

## 1 Elementary definitions:

**Risk:** a risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives, therefore it is any event that doesn't align with the objectives and which can affect their realisation

**Risk identification:** describing a risk upon finding it in order to recognise it

**Risk level:** the magnitude which is an expression of combining the consequences' effects and their likelihood (probability is a narrow[mathematical] expression of a likelihood)

**Risk criteria:** a reference to which we compare a risk significance against

**Risk analysis:** understanding the nature of a risk in order to identify its risk level

**Risk evaluation:** putting the results of risk analysis against a risk criteria in order to determine if the magnitude of a risk can be tolerable or not

**Control:** a measure that modifies a risk (level, magnitude, cause, consequences)

**Risk control:** well planned activities that affect risk within an organization

**Risk assessment:** the whole process going from risk identification to risk analysis reaching risk evaluation

**Risk management:** the activities that puts controls and objectives within an organization with relation to risk

**Risk treatment:** trying to modify a risk by:

- avoiding the risk by stopping the activity that gives rise to it
- continuing the activity that entails a certain risk
- removing the risk source
- changing the likelihood (decreasing it obviously)
- sharing the risk with other organizations
- retaining the risk and informing all involved parties with that choice

**Stakeholder:** a subject [person, organization] that is affected by, affects, and perceive themselves to be affected by the activity or decisions of an organization

**Internal context:** the internal environment of an organization in which it seeks to achieve objectives. It includes but not limited to:

- Organizational structure, governance, roles and accountability
- Policies, objectives and the strategies that seek to achieve said objectives
- Relations with the internal stakeholders and their values
- The organization's capabilities (capital, technical knowledge, workforce and technologies)
- The organization's culture

- Standards, guidelines and models within the organization
- Contracts (form, clauses)

**External context:** the external environment from an organization in which it seeks to achieve objectives. It includes but not limited to:

- Economic environment
- Regulatory entities and policies
- Natural environment
- Competitive environment
- relationships with external stakeholders (suppliers, government ..)