



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Assignment 1 (Spring 2021)

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Section

**Master of Project
Management**

Date

18 / 02 / 2021

Course Code

(PMG510)

Project Risk Management

Instructions:

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حتى الآن من المفترض أن تكون أصبحت قادراً على التعرف والتمييز بين أنواع المخاطر المختلفة وكيفية التعامل معها. كما يمكنك الآن رؤية كيف يتم هذا الأمر في الشركات الكبيرة والمرموقة.

في هذا الواجب: قم باختيار واحدة من الشركات التالية:

أرامكو السعودية

البنك الأهلي التجاري

شركة الاتصالات السعودية

قم باختيار واحدة من الشركات الثلاث المذكورة أعلاه ثم ابحث عن أي 4 مخاطر تواجهها هذه الشركة .

لكل خطر من هذه المخاطر قم بالاجابة عن الأسئلة التالية:

1. لماذا اعتبرته خطراً؟
2. ماهو نوع هذا الخطر؟
3. ماهي احتمالية هذا الخطر؟ وفي حالة وقوعه مامدى قوة وتأثير هذا الخطر؟
4. ماهي السياسة أو الاستراتيجية التي تتبعها هذه الشركة للتعامل مع هذا الخطر وإدارته؟

** يمكنك الاجابة باللغة العربية أو الانجليزية على ألا تتجاوز اجابتك صفحتين من النوع A4

** يتم تسليم جميع الاجابات في ملف بصيغة pdf.

** حجم الخط 12.

** نوع الخط Arial.

** المسافة بين الأسطر (line spacing) 1.5

أمنياتي بالتوفيق.

Saudi Aramco

Saudi Aramco is presently the world's biggest and most beneficial organization – esteemed at \$2 trillion organization. 1.5% of its stakes opened up to the world and are viewed as an alluring venture. In any case, financial backers ought to be careful with a few danger factors. To start with, the organization stays delicate to assaults from Iran and its intermediaries. Saudi Aramco has been named the most significant brand in the Middle East and North Africa, with a brand estimation of \$46.8bn. It was positioned 24th all around the world, and was the second most important oil and gas brand, inside striking distance of Shell.

Aramco faces a couple of clear dangers – like the stockpile, request and cost of raw petroleum or how much oil the Saudi government chooses to create, as the nation is an individual from the oil cartel OPEC (the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries). Another enormous danger concerns the measure of impact investors will have contrasted and the organization's predominant investor, the Saudi government. Aramco will probably sell a 2% to 5% stake, implying that the state will stay the larger part investor with a stake of somewhere in the range of 95% and 98%. On those numbers, private investors will have little effect on the organization's activities and how to manage the benefits. Saudi's oil creation was additionally as of late hit by drone assaults, which constrained Riyadh to cut creation by half. It required a long time for the Saudi government to reestablish capacity. Aramco sees numerous different dangers also, going from environmental change to the organization's reliance on interest from Asia.

The demonstration of deciding dangers can be a test. Its absolutely impossible for one individual to know about all the monetary and time limit hazards. Subsequently, it is a smart thought for supervisors to lead an all out danger examination. Danger the board suggests critical cutoff points on the capacity of profoundly utilized monetary organizations, for example, banks to give seriously required investment; it infers that monetary frameworks need more than banks. Danger the board suggests critical cutoff points on the capacity of exceptionally utilized monetary foundations, for example, banks to give severely required funding; it infers that monetary frameworks need more than banks. They likewise give more prominent soundness to monetary frameworks and

elective financing hotspots for borrowers. Because of the enormous size of certain banks, overexposure to chance can cause bank disappointment and effect a large number of individuals. By understanding the dangers presented to banks, governments can set better guidelines to energize reasonable administration and dynamic. They likewise give more prominent dependability to monetary frameworks and elective subsidizing hotspots for borrowers. Because of the enormous size of certain banks, overexposure to hazard can cause bank disappointment and effect a great many individuals. By understanding the dangers presented to banks, governments can set better guidelines to empower judicious administration and choice making. However, this may be unfathomably tedious and may require consistence from others. All the moving parts related with distinguishing danger may demonstrate overpowering for a solitary venture chief or little group.

Aramco handles the risk through security and protection and on the other hand by applying the strategy of first come first serve on large scale. The two fundamental security penetrate which could happen is while upgradation and reconciliation of information and also because of establishment of new IT system when satellite pictures are caught. Satellite pictures are consistently discrete and not encoded consummately which can prompt information control. Also while cloudification and coordination of different specialty units information can prompt transparency of information to outsider programmers. These breaks are powerless as information is scrubbed and coordinated onto new stage which would not be encoded at first. The decoding of old information and its encryption and between both delay happens which can open danger to outsider programmers because of hefty burden utilization. The genuine positives that were away for broke Management Information Gathering Exercise were that the explanation and history of the ERM was developed, joined the information from all office and definitive zones and made plans for both inside and external risks. By uncovering everything at one time the distinction divisions could give their own special analysis and well as get contribution to the procedure expected to help hold future threats back from occurring. The absence of information security wellbeing guidelines can cost organizations immense prosecution cost just as monetary misfortune as business private classified information

and key plans get uncovered transparently which can cause loss of financial backer certainty and market capitalization.

References:

Owen, E.W. (1975). Trek of the Oil Finders: A History of Exploration for Petroleum. Tulsa: AAPG. pp. 1290–93.