## HOMEWORK SECTION - Risk Analysis

Q1. Shivam Ltd. is considering two mutually exclusive projects $A$ and $B$. Project $A$ costs Rs. 12,000 and project B Rs. 11,000. You have been given below the net cash flow (NCF) probability distribution for each project.

| Project A |  | Project B |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NCF estimates (Rs.) | Probability | NCF estimates (Rs.) | Probability |
| 15,000 | 0.4 | 15,000 | 0.3 |
| 12,000 | 0.3 | 12,000 | 0.5 |
| 10,000 | 0.2 | 10,000 | 0.1 |
| 8,000 | 0.1 | 8,000 | 0.1 |

(i) COMPUTE the expected net cash flows (ENCF) of projects A and B.
(ii) COMPUTE the risk attached to each project i.e. standard deviation of each probability distribution.
(iii) COMPUTE the profitability index of each project.
(iv) IDENTIFY which project do you recommend? State with reasons.

Q2. Giri Ltd. is using the Certainty Equivalent approach in the evaluation of risky proposals. The following information regarding a new project is as follows:

| Year | Expected Cash flow (Rs.) | Certainty equivalent quotient |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $(4,00,000)$ | 1.0 |
| 1 | $3,20,000$ | 0.8 |
| 2 | $2,80,000$ | 0.7 |
| 3 | $2,60,000$ | 0.6 |
| 4 | $2,40,000$ | 0.4 |
| 5 | $1,60,000$ | 0.3 |

Riskless rate of interest on the government securities is 6 per cent. DETERMINE whether the project should be accepted?

Q3. The Textile Manufacturing Company Ltd. is considering one of two mutually exclusive proposals, Project M and N , which require cash outlays of Rs. 8,50,000 and Rs. 8,25,000 respectively. The certainty equivalent (C.E) approach is used in incorporating risk in capital budgeting decisions. The current yield on government bonds is $6 \%$ and this is used as the risk free rate. The expected net cash flows and their certainty equivalents are as follows:

| Project M |  |  | Project N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year-end | Cash Flow (Rs.) | C.E. | Cash Flow (Rs.) | C.E. |
| 1 | $4,50,000$ | 0.8 | $4,50,000$ | 0.9 |
| 2 | $5,00,000$ | 0.7 | $4,50,000$ | 0.8 |


| 3 | $5,00,000$ | 0.5 | $5,00,000$ | 0.7 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Present value factors of Rs. 1 discounted at $6 \%$ at the end of year 1, 2 and 3 are $0.943,0.890$ and 0.840 respectively.

## Required:

(i) ANALYSE which project should be accepted?
(ii) If risk adjusted discount rate method is used, IDENTIFY which project would be appraised with a higher rate and why?

Q4. A\&R Ltd. has under its consideration a project with an initial investment of
Rs. 90,00,000. Three probable cash inflow scenarios with their probabilities of occurrence have been estimated as below:

| Annual cash inflow (Rs.) | $20,00,000$ | $30,00,000$ | $40,00,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Probability | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |

The project life is 5 years and the desired rate of return is $18 \%$. The estimated terminal values for the project assessed under the three probability alternatives, respectively, are Rs. 0, Rs. 20,00,000 and Rs. 30,00,000.

## You are required to:

(i) CALCULATE the probable NPV.
(ii) CALCULATE the worst case NPV and the best case NPV.
(iii) STATE the probability occurrence of the worst case, if the cash flows are perfectly positively correlated over time.

Q5. SG Ltd. is considering a project " $Z$ " with an initial outlay of Rs. 7,50,000 and life of 5 years. The estimates of project are as follows:

|  | Lower Estimates | Base | Upper Estimates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales (units) | 4,500 | 5,000 | 5,500 |
|  | (Rs.) | (Rs.) | (Rs.) |
| Selling Price p.u. | 175 | 200 | 225 |
| Variable cost p.u. | 100 | 125 | 150 |
| Fixed Cost | 50,000 | 75,000 | $1,00,000$ |

Depreciation included in Fixed cost is Rs. 35,000 and corporate tax is 25\%.
Assuming the cost of capital as $15 \%$, DETERMINE NPV in three scenarios i.e worst, base and best case scenario.
PV factor for 5 years at 15\% are as follows:

| Years | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P.V. factor | 0.870 | 0.756 | 0.658 | 0.572 | 0.497 |

Q6. New Projects Ltd. is evaluating 3 projects, P-I, P-II, P-III. Following information is available in respect of these projects.

|  | P-I | P-II | P-III |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cost | Rs. 15,00,000 | Rs. 11,00,000 | Rs. 19,00,000 |
| Inflows-Year 1 | $6,00,000$ | $6,00,000$ | $4,00,000$ |
| Year 2 | $6,00,000$ | $4,00,000$ | $6,00,000$ |
| Year 3 | $6,00,000$ | $5,00,000$ | $8,00,000$ |
| Year 4 | $6,00,000$ | $2,00,000$ | $12,00,000$ |
| Risk Index | 1.80 | 1.00 | 0.60 |

Minimum required rate of return of the firm is $15 \%$ and applicable tax rate is $40 \%$. The risk free interest rate is $10 \%$.
REQUIRED:
(i) Find out the risk-adjusted discount rate (RADR) for these projects.
(ii) Which project is the best?

