

1.6: Field of research and measuring tool:

The researchers selected one of the industrial sector companies operating within the government sector as a field to test the current research model and hypotheses as industrial enterprises vital in supporting the country's economy, these institutions have seen a marked decline in the levels of growth and weak infrastructure of these institutions, which will have negative repercussions on its competitiveness in the strategic perspective, the researchers elected the southern Iraqi Cement company to be a community to test hypothetical scheme and hypotheses, combining the research sample of decision-making positions within the senior and middle management levels of the company in question and their number **(45)** respondents, indicators related to research variables were measured in terms of a resolution tool designed and adapted to the trends, model and approved variables.

1.7 : Methods of data collection and analysis

1.7.1: Methods of data collection:

Researchers have adopted several methods of collecting research data from them:

(1) Review of scientific books, journals and foreign issues concerning the subject of risk management and the subject of organizational collapse .

The Role of Risk Management in Reducing Organizational Collapse Analytical study at Iraqi SouthernCement Company

Asst. Prof. Dr.Ammar Abdulamir Zwen
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(2) Review of what is posted over the Internet on the subject of risk management and organizational collapse .

(3) Questionnaire form.

(4) Unstructured interviews with some comparing between and the relationship

owners.

1.7.2: Methods of data analysis:

(1) Multiple regression equations.

(2) Variance analysis (ANOVA).

(3) Natural distribution using statistical methods by means of the program (SPSS.V21).

(4) Descriptive statistics using (arithmetic mean, standard deviation, relative importance).

1.8: Search Limits:

The search was framed within the theoretical, spatial and temporal boundaries as follows:

(1) Theoretical boundaries: Searches are defined within the search variables that are included in the hypothesis search schema, and are dealt with in the search model and hypotheses as follows:

√ Risk management is an independent variable **(x).**

√ Organizational collapse a dependent variable **(Y).**

(2) Time limits: Research included for the period **(2016-2017).**

Section Tow: Risk management

2.1: The concept of risk management:

Specialized studies on the concept of risk management were launched after the Second World War, and the department has long been associated with the use of market insurance to protect individuals and organizations from various accident losses, and market insurance was seen as too expensive to protect against the inevitable risks to the organizations, so that multiple forms of risk management had emerged as alternatives to insurance on markets during the Fifties when the use of derivatives as tools for this department grew during the seventies and was expanded during the eighties , Organizations have intensified their management of financial risks, and the organization of cosmic hazards was introduced in the eighties , with financial institutions developing internal models to govern the work of the Department and formulate capital accounts to

hedge against unforeseen risks, at the same time risk management became integrated management, and key functions of risk managers were created in the organizations (Dionne, 2013: The risk management is not the new tool, but there are many standards and guidance documents available, such as Act 2004. , AZ/S 2004, 2004, Dgq 2007, FAA 2007, HB 2004, IEC 2008, on 2008, Rio Tinto 2007, (Treasury Board of Canada 2001 which emphasized that risk management is an integral part of good governance, especially in decision-making and at all levels of the organization, so that all sections of the organization manage risks and are continually aware of whether or not they perceive it (Berg , 2010:80, some see from a risk point of view is a double feature from a negative perspective that is (as a threat) to the organization, but also from another positive view is the risk (as an opportunity), and is seen (Hillson, 2001,Ward and Chapman, 2003).The risk of them is related to uncertainty of events that can adversely affect the Organization's objectives or positively, so for each perspective a different point of view (Junior & Carvalho, 2013:65), according to (Kerzner) risk management is a procedure or practice to deal with risks, and project risk management includes several related actions, such as risk planning, identification and analysis of risk events and development of coping strategies with them and their monitoring, all geared towards the ways of the Organization's success, risk control and management of strategic investment projects can lead to the implementation of projects and effectively in business organizations (Jovanović et al,2016:222).

(Massingham,2010:465). Risk is an undesirable event with the resulting negative consequences. Management researchers tend to take the critical position of risk, this view suggests that even if the risks are not eliminated, these risks can be expected to occur, and thus the methods that might limit their impact may be identified, so (William 2007:793) as the department that is concerned with potential risks, analysis, assessment, minimization of potential risks and establishment of contingency plans (reserve funds) to deal with any other type. Risk management is defined by researchers (the process of measuring and assessing risks and developing strategies to address them through risk identification, analysis and evaluation, and by identifying all ways and means to avoid them through transfer to another).

2.2: Steps and tools of risk management:

The risk management has several steps such as the following:

(1) Setting objectives and context (i.e. the risk environment).

(2) Risk identification.

(3) Risk analysis identified.

(4) Risk assessment.

(5) Treatment or risk management.

(6) Regularly monitor and review risks and risk environment.

(7) Continuous communication and consultation with stakeholders and reporting (Berg, 2010:82).

2.3: Phases of risk management:

Risk management processes are in several stages and for each phase of particular relevance, the first phase, which includes the identification context in management and administration and in the formulation and implementation of the Organization's strategy and in risk assessment procedures, the second phase of the management risk it involves identifying the risk and the most important steps at this stage are the identification, definition, and consequences of risks, in this phase cannot develop plans if these risk situations do not belong to the risk context content, where risk identification begins after the identification comes. The problem is when the basic organizational objectives are examined, and similar risk scenarios are developed, and in the light of the results obtained where the formulation hazard map, here the most important risks facing the Organization are identified, such as a lack of understanding of the organizational structure and the misuse of modern technology and lack of optimal use of human resources and conflict for access to resources and other risks, while the third phase is the analysis risk of qualitative and quantitative analysis, creation of opportunities for control of control measures and their impact on consequences and risk assessment, while the phase Risk assessment where the severity of the risk is assessed under summary evaluation criteria and be highly efficient, with consideration being given to all aspects of the activity, and in relation to the last phase of phases of risk management are the treatment of risk and the treatment of risk consists of identifying the necessary measures to be taken in case of risk for the purpose of responding to threats facing the Organization (Jacob,2014:63).
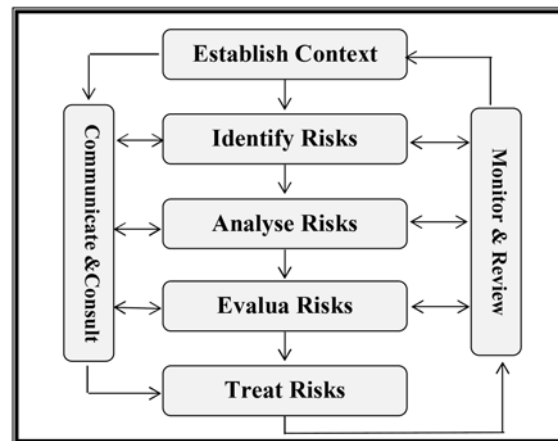
Figure (2) stages of risk management

Suorces: Iacob, Vlăduț-Severian,(2014) "Risk Management And Evaluation And Qualitative Method Within The Projects",Stefan Cel Mare University Of Suceava, Ecoforum [Volume 3, Issue 1 (4).

Section Three: Organizational collapse

3.1: The concept of organizational collapse:

In the light of the rapid and accelerated transformations, business organizations are facing a nightmare of danger, which is now being challenged by most organizations, especially in the current era, which has experienced several setbacks, financial and other crises.

Organizations are different resolutions, and there are decisions taken by these organizations that are ongoing and on a daily basis, these decisions either move the organization towards moving forward for its own interests, or the organization is in a neutral position towards their interests and, as a result, any decision that might be an improper decision that did not serve the interests of the Organization was an irrational decision, and following these decisions may lead organizations to collapse, where one of the reasons for the collapse of these organizations is a moral collapse that has resulted in Irrational decisions, and all rational decisions are influenced by internal and external influences, the decision may not be made with high admission criteria at the moment of its adoption and thus result in the collapse of the Pearce, 2015:1)), there is a need to consider some of the collapses of large organizations around the world with the notion of similarity with regard to the lack trust, social values, deception, dishonesty, integrity and failed value framework within the organization (Junaid, 2013:2929). The collapse may be associated with regulatory failures, bankruptcy, liquidation, insolvency, crisis, performance and decision-making (Pretorius, 2008:410), Ali, 2012:74) **In his study "leadership and his influence in organizations-a review of intellections"** and to the fact that the collapse of organizations

is believed to be a collapse understanding of the contexts of growth and a true understanding of the learning environment. Incidents and disasters occurring in organizations are the results of societal events, when individuals feel that the existing system is irrational and (Catino, 2008:53), a sufficient economic understanding of the potential collapse of companies may be more important than the belief of the business (Oser &volery, 2012:41). So , you need information to avoid collapse information is the blood of the life of contemporary Organizations (Opara, 2003), which without this information will face the organizations collapse (Oyadonghan , 2010:1), and based on the foregoing, researchers believe that the organizational collapse is the case of the loss of control by the organization of its internal and external system and its inability to continue because of their exposure to a situation or crisis leading to the collapse of their financial and administrative systems and thus to the State of cessation.

3.2: The reasons for the collapse of the organizations:

The reasons for the emergence of high waves of crisis, disaster, and collapse currently facing organizations may be attributed to them for political, economic, social, technological and legal reasons. One of the main reasons for the collapse of the organizations is the existence of the gap between the senior management levels, namely, senior managers, and those working at the level of the lower executive could lead to the collapse of the entire organization, the fact that these levels operate in contradictory acts as two different parties sailing in one boat (Junaid, 2013:2929), the organizational collapse may occur because of the intersections that occur in the activities of the organizations (Bueno, 2011:3), the regulatory collapse can be exacerbated by decentralization, requiring confidence-building throughout the organization through the interaction of work totals (McCarter &white, 2013:155), in the past years, moral lapses have led to a number of bankruptcies and collapses such as the bankruptcy of the largest energy companies Enron and WorldCom, Arthur explains (Andersen) that unethical behavior may have a prominent role in the collapseof organizations (Brigham &houston, 2015:20).

Addressed to Raisch, 2005:90) in his article explaining the regulatory collapsethat revolved around the question of why thriving organizations are collapsing at the peak of their success? In terms of an in-depth analysis of the largest (100) organizational crisis of the past five years, which is mutual, where the reasoning behind these crises has generally been determined by the problems that lie in four are areas (growth, change, leadership and organizational culture), and those who attribute the causes of collapseto internal and external causes may lead to

organizational collapse(Lukason &hoffman, 2015:47), organizations may collapse and be bankrupt and affect stakeholders, including shareholders, suppliers, creditors, customers, employees and the administration itself, especially organizations Large employment that employs a large number of workers and that can significantly affect the economy of the region in which the organization is located (Yap et al. 2015:332), as Gilman, 2003 stressed, that the institutional environment suffers from a non-targeted professional that has helped prepare the way for the collapseof organizations (Akpotu &israel, 2013:14).

3.3: Sources of Organizational Collapse :

Studies and research have been numerous in discussing the concept of organizational Collapse and the confiscation of each study's own viewpoint. The research division has three sources of organizational Collapse :

(1) Organizational stress:

Stress is a fact of life that everyone deals with on a daily basis, understanding the nature of stress is a complex phenomenon, because stress is not seen on the basis of mere anxiety, collapse, or something destructive or bad to be avoided (Akhtar, 2011:1), see (Vasconcelos, 2008:38). Organizations may have a proven stability of work and procedures and are witnessing the stability of internal and external relations tend to lose competitive advantage over the most adventurous organizations that are looking for continuous innovation processes and that have relationships how do you characterize change and stress, stress can happen to organizations At the individual, group, and organization levels plus a level outside the organization (Karim, 2006:287), and select (Lu, 2008:63) (Stress and organizational dimensions of the organizations of the shared role gap, stagnation of role, conflicting role expected, role regression, access role, organizational isolation, personal incompetence, self-rule gap, role ambiguity, lack of resources.

(2) Crises:

Crises are a critical responsibility for all organizations, regardless of the size of these organizations, it is necessary to address three phases general in this regard are pre-crisis planning, management and recovery during crisis, learning and post-crisis adaptation (Huzey et al., 2015:1), and Regester states that the crisis poses a serious threat to the survival of the organization than anything else, it is an opportunity to rebuild a competitive reputation that will enable the Organization to face challenges in the future Carmeli &schaubroeck, 2008:22), and Select Comfort, 2007) (three critical elements of the crisis and its management

are coordination, control and awareness. These elements are the key to effective responses to the crises (Cheung &leung, 2016:52), crisis prevention research is usually derived from an internal perspective from Perrow Studies, 1984) (to highlight the occurrence of crises due to the complexity of contemporary organizational Life Bundy et al., 2016:4), Turney, 2007 in its crisis prevention model through the communication plan in case of crises such as insurance purchases, i.e. once you decide to purchase insurance or to prepare Crisis Communication Plan (Valackiene, 2010:106).

(3) Financial failure:

The nature of financial failure has no economic theory that would explain this nature and that would enable it to discover the independent variables of its president, through which it would explain this failure (González &rodríguez, 2013:155) The phenomenon of failure of organizations (bankruptcy) persists in modern economies, especially large economies and their social implications (Almansour, 2015:150). The factors that lead to failure are different organizations, and many economists attribute this phenomenon to high-interest rates, stagnation, low profits and increased heavy debt burdens (Abu Orabi, 2014:30), in addition to the changes in market, politics, and economics, and the political influence that led to bankruptcy (Vaziri et al. 2012:120), including those who see the causes of the phenomenon of financial failure and on a large scale, the main reason behind it is mismanagement and weak operational efficiency of the Organization's systems (Xu Wang, 2009:366), there are several models for measuring financial failures found in several studies and research, and the z model developed by (Altman, 1968) is the most widely used model to measure the probability of financial failure by researchers, auditors and financial analysts

Gharaibeh et (al., 2013:314).

Section Four: Methodology

This research has been devoted to discussing the practical aspects of research in the scope of, inter alia, the first aspect of the statistical analysis the first descriptive of the search variables is to take up the second side to view and discuss the test of link relationships and the effect between search variables.

4.1: Descriptive statistics:

The first aspect of the statistical analysis includes an indication of the level of awareness and responsiveness of the sampled sample to the resolution paragraphs through descriptive statistics, and assists these methods collect, summarize, display, and analyze a set of data, which

attempts to search through them to obtain results for data on the current target situation, so the purpose of these statistics is to describe and measure what exists and what is understood within the research field of search variables. and describe how interesting or perceptive individuals are about that phenomenon, and one of the most important descriptive measures used in our current research is Arithmetic Center (mean) of the measures of centralization, the standard deviation(std. deviation) of the dispersion measures, and the results of the descriptive statistics for the current research can be presented in table 1:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics (sample size n = 45)

Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	P	Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	P	Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	P
Item1	4.48	0.51	0.90	Item16	4.20	0.72	0.84	Item31	2.88	0.77	0.58
Item2	4.53	0.50	0.90	Item17	4.28	0.66	0.86	Item32	3.04	0.82	0.60
Item3	4.37	0.49	0.86	Item18	4.28	0.66	0.86	Item33	3.37	0.80	0.68
Item4	4.42	0.49	0.88	Item19	4.48	0.58	0.90	Item34	2.88	0.98	0.46
Item5	4.40	0.49	0.88	Item20	4.40	0.53	0.88	Item35	3.37	0.71	0.68
Item6	4.35	0.48	0.86	Item21	4.53	0.50	0.90	Item36	3.40	0.71	0.68
Item7	4.33	0.76	0.86	Item22	4.28	0.72	0.86	Item37	3.37	0.83	0.68
Item8	4.17	0.57	0.83	Item23	4.62	0.53	0.92	Item38	3.02	0.89	0.60
Item9	4.06	0.61	0.80	Item24	4.60	0.49	0.92	Item39	2.91	0.90	0.58
Item10	4.31	0.46	0.86	Item25	2.95	0.95	0.58	Item40	2.64	0.82	0.52
Item11	4.46	0.50	0.88	Item26	3.20	0.94	0.58	Item41	2.91	0.70	0.58
Item12	4.57	0.54	0.92	Item27	3.08	1.01	0.62	Item42	2.82	0.86	0.56
Item13	4.53	0.50	0.90	Item28	2.93	0.83	0.58	Item43	2.75	0.80	0.54
Item14	4.42	0.58	0.88	Item29	3.17	0.91	0.64	Item44	3.04	0.85	0.60
Item15	4.40	0.61	0.88	Item30	3.08	0.82	0.62				

Source: program output (spss.v.21).

The results of the above table show that the descriptive statistics are as follows:

-The independent dimension of risk management:

It is the first indicator of the measurement of current research variables, from the results of the above table, that the descriptive statistics of the independent dimension (risk management) of the company of the respondents the arithmetic circles of the measurement paragraphs ranged from (4.06-4.60) to a moderate to a high level, and that all computational circles for paragraphs this dimension appears higher than the hypothesis of the Measurement tool (3), and a percentage weight ranging between (0.92-0.80) and deviation standard (0.72-0.46), where paragraph Item24 was achieved (4.60), Celsius weight (0.92) and standard deviation (0.49) Included (the company is clarifying the threat, opportunity or attitudes

that give rise to the real risks), while paragraph (ITEM9) is an arithmetic average (4.06) and includes the ability to identify risk, probability and impact output (with low dispersion levels in terms of standard deviation of 0.61) and Celsius weight (0.80), this means that there is a high level of awareness and interest of the target research sample after risk management in terms of the overall indicator rate.

-The second dimension of the dependent variable organizational collapse :

It is the second indicator of the measurement of current search variables from the results of the table above that the paragraphs of this variable have achieved arithmetic circles ranging from 2.64-3.40 (that is, a moderate level, some of which are higher than the hypothesis (3), and a percentage balance between (0.68-0.46) standard deviations ranged from (1.01-0.70), where paragraph item36 (1) was achieved by an arithmetic medium (3.40) and a weight of Celsius (0.68) and standard deviation (0.71), including (weak level of creative ability of company staff to think, analyze and interpret information) while The paragraph (ITEM40) achieved an arithmetic medium (2.64) and included (the directors of the units of the company do not have a degree of authority and control over unit (with low dispersion levels in terms of standard deviation of 0.82) and Celsius weight (0.52), where there is homogeneity in the understanding and importance of these paragraphs in the research sample, this means the search sample agreement on the paragraphs directed to measure the regulatory collapse of the company, this is a result of the perception of the sample search for the points of threats and challenges for the company that is being looked into and that leads to the organizational collapse.

4.2: Test and analyze the correlation relationships between search variables:

This paragraph of the search is devoted to the presentation and discussion of the results of the test correlation relationships between the lookup variables (independent variable risk management and the dependent variable organizational collapse) The researchers relied on a correlation coefficient (Pearson correlation) to test the relationship between the search variables and the first key hypothesis:

-First main link hypothesis (H1):

There is a correlation relationship with a negative statistic connotation between the risk management and the organizational collapseat the macro level, which will be tested by the hypothetical research scheme:

Table 2. Correlation matrix for the relationship between risk management and organizational collapse

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Organizational collapse				
	Coefficient of correlation	Degree of freedom	T calculated value	T table value	Moral level
Risk management	-0.57	44	3.518	1.96	0.000
Definition of risk	- 0.15	44	1.842	1.96	0.000
Risk analysis	- 0.37	44	2.759	1.96	0.000
risk assessment	- 0.68	44	4.835	1.96	0.000
Treatment of risk	- 0.46	44	2.972	1.96	0.000
Monitoring & control	- 0.36	44	2.863	1.96	0.000
Context analysis	- 0.20	44	1.941	1.96	0.000

Source: Computer results, program (SPSS, vev.21).

-The first main hypothesis (H1): This hypothesis reported a correlation with a negative statistical connotation between risk management and organizational collapse at the macro level.

Table 2 shows that the correlation between the main variables of research variables (risk management and organizational collapse) has reached (-0.57) and is inversely related. In order to validate the relationship between these two variables, the coefficient of correlation was tested by a measurement (t) and the calculated value of T is greater than its indexed value at a moral level (0.000) with a confidence limit (0.95), this confirms the relationship between the two variables at the research level (independent variable risk management and the organizational collapse variable), and by these results accept the hypothesis of engagement The first major.

4.3: The results of the impact relationships between the search variables:

This section of the research is devoted to the presentation and discussion of the results of the test and analysis of the impact relationships between the search variables and as provided by the main impact assumptions (there is an adverse statistical impact relationship to risk management in the regulatory collapseat the macro level), the overall and subsidiary relationship of Risk Management (in its combined and subsidiary dimensions) has been tested with the organizational collapse (with its combined indices) in terms of the simple regression equation that refers to the following :

$$Y = a + \beta X$$

So y is equal to the organizational collapse .

A = represents a constant amount (constant)

b = simple regression coefficient of y over X.

x = Risk Management

This relationship means that the organizational collapse (y) is a function of the true value of risk management (x), and the estimates and indicators of these values statistical data has been calculated at the level of the two search samples (45), the impact relationships will be analyzed between variables, as follows:

The simple regression equation of the relationship between risk management (x) and organizational collapse (y) was:

Organizational Collapse = 6.339 + - 0.570 (Risk Management)

y = = 6.339 + - 0.570 X

Organizational collapse= (6.339) + (-0.570) risk management As part of this formulation, the variance analysis table yielded results that analyzed the discrepancy between these relationships, as shown in Table 3

Table 3. Variance Analysis (ANOVA) of the relationship between risk management and organizational collapse

Model	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	R^2	F	Sig.
Regression	1.808	1	1.808	0.33	15.708	0.000
Residual	4.951	43	0.115			0.000
Total	5.549	44				0.000

Source: Computer results, program (SPSS, vev.21).

The table of transactions referred to the values shown and as follows:

Table 4. Results of the risk management impact test relationship with organizational collapse

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Tx	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	6.339	1.445	- 0.570	4.386	0.000
Risk Management	- 0.749	0.328		- 2.280	0.000

Source: Computer results, program (SPSS, vev.21).

Table (4) shows the variance analysis and transaction table for the relationship between risk management (x) organizational collapse (Y) and at the level of an adult search sample (45) respondents, the value of TX is large when compared to its indexed value and moral level (0.05) This indicates that the regression curve is sufficient to describe the relationship between (x, Y) and a level of confidence (0.95 this is confirmed by a moral value (x) and the test (T) has reached tx =-2.280.

In the light of the regression equation the constant point (a = 6), that means there is a risk management presence of 6.339 () when the value of the risk management is zero.

The value of the marginal (β-1 =-0.570) and the accompanying (x) indicates that a change in the amount of (1) in Risk management (x) will result in a change in the amount (-0.570) of the organizational collapse.

The value of the coefficient of identification (R2) indicates a coefficient of 0.33, which means that risk management (x) interprets (0.33) the variation in the organizational collapse, and that (0.67) of unexplained variation is due to variables that did not enter the regression model, which is an acceptable indicator for comparing the calculated value of f (15.708) greater than its tabular value within the trust (0.05). On the basis of these findings, it is possible to accept the main effect hypothesis, which provided for a meaningful influence relationship to manage the risk by organizational collapse.

-Test sub-hypotheses: After the hypothesis of the main effect has been tested, it is necessary to test the impact of the risk management dimensions of the organizational collapse.

According to this hypothesis, the multiple regression equation for risk management variables (x1, x2, X3, X4, X5, X6) in the organizational collapse (Y) in terms of the following multiple regression equation:

$$y = a + \beta i\, x1 + \beta 2x2 + \beta 2x3 + \beta 2x4 + \beta 2x5 + \beta 2x6$$

The multiple regression equation of the relationship between risk management (x) and organizational collapse (y) was:

Organizational collapse = (5.907) + (-0.080) hazard definition + (-0.274) risk analysis + (-0.589) risk assessment + (-0.368) Treatment of Risk + (-0.258) control and CTRL + (-0.102) contextual analysis under this formulation, the variance analysis table results in the analysis of variances between these relationships, as shown in table 5.

Table 5. Variance Analysis (ANOVA) of the relationship between risk management and organizational collapse

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	R^2	F	Sig.
Regression	1.045	6	0.174	0.19	1.469	0.000
Residual	4.504	38	0.119			0.000
Total	5.549	44				0.000

Source: Computer results, program (SPSS, vev.21).

Table 6. Results of the test of the relationship of the risk management impact of organizational collapse

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Tx	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	5.907	1.533		5.907	0.000
Definition of risk	- 0.095	0.183	- 0.080	- 0.521	0.000
Risk analysis	- 0.402	0.195	- 0.274	- 2.070	0.000
Risk Evaluation	- 0.794	0.204	- 0.589	-3.896	0.000
Risk Treatment	- 0.367	0.150	- 0.368	- 2.449	0.000
Mentoring and Review	- 0.362	0.175	- 0.258	- 2.070	0.000
Context analysis	- 0.137	0.203	- 0.102	- 0.673	0.000

Source: Computer results, program (SPSS, vev.21).

Table 6 shows the variance analysis and the table of transactions for the relationship between the dimensions of risk management (x1, x2, X3, x4) X5, X6 and organizational collapse at the level of the research sample (45), the value of f is large when compared with its indexed value and a moral level (0.05) freedom (5,161), this indicates that the regression curve is sufficient to describe the relationship between x, Y and the level of confidence (0.95), which is confirmed by a moral value (x) and by a test (t).

It has reached (tx1 =-0.521, tx2 =-2.070, tx3 = 3.896, tx4 =-2.449, tx5 =-2.070,, tx5 =-0.673)

In the light of the regression equation the constant point (a = 5), which means that there is an organizational collapse of its amount (A = 5) when the value of the risk management is zero.

The value of marginal Has reached (1 =-0.095) and accompanying (X1) indicates that a change in the definition of risk (x1) will result in a reverse change in the amount (-0.095) of the organizational collapse.

The value of the marginal Has reached (β-2 =-0.402) and the accompaniment to X2 indicate that a change in the magnitude of (1) in the Risk Analysis (x2) will result in a reversal of its magnitude (-0.402) in the organizational collapse.

The value of marginal Has reached (β-3 =-0.794) and accompanying (x3) indicates that a change in the magnitude of (1) in the Risk Assessment (x3) will result in a reversal of the magnitude (-0.794) of the organizational collapse .

The value of the marginal slope (β-4 =-0.367) and accompanying (x4) indicates that a change in the amount of (1) in the treatment of the hazard (x4) will result in a reverse change in the amount (-0.367) of the organizational collapse.

The value of the marginal Has reached (β-5 =-0.362) and the accompanying (X5) indicates that a change in the amount of (1) Control and Control (X5) will result in a reversal of its magnitude (-0.362) in the organizational collapse .

The value of the marginal slope (β-5 =-0.137) and accompanying (X6) indicates that a change in the amount (1) of the context analysis (X6) will result in a reversal of its magnitude (-0.137) in the organizational collapse.

The value of the coefficient of identification (R^2) indicated a coefficient of (0.19), which means that risk management (x) interprets (0.19) the variation in the organizational collapse, and that (0.81) of unexplained variation returns to variables that did not enter the regression model and is an acceptable indicator of the strength of the regression model.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In this regard, the aspects that researchers have reached are clearly diagnosed through the approach and that collected the data by testing the hypothetical model of the research and reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

Conclusions:

(1) The failure of some organizations, especially industrial organizations, is due to the non-application or existence of an independent risk management that exercises its operations labeled as risk, risk analysis, risk assessment, risk treatment, control and risk control, risk context analysis, and other processes.

(2) The company under consideration needs a scientific methodology for risk management in the absence of a major system to deal with the crises facing companies, including financial crises.

(3) Descriptive statistical results have shown high levels and this is evidence of the attention and understanding of the sample of the risk management variable and of the paragraph, which provides for the company to clarify the threat, opportunity or attitudes that give rise to the real risks.

(2) Research has found a level of empowerment of the company's employees, which can be achieved by intensifying training, learning, a delegation of authority, statement of responsibilities and installing of trust.

(3) It has been found that the company concerned has difficulty in the level of creative capacity of its staff to think, analyze and interpret information.

(4) The failure of companies, especially companies in Iraq, which ascribes the root cause of this failure, to the lack of an integrated risk management system by these companies to counter the threat they face.

(5) The instability of the Iraqi corporate environment and the increasing uncertainty that companies must prepare for these cases are adversely affected.

(6) There is a clear understanding by the research community of the regulatory collapseand this is confirmed by the results of the descriptive statistical analysis, which is a clear indication of the impact of this variable and its repercussions on the company.

The results of the statistical analysis showed that there are correlation and statistically negative and acceptable relationships between the risk management variable and the regulatory collapse .

The results of the statistical analysis showed a statistically significant impact related to the risk management variable in the organizational collapse variable.

Recommendations:

(1) The company concerned should seek to increase the level of empowerment of the task forces through increased training and learning, the attribution of authority, the statement of responsibilities and the strengthening of trust among its staff.

(2) The company concerned must develop a scientific methodology for risk management that assists it in how it prepares to deal with the crises facing organizations, including the current financial crises in the country. **(3)** The company concerned must address experiences from previous crises with a view to establishing a culture of learning from crises.

(4) To draw on the expertise and competencies of the company from administrators and consultants and the company's experts in dealing with the crises affecting industrial enterprises.

(5) The company's management must provide the technology and the potential to assist the employee in obtaining the knowledge required to work.

(6) The management of the company must provide an effective information system to anticipate the company's competitive future.

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110

In the Name of Allah the Most Gracious the Most Merciful

Esteemed Gentlemen....

Peace, mercy, and blessings of God be upon you...

Subject : Questionnaire Form

We put in your hands the Ad hoc survey form, not our research tagged "the role of risk management in the face of the organizational collapse of Iraqi organizations" (analytical study at the Iraqi Southern Cement Company), your company has been elected as a field to test the model and hypotheses of research as a vital company in strengthening the industrial sector for the durability of the construction movement and sustainable development in our dear country... We hope you will cooperate with us in answering all the paragraphs of the questionnaire form from your experience and your firm knowledge of the realities and details of the work, since neglecting one of the paragraphs means the form should not be valid for statistical analysis, which reflects negatively on the accuracy of the variables adopted in the search with the offer that the form is intended exclusively for scientific research purposes.

... You have our highest esteem and respect for your continued success.... Thank you for your cooperation....

Assistant Professor Dr. Ammar Abdulamir Zon
University of Kufa College of Administration & Economics
Business Administration Department

Lecturer Dr.Waleed Abbas Jebur Al-daamee
University of Kufa College of Administration & Economics Business
Administration Department

Lecturer Dr.Ali Hmeed Hindee
University of Kufa College of   Administration & Economics Business
Administration Department

First . General information (especially for respondents)

(1) Current job location

(2) Section and division

(3) Years of service

(4) Sex

(5) Age

(6)Qualification

(7) Jurisdiction

Second: Search variables:

(1) Indicators of measurement of risk management:

It refers, within the limits of this research, to the set of processes that include the identification, measurement, and analysis of the risk management to which the company is exposed.

❖ Please mark (√) before the paragraph and below the degree of agreement with the level of adoption of the company under the following directions and paths and in accordance with your experience and knowledge of the field of work

Seq	Items	Response				
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	agree	Strong agree
First: Definition of risk:						
1	Employees and task forces in the company have a high awareness and rapid response to the quality of the risk.					
2	The company relies on technology to identify and determine the risk it faces in the market in which the company operates.					
3	The company has an integrated system of approaches and methods to define risk at the level of all the company and in particular its decision-makers.					
4	The company conducts workshops on the definition of risk, its causes and its negative effects.					
Second: Risk Analysiss:						
5	The company possesses a perception of the risks and returns achieved through labor market analysis.					
6	The company has the ability to use qualitative analysis to determine the probability of risk and the impact it has produced.					
7	The company has the ability to classify the risk to which it is exposed.					
8	The company conducts the analysis at the level of all of its activities using analysis (SOWT).					
:Third: Risk Evaluation						
9	The company has the ability to determine the risk, probability and impact it has produced.					
10	The company has the ability to identify and accurately assess the market risk that the company operates.					
11	The company possesses a system of experiments and experiences in the light of which the risks facing the company are assessed.					
12	The company uses scientific methods to detect risk and assess the severity of its degree.					
: Forth: Risk Treatment						
13	The company has the ability to detect and address current and new risks.					
14	The company will pose the risk to all technical management levels for the purpose of participating in its processing.					
15	The company uses financial engineering tools for the purpose of prevention and treatment of the risk they face.					
16	The company will adopt a diversification method in its investments for the purpose of addressing and minimizing risk opportunities.					
Fifth: Monitoring& control:						
17	The company relies on an effective monitoring system in the immediate submission of inspection and evaluation reports.					

The Role of Risk Management in Reducing Organizational Collapse Analytical study at Iraqi SouthernCement Company

Asst. Prof. Dr.Ammar Abdulamir Zwen
Dr.Waleed A. J.Al-daamee
Dr.Ali H. Hindee

Seq	Items					
18	The company possesses a system of the database that allows it to identify, control and control the risk.					
19	The company will monitor and follow up on actions taken by all its administrative levels.					
20	The company has a system of effective communication between itself and its departments in implementing risk management procedures.					
Sixth: Context Analysis:						
21	The company possesses objective performance rates through which the risk context is analyzed.					
22	The company analyses the risk context and interprets its implications and future implications for the company according to technical criteria.					
23	The company determines the factors causing the risk to occur such as factors (social, economic, legal, cultural and technological).					
24	The company will explain the threat, opportunity or attitudes that give rise to the real risks.					

(2) Indicators for measuring organizational collapse:

It means the stage at which the organization enters when it fails to anticipate, recognize, avoid, and cope with internal or external pressures that threaten its future career.

❖ Please mark (√) before the paragraph and to the degree that it reflects the extent of the agreement with the level of adoption of the company under the following directions and paths and in accordance with your experience and knowledge of the field of work .

Seq	Items	Response				
		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	agree	Strong agree
First: Internal Elements :						
25	The company rarely has an effective cost control system.					
26	The company does not have an effective information system to anticipate the company's competitive future.					
27	The company's management does not provide the technology and the potential to help the employee obtain the knowledge required to work.					
28	The management of the company lacks appropriate marketing strategies for the goals.					
Second: External Elements :						
29	The company lacks to keep abreast of technological developments to maintain the business process.					
30	The company does not receive government support and backing.					
31	Members of the community with whom the company is engaged to have a low level of income .					
32	The conditions do not contribute to the natural environment of the company in providing its resources.					
:Third: Human Elements						
33	The company's employees are often highly disciplined.					
34	The company does not have sufficient numbers of management skills.					
35	The company's staff are limited in successfully discharging their tasks.					

36	Weaknesses in the level of creative capacity of the company's staff to think, analyze and interpret information.					

Forth: Structural Elements:

37	The company's management often involves lower levels of decision-making.					
38	The management of the company is weak in devising exceptional solutions to new problems.					
39	The organizational structure of the company does not allow for structural flexibility to adapt to changes in the emergency.					
40	Unit managers do not have a degree of authority and control over the company.					

Fifth: Financial Elements:

41	The company does not have multiple sources of funding.					
42	Inadequate financial means for the company to finance production operations..					
43	The company lacks a financial structure that maximizes its market value.					
44	The company lacks a balance between inward and outward cash flows.					

We wish you all the success and development in your career and thank you Researchers ….