



Risk Management Framework Policy

Purpose:	This Risk Management Framework explains Samford Valley Steiner School's approach to risk management. It includes a definition of risk, a summary of the purpose and key features of the Framework, and responsibilities for the management of risk throughout Samford Valley Steiner School.	
Scope:	Students and employees, including full-time, part-time, permanent, fixed-term and casual employees, as well as contractors, volunteers and people undertaking work experience or vocational placements	
Status:	Approved	Supersedes: April 2024
Authorised by:	Board	Date of Authorisation: September 2025
References:	• Samford Valley Steiner School Risk Assessment Register • Samford valley Steiner School Strategic Risk Register • AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines • Operational Risk Register	
Review Date:	Annually	Next Review Date: September 2026
Policy Owner:	School Governing Body, Board of the Rudolf Steiner Education Group Brisbane (RSEGB)	

Policy Statement Principles Samford Valley Steiner School is committed to protecting the safety of its students, staff, visitors and volunteers and operating in a financially sustainable manner that is consistent with the needs of its stakeholders.

Risks that are inherent to the operation of the school will be identified, analysed, evaluated and undertaken in a consistent manner. Risk management procedures that form the Risk Management Framework will be used to ensure that risks are monitored and managed to an acceptable level of tolerance to the school, as defined by the Board.

Samford Valley Steiner School provides an educational environment where students learn experientially, through practical, activity-based learning as identified in our strategic objectives. Education programs are aligned with the Australian Steiner Curriculum Framework, incorporating hands on experiences, outdoor education programs, outdoor classroom, festivals, craft, music, science, movement, sport etc. Many activities are associated with identified risks, therefore so as not to reduce the breadth and depth of the learning outcomes at Samford Valley Steiner School, we seek to identify, eliminate or mitigate risks so that a full Steiner education can be experienced. In this way students are able to participate in learning activities where they can be extended, experience a wide range of activities, learn determination, resilience, courage and how to be responsible for their own safety and the safety of others. The community is also involved in festivals and many community activities therefore this framework encompasses all stakeholders involved with our school.

At Samford Valley Steiner School:

1. Risk management at the school reflects the core principles of SVSS.
2. Risk management at SVSS is aligned with the school's strategic objectives, its risk appetite, the law and high ethical standards.
3. Risk management at SVSS is integrated and therefore an integral part of all school decision-making processes and activities.
4. Risk management at SVSS is inclusive, enabling appropriate and timely involvement of stakeholders to consider their knowledge, views and perceptions. This results in improved awareness and informed risk management.
5. Risk management at SVSS is dynamic, responding to changes in the school's external and internal context by anticipating, detecting, acknowledging and responding to emerging, changing or disappearing risks.
6. Risk management at SVSS is everyone's responsibility, but accountability for each risk is clearly delegated to specified risk owners.

Definitions

Consequence	A consequence is the outcome of an event and influences objectives. A single event can generate a range of consequences which can have both positive and negative effects on objectives. Initial consequences can escalate through cascading and cumulative effects.
Control	A control is any specific measure or action that modifies or regulates risk. Controls include any policy, procedure, practice, process, technology, technique, method, or device that modifies or regulates risk. Risk treatments become controls or modify existing controls once they are implemented
Current risk	The risk that remains after mitigating actions or controls have been considered. Current risk is assigned a rating based on current consequence and current likelihood (commonly considered the residual risk rating)
Event	An event could be one occurrence, several occurrences, or even a non-occurrence (when something doesn't happen that should have happened). It can also be a change in circumstances. Events always have causes and usually have consequences. Events without consequences are referred to as near-misses.
Hazard/Risk Description	Description of the event that could cause risk of a risk
Inherent risk	Inherent risk is the risk that exists before <i>risk treatments</i> are applied to it.
Likelihood	Likelihood is the chance that something might happen. Likelihood can be defined, determined, or measured objectively or subjectively and can be expressed either qualitatively or quantitatively (using mathematics).
Monitoring	Monitoring means to supervise and to continually check and critically observe. It means to determine the current status and to assess whether or not required or expected performance levels are being achieved.
Operational risk	Key risks arising from Samford Valley Steiner School's operational activities. Operational risks are component risks within each strategic risk
Project risk	Project risks are risks that can impact on the achievement of objectives of specific projects.
Residual risk	Residual risk is the risk left over after a <i>risk treatment</i> has been implemented. It is the risk remaining after you have reduced the risk, removed the source of the risk, modified the consequences, changed the probabilities, or transferred the risk.
Risk	Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives. An effect is a deviation from the expected. It can be positive, negative or both, and can

	address, create or result in opportunities and threats. Risk is usually expressed in terms of <i>risk sources</i> , potential <i>events</i> , their <i>consequences</i> , and their <i>likelihood</i> .
Risk analysis	Risk analysis is a process that is used to understand the nature, sources, and causes of the risks that you have identified and to estimate the risk rating. It is also used to examine the controls that currently exist.
Risk appetite	The risk appetite of Samford Valley Steiner School is the amount and type of risk that Samford Valley Steiner School is willing to take in order to meet its strategic objectives.
Risk assessment	Risk assessment is a process that is made up of three separate processes: risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.
Risk attitude	An organisation's risk attitude defines its general approach to risk. An organisation's risk attitude influences how risks are assessed and addressed. It affects whether risks are taken, tolerated, retained, shared, reduced, or avoided, and whether risk treatments are implemented or postponed.
Risk evaluation	Risk evaluation is a process that is used to compare risk analysis results with risk appetite in order to determine whether or not a specified level of risk is acceptable.
Risk identification	The process of determining the what, where, when, why and how something could happen
Risk management	Risk management refers to a coordinated set of activities and methods that is used to direct an organisation and to control the many risks that can affect its ability to achieve objectives.
Risk Management Framework	The risk management framework is the structure which supports and guides the processes by which risk is managed within the school. It can include the following elements: · • Risk Management Policy • Risk Management Processes • Risk Appetite Statement • Risk Registers • Work, Health & Safety Policy • Critical Incident Policy
Risk owner	A risk owner is a person or entity that has been given the authority to manage a particular risk and is accountable for doing so.
Risk rating	The risk rating expresses the magnitude of risk, estimated by considering and combining <i>consequences</i> and <i>likelihoods</i>. A risk rating can be assigned to a single <i>risk</i> or to a combination of <i>risks</i>. The four risk ratings used at the school include: • Extreme risk

	• High risk • Moderate risk • Low risk.
Risk register	Register that defines and assesses key components of each risk
Risk source	A risk source has the intrinsic potential to give rise to <i>risk</i> . A risk source is where a risk originates.
Risk treatment	Risk treatment is a risk modification process. It involves selecting and implementing one or more treatment options. Once a treatment has been implemented, it becomes a <i>control</i> .
Stakeholder	A stakeholder is a person or an organisation that can affect or be affected by a decision or an activity. Stakeholders also include those who have the perception that a decision or activity can affect them. There are external and internal stakeholders.
Strategic risk	Risk categories that represent the key risk areas for Samford Valley Steiner School. Strategic risks impact on the achievement of the organisation's strategic objectives

Policy

1. SVSS believes that the effective implementation of a high-quality risk management framework plays a crucial part in achieving strategic, operational and project-based objectives.
2. The school is committed to ensure that a well-designed risk management framework is integrated into the overall culture of the school and all its activities, shaping an appropriate risk attitude.
3. The school is committed to ensuring that clearly established authorities, responsibilities and accountabilities support effective decision-making and reporting at all levels of operations.
4. The school is committed to making appropriate and adequate resources available to support and drive risk management activities.
5. When conflicting objectives influence risk-related decision-making, the principles described in this policy are to act as a guide.
6. The school undertakes annual reviews of its risk management framework, evaluates identified gaps, and ensures those gaps are addressed.

Principles

1. Risk management at the school reflects the values of SVSS.
2. Risk management at SVSS is aligned with the school's strategic objectives, its *risk appetite*, the law and high ethical standards.
3. Risk management at SVSS is integrated and therefore an integral part of all school decision-making processes and activities.
4. Risk management at SVSS is inclusive, enabling appropriate and timely involvement of stakeholders to consider their knowledge, views and perceptions. This results in improved awareness and informed risk management.

5. Risk management at SVSS is dynamic, responding to changes in the school's external and internal context by anticipating, detecting, acknowledging and responding to emerging, changing or disappearing risks.
6. Risk management at SVSS is everyone's responsibility, but accountability for each risk is clearly delegated to specified *risk owners*.

Risk Appetite

The Board maintains a risk appetite statement to communicate the risk appetite to be adopted throughout the school (see appendix 5).

Risk Registers

1. The Board maintains a Strategic Risk Register and regularly engages in the identification and ongoing monitoring of strategic risks.
2. The School Director maintains an Operational Risk Register. The risk owners support the School Director in the identification and ongoing monitoring of operational risks.
3. The owner of a major project (designated as such by the School Director) maintains a Project Risk Register. The School Director and project risk owners support the owner of a major project in the identification and ongoing monitoring of project risks.
4. Each risk register is to be reviewed and confirmed at least once per year.
5. All above risk registers categorise risks according to the following Key Risk Areas (KRAs):
 - 5.1. Strategic position
 - 5.2. Governance
 - 5.3. Education
 - 5.4. Talent
 - 5.5. Financial sustainability
 - 5.6. Business resilience
 - 5.7. Fraud
 - 5.8. Cyber security and data privacy
 - 5.9. Technology and data management
 - 5.10. Compliance
 - 5.11. Safety and security
 - 5.12. Psychosocial
 - 5.13. Reputation
 - 5.14. Culture
 - 5.15. Environment.
6. All above registers include information about:
 - 6.1. Nature of risk
 - 6.2. Inherent risk rating
 - 6.3. Risk controls
 - 6.4. Residual risk rating
 - 6.5. Risk owner

Responsibilities

Board

The Board has the following responsibilities under this policy:

- Ensuring that the school's risk management framework is customised for its internal and external context and remains appropriate over time.
- Overseeing that the school's risk management framework is implemented and operating effectively.
- Ensuring that appropriate systems of monitoring risks are established and implemented, monitoring how significant risks in the internal and external context of the school are changing, and monitoring key risk indicators for any trends or signals that risks are increasing.
- Assigning authority, responsibility and accountability for managing risk at appropriate levels within the school.
- Understanding the risks facing the school in pursuit of its objectives.
- Maintain oversight and review a Strategic Risk Register.
- Determining and communicating the level of risk that the school is prepared to accept in undertaking its activities.
- Ensuring that risks are adequately considered when setting the school's objectives.
- Ensuring that the risks facing the school are appropriate in the context of the school's objectives.
- Ensuring that information about such risks and their management is properly communicated.
- Overseeing the management of key risks and implementation of risk treatment plans.
- Communicating the value of risk management via the **School Director** to the school and its stakeholders.
- Monitor the risk attitude within the school.
- Ensuring that the necessary resources are allocated to managing risk, including but not limited to:
 - people, skills, experience and competence
 - the school's processes, methods and tools to be used for managing risk
 - documented processes and procedures
 - information and knowledge management systems
 - professional development and training needs.
- Review the school's insurance program and address any gaps in covering insurable risks.
- Ensure incident data is analysed and resulting insights are presented to the Board.
- Ensure that the effectiveness of internal controls that mitigate risks are regularly assessed.
- Approve any recommended changes to the school's Strategic Risk Register.
- Determine whether a Risk Committee is required to assist the Board in fulfilling its duties of care and diligence regarding risk.

School Director

The School Director is responsible for:

- Demonstrating a positive risk attitude across the school.
- Lead the implementation of the school's risk management framework.

- Report to the Board in respect of Operational Risks as directed by the Board, including regular reporting in respect of any significant breach of policy or procedure that has been detected.
- Assign authority, responsibility and accountability for managing risks at appropriate levels within the school.
- Ensure that all persons within the scope of this policy understand their responsibilities when it comes to managing risk, adhere to this policy, and are supported with training and assistance.
- Ensure that the school's risk appetite statement is consulted whenever risk is evaluated as part of a risk assessment process.
- Review and approve the school's Operational Risk Register at least annually or when risk ratings change.
- Identify risk owners for new risks so they can be understood and monitored.
- Communicate and consult with staff to ensure operational risks are identified, assessed and analysed, and appropriate controls are in place to regulate risks.
- Ensure that operational risks are treated to reduce residual risks to a suitable level, as determined by the Risk Appetite Statement.
- Ensure that risk owners have the knowledge, authority and resources to manage risk effectively.
- Monitor the organisation's internal and external contexts for new or changing risks.
- Oversee communication and reporting of relevant risk information to the Board.
- Embed risk management in strategic and operational planning and reporting.
- Ensure the management of risk is adequately resourced.
- Ensure all relevant risk systems are maintained and current.

Risk Management Committee

A Risk Management Committee has been established to oversee Samford Valley Steiner School's risk management processes. Functions of this role include:

- Ongoing review and approval of Samford Valley Steiner School's risk register in accordance with the Risk Reporting Protocol;
- Annually reviewing and recommending to the Board any proposed changes to the Risk Management Framework;
- Monitoring adherence to the Risk Management Framework;
- Promoting awareness of the Risk Management Framework throughout the school; and
- Providing any relevant risk information (e.g. independent appraisals of the Risk Management Framework or external disclosures) to the Board for approval.

Senior Leadership Team

The Senior Leadership Team has responsibility for communicating and consulting with staff to ensure risks are identified, appropriate controls are in place and any necessary treatments are addressed in relation to the operational activities of the school. Risk will be a standing agenda item on each SLT agenda.

The Senior Leadership Team comprises those persons incumbent in the positions of:

- School Director;
- Economic Development Director;
- Faculty Directors (Early Childhood, Primary School, High School);

- College Chair

Risk Owners

Risk Owner Responsibilities:

- Demonstrate a positive risk attitude across the school.
- Manage risk in their area of responsibility.
- Ensure that risks are assessed, controlled, monitored, reported, escalated and closed in line with the school's risk management framework.
- Make sure their teams (if applicable) understand their responsibility to manage risk and have the skills, capability and resources to do so.
- Monitor and update all assigned risks and their associated ratings on at least an annual basis or when risk ratings change.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control measures to ensure the residual risk remains within the risk appetite set by the Board.
- Communicate any changes to the risk ratings to the School Director.

All Staff, Contractors and Volunteers

- Risk management is the responsibility of all Samford Valley Steiner School staff, contractors and volunteers. This group should be aware of, and are responsible for, applying risk management principles and practices relevant to all areas of their work in accordance with this Risk Management Framework Policy.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- *Risk assessment* is the overall process that is made up of three separate processes: *risk identification*, *risk analysis*, and *risk evaluation*.
- *Risk assessments* at the school are conducted systematically, iteratively, and collaboratively, drawing on the knowledge and views of stakeholders.

Risk Identification

- The purpose of *risk identification* is to find, recognise and describe risks that might help or prevent the school achieving its objectives.
- Risks should be identified even when their sources are not under the school's control.
- Persons at the school charged with identifying risks should consider the following factors:
 - Tangible and intangible sources of risk
 - Causes and events
 - Threats and opportunities
 - Vulnerabilities and capabilities
 - Changes in the external and internal context
 - Indicators of emerging risks
 - The nature and value of assets and resources
 - Consequences and their impact on objectives
 - Limitations of knowledge and reliability of information
 - Time-related factors

- Biases, assumptions and beliefs of those involved.

Risk Analysis

- The purpose of *risk analysis* is to comprehend the nature of risk and its characteristics.
- Persons at the school charged with analysing risk should at a minimum consider the following factors:
 - The likelihood of events and consequences before and after controls are applied.
 - The nature and magnitude of consequences before and after controls are applied.
- The likelihood of events and consequences is to be assessed using the matrix shown in Appendix 1: Risk Likelihood.
- The nature and magnitude of consequences are to be assessed using the matrix shown in Appendix 2: Risk Consequence. When assessing consequences, the worst credible outcome should be used.
- Following the assessment of risk likelihood and consequence, each risk is to be rated using the matrix in Appendix 3: Risk Rating. This should be done on an inherent basis (before controls are applied) and on a residual basis (following the application of controls).
- When the results of a *risk analysis* are communicated to a decision maker, information on potential influences on the analysis should be provided if applicable. This may include:
 - Divergences of opinions
 - Potential biases
 - Reliability and quality of information used
 - Assumptions and exclusions made.

Risk Evaluation

- The purpose of *risk evaluation* is to support decisions.
- *Risk evaluation* involves comparing the results of the *risk analysis* with the established *risk appetite* to decide where additional action is required. This may include:
 - Do nothing further
 - Maintain existing controls
 - Consider further risk treatment options
 - Undertake further analysis to better understand the risk
 - Reconsider objectives.

RISK TREATMENT

- The purpose of *risk treatment* is to select and implement options for addressing risk.
- *Risk treatment* involves an iterative process of
 - Formulating and selecting *risk treatment* options
 - Planning and implementing *risk treatment*
 - Assessing the effectiveness of that treatment
 - Deciding whether the remaining risk is acceptable
 - If not acceptable, implementing further treatment.

Selection of Risk Treatment Options

- Selecting the most appropriate *risk treatment* option(s) should be done in reference to the Risk Appetite Statement. The aim is to balance the potential benefits derived in relation to the achievement of the school's objectives against risk appetite, costs and effort.

- Options for treating risk may involve one or more of the following:
 - Avoiding the risk by not proceeding with the activity that gives rise to the risk
 - Taking or increasing the risk to pursue an opportunity
 - Removing the *risk source*
 - Changing the likelihood
 - Changing the consequences
 - Sharing the risk (e.g. through contracts, buying insurance)
 - Retaining the risk by informed decision, provided it is done so in a manner consistent with the Board's *risk appetite*.

Preparing and Implementing Risk Treatment Plans

- The purpose of Risk Treatment Plans is to specify how the chosen treatment options will be implemented, so that arrangements are understood by those involved, and progress against the plan can be monitored.
- Information provided in a Risk Treatment Plan should at a minimum include:
 - Those who are accountable and responsible for approving and implementing the plan
 - The proposed actions
 - The resources required
 - The required reporting and monitoring
 - When actions are expected to be undertaken and completed.
- A Risk Treatment Plan, aligned with the risk registers, must be in place for strategic, operational and project risks.

RISK REPORTING

- The purpose of risk reporting is to manage and monitor risks at all levels of the school. It represents how risk management is communicated and helps ensure that the appropriate people receive timely risk information to take informed risk management actions.
- The School Director is to provide a quarterly risk report to the Board. This report may include:
 - Status of key risk management activities by the School Director and other relevant staff members
 - Advice on any changes to the Strategic Risk Register
 - Advice on significant changes to operational and project risks whose inherent rating is "high" or "very high"
 - Advice on emerging risks
 - Update on the implementation of the Strategic Risk Treatment Plan
 - Update on reviews of the Risk Management Framework.
- If any risk with a residual rating of "high" or "very high" worsens, the School Director must immediately report this to the Board through the Chair.

MONITORING AND REVIEW

- The purpose of monitoring and review is to continually improve the quality and effectiveness of the *risk management framework*, its processes and outcomes.
- The Board is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the school's Risk Management Framework at least once per year, or when risk ratings change, and determines an improvement action plan.
- The School Director is responsible for providing the Board with timely and relevant feedback on the effectiveness of the Risk Management Framework and its implementation.

- Risk owners must continually review whether the risk treatments for which they are responsible produce the expected outcomes or give rise to unintended consequences. They are to report their findings to the School Director or a delegated member of staff.

ACCESSIBILITY

This policy will be available on the school's staff portal and parent lounge

TRAINING

Annual workplace health and safety training occurs annually, as well as during a new staff induction. For staff who are working with higher risk, specific training and upskilling will occur.

IMPLEMENTATION

The school will ensure it is implementing this policy by reviewing compliance with it annually.

Appendix 1: Consequence table

The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being the human impact, damage to infrastructure, disruption to public or financial loss.

Score	Description	Injury or impact details
1	Insignificant	Little or no injury requiring no medical attention; Minimal impact on environment; Insignificant adjustments to program; Insignificant damage to property, normal wear; Some difficulty in retaining competent staff; Expected running costs incurred; Near miss incident Financial loss < \$10,000
2	Minor	Minor injuries requiring first aid / some medical attention; Minor impact to plants / animals, no disruption to ecosystems; Rescheduling / replacement of program activities to client satisfaction; Damage requiring small repairs, low cost; Some difficulty in attracting, developing, resourcing and retaining competent staff; Minor costs incurred Financial loss \$10,001 - \$50,000
3	Moderate	Serious injuries requiring hospitalisation/ ongoing medical attention; Ecosystem / landscape self repairs with in 12mo; Significant disruption / cancellation of program events; Damage requiring moderate repairs or replacement, moderate cost; Significant difficulty attracting, developing, resourcing and retaining competent staff; Moderate costs incurred Financial loss \$50,001 - \$100,000
4	Major	Injuries that are life threatening or causing long term disability; Ecosystem / landscape self repairs within 36mo; Program disruption causing loss of program; Damage requiring high cost / projects for repair/ replacement; Guest experience and program is majorly affected by lack of competent staff; Major costs incurred Financial loss - \$100,001 - \$250,000
5	Catastrophic	Fatality; Irrecoverable loss of ecosystem / landscape; Program disruption causing broad loss of reputation; Massive damage, significant replacement of infrastructure required; Programs unable to be fulfilled due to a lack of competent staff; Massive costs incurred Financial loss >\$250,000

The consequence of an incident occurring may vary greatly depending on the individual circumstances of each incident.

Example – A student trips and falls – a detailed analysis of falls might show that although falls occur weekly, more serious injuries from falls only occur once or twice a year. In the main most of the other falls have relatively minor outcomes. Therefore the incident could be scored either according to the severity of the actual outcome, or according to the most likely or typical outcome for that type of incident.

Both approaches are valid, however to ensure consistency SVSS has adopted an approach to record the most likely or typical outcome for all incidents.

Risk Consequence Table (expanded)

	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
People (Staff, Students, Volunteers, Contactors)	- Slight injury requiring First Aid only – no lost time injury - Minor irregular capacity/capability failures - No impact upon morale and performance	- Injury requiring doctor treatment but resulting in less than 1 week off work/school - Minor capacity/capability failures - Minimum impact to morale and staff performance confined to small number of staff	- Significant injury requiring hospitalisation and between 1 week and 1 month off school or work - Repetitive failure in business capacity/capabilities causing some reputational impact - Noticeable decrease in morale and staff performance	- Life-threatening injury or multiple serious injuries requiring lengthy hospitalisation or rehabilitation and more than a month off school/work - Parts of business fail due to capacity/capability failures - Measurable decrease in morale and staff departures	- Death, permanent serious disability or multiple life-threatening injuries - Business failure due to capability failures with full recovery unlikely - Loss of large numbers of high-quality staff and leaders due to poor work environment

School Reputation	- No media coverage, no social media activity, questions raised by small number of school community members only - Expected consequence of conducting business - Management review	- No media coverage, some negative social media attention - Formal concerns raised by members of school local community - Senior management review	- Limited negative local and social media attention with minor loss of student enrolments - Some disaffected students/staff/parents - Principal or Board review	- Negative state and local media attention including sustained local social media activity resulting in noticeable loss of student enrolments. - External party review	- Sustained negative national and social media exposure resulting in significant loss of student enrolments and staff departures - Significant regulatory review
--------------------------	--	--	---	---	---

School Business Operations	- Localised damage easily repaired - Fully recoverable loss of 1 day's data or work in progress - Minimal impact with no long-term effect - Minor errors in internal systems or processes requiring corrective action	- Minor repairable damage to buildings, plant and equipment - Loss of up to 1 week of data, mostly recoverable - Less than a week impact with no real long-term effect - Policy procedural rule occasionally not met resulting in minor technical breaches	- Material (but repairable) damage to significant buildings, plant and equipment - Material loss of data, some recoverable - More than 1 week in impact with moderate long-term impact on school operations - One or more key accountability requirements not met resulting in limited non-compliance	- Extensive damage to significant buildings, plant and equipment with repairs difficult - Loss of more than 3 months of key data that is not recoverable - 3-6 months serious impact with significant long-term impact on school operations - Significant and repetitive control failures leading to major impact in business operations	- Total loss of significant buildings, plant and equipment - Total loss of all electronic data and work in progress - More than 6 months significant impact on school operations - Knowingly negligent non-compliance or critical system failure
School Financials	- Little or no revenue changes - Less than 2% reduction in enrolments	- Loss of up to 5% of revenue - 3-5% reduction in enrolments	- Loss of between 5 and 15% of revenue - 5-15% reduction in enrolments	- Loss of between 15 and 30% of annual operating revenue - 16-30% reduction in enrolments	- Loss of more than 30% of annual operating revenue - More than 30% reduction in enrolments

Educational	- Immaterial reduction in students graduating with a QCE - Minor variations in curriculum and delivery expected in line with normal school management	- Small trend showing reduction in students graduating with a QCE result - Some instability in curriculum and delivery resulting in some parent complaints	- Moderate reduction in students graduating with a QCE - Loss of recognition as a leading school in educational delivery - Narrowing extra-curricular activity	- Material reduction in students graduating with a QCE - Substantial loss of recognition as a leading school in educational delivery - Narrowing extra-curricular activity showing possible impact on reputation and enrolments	- High reduction in students graduating with a QCE - Serious loss of recognition as a leading school in educational delivery - Diminished extra-curricular activity delivery having significant impact on reputation and enrolments
-------------	--	---	--	---	---

Appendix 2: Risk Likelihood

Risk likelihood describes the chance of a given risk consequence occurring. Likelihood will be assessed using the look-up table provided as Table 2.

Likelihood Table

Level	Rank	Description
A	Almost Certain	This event is known to occur regularly Risk has more than a 91% chance of occurring; or Is likely to occur in the next 3 months
B	Likely	This event is likely to occur in any given year Risk has a 61-90% chance of occurring; or Is likely to occur in the next 12 months.
C	Possible	This even may occur in any given year Risk has a 41-60% chance of occurring; or May occur within the next 5 years.
D	Unlikely	This event may occur every 2 – 5 years Risk has 3-20% chance of occurring; or May occur within the next 10 years.
E	Rare	This even occurs only in exceptional circumstances Risk has less than 2% chance of occurring; or A more than once in 50 years event.

Appendix 3: Risk Rating Matrix

All identified risks are recorded in the following risk matrix according to likelihood and consequence. The purpose of this matrix is to provide a snapshot of all identified risks and establish the level of risk to determine if further treatment is required.

<i>Likelihood</i>	<i>Consequences</i>				
	1 – Insignificant	2 – Minor	3 – Moderate	4 – Major	5 – Catastrophic
1 – Rare	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Medium (5)
2 – Unlikely	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
3 – Possible	Low (3)	Medium (6)	Medium (9)	High (12)	Extreme (15)
4 – Likely	Low (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	Extreme (16)	Extreme (20)
5 – Almost Certain	Medium (5)	High (10)	Extreme (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)

Appendix 4: Risk Treatment

The following table describes the actions that should take place for the risk depending on its overall risk rating.

Matrix 4 – Risk Treatment

Extreme	Extreme Risk is unacceptable - immediate action required to identify and implement additional controls to reduce risk ranking. Risk escalated to the Board as required.
High	High Risk Senior executive management attention needed, action plans and management responsibility specified. Risk is tolerable - action to reduce risk ranking in accordance with the principles of ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable) is required. School Director attention needed.
Medium	Medium Risk Manage by specific monitoring or response procedures, with management responsibility specified. Risk is tolerable - action to reduce risk ranking in accordance with the principles of ALARP (As Low As Reasonably Practicable) is desirable. Risk needs to be regularly monitored for any changes and control/treatment effectiveness.
Low	Low Risk Risk is acceptable - manage by routine procedures, unlikely to need specific application of resources.

Risks identified as inherently 'Low' or 'Medium' are considered acceptable. However, these risks will be managed and monitored regularly to ensure they remain acceptable to the changing environment and to Samford Valley Steiner School. Inherent risks identified as "High", or "Extreme" are considered as material risks and therefore are managed more stringently. Where appropriate, a treatment plan will be designed to improve the residual risk status of these risks.

Appendix 5 – Risk Appetite Statement RSEGB

Our Risk Appetite Statement:

At Samford Valley Steiner School, our risk appetite is defined by our willingness to:

1. Uphold robust governance structure and processes to identify, assess and mitigate risks effectively. Embrace measured risks that align with the Australian Steiner Curriculum Framework (ASCF) and activities that align with appropriate child development profiles. To identify, evaluate and mitigate risks to an acceptable level, a risk assessment and management process is applied.
2. Have no tolerance for instances of unlawful activities and a low tolerance for risks that pose a significant threat to our reputation, financial stability or regulatory compliance. No risk tolerance for expenditure that is not aligned with the obligations and purpose of the school.
3. We encourage accountability, collaboration, sound compliance practices across all functions of the school, to ensure risks are managed in a proactive manner.
4. Continuously improve our risk management through ongoing monitoring, evaluation and policy update.