



# Risk Management Policy and Strategy

2025-2028

## Document Control

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## Version History

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## 1. Policy Statement

Risk management is the process by which Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils consider uncertainty that poses the risk of an adverse effect on the community and its constituents, and an integral part of the Councils' activities when supporting decision making in achieving objectives. The development of a positive risk culture embraces openness, supports transparency, welcomes constructive challenge, and promotes collaboration, consultation, co-operation, and continual improvement.

By operating a robust risk management process, the Councils can:

- Improve governance, stakeholder confidence and trust;
- Set strategy and plans through informed decision making;
- Evaluate options and deliver programmes, projects, and policy initiatives;
- Prioritise and manage resources;
- Support efficient and effective operations;
- Manage performance, resources and assets; and
- Deliver goals and improved outcomes.

This strategy has drawn on guidance from: The Orange Book, Management of Risk - Principles and Concepts (HM Government, 2023), providing a comprehensive framework ensuring risk is managed effectively, efficiently, and coherently across the Councils.

This approach supports the consistent and robust identification and management of opportunities and risks within desired levels, across both Councils supporting openness, challenge, innovation, and excellence in the achievement of outcomes.

It is the role of the Strategic Policy team acting for both Councils to provide support, guidance, professional advice and the necessary tools and techniques to enable the Councils to take control of the risks that threaten delivery and maximise opportunities. The role of the team is also to provide a level of challenge and scrutiny to the risk owners. The work of the team will be directed to affect the achievement of the following risk management objectives:

- Align the Councils' culture with the risk management framework;

- Integrate and embed the risk management framework across both Councils;
- Enable the Councils to recognise and manage the risks they face;
- Minimise the cost of risk;
- Anticipate and respond to emerging risks, internal & external influences, and a changing operating environment; and
- Implement a consistent method of measuring risk.

The Councils are clear the responsibility for managing risk belongs to everyone and there needs to be an appropriate level of understanding of the nature of risk by all stakeholders supported by a positive risk culture.

As a corporate body, the Councils must protect their material assets and minimise losses and liabilities. They recognise the need to equip their workforce with the skills and expertise to manage risk on their behalf and provide the necessary resources to ensure this can be delivered.

The Councils' risk management objectives are a long-term commitment, inherent to good governance practices and fully supported by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT), both Babergh and Mid Suffolk Cabinets and the Joint Audit and Standards Committee.

## **2. Our Strategic Approach**

Led by the SLT but with responsibility assigned through all levels of the Councils' structure, risk management is integrated into the strategic planning and prioritisation of the Councils to assist in achieving outcomes and strengthening their ability to be agile in responding to the challenges they face. This is an essential and integral part of meeting objectives successfully, improving service delivery and achieving value for money.

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils achieve successful risk management through guidance from the HM Government Orange Book – Management of Risk – Principles and Concepts (2023), within a setting of strong governance and leadership and integrating risk management across their organisational activities to support decision making in achieving their Outcomes Framework. The Councils ensure risk management is collaborative and informed, using the best information and expertise available to them, supported by a strong risk management process and programme of continuous improvement.

The Councils support a Three Lines of Defence Model with everyone within the Councils having some responsibility for risk management.

The Cabinets and the SLT focus on strategic and business critical risks that may impact on the achievement or successful delivery of outcomes. Operational, programme and company risks are the primary concern of the services, change boards, and company boards respectively, who control and monitor their risks, escalating to the strategic level if they are no longer manageable at the functional level.

Identified key risks and mitigations are managed through the Councils' Strategic risk register and regularly discussed, reviewed, and updated. Frequent risk reporting takes place across all levels of the organisation. This constitutes the First Line of Defence.

The Second Line of Defence is defined by the Strategic Policy team, including the Risk Management Strategic Lead who oversee and specialise in risk management.

The Third Line of Defence is Internal Audit who can provide an objective evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework, governance, risk management and control when necessary.

### **3. Risk Management Principles**

The HM Government Orange Book (2023) risk management principles adopted by Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils state:

- Risk management shall be an essential part of governance and leadership, and fundamental to how the Councils are directed, managed, and controlled at all levels;
- Risk management shall be an integral part of all Council activities to support decision making in achieving objectives, and strategic risks will be linked to these objectives for transparency;
- Risk management shall be collaborative and informed by the best available information and expertise;
- Risk management processes shall be structured to include:
  - Risk identification and assessment to determine and prioritise how the risks should be managed;
  - The selection, design and implementation of risk treatment options that support achievement of intended outcomes and manage risks to an acceptable level;

- The design and operation of integrated, insightful, and informative risk monitoring; and
- Timely, accurate and useful risk reporting to enhance the quality of decision-making and to support management and oversight bodies in meeting their responsibilities.
- Risk management shall be continually improved through learning and experience.

## Risk Management Framework

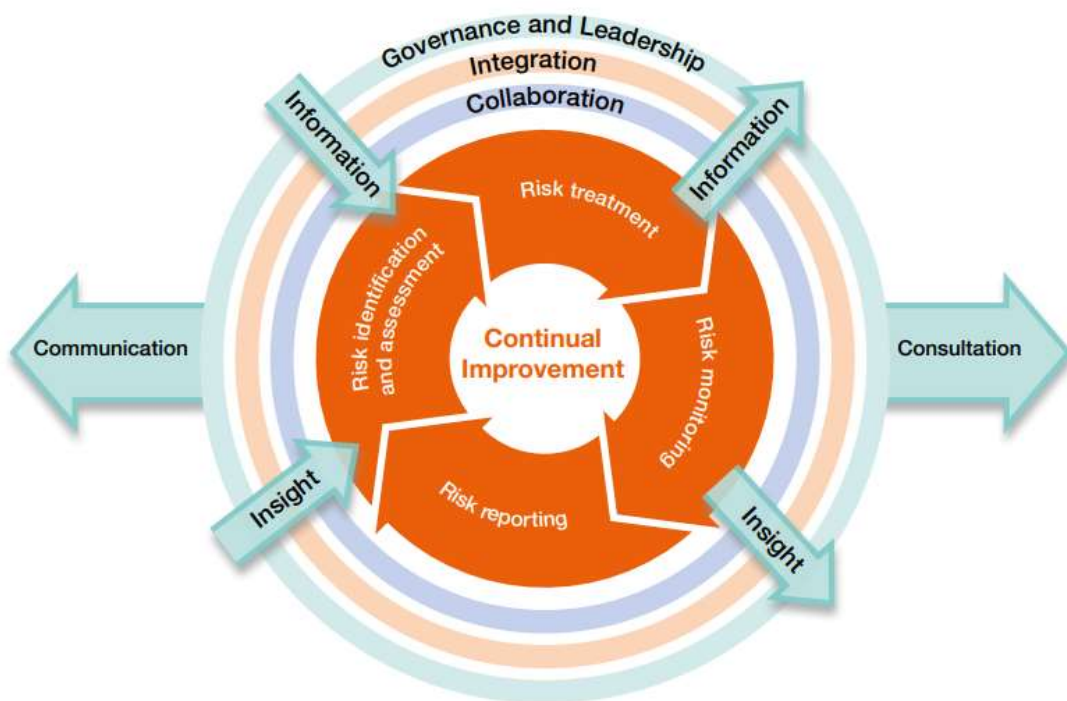


Fig. 1 (HM Government, *The Orange Book, Management of Risk – Principles and Concepts*, 2023)

## 4. Risk Appetite and Tolerance

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils recognise that risk is inherent in delivering and commissioning services. The Councils' aim is to consider all options to respond to risk appropriately and make informed decisions that are most likely to result in successful delivery and securing of value for money.

The Councils do not seek to avoid all risk, but the acceptance of risk is subject to ensuring that potential benefits and risks are fully explored and that appropriate

measures to mitigate risk are established before decisions are made. The Councils recognise that the appetite for risk will vary according to the activity undertaken and the ability to exercise controls and hence different appetites and tolerances to risk will apply. The Cabinets with advice from their officers review risk appetite across the thirteen risk categories defined by the Orange Book, at regular intervals. These appetites are referred to when considering the planned treatment of a particular risk.

Referring to our Values and considering our people and customers, being transparent, accepting ownership and being ambitious, also helps us to consider our appetite and tolerance for any given risk. Risks defined as 'high' will be managed down to a tolerable and targeted level wherever possible, however, it is important that risks across the Councils are not over-controlled.

Our work on risk appetites uses the five levels of risk appetite identified in the Orange Book:

**Averse** - Avoidance of risk and uncertainty in achievement of key deliverables or initiatives is key objective. Activities undertaken will only be those considered to carry virtually no inherent risk.

**Minimal** - Preference for very safe business delivery options that have a low degree of inherent risk with the potential for benefit/return not a key driver. Activities will only be undertaken where they have a low degree of inherent risk.

**Cautious** - Preference for safe options that have low degree of inherent risk and only limited potential for benefit. Willing to tolerate a degree of risk in selecting which activities to undertake to achieve key deliverables or initiatives, where we have identified scope to achieve significant benefit and/or realise an opportunity. Activities undertaken may carry a high degree of inherent risk that is deemed controllable to a large extent.

**Open** - willing to consider all options and choose one most likely to result in successful delivery while providing an acceptable level of benefit. Seek to achieve a balance between a high likelihood of successful delivery and a high degree of benefit and value for money. Activities themselves may potentially carry, or contribute to, a high degree of residual risk.

**Eager** - Eager to innovate and choose options based on maximising opportunities and potential higher benefit even if those activities carry a very high residual risk.

Risk appetite and tolerance is considered with reference to strategic outcomes and service delivery in each area. Risks that would be seen to be unacceptable would be those that would breach law and regulatory compliance, would adversely impact the safety of our service users, residents, or employees, would critically damage the



reputation of the Councils, risk future operations of the Councils or negatively impact their financial resilience.

The Councils' appetite for risk also reflects the diverse types of risk that could impact on the Councils' ability to meet its statutory requirements and strategic outcomes, and are described in more detail below:

Strategic risks - identifying and pursuing a strategy, which is poorly defined, based on flawed or inaccurate data or fails to support the delivery of commitments, plans or objectives due to external changes.

Governance risks - unclear plans, priorities, and accountabilities, and/or ineffective or disproportionate oversight of decision-making and/or performance, political risks.

Operational risks - Inefficient internal processes resulting in fraud, error, impaired customer service (quality and/or quantity of service), non-compliance and/or poor value for money.

Legal risks - claims being made or some other legal liability or other loss, or a failure to respond appropriately to meet legal or regulatory requirements or to protect assets (for example, intellectual property).

Property risks - property deficiencies or poorly designed or ineffective safety management resulting in non-compliance and/or harm and suffering to employees, contractors, service users or the public.

Financial risks - not managing finances in accordance with requirements and financial constraints resulting in poor returns from investments, failure to manage assets/liabilities or to obtain value for money from the resources deployed, and/or non-compliant financial reporting.

Commercial risks - weaknesses in the management of commercial partnerships, supply chains and contractual requirements, resulting in deficient performance, inefficiency, poor value for money, fraud, and /or failure to meet business requirements/objectives.

People risks – ineffective leadership and engagement, poor culture, inappropriate behaviours, the unavailability of sufficient capacity and capability, industrial action and/or non-compliance with relevant employment legislation/HR policies resulting in negative impact on performance.

Technology risks - technology not delivering the expected services due to inadequate or deficient system/process development and performance or inadequate resilience.

Information risks - failure to produce robust, suitable, and appropriate data/information and to exploit data/information to its full potential.

Security risks - failure to prevent unauthorised and/or inappropriate access to key systems and assets, including people, platforms, information, and resources. This includes cyber security.

Project/Programme risks - change programmes and projects are not aligned with strategic priorities and do not successfully and safely deliver requirements and intended benefits to time, cost and quality.

Reputational risks - adverse events, systemic or repeated failures or inferior quality or a lack of innovation, leading to damages to reputation and or destruction of trust and relations.

A full risk appetite statement is included in Appendix 1. It should be noted that in some circumstances the Councils may need to reconsider their risk appetite in order to manage an unexpected or extraordinary scenario.

## 5. Risk Management Levels

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils' approach to risk management is founded upon ensuring risk is effectively and consistently managed across all levels of the organisation.

**Leadership/Strategic Level:** The highest level of risk is managed at Senior Leadership Level. A risk report and the Strategic risk register detailing business critical risks are reviewed quarterly by the SLT and the Risk Management Strategic Lead. This level sets the tone for effective risk management across the whole organisation. At Joint Audit and Standards Committee, the risk management strategy is agreed, and its principles championed by the SLT.

**Service Level:** The day-to-day management activities provide reasonable assurance that the main tactical and operational risks arising from service areas are identified, assessed, treated, monitored, and reported through the service plan risk registers. Close links between the Directors, Service Managers and the Risk Management Strategic Lead strengthen the process and ensure consistency of risk management delivered within and across the services.

**Programme/Project Level:** The identification of risks from the initial business case stage in a programme/project and continued risk management throughout the programme/project lifecycle ensures deliveries are achieved. Programme and Project Managers are supported by the Risk Management Strategic Lead to ensure risk management delivered is aligned to the service and strategic levels for escalation purposes.

**Company Level:** The Councils are the shareholders of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils Holding Companies and have ultimate oversight of risk management for all Council Companies. The Board of Directors of the Holding Companies are made up of Councillors. The Holding Companies meet quarterly as a board to review the operational companies and their performance. The risk registers for the Holding Companies, which capture risks relating to all companies, are reviewed, and discussed by the Board Members at these meetings.

In addition to the Board meetings the Companies Risk Panel meets each quarter with the Councils Risk Management Strategic Lead and the Chairs of each Holding Company to review and discuss the risks and their mitigations. The Companies by virtue of their articles and governance processes are responsible for the management of operational risk.

Whilst the companies manage their own risks, risks posed by the companies to the Councils are managed through the joint BMSDC Strategic risk register. In addition, all Council Companies are audited by an external auditor, and report on the management of the companies including the risk strategy.

## 6. Escalation and De-escalation of Risks

Strategic risks are those where there is the probability that an event will interfere with the Councils' business model. If a single risk or group of risks meet the escalation criteria below, then the risk/s should be escalated to the SLT and the Risk Management Strategic Lead. The risk owner will initially be responsible for either deciding on a course of action or escalating the information further up the process to a senior level if:

- the risk becomes too unwieldy to manage at the current level;
- the risk rating cannot be controlled/managed within its current level;
- the risk remains extremely high even after mitigations are implemented;

- the risk will impact on more than one service/project if the risk event materialises;
- instinct tells the owner it is out of their control; and/or
- the risk moves outside the appetite boundaries.

Similarly, risk owners should consider de-escalation where a risk or set of risks become operational and related to process or transactions and meet the de-escalation criteria below:

- the risk can be controlled/managed at the Service, Programme or Company level;
- the risk scoring meets its' target or decreases significantly; and/or
- the risk event will only affect one Service area / team and the impact will be limited.

### Escalation/De-escalation Process

If risk owners identify that a risk or group of risks need to be moved because they fit into one of the criteria above, they should initially seek the advice of the Risk Management Strategic Lead regarding moving the risk. If a risk is multi service or organisation wide the risk owner should consult with other relevant parties before recommending a change of level.

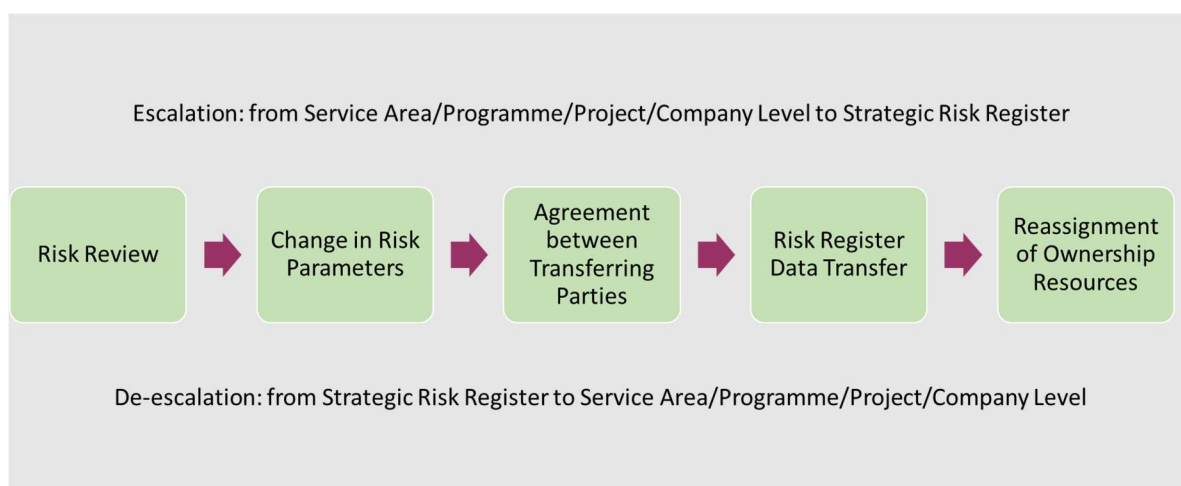


Fig. 2 Escalation and De-escalation Process for Risks

## 7. Risk Management Process

The risk management process follows defined steps whereby:

- Risks are identified and assessed to determine and prioritise how they should be managed;
- Treatment options are selected, designed, and implemented to support the achievement of intended outcomes and manage risks to an acceptable level;
- Integrated, insightful and informative risk monitoring is implemented; and
- Timely, accurate and useful risk reporting is applied to enhance the quality of decision-making and to support the SLT and the Councils in meeting their responsibilities.



*Fig. 3 (HM Government, The Orange Book, Management of Risk – Principles and Concepts, 2023)*

Whilst the risk management process is represented as sequential, it may in practice be iterative.

### Risk identification and assessment

New and emerging risks are identified whilst considering, changing internal or external events, tangible and intangible sources of risk, uncertainties and assumptions, and limitations and reliability of information. New risk identification needs to be agile and

may be ad hoc at Service or SLT level, or through regular risk meetings. New risks are discussed between members of the Extended or Senior Leadership Teams and the Risk Management Strategic Lead, to agree reporting either at operational or strategic level.

For strategic level risks, the Risk Management Strategic Lead works with the identified risk owner to register the risk. New operational risks will be embedded within the Service risk registers by the Service Managers and reported monthly through Directorate risk discussions. New strategic risks are reported to the SLT by the Risk Management Strategic Lead immediately. Emerging strategic risks are reported to the SLT by the Risk Management Strategic Lead through the quarterly risk report.

#### Risk treatment

Each risk has a considered risk treatment known as a 'mitigation plan' applied. This planning considers risk appetite, in addition to expected benefits, proposed actions, nomination of those responsible for owning and implementing the mitigation activity, resource requirements, sources of assurance, key performance indicators and control indicators, constraints, and a planned date for when the action is expected to be resolved.

#### Risk monitoring

Ongoing monitoring before, during and following implementation of the risk treatment supports the Councils' understanding of how the risk profile is changing to provide assurance over the management of risks to an achievable level in the achievement of the Outcomes Framework. Recording and reporting transparently communicates management activities and outcomes across the organisation, provides information for decision making improving risk management activities and ensures interaction with all stakeholders including those responsible and accountable for risk management activities.

#### Risk closure

Risks that are deemed no longer relevant or have been superseded by other risks, are deactivated within the risk management system. This ensures they can be reopened or queried if necessary.

#### Risk reporting

On an ongoing basis Committee Report risks are circled back to the relevant risk registers to ensure report risks cited are captured and being actively mitigated.

Service risk registers are maintained and reviewed monthly by the Extended Leadership Team to discuss directorate risks.

Through the monthly meetings, Directors are equipped to escalate risks to the Strategic risk register and receive risks de-escalated from the Strategic risk register

via the quarterly SLT risk meeting. A quarterly briefing to Cabinet details priority strategic risks and risk management, aligned to performance and finance reporting, which is supported by monthly Portfolio Holder meetings.

Annually there is a risk assurance briefing and review of current risk management strategy to the Joint Audit and Standards Committee.

Programmes/Projects manage risk through a model of risk, assumptions, issues, and dependencies which are reviewed by the Change Board of the programme of work.

The Companies review their risk at a quarterly Companies Risk Panel.

## 8. Risk Matrix and Scoring Criteria

Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils use the following risk matrix to evaluate risks to understand the level of risk exposure. This influences the level of risk treatment applied to manage/reduce/prevent the risk from occurring.

Ensuring that all business risks are assessed and managed through the adopted risk management methodology drives consistency through the risk management framework and enables risks to be compared and reported on against a like for like basis. It also provides the Councils with the ability to map their collective risk exposure of a particular activity, objective, outcome, function(s), or indeed whole Councils' operation.

Impact/Consequence	Disaster	4	4 (Medium)	8 (High)	12 (Very High)	16 (Very High)
	Bad/Serious	3	3 (Low)	6 (Medium)	9 (High)	12 (Very High)
	Noticeable /Minor	2	2 (Low)	4 (Medium)	6 (Medium)	8 (High)
	Minimal	1	1 (Low)	2 (Low)	3 (Low)	4 (Medium)
			1	2	3	4
			Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Probable	Highly Probable
			Likelihood/Probability			

## Likelihood/Probability

1	Highly Unlikely	Less than 25% Has never occurred before Would only happen in exceptional circumstances
2	Unlikely	26% - 50% Not expected to occur but potential exists Has occurred once in the last ten years
3	Probable	51% - 75% May occur occasionally Has occurred within the last 5 years Reasonable chance of occurring again
4	Highly probable	Over 76% Expected to occur Occurs regularly or frequently

## Impact/Consequence

		Finance	Compliance	Safety	Service Delivery	Reputation
1	Minimal	Minor < £25k	Small, single non-compliance	No harm to persons /community	Very minor disruption (less than 1 day)	No noticeable media interest
2	Noticeable / Minor	Moderate loss £25k - £250k	Sustained single or few short-term non-compliance	Potential for ill-health, injury, or equipment damage	Some service disruption, (more than one day)	Local media coverage
3	Bad / Serious	Significant loss £250k up to £2m	Multiple sustained non-compliance	Potential for serious harm or injury (non-life threatening)	Critical service disruption (statutory services not delivered)	Adverse local/national media coverage
4	Disaster	Substantial loss > £2m or authority's available balances/finances/reserves wiped out	Significant non-compliance - Litigation, custodial sentence	Fatality, major injury (life threatening or life impacting)	Systemic or sustained service loss	Adverse/ prolonged national media coverage



## 9. Risk Register System

As part of good governance, the Councils manage and maintain a Strategic risk register, assigning named individuals as responsible officers for ensuring the risks, and their treatment and assurance measures are monitored and effectively managed.

The Strategic risk register is a critical tool for the organisation to capture and report on risk activity and the Councils' risk profile. The Strategic risk register is a 'live' working tool where new risks are captured, others are managed to an acceptable level, some are closed and some de-escalated to service area, programme, or company risk registers for onward operational management. Equally the services, programmes and projects, and Companies can escalate risks to the Strategic risk register.

## 10. Roles and Responsibilities

Group or Individual	Responsibilities
Babergh Mid Suffolk District Council Cabinets	Strategic Risk Management and approval of the joint Risk Management Policy and Strategy. Quarterly Strategic risk register reviews aligned to performance and finance reporting.
Joint Audit and Standards Committee	Consideration of the effectiveness of the joint risk management arrangements, and the control environment. Be satisfied that the joint Annual Governance Statement accurately reflects the risk environment and any actions taken to improve it.
S151 Officer	Provide advice to underpin the financial regulations that Members, officers, and others acting on behalf of the authority, are required to follow including matters of financial risk.
Lead Cabinet Members	Demonstrate a clear understanding and responsibility of the nature of the key risks facing the Councils, particularly those within their allocated portfolios.
Chief Executive	Demonstrate a clear understanding and responsibility of the nature of the key risks facing the Councils. Be accountable

	for the Strategic risk register. Ensure that risk management is embedded within the job descriptions of the Management Team. Promote a positive risk management culture.
Senior Leadership Team Members (CEO, Deputy CEO, Directors)	Review the effective management of risks and internal controls and governance supported by the Risk Management Strategic Lead. Own, review and maintain risks on the Strategic risk register. Consult with members as required to appraise them of strategic risks. Promote a positive risk management culture.
Extended Leadership Team Members (SLT and Service Managers)	To support the effective implementation of risk management through effective service plan and programme/project risk registers, supported by the Risk Management Strategic Lead. Promote a positive risk management culture.
Risk Management Strategic Lead	Responsible for preparing and promoting the Councils risk management strategy, and maintaining and reporting on the Councils' integrated strategic risk register. Advise and report to management and the Joint Audit and Standards Committee on whether the Councils' governance, appropriate risk management processes, control systems and operational procedures are in place and operating properly. Provision education and training for the Councils regarding risk management. Strive for continuous improvement of risk management across the organisation and promote a positive risk management culture.
Internal Audit	Internal Audit will advise and report to management and the Joint Audit and Standards Committee on whether the Councils' governance, appropriate risk management processes, control systems and operational procedures are in place and operating properly.
All elected Members and Staff Members	Proactively identify risks and contribute to their management where required. Report inefficiencies, irrelevant or unworkable controls. Ensure loss events or near misses are escalated promptly to management.
<b>In relation to individual risks:</b>	
Risk owner	Accountable for the management and control of all risks assigned to them. Determine, authorise, implement, and monitor the selected controls and actions to address the threats and maximise the opportunities.
Mitigation owner	Responsible for the management and control of all risks assigned to them. Implement and monitor the selected controls and actions to address the threats and maximise the opportunities.
Control owner	Accountable for providing the assurance that specified management control is effective and fit for purpose.

Action owner	Responsible for managing the action on the owner's behalf and to keep them apprised of progress.
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**11. Guidance, Education and Training**

The Risk Management Strategic Lead is responsible for developing the workforce risk management capability across the organisation, through the provision of guidance, education, training, and support.

Guidance, education, and training materials are regularly under review to ensure they provision for the needs and levels of the organisation, reflect the HM Government Orange Book (2023), and promote a positive and dynamic risk culture with strong stakeholder buy in.

**12. Continuous Improvement**

Risk management is a continuous and improving process that the Councils are committed to, to remain agile in addressing internal and external change. The Councils will continually seek to improve the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management framework supported by lessons learned and an annual review of the risk management strategy.

As gaps and improvement opportunities are identified, the Councils will develop plans, tasks, and delegate actions to those responsible for implementation.

**13. Review**

The risk management strategy, guidance and associated working templates will be annually appraised by the Risk Management Strategic Lead as part of the Councils' overall approach to the risk management process and overseen by the Head of Strategic Policy and the Director for Corporate Services.

# Appendix 1.

## Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils' Risk Appetite Levels 2025-2027

### Risk Levels

**Averse** - Avoidance of risk and uncertainty in achievement of key deliverables or initiatives is key objective. Activities undertaken will only be those considered to carry virtually no inherent risk.

**Minimal** - Preference for very safe business delivery options that have a low degree of inherent risk with the potential for benefit/return not a key driver. Activities will only be undertaken where they have a low degree of inherent risk.

**Cautious** - Preference for safe options that have low degree of inherent risk and only limited potential for benefit. Willing to tolerate a degree of risk in selecting which activities to undertake to achieve key deliverables or initiatives, where we have identified scope to achieve significant benefit and/or realise an opportunity. Activities undertaken may carry a high degree of inherent risk that is deemed controllable to a large extent.

**Open** - willing to consider all options and choose one most likely to result in successful delivery while providing an acceptable level of benefit. Seek to achieve a balance between a high likelihood of successful delivery and a high degree of benefit and value for money. Activities themselves may potentially carry, or contribute to, a high degree of residual risk.

**Eager** - Eager to innovate and choose options based on maximising opportunities and potential higher benefit even if those activities carry a very high residual risk.





Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Appetite	Rationale
<b>Reputational</b>	Adverse events, systemic or repeated failures or inferior quality or a lack of innovation, leading to damages to reputation and or destruction of trust and relations.	<b>Cautious</b>	The Councils' overall appetite for <b>Reputational risk</b> is <b>Cautious</b> . Reputational risk is cross-cutting and impacts on residents, partners and our relationships with government and potential employees. We are <b>Cautious</b> about the ways we set and manage expectations with our residents based on our track record and council strategy, and how we communicate with residents and stakeholders. Effective communication about our performance is also key to managing our reputation. The ethics and integrity of our values and how we behave also impacts on the Councils' reputation as does the level of innovation we are willing to adopt and how we respond in a crisis e.g. our Covid response, and in these areas we are also <b>Cautious</b> . We are <b>Cautious</b> when accepting risk where financial constraints may impact the quality of our services. We are <b>Cautious</b> in our risks associated with the role of our elected members for example we have in place training and development, member charters, and codes of conduct. The Councils' are <b>Cautious</b> for risks impacting on our residents as they are one of the most important stakeholders for managing reputational risk.
<b>Financial</b>	Not managing finances in accordance with requirements and financial constraints resulting in poor returns from investments, failure to manage assets/liabilities or to obtain value for money from the resources deployed, and/or non-compliant financial reporting	<p><b>Cautious</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Minimal</b></p>	<p>The Councils' overall appetite for Financial risk is <b>Cautious</b>. Our financial decisions are heavily scrutinised, with value for money being a key factor in decision making. We will accept risks that may result in some small-scale financial loss or exposure on the basis that these can be expected to balance out, but will not accept financial risks that could result in significant reprioritisation of budgets. Our appetite for risks associated with routine activity is naturally lower than with our transformation or more commercial activity. We are <b>Cautious</b> for risks related to existing and future shared service arrangements. We are <b>Cautious</b> in relation to risks for our overall budget spend with the intention of trying to maximise the use of our resource each year but acknowledge that there will be variances in individual services control totals (financial control measures) compared to the budget approved. The Councils are <b>Cautious</b> for risks over the medium-term financial strategy to ensure that a sustainable General Fund financial position and an affordable 30-year HRA Business Plan is maintained. This risk appetite applies to both General Fund and Housing Revenue Account unless stated otherwise. Finally, we are <b>Cautious</b> in relation to risks for transformation projects and commercial activity either within or outside the Councils' company structures.</p> <p>The Councils are <b>Averse</b> for financial impropriety with a determined focus to maintain an effective financial control framework and associated accountability structures.</p> <p>The Councils are <b>Minimal</b> in terms of risks related to our published accounts, associated processes and regular financial reporting timetables.</p>
<b>Governance</b>	Unclear plans, priorities, and accountabilities, and/or ineffective or disproportionate oversight of decision-making and/or performance, political risks	<p><b>Minimal</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Cautious</b></p> <p><b>Open</b></p>	<p>The Councils' appetite for risk associated with <b>Governance risk</b> is <b>Minimal</b>. The Councils have strong governance policies and processes that ensure that the Councils fulfil regulatory and legislative functions to high standards, and support effective decision making by Councillors and Officers. Statutory functions are safeguarded by effective and expert regulatory roles such as the Monitoring Officer and S151 Officer. Our Cabinet model and associated supporting committees such as Overview &amp; Scrutiny, Joint Audit &amp; Standards provide for effective decision making and oversight.</p> <p>The Councils' are <b>Averse</b> in their approach to risks relating to decision making outside of established governance structures.</p> <p>Mid Suffolk District Council is <b>Cautious</b> in relation to schemes of delegation, and to seeking the most appropriate governance arrangements for non-traditional local government business models e.g. CIFCO and Gateway 14. Babergh District Council is conversely <b>Open</b>.</p>

Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Appetite	Rationale
<b>Property</b>	Property deficiencies or poorly designed or ineffective safety management resulting in non-compliance and/or harm and suffering to employees, contractors, service users or the public.	<p><b>Cautious</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Minimal</b></p> <p><b>Open</b></p>	<p>The Councils' appetite for <b>Property risk</b> is <b>Cautious</b>. Our property decisions are wide ranging having the potential to impact everything we do.</p> <p>Mid Suffolk District Council are <b>Cautious</b> in terms of the governance of property regeneration and investment.</p> <p>We have an <b>Averse</b> approach to compliance risk e.g. Gas Safety and Electrical certificates, and are also <b>Averse</b> for financial impropriety risks with a determined focus to maintain effective financial and governance control framework accountability structures. We are <b>Averse</b> to health and safety risks that could result in significant harm or interruption of services.</p> <p>We have <b>Minimal</b> appetite as to risk relating to breaching individual control totals (financial control measures).</p> <p>Our appetite for risks associated with property regeneration and investment is <b>Open</b>. We will accept risks that may result in some small-scale financial loss or exposure on the basis that these can be expected to balance out in the longer term as well as delivering wider social and economic returns but will not accept financial risks that could result in significant reprioritisation of budgets or interruption of services. Our risk appetite for routine activity may be lower than with our transformation activity. We are <b>Open</b> to new ways of working including shared services, partnership and company models, and in relation to our budget spend with the intention that we should maximise return on investment (this could include social, economic and financial returns). We are also <b>Open</b> to 'invest to save' or income generating opportunities.</p>
<b>Commercial</b>	Weaknesses in the management of commercial partnerships, supply chains and contractual requirements, resulting in deficient performance, inefficiency, poor value for money, fraud, and /or failure to meet business requirements/objectives	<p><b>Open</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Minimal</b></p> <p><b>Cautious</b></p>	<p>The Councils' overall stance for <b>Commercial risk</b> is <b>Open</b>. Our commercial decisions are heavily scrutinised, with return on investment being a key factor in decision making. We will accept risks that may result in some small-scale financial loss or exposure on the basis that these can be expected to balance out in the longer term but will not accept financial risks that could result in significant reprioritisation of budgets or interruption of services. Our appetite for risks associated with routine activity may be lower than with our transformation activity. The Councils are also <b>Open</b> to 'invest to save', or income generating opportunities.</p> <p>Babergh District Council is also <b>Open</b> to new ways of working including shared services, partnership and company models, and in relation to their budget spend with the intention that they should maximise return on investment (this could include social, economic and financial returns).</p> <p>Our appetite is <b>Averse</b> for financial impropriety with a determined focus to maintain effective financial and governance control framework accountability structures, including contract management. We are also <b>Averse</b> in terms of risks related to our qualification of accounts, associated process and deviation from reporting timetables.</p> <p>The Councils' appetite is <b>Minimal</b> to risk relating to breaching individual control totals (financial control measures).</p> <p>Mid Suffolk District Council is <b>Cautious</b> to new ways of working including shared services, partnership and company models, and in relation to our budget spend with the intention that they should maximise return on investment (this would include social, economic and financial returns).</p>



Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Appetite	Rationale
<b>Technology</b>	Technology not delivering the expected services due to inadequate or deficient system/process development and performance or inadequate resilience.	<p><b>Open</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Cautious</b></p>	<p>The Councils' overall stance for <b>Technology risk</b> is <b>Open</b>. Our technological decisions are scrutinised, with value for money, customer service and improved performance being key factors in decision making. We will accept risks that may result in some financial exposure as well as an impact on the roles and responsibilities of staff, on the basis that these can be expected to be closely monitored as we introduce and learn from new technology both in terms of its opportunity cost and its limitations. Our appetite for risks associated with business as usual activity is comparable with our transformation activity because we see both as intrinsically linked. We are <b>Open</b> to technology being an enabler to support the delivery of our ICT strategy and change programme. We also have an <b>Open</b> appetite to third parties to promote the benefits of their tools, software and programmes, and in relation to our budget spend with the intention that we should maximise the use of Capital expenditure as part of trialling new innovative ways of working.</p> <p>We are risk <b>Averse</b> for new technology that is not yet robustly tested, embedded elsewhere or is not mainstream.</p> <p>Our appetite is <b>Cautious</b> in terms of the importance of protecting the Councils in relation to cyber security and protecting data.</p>
<b>Information</b>	Failure to produce robust, suitable, and appropriate data/information and to exploit data/information to its full potential	<p><b>Minimal</b></p> <p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Cautious</b></p> <p><b>Open</b></p>	<p>The Councils have an overall <b>Minimal</b> risk appetite for <b>Information Risk</b>, and any activity that would compromise the governance arrangements for the Councils' use, management and publication of information. The Councils share an Information Governance Officer with West Suffolk District Council who works closely with all service areas to ensure that we have robust information management process and data retention policies in place. All staff undertake mandatory GDPR training on joining the organisation and every two years thereafter. Our appetite for sharing data with other third parties is also <b>minimal</b>.</p> <p>We are <b>Averse</b> to the risk of deliberate or negligent misuse of information and activity that would be in contravention of the duties placed on the council by General Data Protection Regulations or the Data Protection Act 2018.</p> <p>Our appetite for secondary use data sharing within the organisation and data sharing with other public sector partners is <b>Cautious</b>.</p> <p>We have an <b>Open</b> appetite to innovative use of data to profile and forecast.</p>
<b>Security</b>	Failure to prevent unauthorised and/or inappropriate access to key systems and assets, including people, platforms, information, and resources. This includes cyber security.	<p><b>Averse</b></p> <p><b>Minimal</b></p>	<p>The Councils have an overall <b>Averse</b> appetite for <b>Security Risk</b> which may potentially cause loss, harm or reputational damage related to their physical and technical infrastructure, and assets, or the use of technology within the organisation. The Councils utilise the policies and protocols of our IT delivery partner, Suffolk County Council, in managing the security of our key systems and databases and ensuring that our organisation is protected against cyber attacks. Our staff undertake mandatory training to raise awareness of, and protect against, cyber security risks. We are <b>Averse</b> to the risk of our staff accessing software and databases outside of the EU, and access to our premises by unauthorised persons.</p> <p>Our appetite for access to our systems and IT infrastructure by third parties, and the use of unfamiliar or emerging software is <b>Minimal</b> moving towards <b>Cautious</b>.</p>

Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Appetite	Rationale
<b>Projects and Programmes</b>	Change programmes and projects are not aligned with strategic priorities and do not successfully and safely deliver requirements and intended benefits to time, cost and quality.	<b>Open</b>	The Councils' overall appetite for <b>Projects and Programmes Risk</b> is <b>Open</b> . The Councils have a developing project and programme framework. Our project framework is not rigid & seeks to provide a flexible & proportionate approach to project management without unnecessary bureaucracy. The <b>Open</b> appetite reflects that, across the Councils we have a wide range of projects that deliver higher risk transformational change and improvements to existing routine activities. We are prepared to accept a range of risk appetite dependent on the specific project or programme, and acknowledge that we may take a more <b>Open</b> and <b>Eager</b> approach to projects funded and delivering benefits for Mid Suffolk District Council due to projected income and financial reserves.
		<b>Minimal</b>	The Councils have a <b>Minimal</b> appetite risk in terms of programme and project governance.