

A STUDY ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE BLUE BHARATH IN EXIM PVT. LTD

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

by

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**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

**Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE
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SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
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CATEGORY - 1 UNIVERSITY BY UGC**

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **ASWINI. S 42410078** who carried out the Project Training “**A STUDY ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE BLUE BHARATH IN EXIM PVT. LTD**” under my supervision from January 2023 to March 2023.

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DECLARATION

I ASWINI.S (42410078) hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**A STUDY ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE BLUE BHARATH IN EXIM PVT.LTD**” done by me under the guidance of **DR.C. LAKSHMI** is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the dynamic landscape of risk management in the context of international trade, identifying key challenges and proposing effective strategies to mitigate potential threats. By analyzing the multifaceted nature of risks, including geopolitical, financial, and supply chain uncertainties, the study aims to provide a comprehensive framework for businesses engaged in global trade. Emphasizing proactive measures and adaptive approaches, the research contributes to the development of resilient and sustainable practices in the increasingly interconnected world of international commerce..

Drawing on a synthesis of literature, case studies, and industry best practices, this research navigates through the complexities of risk assessment, measurement, and mitigation strategies. It underscores the importance of a holistic approach that integrates technology, data analytics, and strategic partnerships to enhance decision-making processes. Furthermore, the study delves into the evolving regulatory landscape and its impact on risk exposure, emphasizing the need for businesses to stay abreast of compliance requirements.

The findings suggest that a proactive risk management framework can not only safeguard against potential disruptions but also uncover opportunities for growth in diverse markets. The proposed strategies encompass scenario planning, diversification of suppliers, and leveraging emerging technologies such as blockchain for enhanced transparency in supply chains. The paper concludes by highlighting the significance of continuous monitoring and adaptation, emphasizing that an agile risk management approach is crucial for sustained success in the volatile international trade environment.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION:

Risk management in international trade is a critical facet of navigating the complexities associated with global commerce. As businesses engage in cross-border transactions, they face a myriad of uncertainties, from currency fluctuations to geopolitical tensions. Effectively addressing these risks requires a strategic approach that encompasses careful analysis, proactive planning, and the implementation of robust risk mitigation strategies. In this dynamic landscape, understanding the intricacies of international trade risks is essential for businesses seeking to optimize their operations, protect assets, and ensure sustainable growth on the global stage.

Furthermore, the interconnected nature of international trade introduces a diverse range of risks, including but not limited to political instability, regulatory changes, and cultural nuances. By adopting a comprehensive risk management framework, businesses can identify potential threats early on, allowing for informed decision-making and the development of contingency plans. Mitigating risks in international trade also involves leveraging financial instruments, such as insurance and hedging strategies, to shield against economic uncertainties.

Additionally, the advent of technological advancements has introduced cybersecurity concerns, emphasizing the need for robust data protection measures in cross-border transactions. A holistic risk management approach empowers organizations to navigate these challenges, fostering resilience and adaptability in the face of ever-evolving global economic landscapes. As businesses expand their reach across borders, a proactive stance on risk management becomes a crucial determinant of success in the dynamic arena of international trade.

Moreover, effective risk management in international trade extends beyond reactive measures and embraces a proactive mindset. This entails thorough due diligence in selecting business partners, understanding the legal frameworks of various countries, and staying abreast of evolving market dynamics. By anticipating potential risks, businesses can tailor their strategies to capitalize on opportunities while minimizing exposure to adverse conditions.

SOCIAL – WELLNESS

Social wellness plays a crucial role in risk management in international trade by fostering positive relationships and effective communication among stakeholders. Building strong social connections can enhance trust, facilitate information exchange, and contribute to a better understanding of cultural nuances, reducing the likelihood of misunderstandings or conflicts in global business transactions. Additionally, a socially well-connected network can provide valuable insights and early warnings about potential risks, allowing businesses to adapt and make informed decisions in the dynamic international trade environment.

Furthermore, promoting social wellness in international trade involves investing in employee well-being, diversity, and inclusion initiatives. A diverse and inclusive workforce brings different perspectives and skill sets, which can be advantageous in navigating the complexities of global markets.

Establishing partnerships with socially responsible organizations and adhering to ethical business practices contribute to a positive corporate image. This, in turn, helps mitigate risks associated with reputation damage, regulatory scrutiny, and potential legal issues.

In summary, integrating social wellness into risk management strategies in international trade is about fostering collaborative relationships, embracing diversity, and upholding ethical standards to create a resilient and socially responsible business environment.

Moreover, engaging with local communities in international trade can enhance social wellness. Building strong ties with communities where businesses operate fosters goodwill, helps navigate regulatory landscapes, and minimizes the risk of negative social impacts.

Investing in social responsibility initiatives, such as sustainable and ethical sourcing

Global supply chains, a cornerstone of international trade, introduce their own set of vulnerabilities. From logistics disruptions to supplier dependencies, these factors necessitate a meticulous risk assessment. Diversifying suppliers, implementing robust supply chain monitoring, and developing contingency plans are integral components of a resilient risk management strategy.

In essence, navigating the intricacies of international trade demands a multifaceted approach to risk management that encompasses financial, operational, and strategic dimensions. By integrating these elements, businesses can not only safeguard their interests but also position themselves to thrive in the dynamic and competitive global marketplace.

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practices, not only aligns with global expectations but also mitigates risks related to environmental and social governance issues. Companies that prioritize these factors often experience more stable and sustainable growth.

In essence, a comprehensive approach to social wellness in international trade involves active participation in community development, ethical business conduct, and environmental stewardship, creating a foundation for long-term success and risk mitigation.

ENVIRONMENTAL WELLNESS

Environmental wellness in international trade involves assessing and managing environmental risks associated with business activities. This includes considering factors like carbon emissions, waste disposal, and resource consumption. Implementing sustainable practices and adhering to environmental regulations can mitigate risks and contribute to long-term business success.

In international trade, companies should conduct environmental impact assessments to identify potential risks and develop strategies for sustainable operations. This may involve considering the carbon footprint of transportation, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations in different countries, and adopting eco-friendly packaging practices. Prioritizing environmental wellness not

only reduces ecological impact but can also enhance a company's reputation and appeal to environmentally conscious consumers and partners.

Additionally, businesses engaged in international trade can establish partnerships with suppliers who share their commitment to environmental sustainability. This collaborative approach helps create a supply chain that aligns with eco-friendly practices, reducing the overall environmental impact. Integrating technology for efficient resource management, exploring renewable energy options, and staying informed about evolving global environmental standards are also crucial aspects of ensuring environmental wellness in international trade.

PHYSICAL WELLNESS

Maintaining physical wellness is crucial in international trade for effective risk management. Healthy employees are more likely to handle the challenges of global business, reducing absenteeism and enhancing productivity. Additionally, a focus on physical well-being can mitigate potential disruptions caused by health-related issues, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable international trade operation.

Furthermore, promoting physical wellness can contribute to a safer working environment, reducing the likelihood of accidents and injuries. In international trade, where logistics and supply chains are integral, a healthy workforce plays a key role in minimizing disruptions and ensuring smooth operations. Proactive health initiatives, such as regular health check-ups and preventive measures, can help identify and address potential health risks before they escalate, adding an extra layer of protection to the overall risk management strategy in international trade.

Moreover, a physically well workforce is better equipped to handle the demands of frequent travel and diverse working conditions associated with international trade.

This resilience becomes especially crucial in regions with varying climates, time zones, and health standards. Investing in employee fitness programs, ergonomic considerations, and mental health support contributes not only to risk mitigation but also to the overall success and sustainability of international trade ventures. By prioritizing physical wellness, businesses can enhance their adaptive capacity and navigate the complexities of the global market more effectively.

Additionally, physical wellness initiatives can play a role in reducing insurance costs associated with employee health and safety. A workforce that actively engages in wellness programs may experience lower rates of chronic conditions and healthcare expenses, contributing to cost-effective risk management. This financial aspect adds another dimension to the overall risk mitigation strategy, demonstrating that investments in employee well-being are not only ethical but also economically advantageous for companies engaged in international trade.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Risk management in international trade refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks associated with conducting business across borders. These risks can include fluctuations in exchange rates, political instability, economic uncertainties, cultural differences, and logistical challenges. Effectively managing these risks helps businesses navigate the complexities of international trade and safeguards against potential disruptions to ensure the success and sustainability of cross-border transactions.

1. ***Risk Identification:*** Identify and assess potential risks associated with international trade, such as political instability, currency fluctuations, and supply chain disruptions.

2. ***Risk Assessment:*** Evaluate the impact and probability of identified risks to prioritize them effectively, considering their potential consequences on trade operations.
3. ***Market Analysis:*** Conduct thorough market research to understand local regulations, cultural nuances, and economic conditions, helping anticipate and mitigate risks specific to each international market.
4. ***Contractual Protections:*** Develop robust contracts with clear terms, including dispute resolution mechanisms, to provide legal safeguards and mitigate risks related to contractual obligations.
5. ***Insurance Coverage:*** Acquire appropriate insurance coverage, such as trade credit insurance and cargo insurance, to protect against financial losses resulting from unforeseen events.
6. ***Currency Risk Management:*** Implement strategies to hedge against currency fluctuations, like using forward contracts or currency options, to minimize the impact on financial transactions.
7. ***Compliance and Regulatory Adherence:*** Stay informed about and comply with international trade regulations, tariffs, and sanctions to avoid legal issues and potential disruptions.
8. ***Diversification of Suppliers and Markets:*** Reduce dependency on a single supplier or market by diversifying sources and destinations, spreading risks and minimizing the impact of disruptions.
9. ***Monitoring and Early Warning Systems:*** Establish monitoring systems to track changes in market conditions and potential risks, enabling prompt responses and proactive risk management.

10. ***Crisis Management Plan:*** Develop a comprehensive crisis management plan outlining procedures and responsibilities to address and mitigate risks quickly in the event of unexpected challenges.
11. ***Partnership Due Diligence:*** Conduct thorough due diligence when entering into partnerships or joint ventures, ensuring that partners share similar risk management philosophies and capabilities.
12. ***Technology Integration:*** Leverage technology and data analytics to enhance risk assessment capabilities, monitor real-time data, and make informed decisions to manage risks effectively in international trade.
13. ***Supply Chain Visibility:*** Enhance visibility into the supply chain to identify potential disruptions early on, enabling timely responses and adjustments to minimize the impact on international trade operations.
14. ***Political Risk Analysis:*** Continuously assess and analyze political climates in different regions to anticipate changes in government policies, geopolitical tensions, and other political risks that may affect international trade.
15. ***Customs Compliance:*** Ensure compliance with customs regulations and procedures to prevent delays or penalties, and stay informed about changes in import/export laws that could impact international trade activities.
16. ***Intellectual Property Protection:*** Implement measures to protect intellectual property rights, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, in international markets to safeguard against infringement and unauthorized use.
17. ***Cultural Competence:*** Foster cultural awareness and understanding among employees involved in international trade to navigate diverse business environments and build stronger relationships with international partners.

18. ***Training and Awareness Programs:*** Conduct regular training programs for employees to increase awareness of potential risks in international trade and educate them on risk mitigation strategies.
19. ***Environmental and Social Responsibility:*** Consider environmental and social factors in business operations to mitigate risks associated with changing regulations, consumer preferences, and reputational damage.
20. ***Continuous Improvement:*** Establish a culture of continuous improvement, regularly reviewing and updating risk management strategies based on evolving market conditions, industry trends, and lessons learned from past experiences.
21. ***Scenario Planning:*** Develop scenarios and contingency plans for potential disruptive events, allowing for quick adaptation and response to unforeseen circumstances in international trade.
22. ***Government Relations:*** Build strong relationships with government authorities in relevant jurisdictions to stay informed about regulatory changes and to have open channels for addressing any issues that may arise.
23. ***Benchmarking:*** Compare risk management practices with industry benchmarks and best practices to identify areas for improvement and ensure that strategies align with industry standards.
24. ***Stakeholder Communication:*** Establish effective communication channels with stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, and employees, to keep them informed about potential risks and the organization's risk management measures in international trade.
25. ***Ethical Business Practices:*** Adhere to ethical business practices, promoting transparency and integrity in international trade operations, which can contribute to long-term sustainability and positive relationships with stakeholders.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

1. ***Currency Risk Management:*** Minimize exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates by using financial instruments like forward contracts or currency options.
2. ***Credit Risk Mitigation:*** Assess and manage the risk of non-payment by trading partners through credit checks, letters of credit, or trade credit insurance.
3. ***Political and Regulatory Risk Assessment:*** Stay informed about political instability, trade barriers, and regulatory changes in target markets to anticipate and mitigate potential risks.
4. ***Supply Chain Diversification:*** Reduce reliance on a single source by diversifying suppliers and considering alternative supply chain strategies to mitigate disruptions.
5. ***Market Research and Due Diligence:*** Conduct thorough market research and due diligence on potential partners, customers, and suppliers to identify and assess any risks associated with the international trade relationship.
6. ***Legal Compliance:*** Stay compliant with international trade laws and regulations to avoid legal issues and ensure smooth operations.
7. ***Insurance Coverage:*** Evaluate and secure appropriate insurance coverage for various risks, such as cargo insurance, to protect against unforeseen events during transit.
8. ***Hedging Strategies:*** Implement hedging strategies for commodity price risks, protecting against volatility in the prices of goods being traded.
9. ***Cultural and Communication Risks:*** Understand and navigate cultural differences and communication challenges to avoid misunderstandings that could impact business relationships.

10. ***Contingency Planning:*** Develop contingency plans for various scenarios, including supply chain disruptions, geopolitical tensions, or economic downturns, to ensure resilience in international trade operations.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

1. ***Market Diversification:*** Mitigate risks by expanding into multiple markets, reducing dependency on a single region.

2. ***Currency Risk Management:*** Implement strategies to handle fluctuations in currency exchange rates, protecting against potential financial losses.

3. ***Legal and Regulatory Compliance:*** Stay informed about international trade laws and regulations to minimize legal risks and ensure compliance with diverse legal frameworks.

4. ***Supply Chain Resilience:*** Develop contingency plans to address disruptions in the supply chain, safeguarding against delays or shortages.

5. ***Political and Geopolitical Analysis:*** Monitor political stability and geopolitical factors in key regions to anticipate and navigate potential risks arising from political changes.

6. ***Credit Risk Assessment:*** Assess the creditworthiness of international partners and customers to minimize the risk of non-payment or delayed payments.

7. ***Cultural Understanding:*** Foster cultural awareness and understanding to enhance communication and relationship-building, reducing misunderstandings and potential conflicts.

8. ***Insurance Coverage:*** Explore and secure appropriate insurance coverage to protect against various risks such as transportation issues, damage to goods, or political unrest.
9. ***Intellectual Property Protection:*** Implement measures to safeguard intellectual property rights in different jurisdictions, preventing unauthorized use or infringement.
10. ***Technology and Cybersecurity:*** Strengthen cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data and business operations from potential cyber threats and attacks.
11. ***Environmental Risk Assessment:*** Evaluate and address environmental risks associated with international trade, ensuring compliance with environmental standards and minimizing negative impacts.
12. ***Contingency Planning:*** Develop comprehensive contingency plans for various scenarios, enabling a swift response to unforeseen challenges or disruptions.

These secondary objectives complement the primary goal of risk management in international trade, which is to enhance overall business resilience and sustain long-term success.

NEED OF STUDY

Risk management in international trade is crucial due to various uncertainties. Key needs include:

1. ***Currency Fluctuations:*** Mitigating risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations to protect the value of transactions.

2. ***Political and Regulatory Changes:*** Adapting to changes in government policies, trade regulations, and geopolitical situations that can impact cross-border trade.
3. ***Market Risks:*** Assessing and managing risks related to changes in demand, competition, and market dynamics in different countries.
4. ***Payment Risks:*** Addressing issues related to payment defaults, delayed payments, or non-compliance with payment terms by international partners.
5. ***Supply Chain Disruptions:*** Preparing for disruptions in the supply chain caused by natural disasters, political instability, or other unforeseen events.
6. ***Cultural and Communication Differences:*** Managing risks arising from cultural misunderstandings, language barriers, and differences in business practices.
7. ***Legal and Contractual Risks:*** Ensuring compliance with diverse legal frameworks, navigating international contract complexities, and resolving disputes efficiently.
8. ***Transportation and Logistics Risks:*** Addressing challenges in shipping, customs clearance, and transportation that may impact the timely delivery of goods.
9. ***Technology Risks:*** Guarding against cybersecurity threats and ensuring the secure transfer of information and funds across borders.
10. ***Market Entry Risks:*** Evaluating risks associated with entering new markets, including understanding local consumer behaviors, competition, and regulatory environments.

11. *Compliance Risks:* Navigating complex international trade regulations, sanctions, and export/import compliance to avoid legal issues and penalties.

12. *Intellectual Property Risks:* Protecting intellectual property rights and addressing issues related to piracy, counterfeiting, or unauthorized use of technology or designs.

13. *Economic Risks:* Assessing the economic stability of trading partners and addressing risks related to economic downturns, inflation, or economic crises in specific regions.

14. *Environmental Risks:* Considering environmental regulations and sustainability practices to manage potential risks associated with environmental impacts and compliance.

15. *Quality and Standards Risks:* Ensuring that products meet international quality standards and addressing potential risks related to variations in product quality or safety standards.

16. *Human Resources Risks:* Managing risks associated with international staffing, cultural differences in the workplace, and compliance with labor laws in different countries.

17. *Cybersecurity Risks:* Protecting against cyber threats and ensuring the secure transfer of sensitive information across international networks.

18. *Emerging Market Risks:* Understanding and mitigating risks associated with doing business in emerging markets, which may have unique challenges and uncertainties.

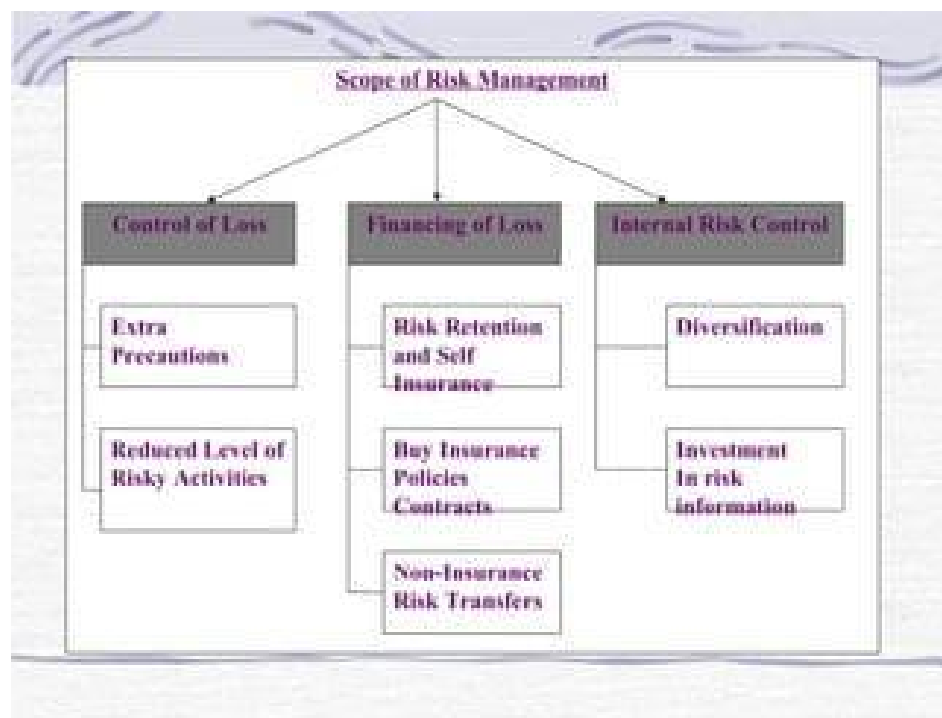
19. *Competition Risks:* Analyzing the competitive landscape in international markets and developing strategies to stay competitive and adapt to changing market conditions.

20. *Strategic Risks:* Aligning international trade activities with overall business strategies and goals to ensure long-term success and growth.

Effective risk management strategies involve a combination of thorough market research, clear contractual agreements, financial hedging, insurance, and contingency planning.

By addressing these diverse risks, businesses can enhance their resilience in the global market and make informed decisions to navigate the complexities of international trade.

SCOPE OF STUDY



1. CONTROL OF LOW

In international trade, controlling low risk involves implementing effective risk management strategies. This includes thorough due diligence on potential partners, understanding local regulations, and using contractual safeguards. Additionally, diversifying markets and staying informed about geopolitical and economic

conditions can help mitigate risks associated with international trade. Regularly reviewing and updating risk management plans is crucial to adapt to changing circumstances and ensure a proactive approach to minimizing low risks.

- EXTRA PRECAUTIONS
- REDUCED LEVEL OF RISKY ACTIVITIES

2. FINANCING OF LOW

Financing low for risk management in international trade generally refers to securing funding at favorable terms to mitigate the financial risks associated with cross-border transactions. By obtaining low-cost financing, businesses engaging in international trade can better navigate uncertainties such as currency fluctuations, payment delays, and political instability. This approach helps enhance financial stability and ensures smoother operations in the global market.

- RISK RETENSIONS AND SELF INSURANCE
- BUY INSURANCE POLICY CONTRACTS
- NON- INSURANCE RISK TRANSFERS

3. INTERNAL RISK CONTROL

Internal risk control in the context of risk management in international trade refers to the measures and strategies a company implements within its own operations to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with global business activities. This involves monitoring and managing potential challenges that may arise within the organization itself, impacting its ability to engage in international trade smoothly. Internal risk control measures can include robust financial management, compliance with regulations, effective supply chain management, and contingency planning to minimize disruptions. Essentially, it's about creating a resilient internal framework to navigate the complexities and uncertainties inherent in international trade.

- DIVERSIFICATIONS
- INVESTMENT IN RISK INFORMATION

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY



CHAPETER – 2

REVIEW LITERATURE

A GURTU J JOHNY – RISK , 2021

The supply chain network consists of trade -offs interrelated by monetary , information and material flows many disruptions in supply chains have been seen since the year 2000 these disruptions include the fear of weapons of mass destructions terrorist attacks , fuel protests , and disease outbreaks (juttner 2005) the risk is the probability of differences is expected outcomes one can assign probabilities to various outcomes and calculate risk however uncertainty cannot be qualified risk means that there is uncertainty about an out come hence , uncertainty refers to a risk that may not be eliminated however , these uncertainties can be minimized with proper assessment and planning .

F FIGUERIA – DE- LEMOS , J JOHANSON, JE VAHINE – JOURNAL OF WORLD BUSINESS , 2011 – ELSEVIER

The Uppsala model captures an iterative process of internationalization based on behavioral theory of firms (aharoni 1996 cyert & march 1963)the model distinguishes state and change aspects of internationalization change aspects concern internationalization behaviors in the form of commitment decisions and current activities that are that are assumed to be dependent on state aspects which are in turn affected by the behavior of the firm decisions to commit resources to foreign operations are grounded on the firm experiential knowledge and assumed to depend on what alternatives are raised and how they are chosen (johanson & vahlne,1977,p,29) nevertheless these assumptions do not sufficiently explain the model contingent nature the commitment decisions of the Uppsala model are framed under an analytical formula that realizing thereby the internationalization mechanism and the contingent nature of firm growth and internationalization the model contingency derives from the alternatives raised and consequently the

internalization process pattern and place reflect the changes in a firm and in its environment .

I PERMATASARI – INTERNATIONAL TRADE , POLITICS AND DEVELOPMENT, 2020 – EMERALD

AGENCY THEORY

In subsequent developments , agency theory received a broader response because it was seen as more reflective the reality various thoughts on corporate governance evolve with agency theory where the administrations of a company must be administered and controlled to guarantee that administration is carried out in full compliance with pertinent rules and directions this effort generates agency costs which according to this theory should be issued in such way that the cost of reducing losses incurred by noncompliance rises to the increment in authorization costs

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

The increasing complexity of risks faced by banks will create an increasing need for corporate governance practices by bank to enhance the efficiency of the banks strengthening the compliance and protecting stakeholders interest with regulations and ethical standards relevant to the banking industry good corporate governance is required within the hypothesis of GCG performing artists in government include the state government open divisions and private divisions improving the standard of execution of corporate governance is one of the initiatives pointed at moving forward the inside state of the keeping money frame work .

TY CHOU – JOURNAL OF MARINE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY , 2016

Risk in general refers to the possibility of adverse impacts of an event or action on a given organization impacts of an event or action on a given organization (hutchins,2003) risk management is a systematic process to minimize the losses to an organization incurred as a result it is also a process to assess the causes and effect of adverse impacts on a product or a system most of the academic studies on risk management draw conclusions from the perspective of risk mitigation and argue that risk management strives to minimize the likelihood of risks with a series of

systematic measures for risk identification , measurement , handling and control this paper defines risk as the possibility of adverse outcomes of an organization due to resource uncertainties by referring to the risk to the risk concept proposed by hutchins (3003) and tang and musa (2011) for ocean freight forwarders this refers to any negative results concerning any element of the import / export process as a result of any significant uncertainties and factors .

S JOMTHANACHAI , WP WONG, KL SOH , CP LIM – RESEARCH IN TRANSPORTATION 2022 – ELSEVIER

The definition of vulnerability is a measure of susceptibility of a system to threat scenarios vulnerability studies are commonplace to identify weakness in the system however in the literature of vulnerability the word is frequently confused with risk vulnerability emphasizes the of susceptibility to a scenario while risk highlights the severity of consequences with in the scenario context (EZELL 2007) incidentally resilience and vulnerability are closely related concepts resilience involves the ability of the system to continue functioning and if corrupted to bounce back (BRYEE ET AL, 2020) within acceptable degradation factors and to recuperate with in an acceptable time composite costs and residual risk (AVEN 2011) consequently resilience is considered as a component or subset of the system capacity to respond in determining how vulnerable a system is . in addition , the uncertainty dimension is included for the risk definition but not for vulnerability and resilience from our knowledge the characteristic of system vulnerability risk and resilience of a threat event is presented in portraying the relationships of vulnerability risk and resilience.

ME CIVELEK , MCEMBERCI , N UCA , U CELEBI INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS 2017

The greatest practical barrier to the promotion of electronic trade is the standardization of electronic documents (financeasia, 2010) the concerted approach in the Asia region enhances harmonization of systems and procedures which is necessary for continuous paperless trade processes (laryea 2005) some of the problems in putting electronic document systems into practical use are not technical but relate to psychological and managements issues (bjork 2006) paper documents are still used in most offices and employee still encounter some problem in using such documents some of these problems have been defined in earlier studies these problems have persisted despite the development of hardware and software technology that have made electronic alternatives to paper documents available indeed the fragmentation between paper and electronic documents cause problems but the fragmentation of electronic documents also cause problems this confirms the need for more integrated paper and electronic document managements systems (Jervis & masoodian , 2014).

MP FERRERIA , JC SANTOS , MIR DE ALMEDIA JOURNAL OF BUSINESS 2014 ELSEVIER

Bibliometric studies use the extant published research to examine and delve into the patterns and trends of what has been published thus helping explore organize and make some sense of the work that has been done in a certain discipline (diodato, 19994 ferreira , 2011) or subject study other more classical tools to undertake a literature review may not yield an accurate view of the state of the art on the subject albeit they may rely on a deeper examination of the content of each work published bibliometric studies rely on a quantitative analysis of written source documentation (such as academic articles , books , reports , theses and dissertations , new on the media) as a objective method to examine part or the totality of a scholarly discipline while bibliometric methods may be complemented with experts evaluations and perceptions or meta analyses they are especially useful by avoiding subjectively and supporting the analysis with quantifiable and observable data that may or may not also confirm what scholars intuitively think they know bibliometric studies may also benefit from objective measures to understand the structure of scientific knowledge or of a community of scholars with specific fields or disciplines .

I TARIQUE RS SCHULER – JOURNAL OF WORLD BUSINESS 2010 ELSEVIER

The articles selected for inclusion in this review were initially restricted to those published in leading academic journals (between 2000 and 2009) specializing in general management organization sciences human resource management , international human resource management , international management and international business . to identify top academic journals we reviewed the journals selected by BUDHWAR ET AL. (2009) in their recent review and identified earlier by CALIGIYRI (1999) which ranked top journals in terms of international human resource research this list includes top journals in mainstream management in international management and in human resource of human . because the number of articles identified by reviewing these above journals was relatively very small, we supplemented the list with academic and trade and popular articles from outside these journals that were identified through the article database by searching using the subject headings global talent management and international global talent management all the articles were examined for GTM content and an article was selected if its focus was on any aspect of GTM. In addition we reviewed selected articles on each of the challenges and IHRM activities .

V PARIDA , D SJODIN , W REIM – SUSTAINABILITY, 2019

To advance understanding of commercializing digitalization efforts , the present study comprises a systematic literature review with specific focus on research related to digitalization and business models . according to cook et al (17) a systematic review differs from general review in that it adopts a replicable , scientific , and transport process based on theoretical synthesis of existing studies in this way , basis is limited and the legitimacy of data analysis in enhanced these benefits lead to more reliable results which provide a stable basis for drawing conclusions . A literature search was conducted through the authors library service using the scopus database one of the largest multidisciplinary abstract and citation database of peer- reviewed literature the database covers research from both major and minor publishers , including Elsevier , emerald, springer, and wiley .

G SKOGSTAD OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS / REVUE CANADIENNE D 2008 – WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY

A prominent idea that shaped agricultural policy across industrialized countries in the post second world war period was that agriculture was an exceptional economic sector and that without intervention , agricultural procedures , consumers and society at large would be adversely affected agriculture exceptionalism was based on several consideration farmers face unmanageable natural risks their fortunes varying with the vagaries of the weather and disease outbreaks moreover they are structurally disadvantaged in the market economy with limited individual bargaining power over input costs and product prices in these circumstance and in order to promote societal wide goals like secure food supplies state intervention in the market place was justified to yield more efficient outcomes and increase society welfare to a greater degree than would a laissez faire approach such ideas led governments to deploy their regulatory and expenditure authority to support commodity prices raise farm incomes and shield producers from market forces this amalgam of ideas and public policies for agriculture constituted a paradigm of state assistance or department agriculture .

G SKOGSTAD OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS / REVUE CANADIENNE D 2008 – WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY

Globalization is highly connected with multinationalism and international economic integration. Globalization signifies the importance of standard procedures, free trade, international compliance and international investment. International organizations, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), were considered important for world trade and economy. However, criticism came out against globalism, due to inequality and unfairness became critical issues among trading nations. These brought about regionalism and has resulted in regional cooperation, like free trade agreements (FTAs), at the country level increasing. Additionally, regional integration agreements, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), European Union (EU) and Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for

Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), reflect a deviation from multinationalism and globalism.

L DONG , KW GAISTER – ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT 2007 SPRINGER

The analytical framework of this study. First, if both national and corporate culture differences predispose organisational members to perceive problems (and solutions) quite differently (Brown, Rugman, & Verbeke, 1989; Huo & Steers, 1993), it follows that Chinese and foreign managers are likely to hold different views and attitudes on how ISAs should be managed. We examine national culture differences and corporate culture differences in order to assess the relative strength of their contributions to different approaches to the management of ISAs between Chinese and foreign managers alliance age indicates an important learning dimension because older ISAs obviously have a longer time to learn how to deal with partners (Luo & Peng, 1999). The age of the ISA is likely to influence managers' perceptions of cultural differences and the effects of cultural difference on ISAs. Third, we connect culture-related management impediments experienced by Chinese managers with the governance form of the alliance, and seek to synthesise the governance and cultural explanations for the potential differences between alliance modes (Brown et al., 1989; Madhok, 1995). The basic contention is that ISA mode will influence managers' perceptions of cultural differences and the effects of cultural difference on ISAs.

KF NSAMBU -2014

Factors affecting commercial banks' performance according to profitability are broadly categorized into two; internal and external factors, (Sehrish et al., 2011). Internal factors are mainly influenced by a bank's management decisions and policy objectives (Staikouras and wood, 2004), whereas external factors focus on industry-related and macroeconomic variables reflected in the economic and legal environment where banks operate (Athanasoglou et al., 2006). Liquidity risk as a factor may arise from the possible inability of a bank to accommodate decrease in liabilities, since it becomes hard to raise funds for increasing demand for loans. This implies that Liquidity risk is a serious factor that has an impact on the performance of commercial banks. It needs further investigation in country specific situations. Loan loss provision to total loans is an indicator of asset quality in commercial banks. This implies that an increase in non-performing loans leads to increase in loan loss provision and ultimately a negative impact of profitability, and hence an increase in credit risk. Capital adequacy refers to the sufficient amount of banks equity to absorb any shock that a bank may experience (Ong and Teh, 2013). Empirical studies of; Havrylchyk et al., (2006); Iannotta et al., (2007); Pasiouras and Kosmidou, (2007); Athanasoglou et al., (2008); Alexiou and Sofoklis (2009) and Garcia-Herrero et al., (2009) showed a positive impact of capital on bank profitability. On the other hand, studies of Hoffmann, (2011), showed a significant negative impact of capital on bank profitability. The contradicting empirical evidence suggests that higher capital ratio leads to lower profitability. The implication of the reviewed studies is that setting up

high regulatory capital may have negative effects on profitability and ultimately bank performance.

T HASSAN , H SONG , D KIRIKKALELI- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND POLLUTION 2022

Where globalization and rapid economic development result in interconnectedness among economies along with better standard of living, environmental economists worry about the downside of such activities. Due to recent focus on climate change and environmental degradation, advanced economies commit to limit their carbon emissions (territorial/production-based emissions) either by engaging in low carbon emissions activities or moving to greener production (Renewable energy). Meanwhile, to feed the growing demands of a nation, advanced economies import most carbon intensive products from economies with relaxed environmental regulations (Developing economies) resulting in less territorial/production-based emissions but more consumption-based carbon emissions. Recently, a number of studies investigated various determinants of environmental degradation in term of carbon emissions. For instance, Liddle ([2018](#)) examined the effect of trade on consumption and territorial-based carbon emissions for a panel of 102 countries from 1990 to 2013. While considering disaggregated trade (export and import individually), the results from Common Correlated Effect Mean Group (CCEMG) estimation technique revealed that export decreased consumption-based carbon emissions while imports along with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) surged emissions. Furthermore, the author found that share of industry and fossil fuel increased consumption-based carbon emissions while GDP caused positively and significantly but exports and imports negatively and insignificantly such emissions.

J RYMARCZYK – ENTREPRENEUR BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS REVIEW 2021- CEEOL

The basics and theoretical considerations about the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR, Industry 4.0) have been widely discussed in the literature (Maciejewski & Głodowska, 2020; Rymarczyk, 2020; Ślusarczyk, 2018; Liu, 2017; Krykavskyy, Pokhylchenko, & Hayvanovych, 2019; Pissar & Bilkova, 2019). It seems that it is now high time to undertake a more in-depth analysis according to selected themes. As mentioned above, the overall literature review and theory development is divided into five analytical thematic areas. The first analytical section will discuss the impact of new technologies on international trade costs, which are the most critical determinant of the volume and structure of trade. The second analytical section will address the changes likely to occur in the trade volume and its structure in terms of its sectors and products. The third analytical section will focus on the servitisation of international trade, while the fourth will show how the relative importance of countries' comparative advantages changes for the trade. The fifth analytical section will concern the barriers faced by trade digitalization.

ZU AHMED , O MOHAMAD , B TAN , JP JOHNSON – JOURNAL OF BUSINESS 2002 – ELSEVIER

The international business literature has tended to focus on particular types of risk, specifically political risk, ownership risk, or transfer risk (Akhter and Lusch, 1988; Ting, 1988), to the exclusion of other interrelated risks (Miller, 1992). This was a significant shortcoming in the literature. Examining only one international risk variable, such as political risk or financial risk, might lead to incorrect entry mode decisions because other related risks were ignored (Brouthers, 1993). Nevertheless, empirical studies have found a significant relationship between one or more risk variables and entry mode strategy (Kim and Hwang, 1992). In these studies, risk has been defined as dissemination risk (Kim and Hwang, 1992; Anderson and Gatignon, 1986; Agarwal and Ramaswami, 1992) or as country-specific risk (CSR) (Anderson and Gatignon, 1986; Erramilli and Rao, 1990; Kogut and Singh, 1988). Dissemination risk is the risk of exposing a firm's proprietary know-how, skills, or technology to actual or potential competitors. Dissemination risk has been operationalized as research and development expenditures (Kim and Hwang, 1992), marketing and advertising spending (Anderson and Gatignon, 1986), monitoring contract compliance (Agarwal and Ramaswami, 1992), and brand and reputation strength (Kim and Hwang, 1992). In most cases, higher investments in these variables indicate increased dissemination risk. However, these findings do not address the issue of how to handle multiple types of risk in entry mode decisions. CSR is defined as the environmental unpredictability in a given country (Anderson and Gatignon, 1986). CSR has been operationalized as environmental volatility (Erramilli and Rao, 1990), sociocultural distance (Kogut and Singh, 1988), clusters of countries (Anderson and Gatignon, 1986), risk of expropriation, and instability of political, social, and economic conditions (Agarwal and Ramaswami, 1992). Most previous entry mode research has addressed these elements of international risk separately, but few studies have examined international risk as a whole .

AW , NG P TAVITIYAMAN – INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS TRADE AND INSTITUTIONAL – 2020 – SPRINGER

CSR and Sustainability

CSR has traditionally been considered as a model for corporations to take actions to be a good corporate citizen covering legal and ethical standards for their broad stakeholders. In more recent years, the concept of sustainability has gained further recognition to complement with the scope of CSR in explaining what corporations should further their responsibility for the environment under a globalized economy. With reference to Lele (1991), Sustainability is about "Ensuring that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Gray and Bebbington (2001) characterized Sustainability as "Treating the world as if we intended to stay". More recently, Sustainability is considered as "Actions and approaches adopted by organizations compatible with, and contributing to, sustainable development (Hopwood et al. 2010)." Hopwood et al. (2010) also pointed out three main types of sustainability, namely economic, environmental and social sustainability .

Legitimacy Theory and CSR Disclosure

The legitimacy concept describes the notion of how the society and companies react and respond to the CSR practices legitimately. Legitimacy theory is commonly used in CSR accounting and reporting literature, which is to describe the agreement of social practices by organizations (Hopwood 2009; Mahadeo et al. 2011; Monfardini et al. 2013). In fact, there is apparently a social contract between a company and society, the society has expectations on how a company should operate its business (Cuganesan et al. 2010). The judgment of legitimacy theory is to disclose information in light of the society's expectation; however, managers could have a different perception in interpreting the concept of society's expectation (Lanis and Richardson 2013). As a consequence, CSR disclosures are like to be inconsistent across companies and industries .

Focus on Public Relations

The CSR reporting has been criticized as being used as a tool to enhance public relations without substantial contributions (Saha and Darnton 2005; Moneva et al. Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability Initiatives 2006). Many large hotels use CSR as a marketing tool while embedding CSR concepts into company mission statements (Mackenzie and Peters 2014). For instance, according to Jones et al. (2006), the pub operators in the UK use CSR concepts in the promotion of the balance of responsibilities among producers, retailers, government regulators and consumers. These initiatives to demonstrate good relations with the public includes communicating to the stakeholders about the responsible alcohol consumption, discouraging excessive drinking, and training staff on how to sell alcohol responsibly .

Enterprise Risk Management

CSR disclosure can be considered a part of the process in relation to reputation risk management (Bebbington et al. 2008). The effectiveness of CSR will link to attain sustainable development of the business and to enhance risk management in three key major pillars (economic, environmental, and social), company reputation, and retain new stakeholders (MacLean and Rebernak 2007; Medrado and Jackson 2016). There have been corporations looking into enhancement of enterprises risk management as there are concerns over external environmental changes and overall business sustainability (Dovers and Handmer 1992). The notion of risk management would be pertinent to dealing with a corporation's reputational risk and legitimacy while minimizing potential adverse impacts such as the environmental impacts (Vogel 2005). In other studies, it is further noted the linkage between sustainability and risk for a society's long-term survival and climate change (Yanitsky 2000). In order to minimize risks, there are proposed strategies in relation to control social and environmental impact in the hotel industry. Those are environmental training programs, green purchase policies, energy and water saving actions and recycling, solid waste generation, reduction in use of chemicals, and utilities monitoring (Gil et al. 2001; Meade and del Monaco 1999). These practices can benefit a hotel's long-term

success because of reduced energy emissions and generating more business revenues .

A GERVAIS – JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS 2018 – ELSEVIER

A few studies use modern portfolio theories as a basis to develop an empirical methodology to estimate the role of risk aversion in explaining sourcing decision, such as the study of Japanese steam-coal imports by Wolak and Kolstad (1991) discussed in the introduction. Other works include Appelbaum and Kohli (1997) who estimate oil and non-oil import demand functions for the U.S. to assess the impact of uncertainty on the volume of imports and the distribution of income; Appelbaum and Kohli (1998) who estimate the effects of import-price uncertainty on factor income in Switzerland; and Muhammad (2012) who estimates carnation demand in the United Kingdom. While supply-chain-risk mitigation is not a prominent topic in international trade, there are important related theoretical literatures in the fields of logistic management and operational research (e.g., Tang (2006)). Typically, these papers use numerical methods to solve partial equilibrium models of a single firm choosing the optimal allocation of demand across a known set of suppliers (e.g., variants of the so-called “newsvendor” model). My approach contrasts with this literature in two important aspects. First, my model provides analytical expressions for both the optimal distribution of input demand across suppliers and the optimal set of suppliers. Second, I embed my sourcing decision framework into a model of international trade. These extensions allow me to study the impacts of changes in uncertainty and trade barriers on optimal sourcing decisions and trade flows.

W BEN – AMAR A BOUJENOUL D ZEGHAI JOURNAL OF MANAGENT AND STRATEGY -2014

In the field of strategic management, numerous studies have been dedicated to enterprise strategy at what is called the corporate level (Ansoff, 1965; Rumelt, 1974). This level establishes the company's perimeter, and as such, the industrial sectors in which its senior executives would like to see the company operate and grow (Ansoff, 1965). To that end, a company may end up evolving within a single business unit whereas another may have two or more units in various sectors and/or markets. Furthermore, these separate units may report to the chain of value, thus making the company a vertically-integrated one just as they may be the various components of the portfolio of a diversified company with varied business segments either related or entirely unrelated. In the case of a diversified company, top management will also be concerned with choosing how to manage those units in order to maximize the company's overall performance (Chandler, 1994). Attention then turns to the organizational structure and management processes, and more particularly to the

system in place to evaluate the performance of each unit within the company's portfolio. Collis and Montgomery (2005), when defining corporate strategy as a modification of the company's activities, put emphasis on the value creation through the configuration of the company's activity portfolio and the coordination between the various business units. The allocation of resources between those units also constitutes an important strategic dimension at that level. In order to ensure the growth and development of their company, and especially its survival, senior executives have a choice between a strategy of development within the same sphere of activity, or specialization, a vertical integration, and a strategy of diversification within two or more business sectors.

MF AKHTAR K ALI SADAQUAT – INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN BUSINESS -2011

To estimate loss rates and scheming quality of portfolio, a simple statistical tool by means of risk index was developed for risk measurement (Smith, "Measuring Risk on Consumer Instalment Credit", 1964). Modigliani and Pogue (1974) presented two measure of risk; relative measure denoted by beta and measure of total risk denoted by standard deviation. Relying on monthly rate of return between 1945 to 1970 they established beta measure to be more significant for securities' pricing and predictable for great portfolios. Doherty (1975) presented a model based on loss probabilities to show how the scope and level of interdependence connecting unusual ways of treating risk rely on the composition of quality in risk management.

CHAPTER – 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology in risk management in international trade refers to the systematic and organized process used to conduct a study or investigation aimed at understanding, analyzing, and addressing risks associated with engaging in global trade activities. It involves a structured framework for planning, executing, and evaluating the research process. The primary objectives of incorporating a research methodology in risk management for international trade include:

- Defining Objectives
- Systematic Approach
- Data Collection
- Analysis Techniques
- Risk Identification and Categorization
- Framework Development
- Integration of Technology
- Literature Review
- Ethical Considerations
- Risk Mitigation Strategies
- Continuous Monitoring
- Documentation and Reporting
- Industry Benchmarking

RESEARCH DESIGN

- Brief overview of the importance of risk management in international trade.
- Statement of the problem and significance of the study.
- Review existing literature on risk management strategies in international trade.
- Identify gaps or areas requiring further exploration.
- Highlight successful case studies and lessons learned.
- Clearly define the specific objectives of the research.
- Align objectives with addressing identified gaps in the literature.
- Establish a theoretical foundation for the research.
- Discuss relevant theories and models applicable to risk management in international trade.
- Choose a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative data.
- Conduct interviews, surveys, and data analysis to gather comprehensive information.
- Identify a sample of international businesses engaged in trade for data collection.
- Develop a framework for identifying different types of risks in international trade.
- Consider political, economic, social, and technological factors.
- Develop methods for assessing and quantifying identified risks.
- Utilize statistical models and risk matrices.
- Propose and evaluate various risk mitigation strategies.
- Include financial instruments, insurance, and contractual agreements.
- Explore the role of technology in enhancing risk management in international trade.
- Assess the effectiveness of blockchain, AI, and other technologies.
- Analyze real-world cases where effective risk management contributed to successful international trade.
- Extract key lessons and best practices.
- Formulate policy recommendations based on research findings.
- Address regulatory frameworks that can support improved risk management.
- Summarize key findings and contributions of the research.
- Highlight the practical implications for international trade practitioners.
- Provide a comprehensive list of all cited sources.
- Include any supplementary material, survey questionnaires, and additional data.

This research design aims to comprehensively explore and enhance risk management strategies in international trade, providing valuable insights for businesses and policymakers.

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive design in risk management for international trade involves analyzing and documenting relevant information about potential risks. It focuses on identifying and describing various risks associated with cross-border transactions, such as currency fluctuations, geopolitical issues, or supply chain disruptions. This approach helps businesses gain a comprehensive understanding of the risk landscape, enabling more informed decision-making and the development of effective risk mitigation strategies.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

CONVENIENCE SAMPLING METHOD

Convenience sampling in risk management for international trade involves selecting data or participants based on ease of access rather than a random or systematic approach. While convenient, it may lead to biased insights as it might not accurately represent the diverse risks associated with international trade. It's crucial to supplement convenience sampling with other methods to ensure a comprehensive understanding of potential risks and effective risk management strategies.

SOURCE OF DATA

In risk management in international trade, the "source of data" refers to the origin or place from which information is gathered to assess and analyze potential risks. This can include economic indicators, market trends, geopolitical factors, and other relevant data points that help businesses make informed decisions and mitigate risks associated with cross-border transactions. Having reliable sources of data is crucial for effective risk management in the complex and dynamic landscape of international trade.

- **PRIMARY DATA**

In risk management in international trade, primary data refers to firsthand information collected directly from reliable sources. It includes data specific to the business, such as financial records, market research, and operational details. Utilizing primary data enables a more accurate assessment of risks, helping businesses make informed decisions and strategies in the complex landscape of international trade.

- **SECONDARY DATA**

In risk management in international trade, secondary data refers to information that is not collected firsthand but rather obtained from existing sources, such as market reports, industry studies, or government publications. This data provides additional context and background for risk analysis, supporting decision-making by offering broader insights into market trends, economic conditions, and other relevant factors. Combining primary and secondary data enhances the comprehensiveness of risk assessments in international trade.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for this project is 40

AREA OF THE STUDY

The targeted people are the employee worked in blue Bharath in EXIM in pvt. Ltd

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis: Implementing comprehensive risk assessment frameworks, considering geopolitical factors, exchange rate fluctuations, and supply chain vulnerabilities, will enhance the effectiveness of risk management in international trade, ultimately minimizing financial losses and fostering sustainable global business operations.

Hypothesis: Integrating advanced data analytics and machine learning algorithms into risk management processes for international trade will lead to more accurate predictions and proactive mitigation strategies, thereby reducing the impact of unforeseen events and optimizing decision-making for global business ventures.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

Questionnaire was created in order to receive the necessary response required from the sample to achieve the research objective. The tools used for this are

ANALYTICAL TOOL (SPSS)

Tool for testing the hypothesis (spss)

- Anova

- Chi -square

ANOVA TEST

One-Way ANOVA ("analysis of variance") compares the means of two or more independent groups in order to determine whether there is statistical evidence that the associated population means are significantly different. One-Way ANOVA is a parametric test. This test is also known as: One-Factor ANOVA

CHI -SQARE

Chi-square (χ^2) is a statistical test used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables. It compares the observed distribution of data with the distribution that would be expected if the variables were independent. The resulting chi-square statistic is then compared to a critical value to assess the significance of the relationship.

CHAPTER – 4

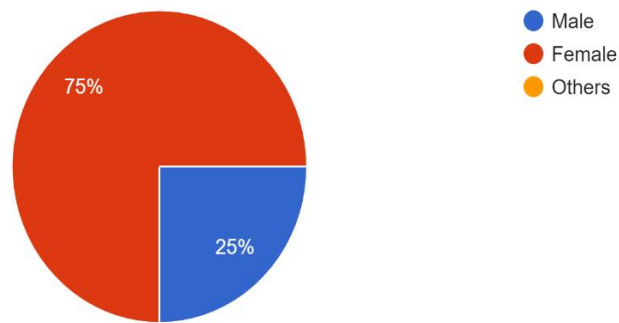
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

S.NO	GENDER	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Male	10	25
2	Female	30	75
Total		40	100

3. Gender

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that the gender of the respondents is male 25% and number of respondents in female are 75%

INFERENCE

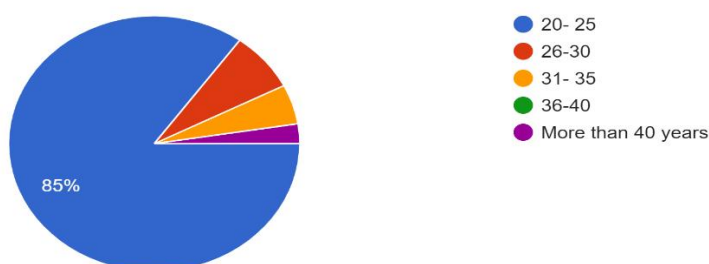
Majority 75% of the respondents are female

AGE

S.NO	AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	20-25	34	85
2	26-30	3	7.5
3	31-35	2	5
4	36-40	0	0

5	More than 40 years	1	2.5
Total		40	100

2. Age
40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that the number of response 20 to 25 age respondents are 85% between 26 to 30 age of respondents are 7.5% between 31 to 35 age of respondents are 5% between 36 to 40 age of respondents are 0% and more than 41 age of respondents are 2.5%.

INFERENCE

Majority 85% of the respondents belong to the age group 20 to 25 category.

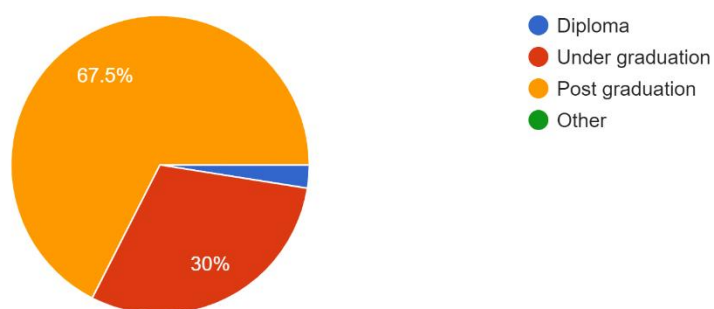
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

S.NO	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Diploma	1	2.5
2	Under Graduation	12	30
3	Post Graduation	27	67.5

4	Others	0	0
Total		40	100

4. Education qualification

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response Diploma of response are 2.5% and undergraduate of response are 30% post graduate response are 67.5% and others of response is 0.

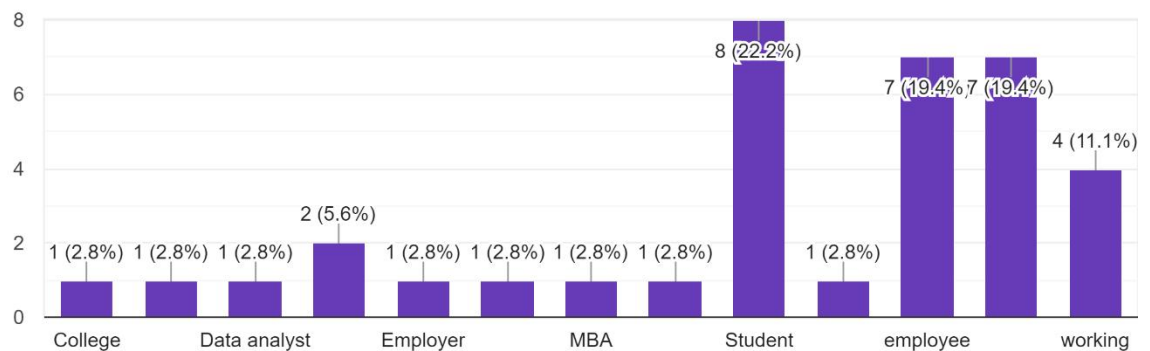
INFERENCE

Majority 67.5% of the response belongs to post graduation.

DESIGNATION

5. Designation

36 responses



INTERPRATION

From the above chart it is interpreted the no of response collage 2.8% no of response data analyst 5.6% no of response employer 2.8% no of response MBA 2.8% no of response student 22.2% no of response employee 19.4% no of response working 11.1%

INFERENCE

Majority 22.2% of the response belongs to student .

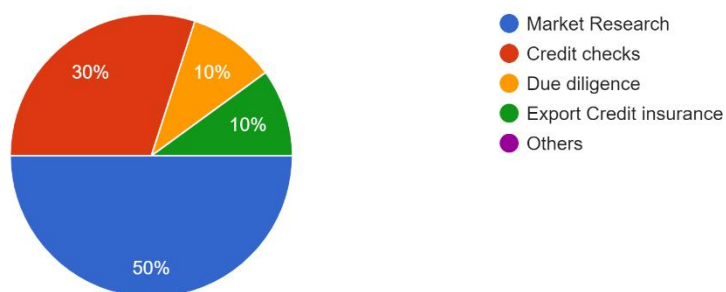
How does your company identify potential risk in international trade

S.NO	POTENTIAL RISK IN IT	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
------	----------------------	--------------------	---------------------

1	Markert research	20	50
2	Credit checks	12	30
3	Due digilence	4	10
4	Export credit insurance	4	10
5	Others	0	0
6	Total	40	100

6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in market research 50% ,no of response in credit checks are 30% , no of response in due diligence are 10% , no of response in export credit insurance are 10%, no of response in others are 0.

INFERENCE

Majority 50%of the response belongs to Market research.

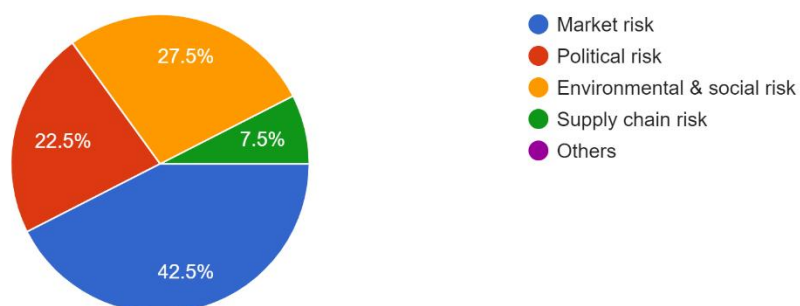
S.NO	Risk management process	No of response	Percentage analysis
------	-------------------------	----------------	---------------------

1	Market risk	17	42.5
2	Potential risk	9	22.5
3	Environmental & social risk	11	27.5
4	Supply chain risk	3	7.5
5	Others	0	0
6	Total	40	100

What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process

7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in market risk 42.5% no of response in political risk 22.5% no of response in environmental & social risk 27.5% no of supply chain risk 7.5% no of response in others are 0

INFERENCE

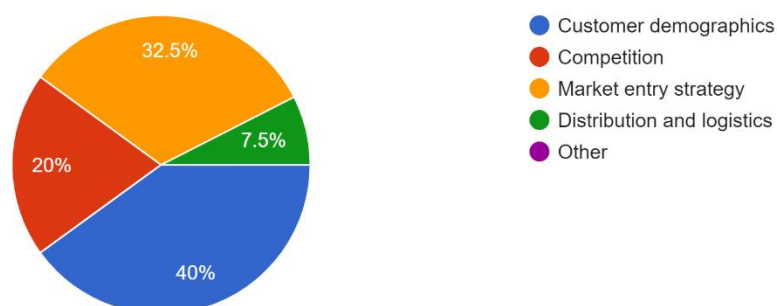
Majority 42.5% of response belongs to market risk

How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade

S.NO	TARGET MANAGEMENT	NO OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Customer demographics	16	40
2	Competition	8	20
3	Market entry strategy	13	32.5
4	Distribution & logistics	3	7.5
5	Other	0	0
6	Total	40	100

8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in customer demograohics 40% no of response in competition 20% no of response in market entry strategy 32.5% no of response in distribution and logistics 7.5% no of response in other 0%.

INFERENCE

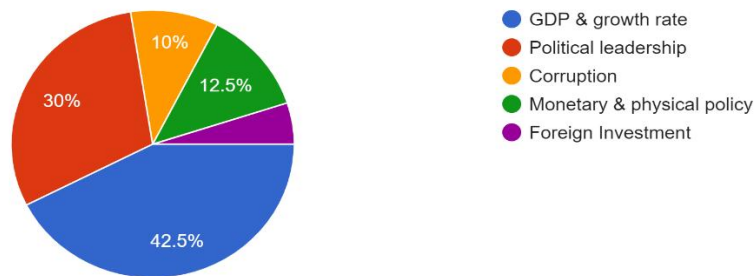
Majority 40% of respondence belongs to Customer Demograohics.

What factors do you consider when assessing the Political and

S.NO	POLITICAL & ECONOMIC STRATEGY	NO OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	GDP & growth rate	17	42.5
2	Political leadership	12	30
3	Corruption	4	10
4	Monetary & physical policy	5	12.5
5	Foreign investment	2	5
6	Total	40	100

economic stability a country

9. What factors do you consider when assessing the Political and economic stability a country?
40 responses



INTERPRETATION

For the above table it is interpreted the no of response in GDP& growth rate 42.5% no of response in political leadership 30%no of response corruption 10% no of monetary& phisical policy12.5% no of response foreign investment 5%

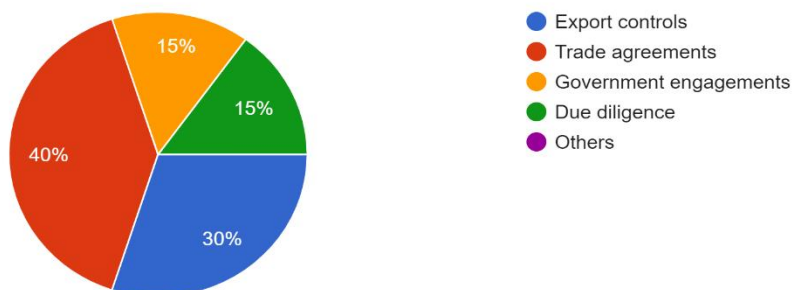
INFERENCE

Majority 42.5% of response belongs to GDP and Growth rate

How does your company ensure compliance with international trade regulations

S.NO	REGULATIONS	NO OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Export control	12	30
2	Tade agreement	16	40
3	Government engagements	6	15
4	Due diligence	6	15
5	Others	0	0
6	Total	40	100

10. How does your company ensure compliance with international trade regulations?
40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that the response for export control is 30%, for trade agreements is 40%, for government engagements is 15%, for due diligence is 15%, and for others is 0%.

INFERENCE

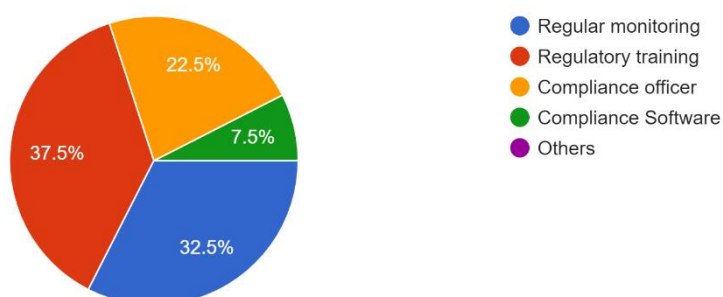
Majority 40% of responses belong to trade agreements.

What measures are in place to address change in regulatory environments

S.NO	REGULATORY FAREMEWORK	NUMBER RESPONSE	OF PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Regular monitoring	13	32.5
2	Regulatory training	15	37.5
3	Compliance officer	9	22.5
4	Compliance software	3	7.5
5	Others	0	0
6	Total	40	100

11. What measures are in place to address change in regulatory environments?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted of the response regular monitoring 32.5% no of response 37.5% no of response compliance officer 22.5% no of response compliance software 7.5% no of response for others 0

INFERENCE

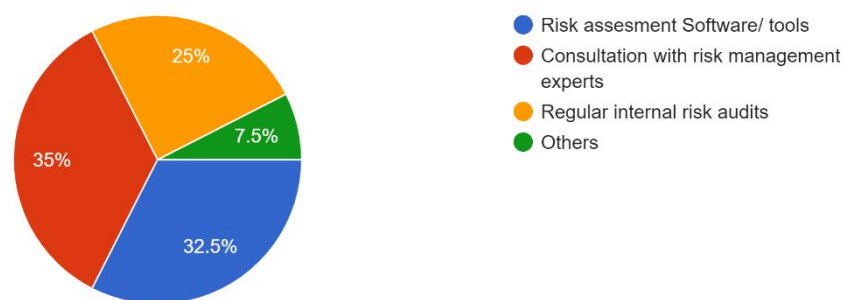
Majority 37.5% of response belongs to regular monitoring

How does your organization currently assess risk in international trade

S.NO	ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Risk assessment software tools	13	32.5
2	Consultation with risk management experts	14	35
3	Regular internal risk audits	10	25
4	Others	3	7.5
5	Total	40	100

12. How does your organization currently assess risk in international trade?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted of the response risk assessment software/ tools 32.5% no of response consultation with risk management experts 35% no of response regular internal risk audits 25% no of response for others 7.5%

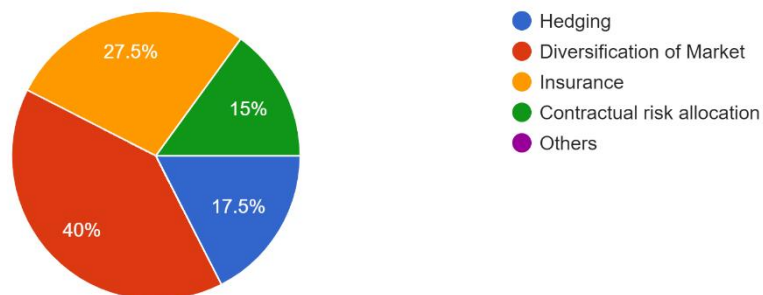
INFERENCE

Majority 35% of response belongs to consultation with risk management experts

What risk mitigation strategies does your organisation employee in international trade

S.NO	ORGANIZATION	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Hedging	7	17.5
2	Diversification of market	16	40
3	Insurance	11	27.5
4	Contractual risk allocation	6	15
5	Others	0	0
6	Total	40	100

13. What risk mitigation strategies does your organisation employee in international trade?
40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted of the response Hedging is 17.5% no of response Diversification of market is 40% no of response insurance is 27.5% no of response Contractual risk allocation is 15% and others is 0%.

INFERENCE

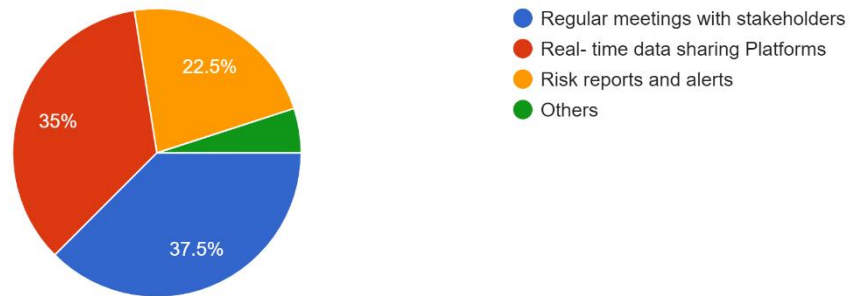
Majority 40% of response belongs to Diversification of market.

How does your organisation facilitate communication and information exchange related to inter trade

S.NO	COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Regular meetings with stakeholders	15	37.5
2	Real- time data sharing platforms	14	35
3	Risk reports and alerts	9	22.5
4	Others	2	5
5	Total	40	100

14. How does your organisation facilitate communication and information exchange related to inter trade risk ?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted of the response Regular meeting and stakeholders is 37.5% no of response Real time data sharing is 35% no of response Risk reports and alerts is 22.5% and others is 5%.

INFERENCE

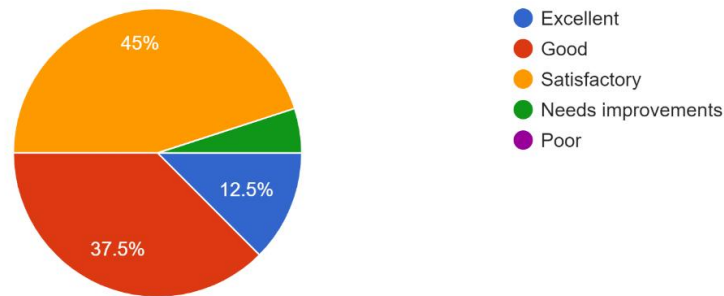
Majority 37.5% of the response belongs to Regular meeting and stakeholder.

How well does your organisation adhere to international trade compliance and legal requirements

S.NO	COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Excellent	5	2.5
2	Good	15	37.5
3	Satisfactory	18	45
4	Needs improvements	2	5
5	Poor	0	0
6	Total	40	100

15. How well does your organisation adhere to international trade compliance and legal requirements?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted of the response excellence 2.5% no of response Good 37.5% no of response Satisfactory 45% no of response Need improvements 5% and no of response Poor 0.

INFERENCE

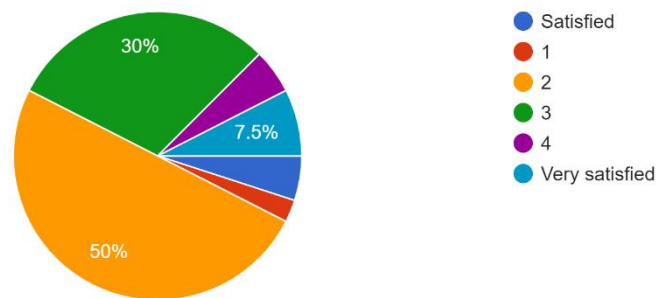
Majority 45% of the response belong to Satisfactory.

How satisfied are you with the overall risk management practices in your organisation regarding international trade

S.NO	OVERALL RISK MANAGEMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Satisfied	2	5
2	1	1	2.5
3	2	20	50
4	3	12	30
5	4	2	5
6	Very satisfied	3	7.5
7	Total	40	100

16. How satisfied are you with the overall risk management practices in your organisation regarding international trade?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted of the response Satisfied 5% no of response 1 2.5% no of response 2 50% no of response 3 30% no of response 4 5% and no of response Very satisfied 7.5%

INFERENCE

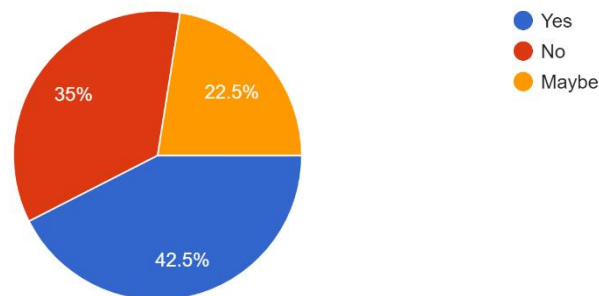
Majority 50% of the response belong to 2.

Does your organisation use specific technology or tools for risk management in international trade

S.NO	SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGY OR TOOLS	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Yes	17	42.5
2	No	14	35
3	May be	9	22.5
4	Total	40	100

17. Does your organisation use specific technology or tools for risk management in international trade?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted No of response Yes 42.5% no of response No 35% and No of response May be 22.5%

INFERENCE

Majority 42.5% of the response belong to Yes .

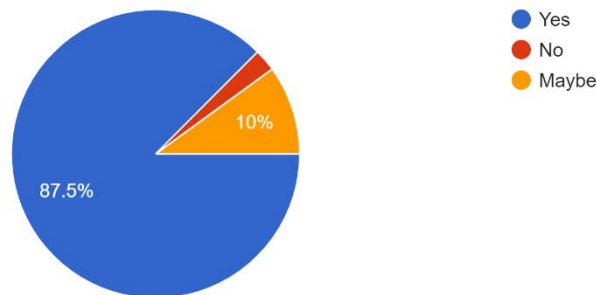
Does your organisation provide training and development programs for employee involved in international trade risk management

S.NO	TRAINING DEVELOPMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Yes	35	87.5
2	No	1	2.5
3	May be	4	10

4	Total	40	100
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18. Does your organisation provide training and development programs for employee involved in international trade risk management?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted No of response Yes 87.5% no of response No 2.5% and No of response May be 10%

INFERENCE

Majority 87.5% of the response belong to Yes.

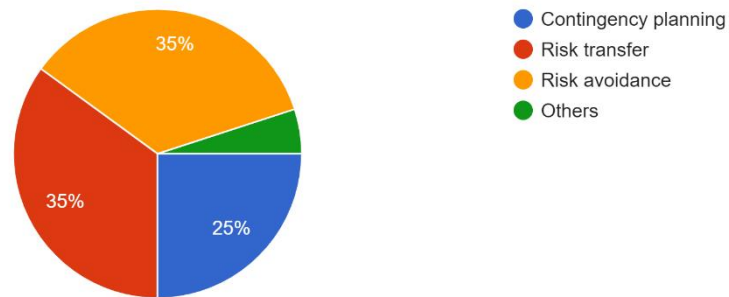
How does your organisation respond to identified international trade risk

S.NO	INTERNATIONAL TRADE RISK	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Contingency planning	10	25
2	Risk transfer	14	35

3	Risk avoidance	14	35
4	Others	2	5
5	Total	40	100

19. How does your organisation respond to identified international trade risk?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted No of response Contigengy planning 25% no of response Risk transfer 35% and No of response Risk avoidance 35% and no of response others 5%.

INFERENCE

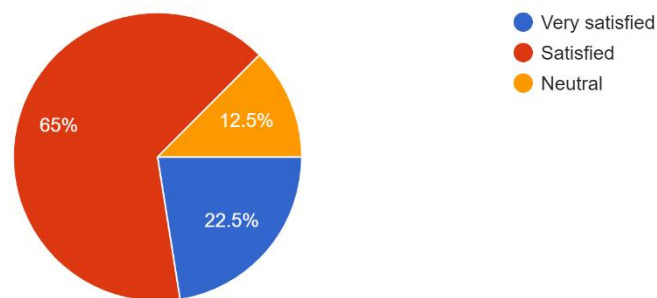
Majority 35% of the response belong to Risk transference and Risk avoidance .

In general how satisfied are you with the overall approach your Organization takes toward international trade risk management

S.NO	OVERALL APPROACH	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS
1	Very satisfactory	9	22.5
2	Satisfied	26	65
3	Neutral	5	12.5
4	Total	40	100

20. In general how satisfied are you with the overall approach your Organization takes toward international trade risk management?

40 responses



INTERPRETATION

From this above table it is interpreted No of response Very satisfactory 22.5% no of response Satisfied 65% and No of response Neural 12.5%

INFERENCE

Majority 65% of the response belong to Satisfied.

TABLE INDICATING THE ROLE OF RESPONSE

5. Designation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	9	22.5	25.0	25.0
2	1	2.5	2.8	27.8
3	15	37.5	41.7	69.4
4	1	2.5	2.8	72.2
5	1	2.5	2.8	75.0
6	1	2.5	2.8	77.8
7	1	2.5	2.8	80.6
8	1	2.5	2.8	83.3
9	1	2.5	2.8	86.1
10	1	2.5	2.8	88.9
11	4	10.0	11.1	100.0
Total	36	90.0	100.0	
Missing System	4	10.0		
Total	40	100.0		

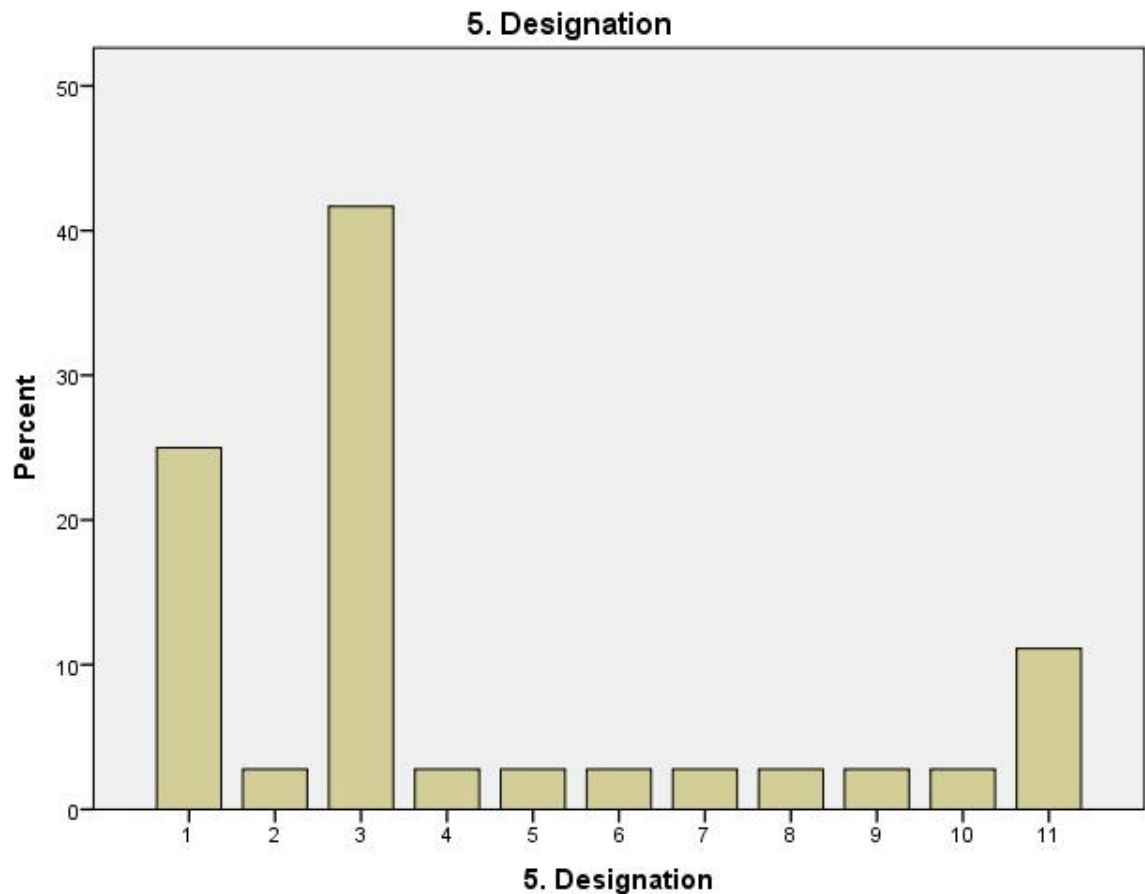
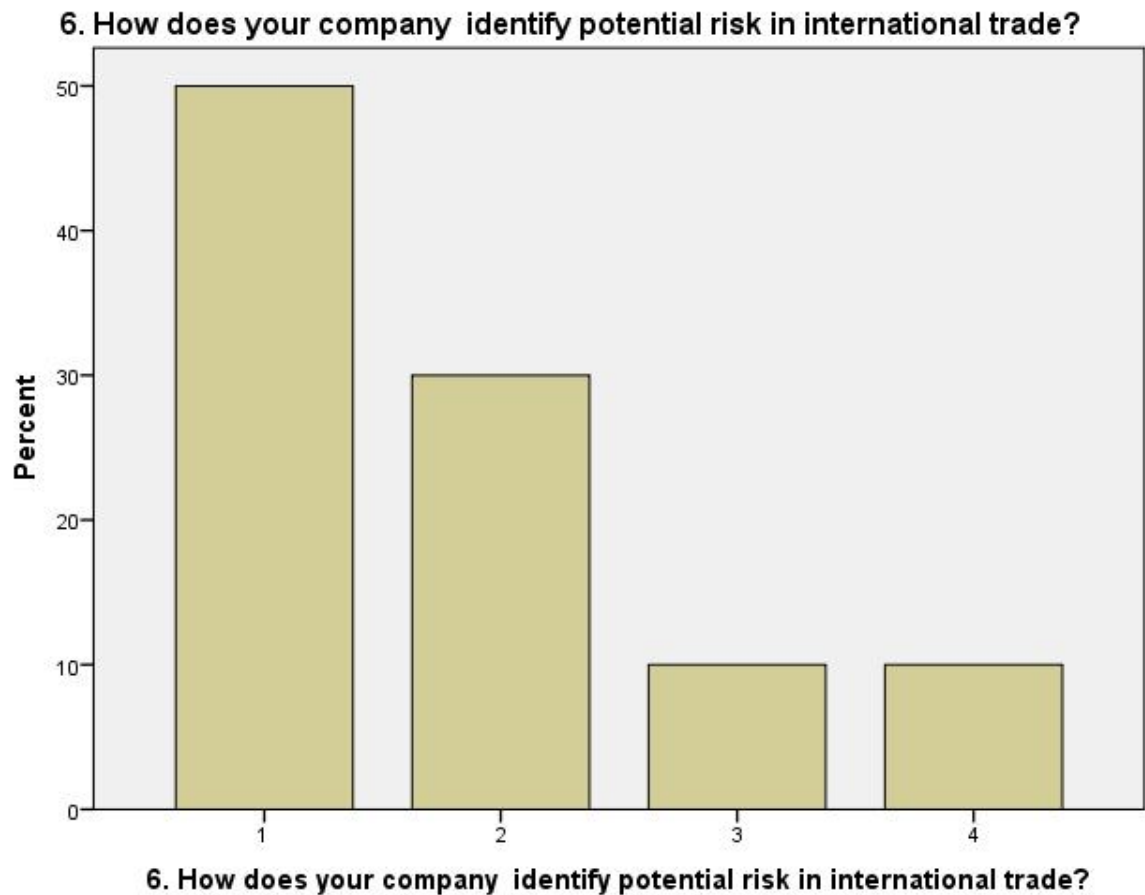


TABLE INDECATING COMPANY IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RISK IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?

	Frequen cy	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	20	50.0	50.0	50.0
2	12	30.0	30.0	80.0
Valid 3	4	10.0	10.0	90.0
4	4	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in market research 50% ,no of response in credit checks are 30% , no of response in due diligence are 10% , no of response in export credit insurance are 10%, no of response in others are 0.

INFERENCE

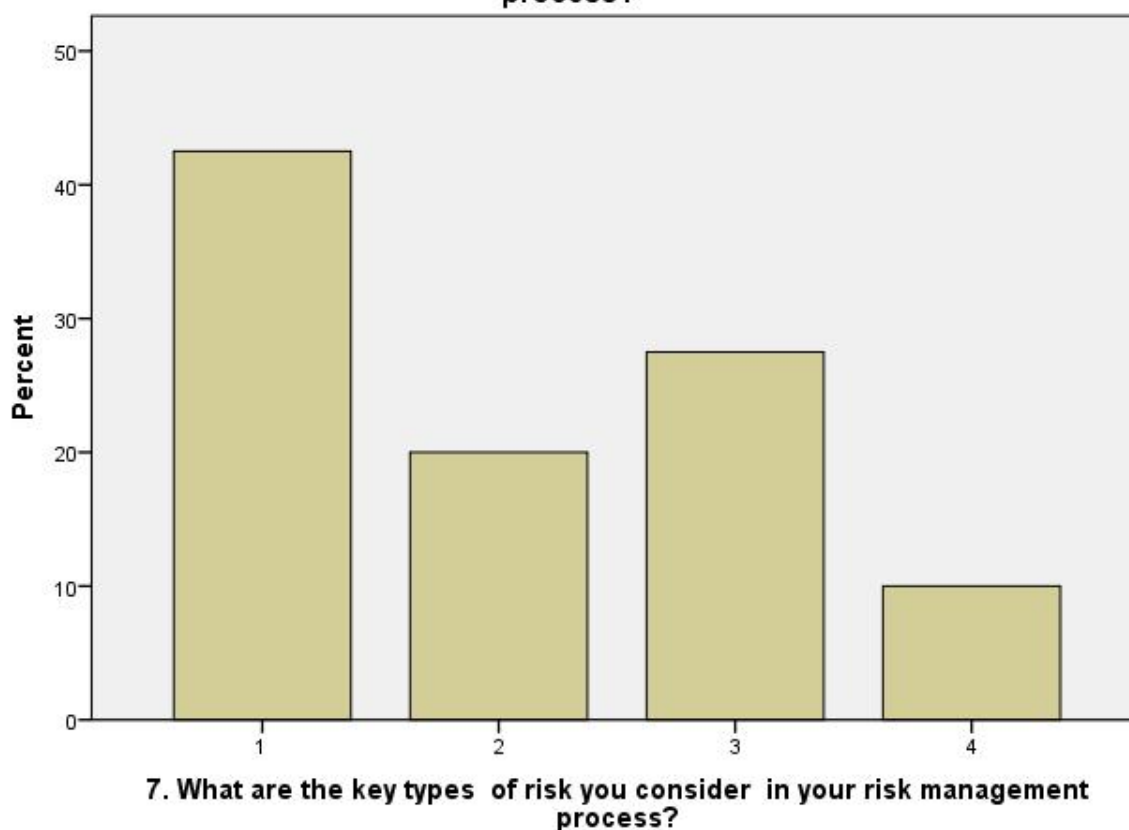
Majority 50%of the response belongs to Market research.

TABLE INDICATING THE KEY TYPES OF RISK YOU CONSIDER IN YOUR RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	17	42.5	42.5	42.5
2	8	20.0	20.0	62.5
Valid 3	11	27.5	27.5	90.0
4	4	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in market risk 42.5% no of response in political risk 22.5% no of response in environmental & social risk 27.5% no of supply chain risk 7.5% no of response in others are 0

INFERENCE

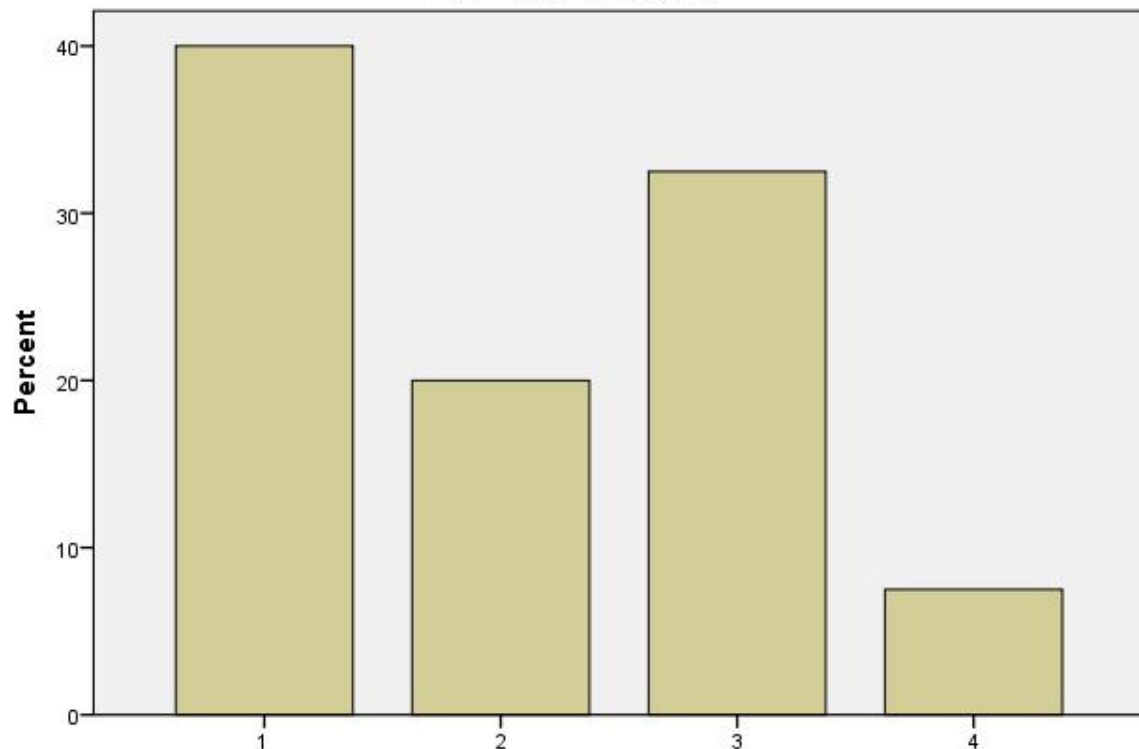
Majority 42.5% of response belongs to market risk

TABLE INDICATING YOUR COMPANY ANALYZE TARGET MARKET BEFORE ENGAGING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	16	40.0	40.0	40.0
2	8	20.0	20.0	60.0
3	13	32.5	32.5	92.5
4	3	7.5	7.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?



8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted the no of response in customer demograohics 40% no of response in competition 20% no of response in market entry strategy 32.5% no of response in distribution and logistics 7.5% no of response in other 0%.

INFERENCE

Majority 40% of response belongs to Customer Demographics.

HYPOTHESIS

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
5. Designation	Between Groups	28.272	3	9.424	.842	.481
	Within Groups	358.033	32	11.189		
	Total	386.306	35			
6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?	Between Groups	1.469	3	.490	.477	.700
	Within Groups	36.931	36	1.026		
	Total	38.400	39			
7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?	Between Groups	1.518	3	.506	.430	.733
	Within Groups	42.382	36	1.177		
	Total	43.900	39			
8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?	Between Groups	2.010	3	.670	.622	.605
	Within Groups	38.765	36	1.077		
	Total	40.775	39			

INTERPRETATION

The p value is .481 which is greater than a significance value [0.05] hence null hypothesis [h0] is accepted and h1 is rejected

The p value is .700 which is greater than a significance value [0.05] hence null hypothesis [h0] is accepted and h1 is rejected

The p value is .733 which is greater than a significance value [0.05] hence null hypothesis [h0] is accepted and h1 is rejected

The p value is .605 which is greater than a significance value [0.05] hence null hypothesis [h0] is accepted and h1 is rejected

INFERENCE

Therefore ,there is no significant difference between age and carrier opportunities.

Correlations

		5. Designation	6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?	7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?	8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?
5. Designation	Pearson Correlation	1	.131	.005	.040
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.447	.979	.819
	N	36	36	36	36
6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?	Pearson Correlation	.131	1	-.209	.243
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.447		.195	.131
	N	36	40	40	40
7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?	Pearson Correlation	.005	-.209	1	.304
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.979	.195		.057
	N	36	40	40	40
8. How does your company analyze target Market	Pearson Correlation	.040	.243	.304	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.819	.131	.057	
	N				

before engaging in international trade?	N	36	40	40	40
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INTERPRETATION

The p value -131, -005, -040 which is less than the significance value (0.05) hence alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted . therefore , there is a significant difference between the age and career opportunities

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
2. Age * 5. Designation	36	90.0%	4	10.0%	40	100.0%
2. Age * 6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?	40	100.0%	0	0.0%	40	100.0%
2. Age * 7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?	40	100.0%	0	0.0%	40	100.0%
2. Age * 8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?	40	100.0%	0	0.0%	40	100.0%

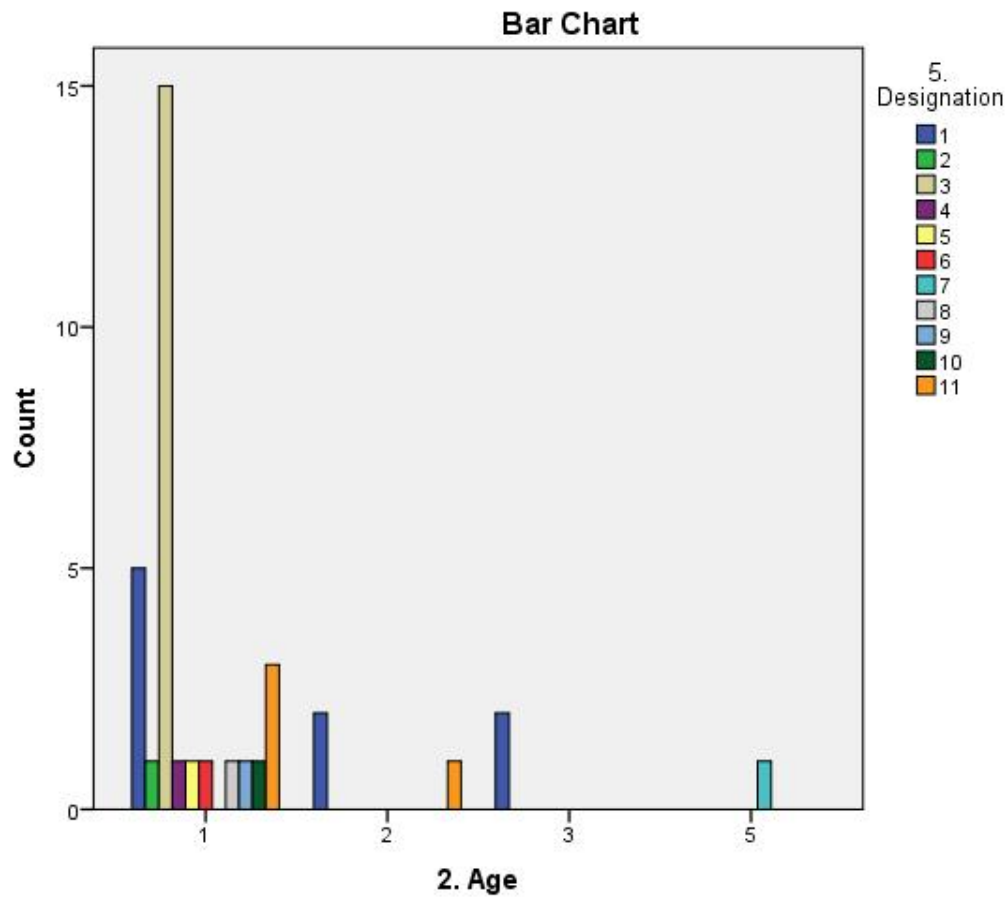
2. Age * 5. Designation

	5. Designation											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	5	1	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	30
2.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Ag	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
e	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	9	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	36

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	48.767 ^a	30	.017
Likelihood Ratio	22.168	30	.848
Linear-by-Linear Association	.001	1	.974
N of Valid Cases	36		

a. 42 cells (95.5%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is .03.



2. Age * 6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?

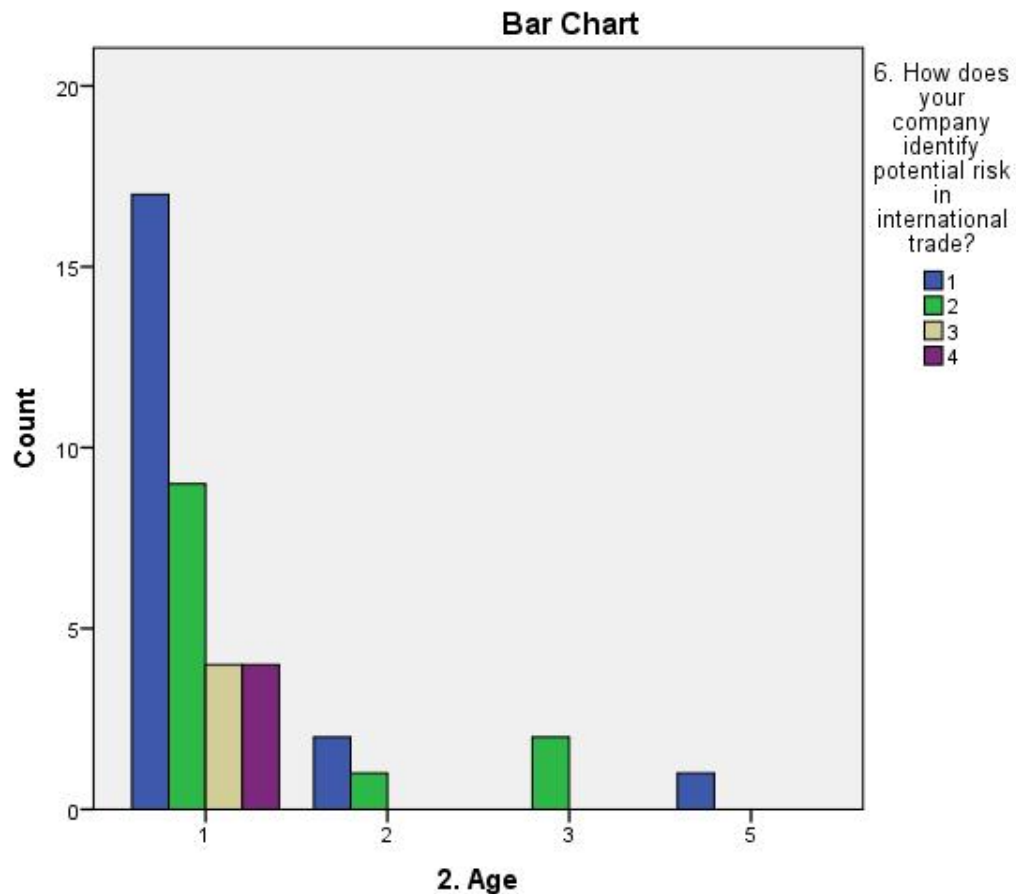
Count

		6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade?				Total
		1	2	3	4	
	1	17	9	4	4	34
2.	2	2	1	0	0	3
Age	3	0	2	0	0	2
	5	1	0	0	0	1
Total		20	12	4	4	40

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.797 ^a	9	.658
Likelihood Ratio	7.911	9	.543
Linear-by-Linear Association	.612	1	.434
N of Valid Cases	40		

a. 14 cells (87.5%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is .10.



2. Age * 7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?

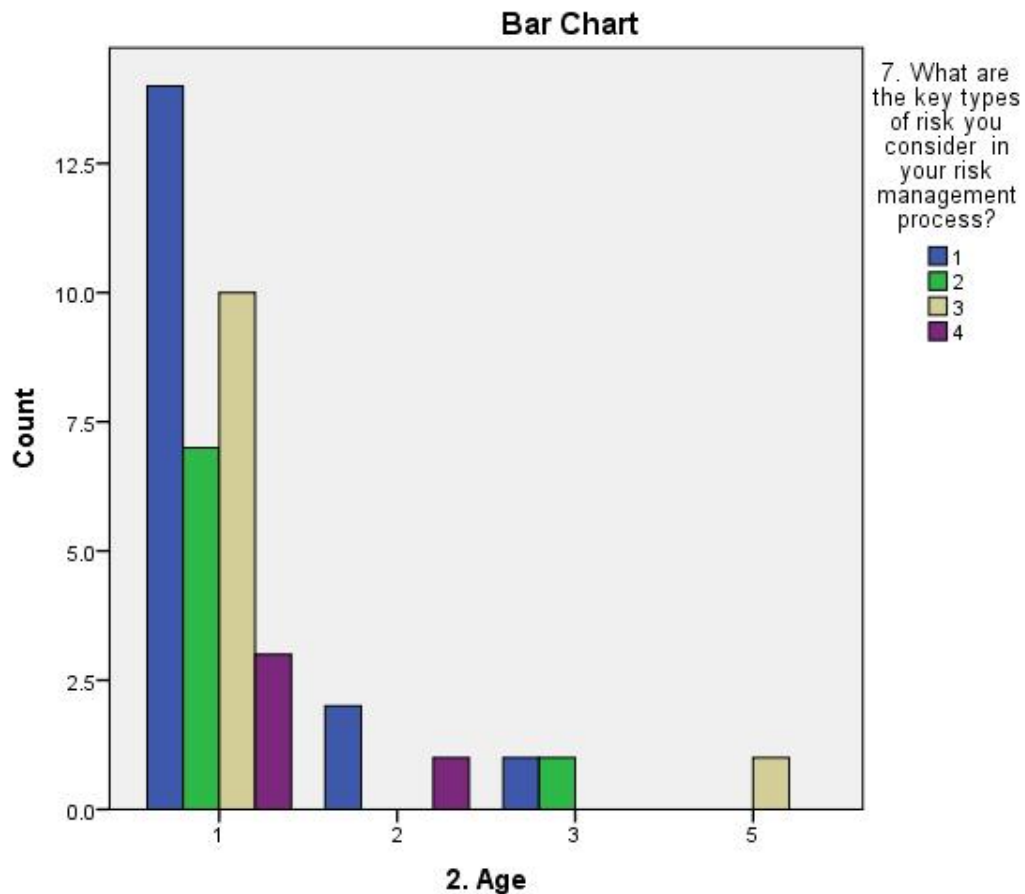
Crosstab

Count		7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your risk management process?				Total
		1	2	3	4	
2. Age	1	14	7	10	3	34
	2	2	0	0	1	3
	3	1	1	0	0	2
	5	0	0	1	0	1

			11		
Total	17	8		4	40

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.896 ^a	9	.545
Likelihood Ratio	9.062	9	.432
Linear-by-Linear Association	.078	1	.780
N of Valid Cases	40		



2. Age * 8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?

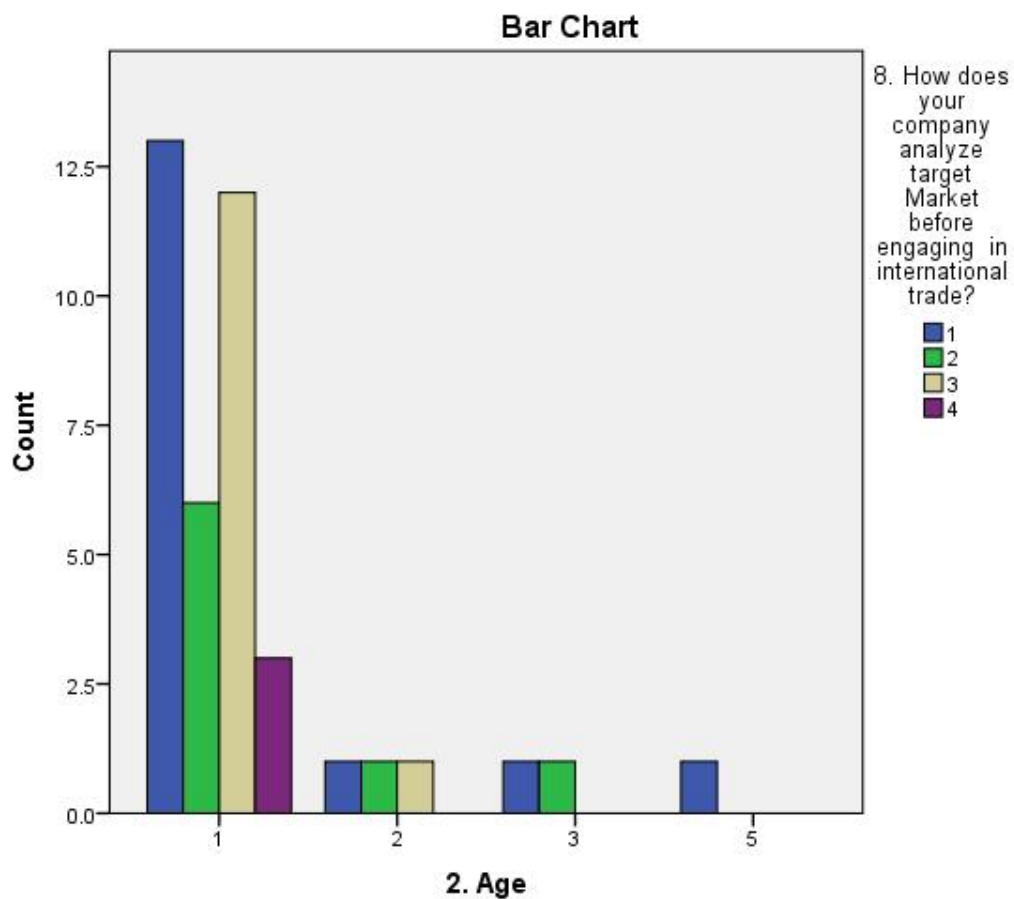
Crosstab

Count		8. How does your company analyze target Market before engaging in international trade?				Total
		1	2	3	4	
2. Age	1	13	6	12	3	34
	2	1	1	1	0	3
	3	1	1	0	0	2

5	1	0	0	0	1
Total	16	8	13	3	40

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.057 ^a	9	.908
Likelihood Ratio	5.099	9	.826
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.858	1	.173
N of Valid Cases	40		



CHAPTER -5

FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- Majority 75% of the respondents are female
- Majority 85% of the response belong to the age group 20 to 25 category
- Majority 67.5% of the response belongs to post graduation.
- Majority 22.2% of the response belongs to student
- Majority 50% of the response belongs to Market research
- Majority 42.5% of response belongs to market risk
- Majority 42.5% of response belongs to market risk
- Majority 40% of response belongs to Customer Demographics
- Majority 42.5% of response belongs to GDP and Growth rate
- Majority 40% of response belongs to trade agreements
- Majority 37.5% of response belongs to regular monitoring
- Majority 35% of response belongs to consultation with risk management experts
- Majority 40% of response belongs to Diversification of market.

- Majority 37.5% of the response belongs to Regular meeting and stakeholder.
- Majority 45% of the response belong to Satisfactory.
- Majority 50% of the response belong to 2.
- Majority 42.5% of the response belong to Yes .
- Majority 87.5% of the response belong to Yes.
- Majority 35% of the response belong to Risk transference and Risk avoidance .
- Majority 65% of the response belong to Satisfied.

SUGGESTIONS

1. ***Market Research:*** Conduct thorough market research to understand the political, economic, and cultural factors that may impact international trade in specific regions.
2. ***Diversification of Markets:*** Avoid over-reliance on a single market by diversifying your target countries. This helps mitigate risks associated with economic downturns or political instability in one region.
3. ***Currency Risk Management:*** Implement strategies to manage currency fluctuations, such as using forward contracts or currency hedging tools to minimize the impact of exchange rate volatility.
4. ***Legal Compliance:*** Stay updated on international trade laws and regulations to ensure compliance. This includes understanding import/export restrictions, tariffs, and sanctions imposed by different countries.
5. ***Contractual Agreements:*** Develop clear and comprehensive contracts with international partners, specifying terms, conditions, and dispute resolution mechanisms to minimize legal risks.

6. *Supply Chain Resilience:* Build a resilient and flexible supply chain that can adapt to disruptions. Identify alternative suppliers and logistics options to minimize the impact of unforeseen events.

7. *Political Risk Insurance:* Consider obtaining political risk insurance to protect against losses arising from political events such as expropriation, war, or changes in government policies.

8. *Intellectual Property Protection:* Safeguard intellectual property rights through proper registration and enforcement measures to prevent unauthorized use or infringement in international markets.

9. *Compliance with Standards:* Ensure products meet international quality and safety standards, reducing the risk of regulatory issues and potential recalls.

10. *Crisis Management Plan:* Develop a robust crisis management plan to respond effectively to unexpected events, such as natural disasters, political unrest, or supply chain disruptions. Regularly review and update the plan as needed.

CONCLUSION

1. *Diverse Risks:* International trade involves various risks, including currency fluctuations, geopolitical events, and economic instability.

2. *Comprehensive Assessment:* Effective risk management requires a thorough assessment of potential risks associated with specific markets, partners, and regulatory environments.

3. *Insurance Strategies:* Utilize appropriate insurance coverage to mitigate financial losses resulting from unforeseen events, such as cargo damage or political unrest.

4. *Contractual Protections:* Implement robust contractual agreements, including clear terms, dispute resolution mechanisms, and penalty clauses, to safeguard against contractual risks.

5. *Market Research:* Continuous monitoring of global markets and staying informed about geopolitical developments helps anticipate and mitigate emerging risks.

6. *Diversification:* Spread operations across multiple markets and suppliers to reduce dependency on a single source and minimize the impact of localized disruptions.

7. *Technology Integration:* Leverage technological tools for real-time tracking, data analytics, and supply chain visibility to enhance responsiveness and risk identification.

8. *Regulatory Compliance:* Stay abreast of international trade regulations and comply with legal requirements to avoid legal repercussions and trade barriers.

9. *Contingency Planning:* Develop contingency plans outlining responses to potential risks, ensuring quick adaptation to unforeseen circumstances.

10. *Collaborative Partnerships:* Foster strong relationships with partners, suppliers, and government entities, promoting collaboration and shared responsibility in managing risks.

REFERENCE

a. ***International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):***

- ICC offers publications and guidelines on trade finance, risk management, and international business practices. Their "ICC Guide to Export-Import" and "ICC Trade Finance Guide" can be valuable.

b. ***World Trade Organization (WTO):***

- WTO provides research papers and reports on trade facilitation, risk management, and global trade trends. Check their Trade Facilitation Agreement and related documents.

3. *International Trade Centre (ITC):*

- ITC offers practical guides and tools for businesses engaged in international trade. Their publications cover risk assessment, market research, and trade finance.

4. *International Finance Corporation (IFC):*

- IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, provides resources on trade finance and risk management. Explore their reports on best practices and case studies.

5. *Trade Associations and Industry Reports:*

- Look for reports from trade associations specific to your industry. Industry-focused reports often provide insights into sector-specific risks and mitigation strategies.

6. *Academic Journals:*

- Search academic databases for journals on international trade and risk management. Journals like the Journal of International Business Studies and the International Journal of Trade and Global Markets may contain relevant articles.

7. *Government Agencies:*

- Explore resources from government agencies involved in trade, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, UK Department for International Trade, or equivalent bodies in your country. They often provide guides and reports on trade risk.

8. *Multilateral Development Banks:*

- Institutions like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) publish reports on trade finance and risk management, particularly in their respective regions.

9. *Risk Management Associations:*

- Check materials from risk management associations like the Global Association of Risk Professionals (GARP) or the Risk Management Society (RIMS) for insights into general risk management principles applicable to international trade.

10. ***Books on Trade Finance and Risk:***

- Explore books written by experts in trade finance and risk management. Titles like "Trade Finance and Risk Management" by Amritha Penumudi or "Managing Global Financial and Foreign Exchange Rate Risk" by Ghassem A. Homaifar may be beneficial.

11. ***Online Courses and Webinars:***

- Platforms like Coursera, edX, or trade-specific organizations often offer online courses on international trade risk management. These courses can provide practical knowledge and real-world examples.

12. ***Trade Publications and Magazines:***

- Subscribe to trade magazines and publications for regular updates on industry trends, risk factors, and best practices. Magazines like Trade Finance, Global Trade Review (GTR), or The Economist can offer valuable insights.

13. ***Export Credit Agencies (ECAs):***

- Investigate materials provided by ECAs such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EXIM), UK Export Finance, or equivalent agencies in your country. They often offer resources on trade finance and risk mitigation.

14. ***Trade Compliance Organizations:***

- Organizations like the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) in the U.S. or similar agencies worldwide provide guidelines on compliance issues and risks associated with international trade.

15. ***Supply Chain and Logistics Publications:***

- Given the interconnected nature of international trade, publications focusing on supply chain and logistics may offer valuable insights into risk management. Explore journals like the Journal of Business Logistics or logistics-focused magazines.

16. ***Financial Institutions and Banks:***

- Consult resources from major banks and financial institutions that specialize in international trade finance. They often publish insights, whitepapers, and reports on managing financial risks in global trade.

17. ***Customs Authorities:***

- Refer to guidelines and resources provided by customs authorities in your country or the countries you engage in trade with. Understanding customs regulations is crucial for managing compliance-related risks.

18. ***Commodity-Specific Organizations:***

- If your trade involves specific commodities, check organizations dedicated to those commodities. They may offer insights into unique risks associated with the trade of particular goods.

19. ***Risk Management Software Providers:***

- Explore materials from companies that specialize in risk management software for international trade. They often share thought leadership pieces and case studies on effective risk mitigation strategies.

20. ***Legal and Regulatory Updates:***

- Stay informed about changes in international trade laws and regulations. This can be accomplished through legal publications, government updates, and legal databases.

ANNEXURE – QUESTIONNAIRE
THE STUDY ON RISK MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN BLUE BHARATH IN EXIM PVT.LTD

1.Name

2. Age

- a) 20-25 b) 26-30 c) 31-35 d) 36-40 e) More than 40 years

3.Gender

- a) Male b) Female c) Others

4. Educational qualification

- a) Diploma b) Under Graduation c) Poat Graduation d) Others

5. Designation

6. How does your company identify potential risk in international trade ?

- a) Market Research b) Credit checks c) Due diligence d) Export credit insurance
e) Others

7. What are the key types of risk you consider in your in your risk management process?

- a) Market risk b) Political risk c) Environmental & social risk d) Supply chain risk e) Others

8. How does your company analyze target market before engaging in internatioanl trade?

- a) Customer demographics b) Competition c) Market entry strategy d) Distribution and logistics e) Others

9. What factors do you consider when assessing the political and economic stability a country ?
- a) GDP& growth rate b) Political leadership c) Corruption d) Monetary & physical policy e) Foreign investment
10. How does your company ensure compliance with international trade regulations ?
- a) Export controls b) Trade agreements c) Government engagements d) Due diligence e) Others
11. What measures are in place to address change in regulatory environments ?
- a) Regular monitoring b) Regulatory training c) Compliance officer d) compliance software e) Others
12. How does your organization currently assess risk in international trade ?
- a) Risk assesment software / tools b) Consultation with risk management experts c) Regular internal risk audits d) Others
13. What risk mitigation strategies does your organization employ in international trade?
- a) Hedging b) Diversification of market c) Insurance d) Contractual risk allocation e) Others
14. How does your organization facilitate communication and information exchange related to inter trade risk ?
- a) Regular meetings with stakeholders b) Real – time data sharing platforms c) Risk reports and alerts d) Others
15. How well does your organization adhere to international trade compliance and legal requirements ?

a) Excellent b) Good c) Satisfactory d) Needs improvements e) Poor

16. How satisfied are you with the overall risk management practices in your organization regarding international trade ?

a) Satisfied b) Very satisfied

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

17. Does your organization use specific technology or tools for risk management in international trade ?

a) Yes b) No c) Maybe

18. Does your organization provide training and development programs for employee involved in international trade risk management ?

a) Yes b) No c) Maybe

19. How does your organization respond to identified international trade risk ?

a) Contingency planning b) Risk transfer c) Risk avoidance d) Others

20. In general how satisfied are you with the overall approach your organization takes toward international trade risk management ?

a) Very satisfied b) Satisfied c) Netural

