Risk Area	Risk implications	Control Procedures
Loss of Financial viability; change in circumstances resulting in reduced Precept revenue and/or reduced Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) income.	Bankruptcy of Parish Council.	Overall Control
	.	
	Loss of local services and employment.	The Council adopted its own Financial Regulations in 2016, and these will be reviewed annually by the Clerk (and Responsible Finance Officer) and the Finance Committee for Council approval.
	Failure of Councillors to exercise due care.	Council maintains Public Liability Insurance. £10m.
		Budgetary Control
		A detailed annual budget is prepared by the Responsible Finance Officer (RFO), in consultation with the chair of the Finance Committee I in October. This is then reviewed by the Council as to the budget for the year ahead and used to set the Precept. The Council should approve the Budget and the precept at its January meeting. The RFO submits the Precept request to Tandridge District Council (TDC) by the January deadline.
		Projects approved by the Council and included in the budget are required to have conservative cost estimates and prudent contingencies. The Total Budget will also include a contingency.

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LIMPSFIELD PARISH COUNCIL - FINANCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT - 2022-2023

The Council maintains a contingency Reserve equal to at least half the Precept and this Reserve level is reviewed and approved annually by the Council. In accordance to the Financial Regulations, revenue expenditure may only be incurred up to the amounts included for that class of expenditure in the approved budget. Unanticipated expenditure and spending above approved items in the Budget require Council approval. Virements between budget categories also require Council approval. The Council funds expenditure on a "pay as you go" basis and will not make forward spending commitments beyond its expected annual revenue. Actual expenditure compared to budget is reviewed by the Clerk and the Council every quarter and follow up action taken as appropriate. An annual summary of actual expenditure compared to budget together with explanations for significant variances is presented to the Council for their review at the April or May Council meeting. **Capital Projects** Any potential capital expenditure is first considered by the Finance Committee and then must be approved by the Council before being incurred, in line with the Financial Regulations. The Financial Regulations set out detailed procedures which must be followed regarding capital expenditure, including the ordering process.

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Risk area	Risk Implications	Control Procedures
Fraud/Theft/Inappropriate use of online banking	Monetary Loss to the Council Duplicative or inaccurate online bank payments Adverse Publicity resulting in loss of reputation	Bank and Cash The Clerk and 4 Councillors approved by the full Council have authority to use the Council bank accounts. The Clerk/RFO keeps the cheque books and maintains the online banking accounts. Cheques require two Councillor signatories with bank account authorisation to sign. The signatories can only sign the cheque once the expenditure has been approved and are presented with the supporting documentation. The RFO is authorised by the Council to make online payments once verified and approved by the Council. All payments are approved by the Council at the monthly parish council meetings and recorded individually. Online banking security notices and balance threshold notices are used to alert account holders of transaction activity. Council approved invoices and payments of up to and including £2000 may be made by online banking by an authorised signatory with online banking access (usually The Clerk or Finance Chair) (excluding payments to the Clerk). If Dual Access banking is not available, all payments should be scheduled before payment is made and authorised by the signatory before being actioned. Records of the payment must be retained with the invoice and any payments to the Clerk must be initiated by another signatory. The Clerk may not pay him or herself.

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LIMPSFIELD PARISH COUNCIL - FINANCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT - 2022-2023

The Clerk/RFO prepares monthly bank reconciliations showing end of month balances, pending payments, standing orders, other approved payments to be made, and projected end of month bank balances.

A quarterly internal audit is performed by the RFO covering:

• Checking the quarterly bank reconciliation and supporting documentation

• Checking the cashbook entries for the quarter

• Detailed testing of the receipts/payments for the quarter

• Once approved, the quarterly reconciliations are signed by the Clerk and the chair of the Council and recorded in the minutes.

An annual examination is performed by the Council's independent Internal Auditor. The annual accounts are then subject to a desktop audit by a Government appointed external auditor.

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Risk Implications	Control Procedures
Monetary loss to the Council. Failure to be able to prepare meaningful financial information.	Fixed Assets An up-to-date register is maintained of all the Council's assets. At least once a year, a Councillor / Councillors or The Clerk physically inspect all the Council's assets and compares them to the register. A regular maintenance and inspection programme is in place.
	The Council's assets are insured at full replacement value and the Finance Committee review these values annually. Other assets in which the Council maintains an insured interest are listed in the register and notified to the Council's insurer.
	Public Liability Insurance is maintained.
	Monetary loss to the Council. Failure to be able to prepare

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Risk Area	Risk Implications	Control Procedures
Deemed inappropriate behaviour by an individual councillor		Individual Councillors are supplied with a copy of the model Code of Conduct for Parish and Town Council's and are expected to fully comply with it at all times. The Registers of Members' Pecuniary Interests (DPI's), gifts and hospitality are maintained by the Clerk who ensures it is complete and up to date. The register is available for public inspection on the Parish Council's website. Councillors are required to notify the Clerk of any changes in DPI's within 28 days of them coming into effect. The Clerk is responsible for updating the Register of Members DPI's and forwarding the same to SDC within the 28-day period. Failure for Councillors to comply with this is a criminal offence.
Deemed inappropriate behaviour by the Council	Council and Councillors open to accusations of misconduct.	Council business is only conducted during Council meetings, which are open to the public. This also applies to formal committees which have delegated powers. Sub-Committees meet occasionally to enable recommendations on complex matters to be formulated and put to the main Council for consideration. They have no decision-making powers and report back to the main Council.
		Council meetings are always held at locations with disability access.
		The Clerk to the Council attends all meetings and is responsible for advising the Chairman on the running of the meeting thereby ensuring it meets all appropriate standards and requirements.

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Dated 14/11/22

		Full and accurate reporting of the Council's business in the minutes by the Clerk. Minutes properly numbered and paginated with a master copy signed by the Chairman kept in safekeeping.
		Minutes circulated to interested parties and on public display (eg on website). Any complaint made about the Council or an individual Councillor is immediately referred to the SDC Compliance Officer. The Clerk is familiar with the legal requirements applicable to Councils. The Council has access to independent legal advice specialising in Council matters.
Failure to comply with all appropriate laws and Regulations.	Loss of professional reputation and/or fine for individual Councillor or the Council.	Clerk's contract of employment is reviewed annually. Ensure requirements are met that all business activities are within legal powers applicable to the Council with powers used being recorded. Ensure proper use of Council funds under Section 137 of the Local Government Act 1972. Ensuring requirements are met to prepare annual Statement of Accounts which presents fairly the financial position of the Council and its income and expenditure for the year.

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Dated 14/11/22

Risk Area	Risk Implications	Control procedures
Administrative systems and records Loss of Accounting	Loss of Council reputation from the failure of the Council to be able to operate effectively.	All Council's administrative systems kept on the Clerk's computer. The Clerk maintains storage serves on remote servers (cloud-based storage services, such as DropBox).
information	Failure to be able to prepare Annual Statement of Accounts in accordance with the regulations.	Hard copies of all key documents are kept by the Clerk in line with the duty to keep records. The Clerk conducts regular back-ups on an external hard drive of all Council documents. This back up will be held at a remote location from the Clerk's Home Office address. The Council is fully complaint with the General Data Protection Regulations 2018.

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