



Prezados,

A Biblioteca Graciliano Ramos da ENAP lança mais uma ferramenta de disseminação seletiva da informação – o **Boletim Eletrônico de Bibliografias Especializadas**.

O objetivo é divulgar – tematicamente, via e-mail – as diversas publicações disponíveis no acervo da Biblioteca ao público-alvo das áreas correlatas ao assunto da edição. Com isso, a ENAP busca contribuir para o aprofundamento do conhecimento sobre temas, importantes, relacionados ao Estado e à sociedade.

Nesse primeiro boletim eletrônico, o tema escolhido é **Gestão de Risco**, que aborda questões emergenciais como a identificação de fatores críticos para o sucesso da gestão e a avaliação de oportunidades em contextos adversos, imprescindível ao planejamento e à implementação de políticas públicas.

A ENAP espera que tal ferramenta venha somar esforços para o planejamento, a implantação e a execução de ações governamentais em prol do crescimento do nosso país.

Atenciosamente,

Coordenação da Biblioteca Graciliano Ramos



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PORTAL DE PERIÓDICOS ELETRÔNICOS

O *Portal de Periódicos Eletrônicos* também possui vários artigos sobre o tema, alguns deles foram listados abaixo. Para acessar os artigos é necessário ser cadastrado no site do Portal (<http://periodicos.enap.gov.br>), ou acessar o link por meio de um computador da ENAP.

1. Akhter, W. (2010). Risk management in Takāful. **Enterprise Risk Management**, 2(1), 128-144. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/845921496?accountid=133485>

Risk management is of vital importance in Islam and Takāful provides a way to manage risks in business according to Sharī'ah principles. This research paper attempts to identify various types of risks involved in Takāful business that affect operational and investment functions of Takāful operators across the globe. It lays down criteria for Takāful operator to manage those risks effectively. However, Takāful operators often face difficulty in managing market and credit risks as Sharī'ah compliant nature of Takāful contract does not allow Takāful companies to deal with interest rate and financial derivatives that have been unanimously considered repugnant to Sharī'ah by Islamic jurists. This research identifies Islamic financial instruments like cooperative hedging and bilateral mutual adjustment that aim at providing mutual gains to both parties by the way of risk sharing and can be used as an alternative to conventional derivatives. The research paper attempts to provide a framework to enhance risk management culture among Takāful operators. It also discusses the challenges that need to be encountered to enhance risk management practices among Takāful operators.

2. Andrew Liegel, (2007). Defining risk management's role -- the risk management function is under a heightened level of scrutiny - both internally and externally. **Bank Systems & Technology**, 44(2), 23-23. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/213200246?accountid=133485>

As the tug of war between hedge funds and traditional asset managers over institutional assets increases and alternative asset managers wrangle with the risk management function in banking, the risk management role has been put under scrutiny like never before. To start evaluating a risk management structure, financial institutions need to decide where the risk officer (or equivalent) should reside. Banks also need to decide what technologies are appropriate to support the risk management team.



3. Borison, A., & Hamm, G. (2010). How to manage risk after the risk-management collapse. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 52(1), 51-57. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/757349640?accountid=133485>

Over the past decade, and especially over the past few years, a number of the worlds most widely respected companies have collapsed. The authors believe that a major, though not often mentioned, factor was these companies traditional approach to risk management, which tends to look for risk in all the wrong places. Two fundamentally different views have evolved over the years on how risk should be assessed. The first and prevailing view termed the frequentist view is based solely on repetitive historical data, such as weather patterns. The second, or Bayesian, view considers risk to be in part a judgment of the observer, or a property of the observation process; repetitive historical data thus are essentially complemented by other kinds of information. Where there is a great deal of relevant data, this information plays a dominant role, with the integration of judgment making a substantial improvement over the traditional approach.

4. Chatzipoulidis, A., Mavridis, I., & Kargidis, T. (2010). Developing strategic perspectives for enterprise risk management towards information assurance. Paper presented at the 35-IX. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/869506715?accountid=133485>

Information is an important key business asset, which can exist in many forms, it involves various risks and it is essential that is suitably protected. Therefore, it requires the involvement of proper management ensuring that information assets are sufficiently secured and controlled. Truth is that the risk management discipline has received increasing attention in recent years due to increased regulations, ongoing changes and greater economic volatility that all affect the business environment. The purpose of a proper risk management action is to ensure transparency at all levels of the organization by taking the appropriate measures to reduce costs and manage financial, organizational and personal risk all at once, satisfying business objectives. However, due to misleading fallacies around its concept and the complexity that derive from governance, risk and compliance (GRC) activities, risk management falls short of assuring information assets. In this paper the results of our work on studying government, compliance and human factors in information security risk management are presented.

5. Gibson, K. (1991). Making risk management happen in your organization. *Risk Management*, 38(4), 71-71. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/226998630?accountid=133485>

Making risk management a reality or a vital aspect of company operations is aptly called "making risk management happen." A good place to start is with a corporate risk management policy



statement, which should be adopted by senior management. Selling risk management objectives is the key to making risk management happen in an organization.

6. Hoyt, R., Dumm, R., & McCullough, K. (2010). Risk management case project. *Risk Management and Insurance Review*, 13(1), 147-159. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/209601286?accountid=133485>

There are several challenges in teaching risk management and insurance. First, the field of risk management is rapidly changing and evolving. Advances in technology have created new and more powerful ways to model risk, and new sources of uncertainty continue to emerge. Some firms are now actively managing risk across the firm or "enterprise." Some individuals suggest that enterprise risk management reflects the future direction of risk management. Second, the commercial risk management process encompasses a broad spectrum of interrelated issues that are often difficult to understand in abstract terms. Finally, the appropriate risk management and insurance strategy is often dependent on the firm, industry, and current state of the economy.

7. Kallman, J. (2008). Risk management solutions. *Risk Management*, 55(3), 40-41. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/227003537?accountid=133485>

For many, the purpose of risk management is to help others create value. Some risk managers achieve this goal by purchasing insurance to finance losses; others initiate safety projects to save lives. Both solutions are but a small sample of risk management techniques. In this article, first the authors examine the set of risk management solutions; second, they review the pure risk management solution of prevention -- arguably the most important of all their tools. A convenient way to see the portfolio of all risk management solutions is to examine the risk management solution tree. Operations management is one of the risk manager's most powerful prevention tools. When risks are accepted then the risk manager must decide whether to spend scarce resources on controlling the risk's parameters of probability, impact and timing.

8. Ojasalo, J. (2009). A model of risk management in globalizing companies. *The Business Review, Cambridge*, 13(1), 200-209. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/197290841?accountid=133485>

The literature dealing with risk management includes surprisingly little knowledge of risks related to globalization of companies. The literature on globalization of firms, on the other hand, includes some knowledge of risks of globalization; however the systematic management of these risks has received very little attention. Clearly, there is a need to increase the knowledge and develop new approaches for risk management in globalizing companies. This article contributes by developing a model for



systematic risk management in globalizing companies. The model integrates the essential elements of risk management process and risks of globalizing firms. The model attempts, both to contribute to the scientific literature, as well as respond to the needs of practitioners.

9. Qiao, Y. (2007). Public risk management: Development and financing. *Journal of Public Budgeting, Accounting & Financial Management*, 19(1), 33-55. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/205053048?accountid=133485>

Public risk management is a relatively new but important element of public management and public budgeting. As research in this area is limited, this study attempts to advance knowledge on two specific elements of public risk management based on a survey sent to the Public Risk Management Association (PRIMA) members in 2002. 1) How do public entities use various risk funding techniques (e.g., purchasing insurance, self-insurance, and intergovernmental risk pools)? 2) Have public entities implemented integrated risk management in their risk management practices?

10. Ritchie, B., & Brindley, C. (2007). An emergent framework for supply chain risk management and performance measurement. *The Journal of the Operational Research Society*, 58(11), 1398-1411. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/231378433?accountid=133485>

Changes in the 'shape' of risk (sources, nature, triggers, scale, rapidity and severity of consequences) relating to supply chains pose challenges for risk management and the underpinning discipline domains such as Operations Research that have traditionally provided guidance and support. The aim is to evaluate these challenges, specifically in the context of supply chain risk management and to consider new approaches to support management. An overall Supply Chain Risk Management Framework is constructed, comprising Five components—risk drivers, risk management influencers, decision maker characteristics, risk management responses and performance outcomes. The focus is towards the risk management influencers, recognizing that other components have been investigated elsewhere in the operations literature.