



## **[Glossary]**

### **Conventional Tools to Handle Risk**

<b>Subject:</b>	Business Economics
<b>Course:</b>	B. A. (Hons.), 5 <sup>th</sup> Semester, Undergraduate
<b>Paper No. &amp; Title:</b>	Paper – 551 Elective PaperP1 – Project Management
<b>Unit No. &amp; Title:</b>	Unit – 3 Incorporating Risk in Projects
<b>Lecture No. &amp; Title:</b>	Lecture – 1 Conventional Tools to Handle Risk

## **Glossary**

**Uncertainty:** Uncertainty implies a situation where the future events are not known.

**Risk:** "In the context of project appraisal, the terms 'risk' and 'uncertainty' are usually used synonymously. Risk describes a situation where there is not just one possible outcome but there is a possibility of occurrence of an array of potential returns."

**Conventional tools to handle risk are associated with project.**

Conventional tools to handle risk are

Risk Adjusted Discount Rate

Certainty Equivalent and

Sensitivity Analysis

**Sensitivity analysis:** A technique of risk analysis that can be used to study the responsiveness of a criterion of merit like NPV or IRR to variation in underlying factors such as selling price, quantity sold etc.

**Risk Adjusted Discount Rate:** An estimation of the present value of cash for high risk investments is known as **risk-adjusted discount rate**.

**Certainty Equivalent:** Certainty equivalent is a guaranteed return that someone would accept, rather than taking a chance on a higher, but indecisive, return.

**Net Present Value:** An approximate future outcome on an investment project is evaluated by its Net Present Value (NPV)