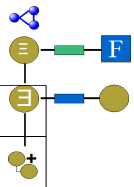
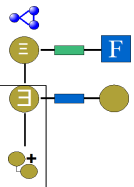
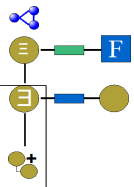


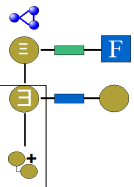
Lesson 1: data should provide information	
Reported figures are clear on their contents	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Computable risks are clear through the figures	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 2: version control is needed	
It is possible to reconstruct the functioning models/programs at any point in time	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
It is possible to roll back chains of transactions for any group of processes	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
History information is available	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
History information is taken into consideration when decisions are taken or conclusions drawn	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Lesson 3: visualize gaps	
Internal control covers processes and procedures	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Internal control procedures are consistently applied	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Lesson 4: formal and unambiguous documentation is needed	
There is a regular critical assessment of the contents of reports with the ones we report to	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never



Product definitions include necessary aspects and risks	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 5: disaster plan need	
Possible risks are identified (internal & external)	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Risks are assessed according to impact and probability	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
A risk profile for identified risks is established : impact/probability	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Proper action is taken for identified risks: transfer of risk, reduction of the risk, reduction of occurrence or probability	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 6: production has to be controlled permanently	
Key Process Indicators are defined and monitored	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Benchmarks are defined per production level for processes: capacity limits	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Bottlenecks in production are detected timely	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
The reaction to bottlenecks is effective	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Lesson 7: knowledge caption, management and representation is necessary	
The business rules are defined and accessible as framework for product	❒ All



managers	❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Processes and procedures are clear and accessible	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 8: mapping conceptual/physical data model should be done	
Each served combination client/product finds a solution in the business rules	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
The IS tools support the client/product combination	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
The business rules are enforced by IS tools	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
The mapping between the concepts and physical enforcements are clear: à priori or à posteriori checks.	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 9: data models need to be flexible	
Change management: Changes in products or productions are timely and swiftly implemented	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Both conceptual and physical data models have shown to be generic (flexibly adaptable)	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Lesson 10: impact of changes has to be clear	
Performed tests are necessary or have non-regression purposes	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Necessary tests are performed	❒ All ❒ Most



	❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 11: documentation needs to be accessible	
Mandatory modifications in programming can be delivered in time	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
The documentation is organized cross-application	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Lesson 12: throw light on technical information	
Communication carries mutual understanding of all parties	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never
Technical matters are clearly explained and documented so that all aspects are understood	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
Lesson 13: promote ignorance to a fault	
The product- and productions risks are re-evaluated since the crisis	❒ All ❒ Most ❒ Some ❒ Rare ❒ None
The costs for semantic technologies will levy with the earnings of safer products	❒ Always ❒ Regularly ❒ Sometimes ❒ Seldom ❒ Never

Evaluation of the answers.

Be assured, no-one's answers on all topics can be All or Always.

Therefore the answers are more an indicator for the urgency of considered corrective actions.

Why not consider semantic applications since they allow cost savings in stead of expenses ?