

RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Introduction

Risk management is an integral part of good management practice and a key part of corporate governance. This strategy statement outlines the arrangements put in place to ensure that WME identifies and deals with the key risks that it faces, ensuring that the right actions are taken at the right time. It involves the dissemination of roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for risks within the organisation and forms part of the corporate governance of WME.

This strategy seeks to set out how WME:

- i) Identifies and measures risk
- ii) Plans and acts to manage or mitigate risk
- lii) Monitors risk on a continual basis

WME recognises that the development of policy, delivery of objectives and management of its operations attracts risks. How successful WME is in dealing with the risks it faces can have a major impact on the achievement of its key strategies, priorities and service delivery to its customers. The risk management strategy helps to support the aim of WME to be a first-class organisation.

Aims & Objectives

Risk Management is about making the most of opportunities (making the right decisions) and about achieving objectives once those decisions are made. This is achieved through transferring risks, controlling risks, living with risks or ceasing the activity that gives rise to the risk. WME aims to ensure that Risk Management becomes a natural component of its management processes.

The objectives of this strategy are to:

- Raise awareness of the need for Risk Management in all areas of service delivery, integrate it into the culture of WME and embed it in the performance management framework
- Manage risk in accordance with best practice
- Anticipate and respond to changing social, financial, environmental, technological and legislative requirements
- Minimise exposure to risk

WME will achieve these objectives by:

- Including Risk Management as an integral part of its management processes and day-to-day operations through corporate, directorate and unit business plans
- Ensuring sound systems of internal control
- Incorporating Risk Management into major service reviews including best value and project management
- Preparing contingency plans in areas where there is a potential for serious adverse effects on service continuity
- Regular monitoring and review of the arrangements
- Ensuring that we respond to and meet our legislative responsibilities in relation to the management of risk

Our Approach to the Governance of Risk Management

Our overall aim is to embed the culture of Risk Management throughout the organisation.

Risks are managed every day as part of normal business activity. Risk Management is not just about eliminating risk but about dealing with and reducing the circumstances in terms of their impact and probability (likelihood). A critical success factor in embedding a risk management culture is the commitment of the Director, Senior Managers and the Joint Committee Members.

Roles and Responsibilities

The full integration of Risk Management into the culture of the organisation can only be achieved through the full commitment and understanding of all stakeholders. These stakeholders can be defined as follows:

- WME Joint Committee
- Director
- Senior Managers
- WME employees

All these stakeholders have a role to play in the control environment within which WME operates, whether in connection with the setting of policy and decision making, the challenge process of accountability, the implementation of WME's objectives, the setting of internal controls or the provision of a safe working environment.

WME's responsibilities need to be clearly understood and have been defined as:

- Development, monitoring and review of the Risk Management Strategy and Risk Register
- Identification, analysis and monitoring of principal risks
- Champion and raise awareness of Risk Management and to ensure that the process becomes embedded in the culture of the organisation
- Ensure synergy with other "risk" systems, e.g. Health and Safety, Business Continuity and project management
- Ensure regular updating of the Risk Register
- Monitor and review Risk Registers and Risk Action Plans

Joint Committee responsibilities:

- Review the Risk Management ~~Strategy~~Policy on an annual basis.
- ~~Review the full risk register on an annual basis.~~
- Receive details of all medium and high risks at each meeting ~~and to consider mitigation process in place.~~

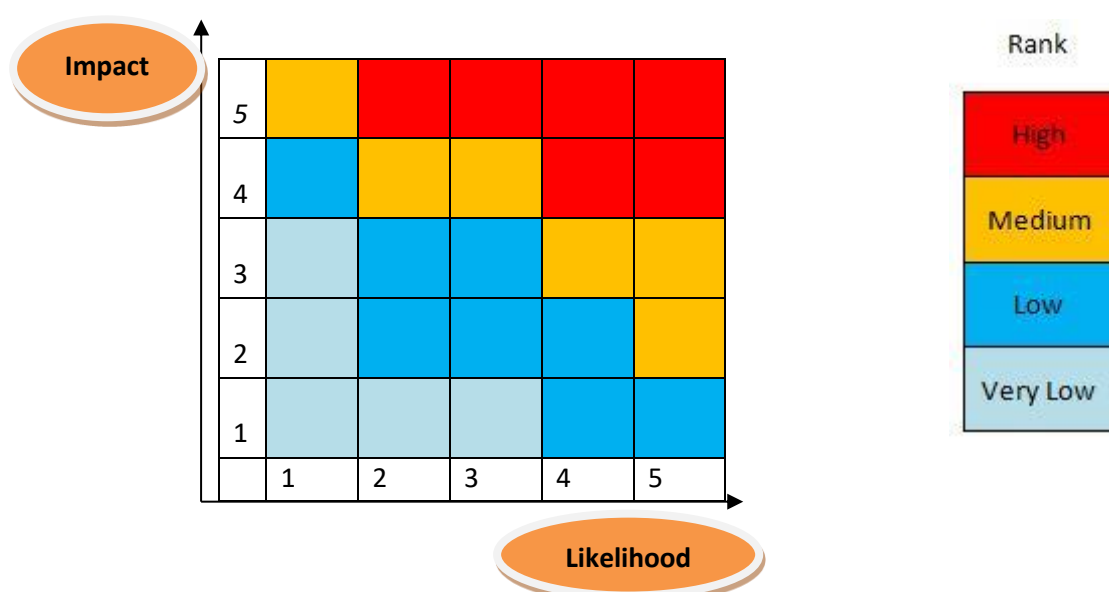
Each identified risk will be allocated an owner, responsible for the management and monitoring of that risk.

The Director will have a responsibility to ensure that Senior Managers analyse risks and produce appropriate information for inclusion in the Risk Register and Risk Action Plans specific to their sectors; whilst making the necessary connections to issues that have an organisation wide effect.

Risk Appetite

WME evaluates risks on the basis of the likelihood of them occurring and the impact of the consequences if they do. A standard set of evaluation criteria is used to evaluate both likelihood and impact and the resultant risks are then plotted on the maps, as depicted below.

Risk Matrix



Risks are treated in accordance with the WME 'risk appetite', that is the level of risk the organisation deems to be acceptable. While all risks should be judged on their own merit, managers also have the responsibility to manage their risks as they see fit. Nevertheless, good practice suggests that any risk classified as high should be deemed to require immediate management attention with the aim of treating it, either to reduce the level of threat or maximise the opportunity that may arise from it.

Identification and Categorisation of Risk

The focus of good risk management is the identification and treatment of risks. It increases the probability of success and reduces the likelihood of failure and the uncertainty of achieving objectives. Risk management should be a continuous and evolving process that runs throughout the strategies and service delivery of the organisation.

Learning lessons from past activities helps inform current and future decisions by reducing threats and optimizing the uptake of opportunities. Celebrating and communicating successful risk management in turn encourages a more daring but calculated approach.

The Director and Senior Managers have a clear responsibility to set the overall framework and establish and monitor the Risk Register. Strategic risks are those that might impact on the high level,

medium to long-term, goals and objectives of WME together with those cross cutting issues that have potential to impact significantly on service delivery, business continuity and profit generation.

At operational level the monitoring and identification of risk lies with sector managers and forms part of their service planning process. These are the risks that will be encountered as a result of daily activity. Due consideration must be given to the need to involve other sectors in decision making processes in order to mitigate risk.

Risks should be identified by considering the threats to the successful delivery of each of the objectives and activities of the organisation. These risks have been categorised as follows within the Risk Register:

- Business continuity
- Operational
- Systems
- Trading
- Strategic

Benchmark test for significance

Likelihood	Score	Risk Likelihood Definition
Rare	1	Risk may occur in exceptional circumstances
Possible	2	Risk may occur within the next three financial years
Likely	3	Risk is likely to occur within this financial year
Almost Certain	4	Indication of imminent occurrence
Certain	5	Risk has occurred and will continue to do so without immediate action being taken

Impact	Score	Risk Impact Definition
Negligible	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negligible loss, delay or interruption to services • Can be easily and quickly remedied • Financial impact less than 2½% of annual WME budgeted net profit
Minor	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor loss, delay or interruption to services • Short term impact on operational efficiency and performance • Financial loss of between 2½ - 10% of annual WME budgeted net profit • Failure to meet internal standards. • Affects only one group of stakeholders • No external interest • Isolated complaints

Significant	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant loss, delay or interruption to services. • Medium term impact on operational efficiency and performance. • Financial loss of between 10 - 20% of annual WME budgeted net profit • Failure to meet recommended best practice. • Affects more than one group of stakeholders. • May attract short-term attention of legislative or regulatory bodies. • Significant complaints.
Major	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major loss, delay or interruption to services. • One off events which could de-stabilise the organisation. • Widespread medium to long term impact on operational efficiency, performance and reputation. • Financial loss of between 20 - 50% of annual WME budgeted net profit for one year. • Financial loss of between 15 - 30% of annual WME budgeted net profit for more than one year. • Breach of legal or contractual obligation. • Affects more than one group of stakeholders. • Will attract medium-term attention of legislative or regulatory bodies. • Significant adverse media interest.
Critical	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total sustained loss or disruption to critical services. • Long term impact on operational efficiency, performance and reputation. • Financial loss of 50%+ of annual WME budgeted net profit for one year. • Financial loss of 30%+ of annual WME budgeted net profit for more than one year. • Serious breach of legal or contractual obligation. • Affects all groups of shareholders. • National impact with rapid intervention of legislative or regulatory bodies. • Extensive adverse media interest. • Loss of credibility.