
Professional Certificate in Risk Management in Supply Chains

Supply Chain Vulnerabilities and Threats

A2P SMS - Application-to-Person Short Message Service, refers to the process of sending automated messages from a software application to a person's mobile device, often used in supply chain management for communication and tracking purposes. Related terms include B2B and B2C messaging.

Abandonment - In supply chain management, abandonment refers to the intentional act of leaving or giving up a shipment, cargo, or goods, often due to economic or logistical reasons. Related terms include cargo abandonment and shipment abandonment.

ABC Analysis - A method used in inventory management to categorize items based on their annual consumption value, with A items being the most valuable and C items being the least valuable. Related terms include ABC classification and inventory optimization.

Acceptable Risk - The level of risk that an organization is willing to accept in order to achieve its objectives, often determined by the organization's risk tolerance and appetite. Related terms include risk assessment and risk management.

Access Control - The process of controlling and managing who has access to a particular system, network, or facility, often used in supply chain management to prevent unauthorized access and theft. Related terms include authentication and authorization.

Active Attack - A type of cyber attack where an attacker actively exploits a vulnerability in a system or network, often with the intention of stealing sensitive information or disrupting operations. Related terms include passive attack and cyber threat.

Advanced Persistent Threat - A type of cyber threat where an attacker gains unauthorized access to a system or network and remains undetected for an extended period, often with the intention of stealing sensitive information or disrupting operations. Related terms include APT and cyber attack.

Agile Supply Chain - A type of supply chain that is flexible and responsive to changing market conditions and customer needs, often characterized by collaboration and information sharing between partners. Related terms include agile manufacturing and lean supply chain.

Ambient Threat - A type of threat that is present in the environment and can affect the supply chain, such as natural disasters or economic downturns. Related terms include ambient risk and environmental threat.

Anomaly Detection - The process of identifying and detecting unusual patterns or behavior in a system or network, often used in supply chain management to prevent fraud and theft. Related terms include anomaly analysis and outlier detection.

Anti-Counterfeiting - The process of preventing and detecting counterfeit goods, often used in supply chain

management to protect intellectual property and prevent revenue loss. Related terms include anti-counterfeiting measures and counterfeit detection.

Application Security - The process of securing and protecting software applications from cyber threats and vulnerabilities, often used in supply chain management to prevent data breaches and disruption of operations. Related terms include application security testing and secure coding.

Asset-Based Threat - A type of threat that is directed at a specific asset or resource, such as a facility or equipment, often used in supply chain management to identify and mitigate potential risk. Related terms include asset-based risk and threat assessment.

Asymmetric Threat - A type of threat that is unconventional and unpredictable, often used in supply chain management to describe threats that are difficult to anticipate and prepare for. Related terms include asymmetric risk and unconventional threat.

Attack Surface - The total number of vulnerabilities and weaknesses in a system or network that can be exploited by an attacker, often used in supply chain management to identify and mitigate potential risk. Related terms include attack vector and vulnerability assessment.

Attack Vector - A path or method used by an attacker to exploit a vulnerability or weakness in a system or network, often used in supply chain management to identify and mitigate potential risk. Related terms include attack surface and threat assessment.

Authentication - The process of verifying the identity of a user or system, often used in supply chain management to prevent unauthorized access and theft. Related terms include authorization and access control.

Authorization - The process of granting or denying access to a system or resource, often used in supply chain management to control and manage who has access to sensitive information or resources. Related terms include authentication and access control.

Availability - The ability of a system or resource to be accessed and used when needed, often used in supply chain management to measure and improve the reliability and performance of systems and resources. Related terms include uptime and downtime.

Backdoor - A hidden or secret entry point in a system or network that can be used by an attacker to gain unauthorized access, often used in supply chain management to describe vulnerabilities and weaknesses in systems and networks. Related terms include backdoor attack and vulnerability assessment.

Benchmarking - The process of comparing and measuring the performance of a system or process against industry standards or best practices, often used in supply chain management to identify and improve areas for improvement. Related terms include benchmark analysis and performance measurement.

Best Practice - A method or approach that is widely accepted as the most effective way to achieve a particular goal or objective, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize processes

and operations. Related terms include best practices and industry standards.

Black Swan Event - A rare and unpredictable event that has a significant impact on a system or process, often used in supply chain management to describe events that are difficult to anticipate and prepare for. Related terms include black swan risk and unpredictable event.

Border Control - The process of controlling and managing the flow of goods and people across borders, often used in supply chain management to prevent smuggling and counterfeiting. Related terms include border security and customs control.

Business Continuity - The ability of a business to continue operating in the event of a disruption or crisis, often used in supply chain management to ensure the resilience and sustainability of operations. Related terms include business continuity planning and disaster recovery.

Business Impact Analysis - A process used to identify and assess the potential impact of a disruption or crisis on a business, often used in supply chain management to develop and implement mitigation strategies. Related terms include business impact assessment and risk analysis.

Capacity Planning - The process of determining and managing the capacity of a system or process to meet demand, often used in supply chain management to ensure the efficient use of resources and capacity. Related terms include capacity management and demand planning.

Cargo Insurance - A type of insurance that covers the risk of loss or damage to goods during transportation, often used in supply chain management to mitigate the risk of loss or damage to goods. Related terms include cargo insurance policy and freight insurance.

Cash-to-Cash Cycle - The time it takes for a business to convert inventory into cash, often used in supply chain management to measure and improve the efficiency of cash flow and working capital. Related terms include cash-to-cash cycle time and working capital management.

Certification - The process of verifying and certifying that a product or system meets specific standards or requirements, often used in supply chain management to ensure the quality and safety of products. Related terms include certification program and standards compliance.

Cloud Computing - A model of delivering computing services over the internet, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and processes. Related terms include cloud computing services and cloud-based solutions.

Cold Chain - A type of supply chain that requires the transportation and storage of perishable goods at a controlled temperature, often used in supply chain management to ensure the quality and safety of products. Related terms include cold chain logistics and temperature-controlled transportation.

Collaborative Planning - A process used to plan and coordinate activities and operations with partners and suppliers, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize supply chain operations. Related terms include collaborative planning and forecasting.

Commodity Risk - A type of risk associated with the price and availability of commodities, often used in supply chain management to mitigate the risk of price volatility and supply chain disruption. Related terms include commodity price risk and commodity availability risk.

Component-Based Architecture - A type of architecture that is based on modular and interchangeable components, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize system design and development. Related terms include component-based design and modular architecture.

Consignee - The person or organization that is responsible for receiving and accepting a shipment, often used in supply chain management to identify and track shipments and deliveries. Related terms include consignee name and consignee address.

Containerization - The process of packing and shipping goods in containers, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize logistics and transportation operations. Related terms include container shipping and intermodal transportation.

Contingency Planning - The process of planning and preparing for unexpected events or disruptions, often used in supply chain management to ensure the resilience and sustainability of operations. Related terms include contingency planning and disaster recovery.

Continuous Improvement - A philosophy of continuously improving and optimizing processes and operations, often used in supply chain management to identify and address areas for improvement. Related terms include continuous improvement program and lean management.

Contract Management - The process of managing and administering contracts with suppliers and partners, often used in supply chain management to ensure compliance with terms and conditions and to mitigate risk. Related terms include contract management system and contract administration.

Control Tower - A centralized platform or system used to monitor and control supply chain operations, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize visibility and control over operations. Related terms include control tower platform and supply chain visibility.

Converged Infrastructure - A type of infrastructure that combines multiple components and systems into a single platform, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and efficiency. Related terms include converged infrastructure platform and integrated infrastructure.

Counterfeit Risk - A type of risk associated with the presence of counterfeit goods in the supply chain, often used in supply chain management to mitigate the risk of counterfeiting and intellectual property theft. Related terms include counterfeit detection and anti-counterfeiting measures.

Critical Infrastructure - A type of infrastructure that is essential to the operation of a business or organization, often used in supply chain management to identify and protect critical assets and resources. Related terms include critical infrastructure protection and infrastructure security.

Cross-Border Trade - The exchange of goods and services between countries, often used in supply chain

management to facilitate and optimize international trade and commerce. Related terms include cross-border logistics and international trade.

Cryptographic Hash Function - A type of algorithm used to protect and secure data, often used in supply chain management to ensure the integrity and authenticity of data and transactions. Related terms include cryptographic hash function and data encryption.

Customs Clearance - The process of clearing goods through customs and complying with regulations and requirements, often used in supply chain management to facilitate and optimize international trade and commerce. Related terms include customs clearance process and customs compliance.

Cyber Attack - A type of attack that is launched against a computer or network, often used in supply chain management to describe threats to information security and data protection. Related terms include cyber attack and cyber threat.

Cyber Security - The process of protecting and securing information and data from cyber threats and vulnerabilities, often used in supply chain management to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and data. Related terms include cyber security measures and information security.

Damage Control - The process of limiting and mitigating the impact of a disruption or crisis, often used in supply chain management to minimize the effect of a disruption or crisis on operations and reputation. Related terms include damage control measures and crisis management.

Data Analytics - The process of analyzing and interpreting data to gain insights and make informed decisions, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and processes. Related terms include data analytics platform and business intelligence.

Data Encryption - The process of converting data into a code to protect it from unauthorized access, often used in supply chain management to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of data and transactions. Related terms include data encryption algorithm and data protection.

Data Governance - The process of managing and overseeing the use and protection of data, often used in supply chain management to ensure the quality, accuracy, and security of data. Related terms include data governance framework and data management.

Data Integration - The process of combining and integrating data from multiple sources, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize data management and analysis. Related terms include data integration platform and data warehousing.

Data Mining - The process of discovering and extracting patterns and insights from data, often used in supply chain management to identify and predict trends and patterns in data. Related terms include data mining algorithm and predictive analytics.

Data Quality - The degree to which data is accurate, complete, and consistent, often used in supply chain management to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of data. Related terms include data quality metrics

and data validation.

Data Security - The process of protecting and securing data from unauthorized access and breaches, often used in supply chain management to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. Related terms include data security measures and information security.

Data Warehousing - The process of storing and managing large amounts of data in a centralized repository, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize data management and analysis. Related terms include data warehousing platform and business intelligence.

Delivery Performance - The ability of a supplier or logistics provider to deliver goods and services on time and in full, often used in supply chain management to measure and improve the performance of suppliers and logistics providers. Related terms include delivery performance metrics and supplier performance.

Demand Planning - The process of forecasting and planning for demand for goods and services, often used in supply chain management to ensure the availability of inventory and capacity to meet demand. Related terms include demand planning process and forecasting.

Disaster Recovery - The process of recovering and restoring operations and systems after a disaster or crisis, often used in supply chain management to ensure the resilience and sustainability of operations. Related terms include disaster recovery plan and business continuity.

Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack - A type of cyber attack that overwhelms a system or network with traffic, often used in supply chain management to describe threats to information security and data protection. Related terms include DDoS attack and cyber threat.

Distribution Center - A facility used to store and distribute goods and products, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize logistics and transportation operations. Related terms include distribution center management and warehouse management.

Duty of Care - The obligation to protect and care for the well-being and safety of employees and stakeholders, often used in supply chain management to ensure the health and safety of workers and communities. Related terms include duty of care principle and corporate social responsibility.

Economic Order Quantity - A method used to determine the optimal order quantity for a product, often used in supply chain management to minimize costs and maximize efficiency. Related terms include economic order quantity formula and inventory management.

Electronic Data Interchange - The electronic exchange of business documents and data between organizations, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize communication and collaboration between partners and suppliers. Related terms include EDI standard and electronic commerce.

Emergency Response Plan - A plan used to respond to and manage emergencies and crises, often used in supply chain management to ensure the safety and well-being of employees and stakeholders. Related terms include emergency response planning and crisis management.

Enterprise Resource Planning - A type of software used to manage and integrate business functions and operations, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and processes. Related terms include ERP system and business management software.

Environmental Risk - A type of risk associated with the impact of business operations on the environment, often used in supply chain management to mitigate the risk of environmental damage and regulatory non-compliance. Related terms include environmental risk management and sustainability.

Export Control - The regulation and control of the export of goods and services, often used in supply chain management to ensure compliance with regulations and laws governing international trade. Related terms include export control regulations and trade compliance.

Failure Mode and Effects Analysis - A method used to identify and assess the potential failure modes and effects of a system or process, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize reliability and maintainability. Related terms include FMEA and risk assessment.

Financial Risk - A type of risk associated with the financial performance and stability of a business, often used in supply chain management to mitigate the risk of financial loss and instability. Related terms include financial risk management and financial planning.

Firewall - A type of security system used to protect and control access to a network or system, often used in supply chain management to prevent unauthorized access and cyber threats. Related terms include firewall configuration and network security.

Flow-Based Architecture - A type of architecture that is based on the flow of data and information, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and processes. Related terms include flow-based design and data-driven architecture.

Forecasting - The process of predicting and estimating future events or trends, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize planning and decision-making. Related terms include forecasting methods and predictive analytics.

Freight Audit - The process of reviewing and auditing freight charges and bills, often used in supply chain management to ensure accuracy and compliance with regulations and contracts. Related terms include freight audit and payment and transportation management.

Gap Analysis - A method used to identify and assess the gaps and discrepancies between current and desired states, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize operations and processes. Related terms include gap analysis and needs assessment.

Global Trade Management - The process of managing and coordinating global trade and commerce, often used in supply chain management to ensure compliance with regulations and laws governing international trade. Related terms include global trade management system and trade compliance.

Green Logistics - A type of logistics that is environmentally friendly and sustainable, often used in supply

chain management to reduce the environmental impact of logistics and transportation operations. Related terms include green logistics and sustainable supply chain.

Hazard Analysis - A method used to identify and assess the hazards and risk associated with a system or process, often used in supply chain management to improve and optimize safety and risk management. Related terms include hazard analysis and risk assessment.

Incident Response - The process of responding to and managing incidents and crises, often used in supply chain management to ensure the safety and well-being of employees and stakeholders. Related terms include incident response plan and crisis management.

Information Security - The process of protecting and securing information and data from un