



## Appendix

# RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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## 1. **INTRODUCTION**

Risk management is the process of identifying risks, evaluating their potential consequences and determining the most effective methods of controlling them. The aim is to reduce the frequency of risk events occurring (wherever this is possible) and minimise the severity of their consequences if they do occur.

Risk management offers a number of benefits. It is not simply about insurance or health and safety risks. Rather, effective risk management will provide the Valuation Joint Board with a means of improving its strategic, operational and financial management. It can also help to minimise financial losses, service disruption, bad publicity, threats to public health or claims for compensation.

Risk management is a key task for managers in every organisation. In local government, identifying and evaluating the consequences of policies or actions is not always referred to as risk management. However, failure to pay proper attention to the likelihood and consequences of risks could cause the Joint Board serious problems. The effective management of risk is therefore a critical part of the Joint Board's approach to delivering the sound governance element of Best Value.

Risk management is an integral to policy planning and operational management. Identifying, analysing, controlling and monitoring risk will help elected members and managers make informed decisions about the appropriateness of adopting policy or service delivery options.

This is Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board's Risk Management Strategy. It sets out policy in respect of business risk and provides a framework to structure the approach taken in the analysis of risks for each project that the Assessor and ERO undertakes

## **2. POLICY CONTEXT**

Central Scotland Valuation Joint Board aims to provide high quality, effective and responsive services to all of our stakeholders.

In order to achieve this the Valuation Joint Board is committed to the management of risks within its control in order to safeguard its employees and service users, protect its assets, preserve and enhance service delivery and maintain effective stewardship of its funds.

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY**

The aims and objectives of the strategy include:-

- Identification of risks
- Quantification of risks
- Control of risks
- Financing of risks

## **4. SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY**

All risks associated with

- services
- staff
- assets
- infrastructure
- systems
- stakeholders

will be included in the risk management process. Risk management is a continuous process that will incorporate all strategic and operational risks. Categories of strategic and operational risks are defined in Appendix 1.

## **5. PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY**

To manage risk effectively, the risks associated with each policy option or service delivery method needs to be systematically identified, analysed, controlled and monitored.

In line with these requirements, a four stage approach to risk management will be adopted. This approach will also be adopted for specific projects undertaken as well as for the general organisation risks.

## 5.1 Approach

### 5.1.1 Risk Identification

For each category in Appendix 1, actual losses and failures which have occurred as well as those which might threaten the Joint Board will be identified and listed in a Risk Register.

### 5.1.2 Risk Analysis

Each risk identified will be systematically and accurately assessed. The process will assess

- the probability of a risk event occurring, and
- the potential severity of the consequences should such an event occur.

Using managers' experience, judgements will be made about the likelihood and severity of events occurring and these will be categorised as low, medium or high risk.

The probability and severity will then be assessed together using the formula

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Likelihood of occurrence} \times \text{Severity}$$

Risks will then be prioritised for control action.

### 5.1.3 Risk Control

Actions will be taken or planned to minimise the likelihood of the risk occurring or the severity of the consequences should it happen. This may require the identification and implementation of projects or revisions to operating practices. The appropriate action may be to transfer risk to another body or to accept the risk.

### 5.1.4 Risk Monitoring

The effectiveness of any actions or amendments to operating practices must be monitored and reviewed and the nature of risks will be assessed for change over time.

## 5.2 Risk Register

- The Assessor and ERO's Management Team will be responsible for developing and maintaining a general risk register.
- Each project undertaken will include a risk assessment specific to that project
- The general risk register will be reviewed by the Management Team at their regular meetings.
- Significant updates to risk registers will be reported to the Joint Board.
- The Assessor and ERO will have overall responsibility for the general risk register.

## 6. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

	<b>Role</b>
Elected Members	Oversee the effective management of risk by officers of the Joint Board
Assessor and ERO	Ensure that the Joint Board manages risk effectively through the development, implementation and review of a risk strategy. Overall responsibility for the development and maintenance of a risk register Report risk register to Joint Board
Management Team	Input into the development, implementation and review of a risk strategy. Input into the development and maintenance of a risk register To ensure risk is effectively managed across all areas of the Joint Board's functions Organise relevant training and raise awareness of the risk strategy. Monitor and Review success of risk control actions and procedures.
Depute Assessor	To work with Councils and outside agencies on insurance issues.
Line Managers	Assist in the implementation of the risk management strategy across relevant area of function
Employees	Make every effort to be aware of situations which place themselves, others or service delivery at risk and report hazards. Provide information on any risks or hazards to Management Team for inclusion within risk register.
Council Services	Provide assistance, advice and training on budgetary planning and control. Provide assistance and advice on insurance and risk. Assist in the handling of any litigation claims. Negotiate insurance cover?
Office Manager	Advise on any health and safety implications of the chosen or preferred arrangements for service delivery

## **7. IMPLEMENTATION**

Implementation of this policy will include the following:-

- A risk assessment register will continue to be maintained
- An annual review of the risk management strategy will be carried out and presented to the Valuation Joint Board.

## **8. FINANCING RISK**

Risk financing is an important element of risk management. The purpose is to reduce the total cost of risk, which includes;

- The amount of uninsured losses met by the Joint Board's funds
- Insurance premiums for the external insurance cover obtained
- Excesses applied to individual claims
- Management and administration costs associated with risk and insurance
- The cost of preventative measures taken to reduce risk.

In major initiatives and partnerships the cost of risk will be shared as far as is possible.

Revenue budgets will carry the costs relating to risk prevention and loss.

**APPENDIX 1**

**Strategic Risks** are hazards and risks which need to be taken into account in judgements about the medium to long term goals and objectives of the Valuation Joint Board. These may include:-

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Political	Those associated with failure to deliver either local/central government policy.
Economic	Those affecting the ability of the Joint Board to meet its financial commitments, including budgetary pressures, failure to purchase adequate insurance cover and changes in the economy.
Social	Those relating to the effects of changes in demographic, residential or socio-economic trends on the Joint Board's ability to deliver its services
Technological	Those associated with the Joint Board's capacity to deal with the pace/scale of technological change, its ability to use technology to address changing demands, or the consequences of failure of technologies on the Joint Board's ability to deliver its services.
Legislative	Those associated with current or potential changes in national or European law. Those associated with failure to meet statutory duties
Environmental	Those related to the environmental consequences of delivering the Joint Boards services.
Competitive	Those affecting the competitiveness of the service in terms of cost or quality
Customer/Citizen	Those associated with failure to meet the current and changing needs, expectations and aspirations of customers and services

**Operational Risks** are hazards and risks which managers and staff will encounter in the daily course of their work. These may include:-

<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Professional	Those associated with the particular nature of each profession
Financial	Those associated with financial planning and control and the adequacy of insurance cover
Legal	Those related to possible breaches of legislation
Physical	Those related to fire, security, accident prevention and health & safety
Contractual	Those associated with the failure of contractors to deliver services or products to the agreed specification and cost and within agreed timescale.
Technological	Those related to reliance on operational equipment (e.g. IT systems etc)
Environmental	Those related to pollution, noise or energy efficiency of ongoing service operation.