# Significant Business Risk Register

Performance Management Risks  1. Risk of corporate Poor organisational Reduced service levels. New OD team in place. (HoC&CS)	
projects and organisational change not managed effectively.  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.  Non or reduced achievement of objectives. Adverse financial impacts. Reputational damage. Demoralised and demotivated 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. (SAMS) People Strategy Action plan. (SMT) Additional training for staff involved with project management. (HoC&CS) Strong leadership to ensure priorities are managed to a deliverable level. (SAMS) Securing additional resources to support existing service provision. (CMT) All projects to be drawn up within	Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
2. Risk of service quality reducing.	Shortage of 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. Bird Flu Pandemic.	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 demotivated staff.	Effective Management of Change Programme. (CMT) Agreeing additional resources where service quality is reduced. (CMT) Strong leadership to manage priorities to a deliverable level. (SAMS) Effective vacancy control. (SAMS) Service Reviews. (SAMS) Workforce Planning. (SAMS)	Likelihood
3. Risk of major contractor going into administration.	Poor procurement of contractor.  Poor contract management.  Poor management of company.  External factors.  State of economy.	Reduced service levels.  Non or reduced achievement of objectives.  Adverse financial impacts.  Reputational damage.	Properly procured contracts. (SAMS) Active contract management. (SAMS) Annual credit check during the course of the contract rather than just for the contract tender process. (SAMS/HoF)	Likelihood

Corporate Governance Ris	sks			
4. Risk of corporate governance arrangements not maintained effectively.	Ineffective management and leadership. Complacent attitudes. Delays in making, or failure to make, key decisions by Council Members. Changes to political leadership.	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. (SMT)  Strong scrutiny arrangements. (SMT)  Effective internal audit function. (HoF)  Annual Governance Statement. (DCE(AJ))	Likelihood
Human Resources Risks				
5. Risk of staff not developed effectively.	Ineffective workforce strategies.  Not managing staffing resources efficiently and effectively.	Disruption to Council services – staff cannot undertake level or volume of work to meet all priorities.  Poor customer service.  'Industrial' action.	People Strategy. (SMT) Management development programme. (HoC&CS) Succession planning. (SAMS) Prioritisation of work. (SAMS) Appropriate use of external resources. (SAMS)	Likelihood

#### Financial Management Risks Forced to make large scale Codes of Financial Practice 6. Risk of insufficient Poor financial planning. and Procurement Practice. finance to enable the redundancies. Unexpected loss of council to meet its (HoF) income and/ or increase Forced to make urgent objectives (including in expenditure. Effective internal audit decisions without insufficient reduction in function. (HoF) appropriate planning. FFF Projects do not operational costs). achieve sufficient Forced to make service External audit of financial savings. accounts. (HoF) cuts. Risk of poor Revenue Effective management of FFF Increased costs. Projects. (SAMS) Support Grant Fines/penalties imposed. Settlement. All projects accompanied **Business Rate** with robust financial Impact Retention. appraisals and programme forecasts that allow the Council to understand projected funding requirements. (HoF) Likelihood 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) Regular review of Financial Strategy. (HoF/SMT)

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
7. Risk of additional financial liabilities.	Risk of revenue implications of capital schemes not being fully identified. Risk of loss or delay of capital receipts. Risk of increase in superannuation fund contributions. Uninsured loss. Risk of Medium Term Financial underestimating future revenue income and expenditure (including capital) Legal challenge e.g. relating to a planning development.	Greater level of savings to be sought.  Forced to make suboptimum and short term decision without proper planning.  Reduced levels of service.  Payment of compensation.  Failure to deliver service.	Fit for the Future change programme. (CMT) Project Risk Registers. (SAMS) Project Management. (SAMS) Asset Management. (HoH&PS) More effective financial planning and scenario analysis. (HoF) Regular monitoring of Fit for the Future. (SMT) Legal advice on projects. (SAMS)	Dikelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
8. Risk of significantly reduced income.	National Economy declines. Local economy declines Tightening of Government fiscal policy. Changes to Government Policy. Reduced Government grants. Demographic changes. Focus on FFF priorities which compromise existing service delivery. Weak financial planning and forecasts	More loss making services. Reduced income for the Housing Revenue Account that could compromise banking covenants.	FFF Programme. (SMT) Introduce Investment Strategy for Local Economy. (HoDS) Introduce effective Local Plan. (HoDS) Effective fees and charges schemes. (HoF) Communications &Marketing Strategy. (SAMS) Regular review 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	tikelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
Procurement Risks				
9. Risk of improper procurement practices and legislative requirementsnot being complied with.	Weak governance arrangements. Ineffective procurement. Poor procurement function.	Reduced levels of service provision. Increased costs. Fines/penalties imposed.	Codes of Financial Practice and Procurement Practice. (HoF) Training of staff. (HoF/SAMS) Monitoring of procurement function. (SMT) Procurement Strategy (incl. action plan). (HoF)	Likelihood
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.	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)  Partnership checklists. (DCE(AJ))/SAMS)  Annual healthcheck completed by senior officers. (DCE(AJ))/SAMS)  Scrutiny committee regular review. (DCE(AJ))  Audit of partnership arrangements. (DCE(AJ))  Project Groups for significant services. (SAMS)	Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
egal Risks				
1. Risk of not complying with key legislation or egal requirements, ncluding failure to protect data.	Breakdown in governance.	External censure. Financial loss. Litigation. Financial sanctions/penalties Damage to reputation.	Constitution. (DCE(AJ)) External legal advice. (DCE(AJ)) Monitoring officer review of all Executive recommendations. (DCE(AJ)) Ongoing professional training. (SMT)	Likelihood
nformation Management F	Risks			
2. Risk of ineffective itilisation of information nd communications echnology.	Poor management of IT function.  Lack of specialist staffing.  Lack of finance.  Lack of trained staff.	Costly services. Inefficient services. Poor customer service. Data disclosures.	ICT Strategy. (HOC&CS) Fully-resourced, effective and secure IT function. (HOC&CS) Training for staff. (HOC&CS)	Likelihood

#### Asset Management Risks Poor management. Lack of a suitable and safe Complete end to end 13. Risk of failing to systems intervention of the provide, protect and living or working Lack of finance. maintain Council-owned environment for residents, Property Service. Develop Ineffective asset property. staff and visitors. new Asset Management management. Strategy for Council approval Sub optimum asset linked to Asset Database. Incomplete data on decisions that are poor asset conditions. (HoH&PS) value for money. Lack of effective asset Overall strategic decisions Building closure. management planning. regarding Council's corporate assets managed Insufficient resources to by multi-disciplinary maintain assets. Strategic Asset Management Group (SAG) - chaired by Impact Deputy Chief Executive. O (HoH&PS) The operational management of the Likelihood corporate repairs budget is overseen by the Corporate Property Investment Board (CPIB) – chaired by Property Manager. (HoH&PS) Improvements made to end to end systems to manage electrical testing, asbestos and gas servicing. (HoH&PS) Condition survey currently being undertaken. (HoH&PS)

14. Risk of a major incident not responded to effectively.	Numerous causes including terrorism, natural disaster and pandemic such as bird flu.	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. (HoCP) Business continuity plan reviewed every 6 months. (HoCP) Training for SMT –exercises and reviews. (HoCP)	Impact
Environmental Risks		•		
15. 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.	Climate Change Strategy. (HoES) (When completed.)	Likelihood

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation / Control	Residual Risk Rating
Planning Risks				
16. Risk of Local Plan being unsound or delayed.	Developer challenge before local plan complete. Local Plan found unsound. Political procrastination. Lack of involvement of external key players.	Non or reduced achievement of objectives.  Adverse financial impacts such as failure to set the Community Infrastructure Levy.  Reputational damage.  Possible legal action for damages.  Development not where required.  Increased costs.	Published timetable. (HoDS) Plan based on robust evidence. (HoDS) Project management. (HoDS) Local Plan Programme Board. (HoDS) Local Plan Risk Register. (HoDS)	Impact

Additional work.

### Key:

### New narrative

## Narrative being transferred

#### Deleted narrative

etc = Previous risk scores

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

CMT : CorporateManagement Team SMT : Senior Management Team

DCE(AJ): Deputy Chief Executive – Andrew Jones HoC&CS: Head of Corporate & Community Services

HoF: Head of Finance

HoCP: Head of Community Protection HoDS: Head of Development Services HoES: Head of Environment Services