## Significant Business Risk Register

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Performance Manageme 1. Fit for the Future Change Programme not managed appropriately/effectively.	Poor organisational communication. Conflicting priorities and priorities increasing in number. Unable to dedicate appropriate resources due to the impact on existing services. Poor management. Ineffective use of project management or systems thinking. Lack of funding.	Reduced service levels. Non or reduced achievement of objectives. Adverse financial impacts. Reputational damage. Demoralised and de- motivated staff.	Project prioritisation. (SMT) SMT are Programme Board. (SMT) Fit for the Future change programme and associated governance arrangements. (SMT) Budget monitoring process. (HoF) Clear communications, staff focus group. (SMT) People Strategy Action plan. (SMT) Strong leadership to ensure priorities are managed to a deliverable level. (SMT) Securing additional resources to support existing service provision. (CMT) Projects drawn up within RIBA framework. (SMT)	Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Performance Manageme	nt Risks (Cont.)			
2. Risk of sustained service quality reduction.	Shortage of staff resources and staff skills and knowledge. Staff skills and resources diverted to service redesign proposals as part of delivering Fit For the Future and other emerging corporate priorities. Cannot afford cost of maintaining service quality. Partners such as WCC make service cuts. Pandemic. Contractor failure. Unplanned termination of contract by contractor. Housing numbers not achieved.	Poor customer service and reductions in income. Lack of direction with critical projects and services being compromised. Public lose confidence in Council's ability to deliver. Demoralised and de- motivated staff. Additional costs attached to re-procuring contract, including legal fees. Loss of New Homes Bonus.	Effective Management of Change Programme. (CMT) Agreeing additional resources where service quality is reduced. (CMT) Strong leadership to manage priorities to a deliverable level. (SMT) Effective vacancy control. (SMT) Service Reviews. (SMT) Workforce Planning. (SMT) Launch of employee branding and recruitment package (July 2017) developed by Workforce Steering Group. (HR Manager) Effective contract management supported by appropriate legal support. (SMT) Enhanced Performance Management System (HoNS) Corporate Workforce Steering Group project <del>ongoing</del> completed in respect of salary review <sub>7</sub> and impact of National Living Wage <del>, Apprentices</del> . (HR Manager) Corporate Workforce Steering Group project ongoing in respect of Apprenticeships. (HR Manager) Implement actions necessary from the new National Agreement regarding salaries. (HR Manager)	The objectives of the Workforce Steering Group relating to the 'Review of Salaries, Benefits and Recruitment' have now been progressed such that 'Likelihood' can be reduced from level 3 to level 2. (See covering report for further details.)

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Performance Managemen	t Risks (Cont.)			
3. Risk of major contractor going into administration or deciding to withdraw from the contract.	Poor procurement of contractor. Poor contract management. Poor management of company. External factors. State of economy (including Brexit factors). Introduction of Living Wage.	Reduced service levels. Non or reduced achievement of objectives. Adverse financial impacts. Reputational damage.	Properly procured contracts. (SMT) Active contract management supported by appropriate legal support. (SMT) Business Continuity Plan. (SMT) Soft market testing as appropriate. (SAMS)	Likelihood Events regarding Golf Contract suggest Likelihood score should be higher.
Corporate Governance Ri	sks			
4. Risk of corporate governance arrangements not maintained effectively.	Ineffective political and senior management leadership. Complacent attitudes. Delays in making, or failure to make, key decisions by Council Members. Breakdown of member- officer relationships. Election of new members.	Breakdown in internal controls leading to: non- achievement of objectives; high volumes of staff, customer, and contractor fraud; and loss of reputation.	Council's constitution. (DCE(AJ)) Council's strategies and policies, including Code of Financial Practice and Code of Procurement Practice. (SMT) Strong scrutiny arrangements. (SMT) Effective internal audit function. (HoF) Annual Governance Statement. (DCE(AJ)) Codes of Conduct. (Members) Effective Political Group discipline. (Group Leaders) Councillor training (CMT) New Member/Officer Protocol introduced. (DCE(AJ)) <b>Review revised Code of Corporate</b> <b>Governance. (DCE(AJ))</b>	Likelihood

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Human Resources Risk	S			
5. Risk of staff not developed effectively.	Ineffective workforce strategies. Not managing staffing resources efficiently and effectively. Possible insufficient training budget.	Disruption to Council services – staff cannot undertake level or volume of work to meet all priorities. Poor customer service. 'Industrial' action.	Link to People Strategy. (SMT) Subset of-Workforce Steering Group to audit skills training as Mandatory/EssentialDesirable. Assess corporate/service area training budgets to match short and long term needs. (HR Manager) Succession Workforce planning. (SMT) Prioritisation of work. (SMT) Appropriate use of external resources. (SMT)	Likelihood

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Financial Management F	Risks			
6. Risk of insufficient finance to enable the council to meet its objectives (including insufficient reduction in operational costs).	<ul> <li>Poor financial planning.</li> <li>Unexpected loss of income and/ or increase in expenditure.</li> <li>FFF Projects do not achieve sufficient savings.</li> <li>Risk of poor Revenue Support Grant Settlement.</li> <li>Business Rate Retention.</li> <li>Council Tax income base reducing.</li> <li>National Economy declines.</li> <li>Local economy declines</li> <li>Tightening of Government fiscal policy.</li> <li>Changes to Government Policy.</li> <li>Reduced Government grants.</li> <li>Demographic changes.</li> <li>Focus on FFF priorities which compromise existing service delivery.</li> <li>Weak financial planning and forecasts.</li> <li>External competition.</li> <li>Member decision making.</li> <li>Council policy framework not conducive to enterprise development.</li> <li>Increased contract costs (from intro of LW)</li> <li>Housing and Planning Bill reducing the resources available to the Council to maintain its housing landlord service.</li> <li>Housing numbers not achieved.</li> </ul>	Forced to make large scale redundancies. Forced to make urgent decisions without appropriate planning. Forced to make service cuts. Increased costs. Fines/penalties imposed. Landlord service becomes unviable and/or the condition of the housing stock reduces its utility and value. Loss of New Homes Bonus. Reduction in reputation.	Codes of Financial Practice and Procurement Practice. (HoF) Effective internal audit function. (HoF) External audit of financial accounts. (HoF) Effective management of FFF Projects. (SMT) All projects accompanied with robust financial appraisals and programme forecasts that allow the Council to understand projected funding requirements. (HoF) Council's constitution. (DCE(AJ)) Financial training. (HoF) Robust financial planning and a Medium Term Financial Plan that can accurately forecast income and expenditure. (HoF/SMT) Prosperity Agenda prioritised within Council aspirations and resources aligned to support delivery. (CMT) Code of Financial Practice Training. (HoF) Plan in place to make savings as to meet the anticipated budget shortfall. (HoF/SMT) Leisure Development Programme regarding investment and management arrangements now completed. (HoCS/CMT) New FFF programme agreed by Members. (CMT) Ongoing monitoring and future reports of existing assumed savings – e.g. leisure programme, office move, terms & conditions review. (SMT). Completion of the Relocation Project Phase 1 investigation work by the LLP to enable the Council to agree to move to Phase 2 – project delivery (DCE(BH)) Efficiency Plan agreed with DCLG. (HoF/CMT)	Ikelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Financial Management	Risks (Cont.)	1	1	1
7. Risk of additional financial liabilities.	<ul> <li>Risk of revenue</li> <li>implications of capital</li> <li>schemes not being fully</li> <li>identified.</li> <li>Risk of loss or delay of</li> <li>capital receipts.</li> <li>Risk of increase in</li> <li>superannuation fund</li> <li>contributions.</li> <li>Uninsured loss.</li> <li>Risk of Medium Term</li> <li>Financial underestimating</li> <li>future revenue income</li> <li>and expenditure</li> <li>(including capital)</li> <li>Legal challenge e.g.</li> <li>relating to a planning</li> <li>development.</li> </ul>	Greater level of savings to be sought. Forced to make sub- optimum and short term decision without proper planning. Reduced levels of service. Payment of compensation. Failure to deliver service. Contractual disputes.	Fit for the Future change programme. (CMT) Project Risk Registers. (SMT) Project Management. (SMT) <b>Development of an Asset</b> <b>Strategy linked to Asset</b> <b>Database. (DCE(BH))</b> More effective financial planning and scenario analysis. (HoF) Regular monitoring of Fit for the Future. (SMT) Legal advice on projects. (SMT) Projects drawn up within RIBA framework. (SMT) Reserves used to smooth impact of fluctuations in income. (HoF)	to the second se

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Financial Management Ri	sks (Cont.)			
8. Risk of not investigating potential income sources.	Ineffective management. Complacency. Lack of resources to investigate. Other priorities.	More loss-making or subsidised services. Reduced income for the Housing Revenue Account that could compromise banking covenants.	FFF Programme. (SMT) Effective fees and charges schemes. (HoF) Communications & Marketing Strategy. (SMT) Regular reviews of financial forecasts to ensure income projections are up to date. (HoF) Secure additional resources to ensure existing services are not impacted as a result of a focus on FFF/corporate priorities. (HoF) Ongoing engagement with the CWLEP to ensure future funding opportunities are understood and assessed. (CMT) Engagement of external partner to assess opportunities to remodel the Council's non-operational asset base (DCE(BH))	Likelihood

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Procurement Risks				
9. Risk of improper procurement practices and legislative requirements	Weak governance arrangements. Ineffective procurement.	Reduced levels of service provision. Increased costs.	Codes of Financial Practice and Procurement Practice. (HoF) Training of staff. (HoF/SMT)	
not being complied with.	Poor procurement function.	Fines/penalties imposed.	Monitoring of departmental procurement. (SMT) Procurement Strategy (incl. action plan). (HoF) Code of Procurement Practice and related documents updated. (HoF)	
				impact
			WCC Procurement Team and WCC Legal Team providing additional support and expertise. (SMT)	Likelihood
			Implement new Procurement function arrangements. (HoF)	

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Partnership Risks				
10. Risk of partnerships not delivering stated objectives.	Poor management. Failure to apply a robust process for entering into partnerships. Lack of framework governing partnerships. Existing sub-regional partnerships disrupted or disbanded as a consequence of the regional focus resulting from the announcement of the West Midlands Combined Authority	Required outcomes not achieved. Increased costs. Reduced level of service or failure to deliver service.	Ongoing scrutiny of partnerships. (DCE(AJ)) Normal management arrangements. (SAMS SMT) Partnership checklists. (DCE(AJ))/SMT) Annual healthcheck completed by senior officers. (DCE(AJ))/SMT) Scrutiny committee regular review. (DCE(AJ)) Audit of partnership arrangements. (DCE(AJ)) Project Groups for significant services. (SMT) Involvement in and engagement with existing sub-regional partnerships such as CWLEP. (CMT)	Likelihood
Legal Risks				
11. Risk of not complying with key legislation or legal requirements, including failure to protect data.	Breakdown in governance. Bureaucratic mistake. For example – Not seeking legal advice; not implementing it; simply getting delivery wrong e.g. sending out wrong email.	External censure. Financial loss. Litigation. Financial sanctions/penalties Damage to reputation.	Constitution. (DCE(AJ)) External legal advice. (DCE(AJ)) Ongoing monitoring of all Executive recommendations. (DCE(AJ)) Ongoing professional training. (SMT) Implement new arrangements to deal with GDPRs. (DCE(AJ))/SMT)	Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Information Managemer	nt Risks			
12. Risk of ineffective utilisation of information and communications technology.	Poor management of IT function. Lack of specialist staffing. Lack of finance. Poor training of new and existing staff on ICT systems. Poor data quality. Resistance to change.	Costly services. Inefficient services. Poor customer service. Data disclosures.	ICT Strategy and Digital Transformation Strategy. (DCE(AJ)) Fully-resourced, effective and secure IT function. (DCE(AJ)) Training for staff. (DCE(AJ)) Procurement of a Change Partner to work with SMT on the optimal use of ICT to support business processes in the lead up to the HQ relocation (ICT/HR/DCE (BH))	D Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Information Managemen	t Risks (Cont.)			
13. Risk of failure to protect information assets from a malicious cyber attack	Lack of staff training and awareness. Poor or ineffective countermeasures. Ineffective incident response plans. Inadequate penetration testing regime.	Reputational damage. Lost productivity. Recovery costs. Potential fines (ICO).	CESG approved penetration tests. (DCE(AJ)) Patch Management Policy. (DCE(AJ)) Anti-malware software, plus next generation AV- Intercept X. (DCE(AJ)) Anti-malware strategy. (DCE(AJ)) Anti-malware risk log. (DCE(AJ)) Incident Management Policy & Procedure. (DCE(AJ)) Major Virus Response Procedure. (DCE(AJ)) Electronic Information Backup Policy. (DCE(AJ)) Introduction of multiple fileservers to reduce target exposure and to speed up recovery (DCE(AJ)) Introduction of temporary web site in the event of a major outage, reducing reputational damage. (DCE (AJ)) <b>Phishing training for staff to be brought to ICTSG. (DCE(AJ))</b> Next generation AV, including Intercepting Ransomware in place. (DCE(AJ)) National Cyber security check now in place. (DCE(AJ)) Investigate the cost/benefits of introducing network Intrusion <b>Detection and/or Intrusion</b> <b>Prevention Systems that can either alert network admins of suspicious activity or allow configured automated responses to the identified threat. (DCE(AJ) / ICT)</b>	to the risk materialising is still high but not certain as was suggested originally by assessing it at level 5 for Likelihood.

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Asset Management Risks				
14. Risk of failing to provide, protect and maintain Council-owned property.	Poor management. Lack of finance. Ineffective asset management. Incomplete data on asset conditions. Lack of effective asset management planning. Insufficient resources to maintain assets. Inaction re multi-storey car parks.	Lack of a suitable and safe living or working environment for residents, staff and visitors. Sub optimum asset decisions that are poor value for money. Building closure. Closure of car parks with resultant loss of income.	Development of an Asset Management Strategy linked to Asset Database. (DCE(BH)) Overall strategic decisions regarding Council's corporate assets managed by multi- disciplinary Asset Strategy Group – chaired by Deputy Chief Executive. (DCE(BH)) The operational management of the corporate repairs budget is overseen by the Asset Management Group (AMG) – chaired by Property Assets Manager. (PAM) The role and function of this group reviewed as part of the Assets Team redesign (DCE(BH)) Improvements to be made to end-to-end systems to manage electrical testing, asbestos management fire safety, and gas servicing and Legionella <del>Disease</del> monitoring through the Assets Team re- design. (DCE(BH)) Remodelling of Housing Investment Programme based on HRA stock condition survey. (AM/DCE (BH)) Completion of viability assessment review at end of Relocation Project Phase 1 work being undertaken by the LLP and confirmation of allocation of funding for the new Covent Garden MSCP (DCE(BH)) Completion of review of the corporate asset planned maintenance programme's next 5-year tranche for corporate assets. (DCE(BH)) Preparation of Option Appraisal and Business Cases for Linen Street MSCP replacement. (HoNS) Ongoing review through re-established Corporate Fire Safety Group has been established to review safety procedures in the HRA multi-storey properties (DCE(BH)	u togo Likelihood

<b>Risk Description</b>	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control / Future Action (in bold)	Residual Risk Rating
Emergency Response and	d Business Continuity Risk	(5		
15. Risk of a major incident not responded to effectively.	Numerous causes including terrorism, natural disaster, loss of ICT facilities/data and pandemic such as bird flu. In terms of cyber- attacks, the Council does not currently operate an automated Intrusion Detection System (IDS) / Intrusion Prevention System (IPS).	Partial or total loss of resources such as staff, equipment, systems. Major media engagement. Major disruption to all Council services. Possible legal action for damages.	Emergency plan reviewed every 6 months. (CMT) Business continuity plan reviewed every 6 months. (CMT) Training to be provided to councillors and to officers named in MEP. (HoH&CP) Review of the MEP, named officers within MEP, associated SOPs. Gaps identification and appropriate updating. (HoH&CP) Operational testing and exercising of the MEP and vulnerability responses within Warwickshire. (HoH&CP) Safety Advisory groups of events held within the district & command and control centres for major district events. (HoH&CP) Review of business continuity plans for service areas. Council wide consolidation of the priorities contained within those plans. (HoH&CP) ICT Business Continuity contract, inc. annual off-site rehearsal. (ICT) Perimeter network protection (Firewall, 2 Factor Authentication, Spam filter, Antivirus, etc.), including penetration testing. (ICT) Backup and recovery procedures. (ICT) Provision of Counter Terrorism training. (HoH&CP) Detection and/or Intrusion Prevention Systems that can either alert network admins of suspicious activity or allow configured automated responses to the identified threat. (DCE(AJ) / ICT)	upor Likelihood

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Environmental Risks				
16. Risk of climate change challenges not responded to effectively.	Lack of expertise. Lack of finance. Failure to reduce carbon footprint.	Budgetary impacts. Service changes required if long recovery phase. Loss of reputation and external censure. Disruption to services. Public health issues.	Sustainability Action Plan. (HoH&CP)	to the formula of the

## Key:

New narrative

Narrative transferred

**Deleted narrative** 

## Comment

¢ = Current risk score

etc = Previous risk scores

## $\mathbb{E}$ etc = trail (direction) of changes

CMT SMT CE DCE(AJ) DCE(BH) HoF HoDS HoH&CP HoNS	:	Corporate Management Team Senior Management Team Chief Executive Deputy Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer – Andrew Jones Deputy Chief Executive – Bill Hunt Head of Finance (and S151 Officer) Head of Development Services Head of Health & Community Protection Head of Neighbourhood Services
HoH&PS		Head of Housing & Property Services
HoH AM		Head of Housing Assets Manager
HoCS HR ICT	:	Head of Cultural Services Human Resources <del> &amp; Organisational Development</del> Manager ICT Manager