

Check List for Risk Identification – Categories (not exhaustive)

Political	Politicians and politics, including Member support/approval. Electorate dissatisfaction, election changes and new political arrangements.
E-Government	Using new or existing technology. Lack of, or failure, of technology. Lost or stolen data, Inaccurate or poor quality data, Disaster recovery, jacking or corruption of data, breach of security.
Regulatory/Legislative	Central government policy, Legislation, internal policies and regulations, grant funding conditions, Data Protection. Freedom of Information, Race Equality and Diversity. Disability Discrimination, Human Rights, Employment Law, TUPE, Health & Safety, Potential for legal challenges, judicial reviews.
Financial/Fraud	Budgetary pressures, loss of/reduction in income cost of living, interest rates, inflation etc. Financial management arrangements, Investment decisions, Sustainable economic growth. Affordability models and financial checks, Inadequate insurance cover. External funding issues including loss of (or reduction in) funding. System/procedure weaknesses that could lead to fraud.
Opportunities	Opportunities to add value or improve customer experience/satisfaction. Reduce social exclusion and disparities, Increase employment, education and training. Improve health, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy lifestyles. Opportunities to reduce waste and inefficiency and minimise the use of natural resources, increase Recycling, minimise air, soil, water, light, noise pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. Reduce the need to travel and encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking. Encourage local sourcing of food, goods and materials, Conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity. Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
Reputation	Consultation and Communication, Negative publicity (local and national) from service or project failure, legal challenges.
Management	Key personalities, loss of key staff, recruitment and retention, management arrangements/protocols. Lack of/or inadequate management support, poor communication. Capacity issues – enough, training issues, availability, sickness absence etc. Emergency preparedness/Business continuity.
Assets	Land, property, listed buildings and ancient monuments, equipment, information, cultural and recreational assets. Includes health and safety or business continuity, abuse of intellectual property, data protection.
New/ongoing Partnerships/	New initiatives, new ways of working, new arrangements/relationships.

Annex B(i)

Projects/Contracts	New policies/procedures. Managing change.
Customers/Citizens Clients/Children	Demographic change. Current and changing needs and expectations of customers Impact on customer of service or project failure, Consumer protection. Crime and disorder, Health and Safety risks, Impacts on health inequalities. Effects on physical and mental health and sense of social wellbeing, loss of independence and need for social care support.
Environment	Policies/plans that significantly affect the environment need a sustainability impact appraisal. Recycling, green issues, energy efficiency, land use and green belt issues, noise, contamination, pollution, increased waste or emissions, conservation and wildlife, habitats and species issues. Impact of planning or transportation policies. Climate change such as increased temperatures and flooding, Ecological footprint, flood plains. Environmental assets such as landscape, countryside, historic environment and open space.