Platform Transition Commitment

DECISION GATE BRIEFING

By Acquiris Digital

Decision: approve an enterprise commitment to transition a production critical platform to a new vendor or stack, creating a new long term dependency.

Decision owner	Executive Technology Committee
Scope	Platform transition contract and production dependency (cutover, dual run, identity, data and logging continuity, operating controls)
Status	GO with conditions (commitment defensible only after closure of evidence gaps)
Prepared by	Acquiris Digital – STRATECH Consulting
Review window	Time-bounded review based on materials made available and stakeholder walkthroughs
Confidentiality	Redacted sample for public display

Board test

Threshold	Meaning
Minimum evidence	Tested rollback and abort criteria for Tier 1 cutover; complete dependency map for Tier 1 services, identity, and data flows; enforceable data and log rights in contract language; operating cadence with stop authority during transition; priced commercial exposure with ceilings and lock in protections.
If evidence is missing	You are not approving a migration. You are approving unpriced exposure that becomes irreversible after partial cutover.
Cost of proceeding without evidence	Unplanned dual run and contract extension, incident load during cutover, emergency control retrofits, data and audit disputes, vendor lock in reversal cost, and loss of defensibility under post incident or audit scrutiny.

Decision gate

Should leadership approve the platform transition commitment now?

- GO — Approve the commitment. Readiness is sufficient to proceed.
- GO with conditions — Approve once listed conditions are closed and evidenced.
- NO GO — do not approve at this time. Gaps are material and require broader readiness work or structural change.

Decision rule

Approval is defensible only if all conditions are closed and evidenced before any production cutover activity. If closure is not feasible within the decision window, recommendation becomes NO GO.

Assessment frame

This decision has more implications than just a tooling replacement, it is about approving a production dependency that will reshape service continuity, identity and access posture, data and log retention guarantees, and commercial exposure.

Because the dependency operates across vendor boundaries and becomes embedded in operating workflows, assurance cannot rely on intent or future plans. The only defensible basis for approval is evidence that required controls already exist, are enforceable during transition, and can be demonstrated on request to leadership, auditors, customers, and in post incident scrutiny.

Assessment pillars

Pillar	Minimum decision requirement
Reversibility and cutover gates	Tested rollback path, abort criteria, and gate based approvals that preserve reversibility until decision proof exists.
Dependency integrity	Complete dependency map for Tier 1 services, identity, data flows, and customer facing interfaces, with owned sequencing.
Rights and continuity	Enforceable data and log rights, retention and export guarantees, and termination assistance in writing.
Operating discipline	Explicit RACI, change control, comms obligations, escalation path, and stop authority during the transition window.
Commercial defensibility	Priced exposure with ceilings and protections for egress, services, add-ons, renewal traps, and exit constraints.

Recommendation

GO with conditions — approve once conditions are closed and evidenced.

Conditions

ID	Condition	Evidence required	Owner	Due
C1	Reversibility and rollback must be designed and tested for critical cutover.	Documented rollback plan, abort criteria, and at least one rehearsal for Tier 1 services with captured evidence.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C2	Dependency map must be complete for Tier 1 services, identity, and data flows.	System map and interface inventory, including upstream and downstream dependencies and sequencing ownership.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C3	Data and log rights must be enforceable, including export, retention, and termination assistance.	Contract clauses or addendum covering ownership, export format and timelines, retention, deletion verification, and termination support.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C4	Identity and access control posture must be equivalent or better at cutover.	SSO and RBAC mapping, privileged access controls, audit trails, break glass procedure, and validation evidence.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C5	Operating model for the transition must be explicit and executable.	RACI, change control, escalation path, on call coverage, incident obligations, and comms plan for the transition window.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C6	Commercial exposure must be priced with ceilings and lock in protections.	Cost model including egress and services, defined ceilings or guardrails, renewal protections, and documented exit plan assumptions.	REDACTED	REDACTED
C7	Gate based approval must be adopted with stop authority and decision record updates.	Defined gates with entry and exit criteria, named stop authority, and decision record update cadence.	REDACTED	REDACTED

Risk view (if conditions remain open)

Likelihood and impact are directional and reflect exposure if the condition is not closed under intended production use.

Condition	Probability	Impact	Primary exposure
C1 — Reversibility and rollback tested	H	H	Irreversible cutover failure, unplanned dual run, high incident load and credibility loss
C2 —Tier 1 dependency map complete	M	H	Unexpected blast radius, sequencing failure, prolonged outage and rework
C3 — Enforceable data and log rights	H	H	Audit and customer obligation failure, contractual dispute, retention and export exposure
C4 — Identity posture at cutover	M	H	Access failures, security exposure, audit trail gaps during transition
C5 — Operating model executable	M	H	Delayed containment, uncontrolled change, unclear accountability under incident pressure
C6 — Commercial exposure bounded	H	M	Unbounded spend, forced degradation, renewal traps and costly reversals
C7 — Gate governance and stop authority	M	M	Commitment drift, weak decision record, inability to defend cutover approval
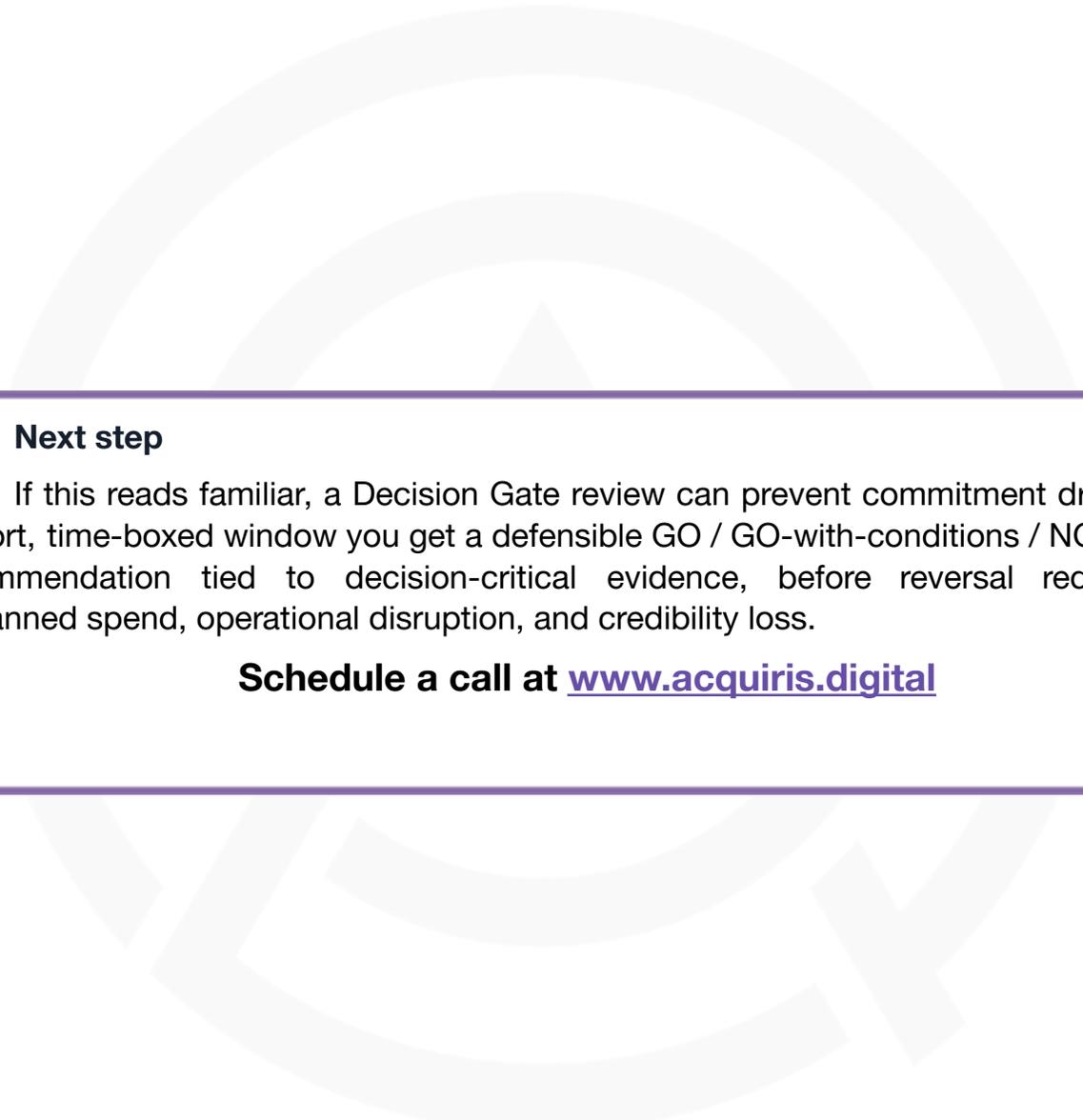
Next step

If this reads familiar, a Decision Gate review can prevent commitment drift: in a short, time-boxed window you get a defensible GO / GO-with-conditions / NO-GO recommendation tied to decision-critical evidence, before reversal requires unplanned spend, operational disruption, and credibility loss.

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Appendix — Evidence register

Pillar / Surface	Evidence reviewed	Key finding (redacted)	Decision impact
Reversibility	Cutover plan	Cutover steps exist; abort criteria unclear; rollback rehearsal not evidenced.	Drove C1, C7
Dependency	Dependency inventory	Inventory incomplete for identity and key data flows; sequencing ownership unclear.	Drove C2
Rights	Contract terms	Discount evidenced; export, retention, termination assistance not evidenced in enforceable clauses.	Drove C3, C6
Identity	IAM design	SSO planned; privileged access controls and audit trail guarantees not evidenced end to end.	Drove C4
Operating discipline	RACI and change control	Cadence informal; RACI not evidenced; change control not evidenced as enforceable.	Drove C5, C7
Commercial	Cost model and ceilings	Cost model partial; ceilings, egress exposure, and lock in protections not evidenced.	Drove C6
Governance	Gate sequence	Gates discussed; entry and exit criteria and stop authority not fully evidenced.	Drove C7

Reliance and reassessment

This document how the Decision Gate briefing was produced, including the review window, evidence collection method, participant roles, scope boundaries, and reliance assumptions.

Review window and purpose: This Decision Gate briefing is a time-bounded, pre-commitment review conducted over a short window to support an enterprise approval decision. It is designed to reach a defensible recommendation quickly through targeted evidence and focused stakeholder sessions, not broad enterprise discovery.

Evidence collection method: Evidence was collected through a requested evidence pack coordinated by the company's designated point of contact (POC), supplemented by structured sessions to validate decision-critical details and clarify gaps.

Reliance and reassessment: Findings reflect what could be evidenced within the review window. Where evidence was incomplete, controls were not assumed to exist; material gaps were recorded as closure requirements. If scope, data classes, vendor services, integration design, or contract terms change materially after this review, the recommendation should be reassessed against the updated evidence set in a timely manner. If reassessment is not feasible, the commitment decision should be deferred.

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