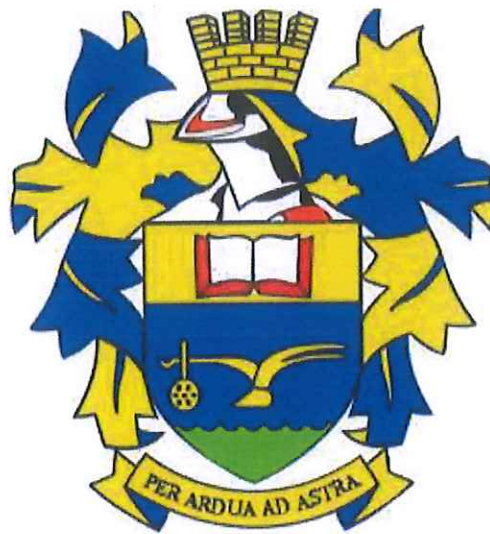


# DIPALESENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



## RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR 2018/2019

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 One of the most important mandates is the development and implementation of a risk management strategy whose major objective is to encourage the best practice within the municipality while minimizing the risk and ensuring the Municipality meets its objective. Risk Management is about improving quality and reducing potential harm. In order to do this, Dipaleseng Local Municipality shall maintain safe, effective services by identifying, mitigating or eliminating risks.

## **2. PURPOSE**

The KING IV report sets out the risk management process as the identification of possible risks, determining the impact of these risks on the organization's goals and the mitigation of these risks according to the entity's risk appetite and tolerance.

Principle 11 of the KING IV report states that, "The governing body should govern risk in a way that supports the organization in setting and achieving its strategic objectives" (Institute of Directors Southern Africa, 2016). It is therefore clear that the function of risk governance should not hinder an entity in achieving its strategic objectives but rather support an entity in achieving them.

The purpose of this strategy document is to provide a risk management framework and guidelines to be followed within Dipaleseng Local Municipality regarding risk

## **3. COMPONENTS OF RISK MANAGEMENT**

3.1 The process of managing risk is a structured approach for incorporating risk management into the daily, broader management process. Risk management is more than an exercise of risk avoidance. It is as much about identifying opportunities as avoiding or mitigating losses.

3.2 Risk management is an ongoing process at every level, and consists of eight interrelated components, namely:

- (i) The Control Environment;
- (ii) Objective Setting
- (iii) Risk Identification
- (iv) Risk Assessment
- (v) Risk Responses
- (vi) Information and Communication
- (vii) Control Activities
- (viii) Monitoring

### **3.2.1 Control environment**

3.2.1.1 The control environment sets the tone of the Council and influences how strategies and objectives are structured; and the manner in which risks are identified, assessed and acted upon. It comprises many elements including the Municipality's ethical values, Integrity, discipline, competence, operating style, assigning of authority and responsibility

3.2.1.2 To ensure an effective control environment:

- (i) The Municipality should have a systematic approach to deal with risk events that hamper service delivery.
- (ii) Management should encourage staff to identify and report risks on a daily basis.
- (iii) The risk Management Unit shall develop channels of communicating risks from both internal and external environment.
- (iv) Management shall commit itself to effectively mitigate all threatening risks through the systematic process.
- (v) Management shall ensure staff competency and development to be able to perform assigned duties.
- (vi) Management shall adopt managing style that is aligned to risk philosophy and risk tolerance.
- (vii) The Municipality governance structures shall perform their functions efficiently and effectively as prescribed in their charters, and
- (viii) Management shall ensure that there is compliance to all policies and staff members are equipped with relevant skills to enable them to deal with new challenges.

### **3.2.2 Objective Setting**

3.2.2.1 Objectives must exist before management can identify events potentially affecting their achievement. The Departments/Units objectives set must be aligned with the vision/mission of the Municipality.

3.2.2.2 The Vision and Mission of Dipaleseng Local Municipality is as follows:

Is to be "a center of quality, affordable, good governance and sustainable economic opportunities"

3.2.2.3 Objectives are set during the strategic planning and budgetary process under the following category context:

- (i) Strategic – these objectives are at higher level goals, aligned and supporting the Municipalities mission, vision and organizational values.
- (ii) Operations- the objectives relate to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Municipalities operations, including performance and service delivery goals through the sectional work-plans cascaded from the strategic plan.

### **3.2.3 Risk Identification**

3.2.3.1 The purpose of risk identification exercise is to identify, discuss and document the risks facing the Municipality. The identification process covers internal and, external, as well as financial and non-financial factors that may give rise to risks and opportunities, in the context of the full scope of the Municipality. Identifying major trends and their variation over time is particularly relevant in providing early warnings. Risk identification process is facilitated by the Risk Management Unit on a continuous basis.

3.2.3.2 During Risk identification it is vital to be familiar with sources of risks so to know the causes of risks. The following are possible sources of risks to be considered in order to identify causes of risks.

- (i) New activities and services
- (ii) Disposal or cessation of current activities
- (iii) Outsourcing to external service providers
- (iv) Legal Changes
- (v) Changes in economic conditions
- (vi) Socio-political changes, like elections
- (vii) Political interference
- (viii) National and international events
- (ix) Personnel/human behavior
- (x) Behaviors of contractors/private suppliers
- (xi) Change in financial/market conditions
- (xii) Management activities and controls
- (xiii) Misinformation
- (xiv) Technology/technical changes
- (xv) Service delivery interruption
- (xvi) Occupational health and safety
- (xvii) Security (including theft/fraud/impersonation)

### 3.2.3.3 Risk identification techniques

The following methods are some of the techniques that can be employed to identify the risks the Municipality is faced with:

- (i) Using progress reports
- (ii) Performance management reports
- (iii) Focus groups
- (iv) Interviewing of staff
- (v) Surveys
- (vi) History or failure analysis
- (vii) SWOT analysis
- (viii) Audit reports
- (ix) Whistle blowing reports
- (x) Facilitation of reports used by provincial treasury

### 3.2.3.4 Risk Register

The main output of the risk identification exercise is the risk register, which serves three main purposes:

- (i) It is a source of information to report the key risks throughout the institution, as well as key stakeholders
- (ii) Management uses the register to focus their attention on the most important issues (it helps management to prioritize)
- (iii) It helps Auditors to focus their plans on the institutions top risks.

Template of Risk register attached as annexure III.

## **3.2.4 Risk Assessment**

3.2.4.1 Risk assessment allows the Municipality to consider how potential events might affect the achievements of objectives.

3.2.4.2 Management shall assess events by analyzing the likelihood and its impact.

3.2.4.3 The Management of Dipaleseng Local Municipality shall conduct formal Risk Assessments at least annually.

3.2.4.4 The results or information collected from the workshops will be collated and the Council's risks database updated accordingly.

3.2.4.5 Risk assessments should be conducted for all new activities, to ensure that adequate systems are designed to address emerging risks.

3.2.4.6 Management of each department or business unit will be required to continuously assess the risks associated with the activities of their units. The basis for management decisions must therefore include the results of their assessments of associated risks, and the expected outcomes.

3.2.4.7 The implementation of an appropriate risk mitigation strategy will be in accordance with the authority delegated to that official in terms of the policy on delegation of authority and the approval framework.

### **3.2.5 Risk Responses**

3.2.5.1 A key outcome of the risk identification and evaluation process is a detailed list of all key risks including those that require treatment as determined by the overall level of the risk against the Council's risk tolerance levels.

3.2.5.2 However, not all risks will require treatment as some may be accepted by the Council and only require occasional monitoring throughout the period.

3.2.5.3 The risks that fall outside of the Council's risk tolerance levels are those which pose a significant potential impact on the ability of the Council to achieve set objectives and therefore require treatment.

3.2.5.4 The purpose of responding and treating risks is to minimize or eliminate the potential impact the risk may pose to the achievement of set objectives.

3.2.5.5 Risk response involves identifying the range of options for responding to risks, assessing these options and the preparation and implementation of response plans

3.2.5.6 Risk Response Options fall within the following categories:

- (i) Avoidance – in many situations, a lower risk choice is available from a range of risk alternatives. Selecting a lower risk option represents a risk avoidance decision. Certainly not all risks should be avoided.
- (ii) Reduction (optimize – mitigate) – Risk control is the most common of all risks handling strategies. It is a process of taking specific courses of action to reduce the probability and reduce the impact. This often involves using review risks reduction milestone and development of management actions. The manager must develop risk reduction plans.

(iii) Sharing (transfers – outsource or insure) – another way to control risk is to deflect it. Through deflection, managers may reduce risk exposure by sharing risk with the service providers and client. The type of contract, performance incentives and warranties may be structured to share risk occurrence. Depending on the specific risk, either approach may be effective. An example of sharing of risk is to outsource security function to a third party.

(iv) Retention (accept and budget) – Risk retention is a decision to accept the consequences if the event occurs. The manager must determine what level of risk can be safely assumed in each situation as it evolves. Critical to this approach would be the risk appetite that the municipality is willing to accept.

### **3.2.6 Information and communications**

3.2.6.1 Information communicated to internal and external stakeholders should be conveyed in a simple, acceptable language to ensure understanding and avoid ambiguity.

3.2.6.2 Risk management unit shall ensure information regarding risks is shared at all levels, on a continuous basis.

3.2.6.3 Communication will aim at raising awareness about the importance and relevance of effective risk management that strives to improve service delivery and sound governance.

3.2.6.4 The risk profile of Dipaleseng Local Municipality must be communicated to all managers within the Municipality.

3.2.6.5 Head of Department/Unit should communicate to their staff the risk levels that are acceptable to each task or activity and the strategies that are designed to mitigate the risks.

3.2.6.6 The communication of the risk profile should be guided by the need for the employees of the Council to understand their role in and contributions to risk appetite

3.2.6.7 Risk Management Unit shall arrange and organize workshops and briefing sessions to all staff to raise awareness and information relating risk management.

3.2.6.8 This process will ensure that the same level of understanding and encourage commitment amongst all staff.

3.2.6.9 Everyone will be informed on what is regarded as risk and proper channels of reporting such risks.



### **3.2.7 Control activities**

3.2.7.1 Risk responses serve to focus attention on control activities needed to help ensure that the risk responses are carried out properly and in a timely manner.

3.2.7.2 Control activities are part of the process by which Dipaleseng Local Municipality strives to achieve its business objectives.

3.2.7.3 Control activities are the policies and procedures that help ensure risk management strategies are properly executed. They occur throughout Dipaleseng Local Municipality, at all levels and in all functions.

3.2.7.4 They usually involve two elements: a policy establishing what should be done and procedures to affect the policy.

#### **3.2.7.5 Internal Control**

3.2.7.5.1 Internal control is an integral part of risk management and shall be defined as those elements of the Council, including its resources, people, systems, processes, culture, structure and tasks, which taken together, support the achievement of the Council's objectives.

3.2.7.5.2 Alternatively, internal control shall be defined as a process affected by management, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

- (i) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- (ii) Reliability of financial reporting
- (iii) Safeguarding of assets
- (iv) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

#### **3.2.7.6 Control Procedures**

Specific control procedures include:

- (i) Reporting, reviewing and approving reconciliations;
- (ii) Checking the arithmetical accuracy of records;
- (iii) Controlling applications and environment of computer information systems;
- (iv) Maintaining and reviewing control accounts and trial balances;
- (v) Approving and controlling documents;
- (vi) Comparing internal data with external sources of information;
- (vii) Comparing the result of cash, security and inventory counts with accounting records
- (viii) Comparing and analysing the financial result with budgeted amounts
- (ix) Limiting direct physical access to records

3.2.7.7 Control can help minimize the occurrence of errors and breakdowns, but cannot provide absolute assurance that they will not occur, and the system of internal control as listed below should be embedded in the operations of Dipaleseng Local Municipality and form part of its culture.

#### 3.2.7.8 Broad Internal Control Focus Areas

Internal controls established in each department/Unit of Dipaleseng Local Municipality should focus on the following areas:

##### 3.2.7.8.1 *Adequate segregation of duties*

Key duties and responsibilities in authorizing, processing, recording, and reviewing transactions and events should be separated among individuals;

##### 3.2.7.8.2 *Custody and accountability for resources*

Access to resources and records are to be limited to authorized individuals who are accountable for their custody or use;

##### 3.2.7.8.3 *prompt and proper recording and classification of transactions*

Transactions should be recorded and properly classified to ensure that information maintains its relevance and value to management in controlling operations and decision-making and to ensure that timely and reliable information is available to management;

##### 3.2.7.8.4 *Authorization and execution of transactions*

Requires that employees execute their assigned duties in accordance with directives and within the limitations established by management or legislation;

##### 3.2.7.8.5 *Documentation*

Internal control structures, i.e. policies and procedures, and all transactions and significant events are to be clearly documented;

##### 3.2.7.8.6 *Management supervision and review*

Competent supervision is to be provided, including assignment, review and approval of an employee's work.

Employees should be provided with the necessary guidance and training to help ensure that errors, wasteful, and wrongful acts are minimized and that specific management directives are understood and achieved.

#### **3.2.8 Monitoring**

3.2.8.1 The Risk database or Register in which all the information from the risk management processes will be stored; will be used as one of the tools to monitor:

- (i) Department/Units performance with regards to risk management process, and
- (ii) Effectiveness of the risk management process in place.

3.2.8.2 Risk Monitoring shall be performed on a quarterly basis at Dipaleseng Local Municipality.

3.2.8.3 The authority to update the risk register for Dipaleseng Local Municipality shall be restricted to designated officials.

#### 4. SUMMARY OF RISK MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 The risk management responsibilities for Committees, risk reporting, risk assessment, control and governance Dipaleseng Local Municipality are set out below.

- **Committee responsibilities**

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>  | <i>Responsibility</i>                 | <i>Frequency</i>    |
|------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 01         | The Risk Management Committee will meet at least four times a year to perform risk management responsibilities as stated in the risk management committee charter. | Risk Management Committee Chairperson | Four times per year |
| 02         | The Audit Committee will meet on a quarterly basis to review risk management progress.   | Audit Committee Chairperson           | Quarterly           |

- **Reporting responsibilities**

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>   | <i>Responsibility</i>       | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 03         | The Audit Committee will include statements regarding risk management performance in the annual report to Mayoral Committee and Council.  | Audit Committee Chairperson | Annually         |
| 04         | The Risk Management Committee Chairperson will submit a risk management report to the Audit Committee and Accounting Officer on a quarterly basis. This report should also be submitted to Mayoral Committee<br><br>The report will focus amongst others, on the following: | Risk Management Committee   | Quarterly        |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>  | <i>Responsibility</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
|            | <p>Progress on Enterprise Risk Management Implementation Plan.</p> <p>Progress on management of strategic and operational risks.</p> <p>Any risk developments (changes) / incidents / losses.</p> <p>Any risks identified during the quarter (emerging risks).</p> <p>Major resolutions taken by the Committee.</p>  |                       |                  |
| 05         | <p>Head of Departments will draft a risk management report for submission to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>This will focus, amongst others on the following:</p> <p>Progress on management of strategic and operational risks.</p> <p>Any risk developments (changes) / incidents / losses.</p> <p>Any risks identified during the quarter (emerging risks).</p> <p>Each Departmental Risk Management progress report submitted to Risk Management Office must be accompanied by portfolio of evidence file substantiating progress reported.</p> | Risk Champions        | Quarterly        |
| 06         | <p>The Risk Officer will be responsible for developing standard risk management reporting templates, and collate risk management information for submission</p>  | Risk Officer          | Quarterly        |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>               | <i>Responsibility</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|            | to Risk Management Committee. |                       |                  |

### **Risk assessment responsibilities**

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>  | <i>Responsibility</i>     | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| 07         | The Council will consider management report on the quarterly basis.  | Council                   | Quarterly        |
| 08         | Risk Management Committee will review progress on risk registers at each meeting and update the register's contents to reflect any changes without formally reassessing the risks. | Risk Management Committee | Quarterly        |
| 09         | The Risk Officer will be responsible for the facilitation of all risk assessments, and populating the risk registers.  | Risk Officer              | As scheduled     |

### **- Control responsibilities**

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>  | <i>Responsibility</i>                 | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 10         | The Risk Management Committee Chairperson will report to the Audit Committee regarding the implementation of action plans and performance of current controls for those risks in the risk registers. | Risk Management Committee Chairperson | Quarterly        |
| 11         | The Head of Departments will report to the Risk Management Committee regarding the implementation of action plans and performance of current controls for those risks in the risk registers.         | Head of Department/units              | Quarterly        |
| 12         | The Risk Management committee  | Risk Management                       | Quarterly        |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>   | <i>Responsibility</i>                         | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|---|---|------------------|
|            | Chairperson will report to Council regarding the implementation of action plans and performance of current controls for those risks in the risk registers.  | Committee Chairperson                         |                  |
| 13         | All risk registers will contain action plans for improving risk controls and risk interventions. Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee will review progress made with these action plans. | Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee | As scheduled     |

- **Governance responsibilities**

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>   | <i>Responsibility</i>   | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 14         | Each key risk will have a nominated risk owner, who will be responsible for the following:<br><br>Updating the risk information<br><br>Providing assurance regarding the risk's controls<br><br>Coordinating the implementation of action plans for the risk<br><br>Reporting on any developments regarding the risk. | Risk Owners             | As scheduled     |
| 15         | The internal audit function will use the outputs of risk assessments to compile its strategic three year rolling and annual internal audit coverage plan, and will evaluate the effectiveness of risk controls.   | Manager: Internal Audit | As scheduled     |
| 16         | The Internal Audit function will formally review the effectiveness of the   | Manager: Internal Audit | Annually         |

| <i>No.</i> | <i>Activity</i>                                       | <i>Responsibility</i> | <i>Frequency</i> |
|------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|
|            | Municipality's risk management processes once a year. |                       |                  |

**5. OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES**

5.1 All employees of Dipaleseng Local Municipality have a responsibility for managing risk in order to achieve personal, workgroup and strategic objectives.


5.2 Collectively, employees at operating units need the appropriate knowledge, skills, information and authority to establish, operate and monitor the system of risk control.

5.3 Everyone should be aware of the risks they are empowered to take, which should be avoided and reported upwards.

**6. RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY REVIEWAL AND APPROVAL**

The Risk Management Strategy shall be reviewed annually to reflect the current stance on risk management and approved by the Council.

**RECOMMENDED BY THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**



\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson: Risk Committee

31/07/2018  
Date

**NOTED BY:**



TC Mameetja  
Acting Municipal Manager

31/07/2018  
Date

**APPROVED BY COUNCIL ON THE 31 JULY 2018**

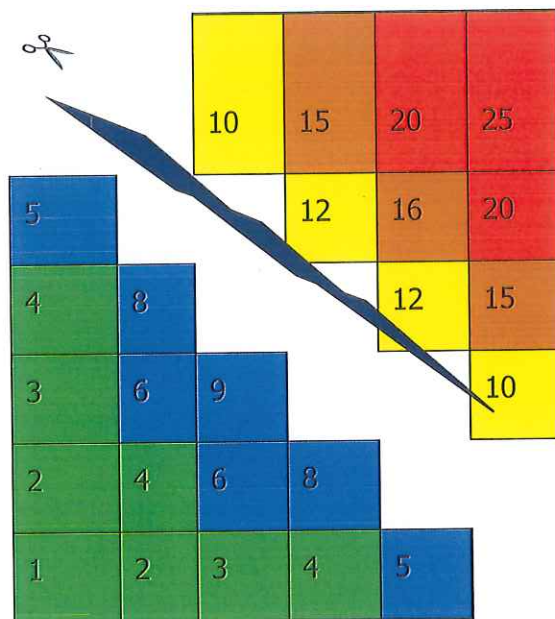
Council Resolution Number: C122/07/18

## Annexure I

### 1. Risk Tolerance

1.1 Risk tolerance is the amount of risk the Municipality is capable of bearing (as opposed to the amount of risk it is willing to bear)

1.2 Schematic representation of tolerable and intolerable risk rating levels





## 2. Tolerable level

2.1 The above-shown schematic representation serves to inform the Municipality about the range of risks rating from 1 up to 9 as risk ratings which are tolerable or acceptable to the Municipality and those that range from 10 up to 25 as unacceptable or intolerable and the definitions of risks magnitudes will be explained below.

2.2 Below is a table showing both intolerable and tolerable levels indicating what to be done and what not to be done under which circumstances. (Risk matrix table) magnitudes will be explained below.

| Risk Index | Risk Magnitude | Risk acceptability | Proposed mitigating steps  |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| 20 - 25    | Maximum risk   | Unacceptable Risk  | Take action to reduce risk with highest priority, inform management. |
| 15 - 19    | High risk      | Unacceptable Risk  | Take action to reduce risk with highest priority, inform management. |
| 10 - 14    | Medium risk    | Unacceptable Risk  | Take action to reduce risk, inform management                        |
| 5 - 9      | Low risk       | Acceptable Risk    | No risk reduction - control, monitor, inform management.             |
| 1 - 4      | Minimum risk   | Acceptable Risk    | No risk reduction - control, monitor, inform management.             |

## 3. Acceptable risk

3.1 Determining that a risk is acceptable does not imply that the risk is insignificant. A risk may be considered to be acceptable because:

- The threat posed is assessed to be so low (for an example because the likelihood of occurrence is rare) that specific treatment is not necessary;
- The cost of treating the risk is so high compared to the benefit from successful treatment; or the opportunities presented outweigh the threats to such an extent that the risk is justified.

## Annexure II

### 1. Risk measurement criteria

The criteria used in assessing the likelihood and impact for inherent risks (before mitigating controls) are described in the rating tables. The following are examples of the rating tables that can be utilized to assess the potential impact of risks:

#### 1.2 Impact

Impact is the extent of damage or loss that the Municipality may incur in the event that the risk occurs.

| Example: Impact on service delivery |               |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Score                               | Impact        | Consequence  |
| 5                                   | Critical      | Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are of <u>critical importance</u> to the achievement of objectives.                             |
| 4                                   | Major         | Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively <u>substantial impact</u> on the ability to meet the objectives |
| 3                                   | Moderate      | Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively <u>moderate impact</u> on the ability to meet objectives.       |
| 2                                   | Minor         | Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively <u>low impact</u> on the ability to meet objectives.            |
| 1                                   | Insignificant | Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have <u>negligible impact</u> on the ability to meet objectives.                  |

### 1.3 Likelihood

Likelihood answers the question of what are the chances of the risk occurring?

| Example: Certainty of occurrence |            |  |
|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| Score                            | Likelihood | Occurrence   |
| 5                                | Common     | The risk is already occurring, or is likely to occur more than once within the next 12 months. |
| 4                                | Likely     | The risk could easily occur, and is likely to occur at least once within the next 12 months.   |
| 3                                | Moderate   | There's an above average chance that the risk will occur at least once in the next 3 years.    |
| 2                                | Unlikely   | The risk occurs infrequently and is likely to occur within the next 3 years.                   |
| 1                                | Rare       | The risk is conceivable but only likely to occur in extreme circumstances.                     |

### 1.4 Inherent Risk Profile

1.4.1 Inherent risk is risk before mitigating controls are implemented. A risk is allocated a risk rating based on the assessment of its impact and likelihood. The risk rating index is utilized to determine the extent of the risk exposure the Municipality is faced with in order to allocate the appropriate response to that specific risk

1.4.2 Example: Impact score X likelihood score = risk rating that indicate whether the risk is High, Medium or Low.

**Impact X Likelihood = Inherent Risk Rating**

**5 X 3 = 15**

|                            |   |   |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| I<br>M<br>P<br>A<br>C<br>T | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
|                            | 4 | 4 | 8  | 12 | 16 | 20 |
|                            | 3 | 3 | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 |
|                            | 2 | 2 | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 |
|                            | 1 | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
|                            |   |   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  |
| <b>LIKELIHOOD</b>          |   |   |    |    |    |    |



| Risk index | Risk Magnitude |
|------------|----------------|
| 20 - 25    | Maximum        |
| 15 - 19    | High risk      |
| 10 - 14    | Medium risk    |
| 5 - 9      | Low risk       |
| 1 - 4      | Minimum risk   |

Inherent risk exposure takes no consideration of available controls (impact x likelihood)

1.5 The following is an example of a rating table that can be utilized to categorize various levels of inherent risk.

| Risk index | Risk magnitude | Risk acceptability | Proposed actions  |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| 20 – 25    | Maximum risk   | Unacceptable       | Take action to reduce risk with highest priority, accounting officer and executive authority attention. |
| 15 – 19    | High risk      | Unacceptable       |   |
| 10 – 14    | Medium risk    | Unacceptable       | Take action to reduce risk, inform senior management.   |
| 5 – 9      | Low risk       | Acceptable         | No risk reduction - control, monitor, inform management.  |
| 1 – 4      | Minimum risk   | Acceptable         | No risk reduction - control, Monitor, inform management.  |

**1.6 Residual Risks**

1.6.1 Residual Risks is risks after controls are implemented. Control effectiveness is evaluated by considering the current controls and it is a critical aspect in determining residual risk rating. The following indicates the rating table that can be utilized to measure the effectiveness of current controls in mitigating risks.

## 1.7 Control Effectiveness

| RATING | FACTOR                      | CRITERIA  |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| 81-90% | Highly effective            | There are controls in place and they are implemented and are highly effective         |
| 61-80% | Effective                   | There are controls in place and they are implemented and are effective                |
| 41-60% | Controls are adequate       | There are controls in place but they require improvement to make the effective        |
| 21-40% | Controls needs improvements | There are controls in place but they are either not effective or not being adhered to |
| 1-20%  | Controls not effective      | There are limited controls in place with major deficiencies                           |
| 0%     | No Control                  | There are no controls in place  |

1.7.1 Control Effectiveness measures the controls

1.7.2 Formula for calculating residual risk value: residual risk = impact \* likelihood

## 1.8 Risk Profile Legend

1.8.1 The following is an example of a rating table that shall be utilized to categorize various levels of residual risks (after controls are implemented).

| Risk index | Risk magnitude | Risk acceptability | Proposed actions  |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| 20 - 25    | Maximum risk   | Unacceptable       | Take action to reduce risk with highest priority, accounting officer and executive authority's attention. |
| 15 - 19    | High risk      | Unacceptable       |   |
| 10 - 14    | Medium risk    | Unacceptable       | Take action to reduce risk, inform senior management.   |
| 5 - 9      | Low risk       | Acceptable         | No risk reduction - control, monitor, inform management.  |
| 1 - 4      | Minimum risk   | Acceptable         | No risk reduction - control, Monitor, inform management.  |

Annexure III

Template of Risk Register

|                                   |                        |  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <b>Risk No.</b>                   |                        |  |
| <b>KPA- Key Performance Area</b>  |                        |  |
| <b>Strategic Objectives -</b>     |                        |  |
| <b>Risk - Threat to achieving</b> |                        |  |
| <b>Root Cause/Contributing</b>    |                        |  |
| <b>Consequences</b>               |                        |  |
| <b>Impact</b>                     | <b>Risk Assessment</b> |  |
| <b>Likelihood</b>                 |                        |  |
| <b>Inherent Risk</b>              |                        |  |
| <b>Current Controls</b>           |                        |  |
| <b>Control Effectiveness</b>      |                        |  |
| <b>Impact</b>                     | <b>Risk Assessment</b> |  |
| <b>Likelihood</b>                 |                        |  |
| <b>Residual Risk</b>              |                        |  |
| <b>Future Action - Treatment</b>  |                        |  |
| <b>Risk Owner</b>                 |                        |  |
| <b>Action Owner</b>               |                        |  |
| <b>Due Date</b>                   |                        |  |
| <b>Frequency of Reporting</b>     |                        |  |