

Risk Management Policy

Other related policies and documents:

- Health & Safety Policy
- Vulnerable Persons Safeguarding Policy

1. General policy

- 1.1 The trustees of The King's Church (hereafter referred to as 'the church') acknowledge that the responsibility for the management and control of the church rests with them and that an integral part of this management and control is the development of a risk management policy.
- 1.2 Our policy is to identify and manage the possible and probable risks that the church may face in the short and medium term as an integral part of governance to help ensure that:
 - Significant risks are known and monitored, enabling the trustees and Overseers to make informed decisions and to take timely action;
 - The church makes the most of opportunities and develops them with a confidence that any risks will be properly managed;
 - The church aims as stated in the trust deed are more successfully achieved;
 - Forward and strategic planning is improved.
- 1.3 The trustees overriding responsibility is to develop, oversee and put into place systems, procedures and controls that enable the church to be successful in achieving the purposes for which it was established and to be honouring to God.
- 1.4 In so doing, the trustees recognise and accept that not all risks can or should be avoided or fully mitigated but would seek to mitigate, as far as is possible, those that it considers to pose the most serious threat to the future viability and success of the church.
- 1.5 In general, the trustees would classify the risk profile of the church as low, recognising that this profile may change or vary:



- Over time;
- When applied to specific activities or operations e.g. investments;
- In the light of external circumstances and influences.

1.6 In constructing this policy, the trustees have paid due consideration to the Charity Commission guidance "How to manage risks in your charity".

2. Identifying and assessing risks

2.1 The King's Church Wisbech uses a Risk Register which identifies the risks that it faces in a systematic way, recognising that risks can impact all parts of the charity including those associated with the following areas:

- Governance risks – including strategic and leadership;
- Operational risks;
- Financial risks;
- External risks;
- Compliance with the law and other regulations;
- Other risks potentially unique to the church

2.2 Once identified, each risk is then formally assessed considering both the seriousness of the risk and the likelihood that, without any action, the risk is likely to occur. A combination of the two factors identifies the most serious risks faced by the church.

2.3 The trustees accept that risk assessment as reflected on the Risk Register is not an exact process and that a degree of subjectivity will have to be applied when assessing both the seriousness and the likelihood of any risk.

2.4 The operating environment and the associated risks faced by the church will change over time. As a result, the identification and the assessment of risk will be reconsidered if:

- Circumstances change that are considered to impact the ability of the church to achieve its goals;



- Legislation or other regulations are introduced or amended such that they impact the successful operation of the church;
 - There are significant changes in the church's key personnel.
- 2.5** In the event that nothing occurs to cause risks to be re-assessed, the Chair of Trustees will review of the Risk Register on an annual basis.

3. Managing the identified risks

- 3.1** Once identified and assessed and added to the Risk Register, the trustees will determine how to manage each risk, either by:
- Seeking to avoid the risk altogether, which may mean the church scales back, or even stops altogether, its work in certain areas;
 - Accepting the risk, understanding that not all risks can or should be avoided;
 - Transferring the risk or its impact to a third party. The most recognised form of risk transference is through the use of insurance. However, in some situations, the trustees may consider the outsourcing of certain activities to more specialist providers;
 - Seeking to mitigate or control the risk (see 3.2).
- 3.2** In cases where the trustees seek to control the risks, actions taken may include:
- Changes to operating practices or procedures;
 - The introduction or implementation of new systems or processes;
 - Amending the role of volunteers and staff, even removing them altogether in extreme cases.

4. Residual risk

- 4.1** The residual risk is that which remains once the trustees have managed the risk in the ways set out in 3.1.



- 4.2** This level of residual risk will only be accepted if it is considered by the trustees of church to be acceptable when pursuing the objectives of the church. If that level of risk is not acceptable, the process set out in 3.1 will be re-performed.
- 4.3** The trustees will document the actions agreed to be undertaken to manage the risks in the process set out 3.1 and of the acceptance of the residual risk. All the information considered and discussed will be recorded on a Risk Register which will identify the potential risks, the potential impact and the steps taken to mitigate the risk. This will be reviewed on an annual basis.