



Dealing with Risk

✓aproximar



The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



Contents

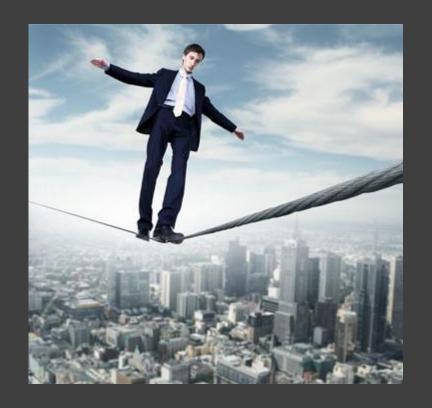
- Introduction
- Learning Objectives
- Primary resources for this enemy
- Impacts and Dangers
- How to deal with this enemy?
- Risk Perception and Decision-making
- Risk Management and Resources
- Team Dynamics and Risk
- Contextual Factors and Risk
- Strategies and approaches to effectively deal with risk in entrepreneurship
- References





Introduction

Entrepreneurship is inherently associated with risk, as individuals venture into new business opportunities with uncertain outcomes. Understanding the nature of risk in entrepreneurship is crucial for entrepreneurs, policymakers, and researchers.





Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this Module, trainees should be able to:

- Enhanced knowledge of various risks faced by entrepreneurs.
- Enhanced skills in selecting and applying appropriate risk mitigation strategies.
- Improved ability to assess the potential impact of risks on entrepreneurial ventures.
- Improved ability to identify and classify risks in entrepreneurial ventures.
- Strengthened skills in selecting effective risk management strategies.
- Strengthened mindset for proactive risk management in entrepreneurship.
- Strengthened critical thinking and decision-making abilities in risk management
- Increased ability to identify and categorize risks in entrepreneurial contexts.







What is Risk?

Risk refers to the degree of uncertainty and/or potential financial loss inherent in an investment decision. It's mainly influenced by:



Risk perception;



Decision-making processes



Financial implications;



Performance outcomes;

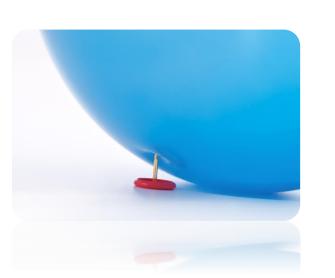


Stakeholder dynamics.

Not controlling risks lead into some of following impacts and dangers







What are the Impacts and Dangers?

Not controlling risks have implications an can lead into some of following impacts and dangers:

Impacts on Goal Setting

Emotional and Performance Consequences

Resource Constraints

Team Dynamics

Perceptions of Legitimacy

Sustainability Considerations

Contextual Challenges

Technological Disruptions







What are the Impacts and Dangers?

Let's be more specific with some of the above mentioned terms

Team Dynamics: Team composition and decision-making processes play a vital role in managing risk and influencing entrepreneurial outcomes (Klotz, Hmieleski, Bradley, & Busenitz, 2014).

Poor teamwork, conflicts, or lack of diverse perspectives can impede effective risk assessment and mitigation.

Perceptions of Legitimacy: Stakeholders' perceptions of risk and legitimacy impact entrepreneurial success (McMullen & Shepherd, 2014). Entrepreneurial ventures that are perceived as illegitimate or risky may face resistance from external parties, leading to challenges in securing resources, partnerships, or customer trust.







What are the Impacts and Dangers?

Let's be more specific with some of the above mentioned terms

Sustainability Considerations: Balancing economic, environmental, and social dimensions of sustainability presents risks and opportunities for entrepreneurs (Shepherd, Patzelt, & DeTienne, 2015). Failure to address sustainability risks may lead to reputational damage, regulatory issues, or missed market opportunities.

Contextual Challenges: Risk perception and management are influenced by social, political, and cultural contexts (McMullen & Shepherd, 2014). Entrepreneurs must navigate these contexts and address the associated risks and challenges to gain legitimacy and operate effectively.







Co-funded by the European Union

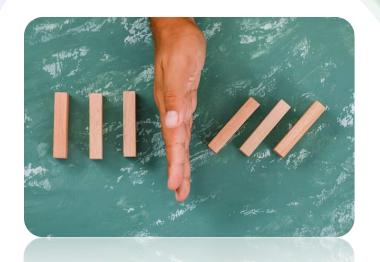
What are the Impacts and Dangers?

Let's be more specific with some of the above mentioned terms

Technological Disruptions: Rapid technological advancements introduce both opportunities and risks for entrepreneurs. Emerging technologies such as AI, blockchain, and IoT require entrepreneurs to adapt, understand new risks, and seize opportunities in the evolving digital landscape.

Understanding these impacts and dangers of risk in crucial for entrepreneurship is entrepreneurs, policymakers, and support networks. Entrepreneurs must develop strategies to assess and manage risks effectively, seek appropriate resources, build resilient teams, and navigate the contextual complexities. Policymakers and support networks can provide targeted assistance, access to capital, and regulatory frameworks that encourage risk-taking while addressing potential pitfalls. By addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities associated with risk, entrepreneurs can increase their chances of success and contribute to economic growth and innovation.





- Risk in entrepreneurship is a crucial aspect that entrepreneurs must navigate effectively.
- Self-efficacy and risk perception play a significant role in entrepreneurs' adoption of ambitious goals.
- Affective states influence effort expenditure and performance among entrepreneurs.
- Human and social capital are essential in managing financial risk and resource constraints.
- New venture teams are critical in decisionmaking processes and risk management.
- Entrepreneurial success depends on managing stakeholders' perceptions of risk and legitimacy.

These key points highlight the importance of understanding and managing risk in entrepreneurship, including factors such as self-perception, emotions, capital resources, team dynamics, and stakeholder engagement.



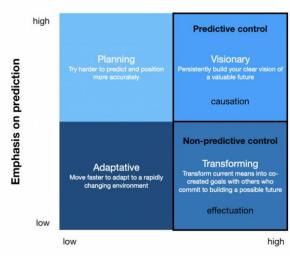




Entrepreneurship is a dynamic and multifaceted concept that involves identifying opportunities, mobilizing resources, and taking calculated risks to create value.

Understanding the nature of entrepreneurship and its link to risk is crucial!

Saras Sarasvathy: Predictive versus non-predictive strategies



Emphasis on control

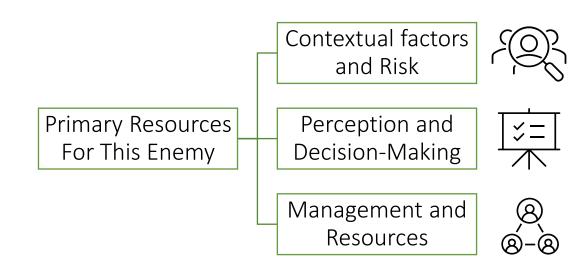






Having in consideration the basic of Risk the important task that follows it's understand, how to control in order to reduce, solve or avoid the risks.

Some of the primary resources for this enemy pass by:

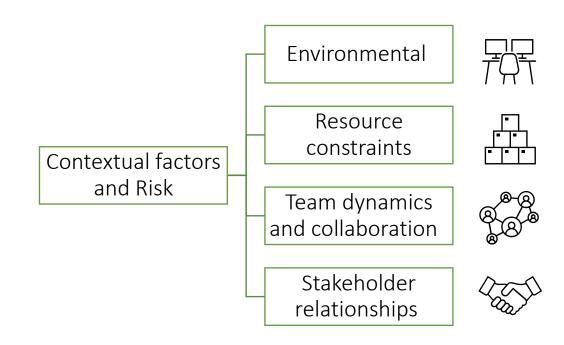








Contextual factors play a significant role in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape and influencing the perception and management of risk.

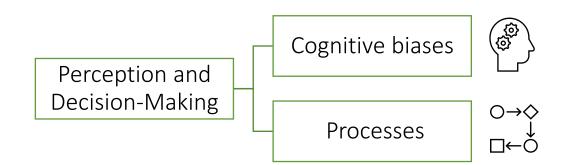






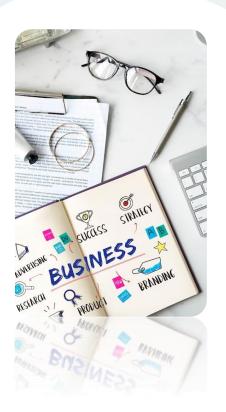


Risk perception and decision-making are fundamental aspects of entrepreneurship, influencing the actions and outcomes of entrepreneurs.









Managing risks and all the variants associated to reduce, solve and/or avoid bigger negatives impacts is recommended as a crucial procedure, and all the variants associated to reduce, solve and/or avoid bigger negatives impacts, such as

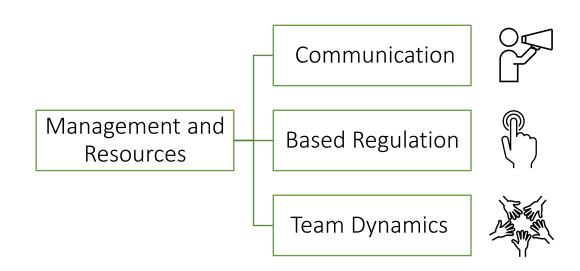
To have the basics of risk management the internal control it's the main resource of regulation risks, due to the inside perception of the welfare and social insurance of systems, that leads into a set of practices where it's evident the state of risks.





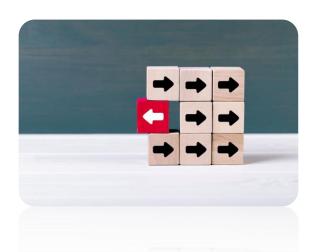


To have the basics of risk management, internal control it's the main resource of regulation risks, due to the inside perception of the welfare and social insurance of systems.









What can go wrong on control Risk and uncertainty?

Currently, some organizations are effective in dealing with the risks that leads to the desired positive impacts, moving away the main negative impacts, but the hidden less obvious aspects sometimes can be dangers that lead into an increasing set of problems. Some of these less obvious dangers of Risk that leads to uncertainty are:

Legalization and Hyper-internal control

Dealing with unknown risks

Inefficient in identifying and analyzing known Risk Factors

Integrating experience and judgment with analytical models

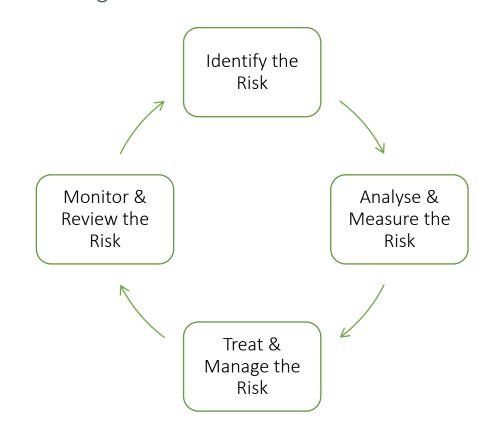






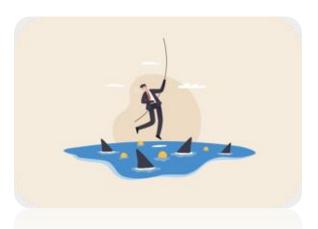
Strategies and approaches to deal with risk in entrepreneurship!

The new wave of risks management has some new challenges regarding the complexification of the exchanges, even though some old basic strategies and approaches continue to be the base of dealing with risk and uncertainty. One of these resources is the cycle of 4 stages









HOW TO DEAL WITH ENEMIES (8 examples)

By implementing these strategies and approaches, entrepreneurs can enhance their ability to effectively manage risk, increase their chances of success, and create sustainable and resilient ventures. Additionally, collaboration with support networks, engagement with mentorship programs, and leveraging government initiatives can provide valuable guidance and resources to navigate risks effectively.

- 1. Develop Self-Efficacy and Goal-Setting Skills
- 2. Emotion Regulation and Stress Management
- 3. Resource Mobilization and Bootstrapping
- 4. Foster Effective Team Dynamics
- 5. Establish Legitimacy and Manage Stakeholder Perceptions
- 6. Embrace Sustainable Entrepreneurship Practices
- 7. Embrace Technological Advancements
- 8. Continuous Learning and Adaptation







HOW TO DEAL WITH ENEMIES

The team work and projects, perform primal role in organization of business, firms and partnerships mainly related with the high performance in increasing productivity in both manufacturing and service delivering (Georgiadis, 2014), that leads into the need of planning, control and evaluate the internal and external dynamics of the team in order to manage the risks associated with.

These dynamics need to take in account 3 main variants to ensure that all the conditions associated with the achieving of the goals are fulfill:

- Number of agents collaborating to the same project e/or task;
- Time between the start of the project, milestones and deliverable date;
- Effort associated with each task correlated with the difficulty to achieve.





HOW TO DEAL WITH ENEMIES (2 Successful examples)



Walt Disney Company: Disney has been a pioneer in the entertainment industry. They took risks by creating the first feature-length animated film, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," in 1937, which was a massive success. Changes in consumer preferences, economic downturns, or shifts in technology can impact their revenue. They also acquired companies like Pixar, Marvel, and Lucasfilm to diversify their content portfolio.



McDonald's introduced the concept of fast-food franchising, which was a novel idea in the 1950s. They standardized their processes and menu to manage consistency and risk. The fast-food industry is highly competitive, and McDonald's faces competition from numerous rivals. Market saturation in some regions can limit growth potential.

Note: These examples demonstrate the entrepreneurial mindset and strategies employed by successful individuals to navigate risks, overcome challenges, and build thriving ventures.





- Alvarez, S. A., & Barney, J. B. (2007). Discovery and creation: Alternative theories of entrepreneurial action. Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, 1(1-2), 11-26.
- Balogun, S. K, Ojedokun, O., & Macaulay, O. I. (2012). Psychological factors predicting risk-taking propensity of poultry farmers. Agrosearch, 12(1), 1-19
- Baron, R. A., Mueller, B. A., & Wolfe, M. T. (2016). Self-efficacy and entrepreneurs' adoption of unattainable goals: The restraining effects of self-control. Journal of Business Venturing, 31(1), 55-71.
- Black, J., Baldwin, R. (2010), Really Responsive Risk-Based Regulation, Law & Policy, Vol. 32, No 2, April 2010
- Busenitz, L. W., & Barney, J. B. (1997). Differences between entrepreneurs and managers in large organizations: Biases and heuristics in strategic decision-making. Journal of Business Venturing, 12(1), 9-30.
- Cardon, M. S., & McGrath, R. G. (1999). Risk perceptions in entrepreneurial decision-making: The effects of gender and context. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 24(5), 19-39.
- Cassar, G., & Holmes, S. (2003). Capital structure and financing of SMEs: Australian evidence. Accounting & Finance, 43(2), 123-147.
- Covello, V.T., Mumpower, J., 1985. Risk analysis and risk management: an historical perspective. Risk Anal. 5 (2), 103–120.
- Cressy, R. (1996). Are business start-ups debt-rationed? The Economic Journal, 106(438), 1253-1270.
- □ Davidsson, P., & Gordon, S. R. (2016). Much ado about nothing? The surprising persistence of nascent entrepreneurs through macroeconomic crisis. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 40(4), 915-941.
- □Foo, M. D., Uy, M. A., & Baron, R. A. (2016). How do feelings influence effort? An empirical study of entrepreneurs' affective states and performance. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 40(1), 45-69.
- □Georgiadis, G. (2015) Projects and Team Dynamics, The Review of Economic Studies, Volume 82, Issue 1, January 2015, Pages 187–218, https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdu031



- Grichnik, D., Brinckmann, J., & Singh, L. (2014). Beyond environmental scarcity: Human and social capital as driving forces of bootstrapping activities. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 38(1), 63-88.
- Hmieleski, K. M., & Baron, R. A. (2008). When does entrepreneurial self-efficacy enhance versus reduce firm performance? Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal, 2(1), 57-72.
- Honig, B. (1998). What determines success? Examining the human, financial, and social capital of Jamaican microentrepreneurs. Journal of Business Venturing, 13(5), 371-394.
- Hillson, D. (2010, February). Managing risk in projects: What's new? PMWorld Today (Project Management eJournal). Retrieved from http://www.risk -doctor.com/pdf-files/feb10.pdf
- Klotz, A. C., Hmieleski, K. M., Bradley, B. H., & Busenitz, L. W. (2014). New venture teams: A review of the literature and roadmap for future research. Journal of Management, 40(1), 226-255.
- Khan, F., Rathanayaka, S., Ahmed, S. (2015) Methods and models in process safety and risk management: Past, present and future, Safety and Risk Engineering Group (SREG), Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science, Memorial University, St. John's, NL, Canada A1B 3X5
- Kollmann, T., & Kuckertz, A. (2010). Evaluation uncertainty of venture capitalists' investment criteria. Journal of Business Research, 63(7), 741-747.
- Lee, S. M., & Peterson, S. J. (2000). Culture, entrepreneurial orientation, and global competitiveness. Journal of World Business, 35(4), 401-416.
- Leitch, C. M., Hill, F. M., & Harrison, R. T. (2014). The philosophy and practice of interpretivist research in entrepreneurship: Quality, validation, and trust. Organizational Research Methods, 17(2), 118-137.
- Lumpkin, G. T., & Dess, G. G. (1996). Clarifying the entrepreneurial orientation construct and linking it to performance. Academy of Management Review, 21(1), 135-172.
- R.E. Lundgren, A.H. McMakin (2009) Risk Communication A Handbook for Communicating Environmental, Safety, and Health Risks, Wiley, New Jersey



- McMullen, J. S., & Shepherd, D. A. (2014). Identifying discrete perspectives on active and passive legitimacy: An empirical examination of legitimacy judgments in response to entrepreneurship. Academy of Management Journal, 57(2), 509-534.
- Nanavati, U. (2018) Managing uncertainties: How to think about and manage business risks, The Economic Times, https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/hr-leadership/managing-uncertainties-how-to-think-about-and-manage-business-risks/articleshow/66359160.cms
- Power, M. (2004) The Risk Management of Everything, The Journal of Risk Finance, Volume 5, number 3.
- Sarasvathy, S. D. (2001). Causation and effectuation: Toward a theoretical shift from economic inevitability to entrepreneurial contingency. Academy of Management Review, 26(2), 243-263.
- Sarasvathy, S. D., & Venkataraman, S. (2018). Entrepreneurship as method: Open questions for an entrepreneurial future. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 42(3), 311-330.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. Academy of Management Review, 25(1), 217-226.
- Shepherd, D. A., & Patzelt, H. (2011). The new field of sustainable entrepreneurship: Studying entrepreneurial action linking "what is to be sustained" with "what is to be developed". Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 35(1), 137-163.
- Shepherd, D. A., Patzelt, H., & DeTienne, D. R. (2015). The new field of sustainable entrepreneurship: Studying entrepreneurial action linking "what is to be sustained" with "what is to be developed". Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice, 39(1), 135-161.
- Simon, M., Houghton, S. M., & Aquino, K. (2000). Cognitive biases, risk perception, and venture formation: How individuals decide to start companies. Journal of Business Venturing, 15(2), 113-134.



- Smith, D., Fischbacher, M. The changing nature of risk and risk management: The challenge of borders, uncertainty and resilience. Risk Manag 11, 1–12 (2009). https://doi.org/10.1057/rm.2009.1
- Thamhain, H. (2004). Leading technology teams. Project Management Journal, 35(4), 35–47. Zhang, Y., Song, M., & Droge, C. (2017). Entrepreneurial bricolage and firm performance: The moderating role of political ties. Journal of Business Research, 79, 1-10.
- Thamhain, H. (2013), Managing risk in complex projects, Project Management Journal, Vol. 44, No. 2, 20–35 © 2013 by the Project Management Institute Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/pmj.21325
- Zahra, S. A., & Dess, G. G. (2001). Entrepreneurship as a field of research: Encouraging dialogue and debate. Academy of Management Review, 26(1), 8-10.
- Zhang, Y., Song, M., & Droge, C. (2017). Entrepreneurial bricolage and firm performance: The moderating role of political ties. Journal of Business Research, 79, 1-10.
- Impacts on Goal Setting: Risk-taking propensity and self-efficacy can influence entrepreneurs' adoption of unattainable goals (Baron, Mueller, & Wolfe, 2016). While risk-taking is essential for entrepreneurial success, setting unrealistic goals can lead to failure and disappointment.
- Emotional and Performance Consequences: Affective states, such as feelings and emotions, can significantly impact entrepreneurs' effort and performance (Foo, Uy, & Baron, 2016). Negative emotions or high levels of stress related to risk can hinder decision-making and overall performance.
- Resource Constraints: Resource limitations and financial risk are common challenges faced by entrepreneurs (Grichnik, Brinckmann, & Singh, 2014). Insufficient access to capital and limited resources can hamper business development and growth, potentially leading to failure.