

**ANTI FRAUD AND ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY REPORT**

*To:* **Audit and Accounts Committee**

*Date:* **21st March 2017**

*From:* **Duncan Wilkinson, Chief Internal Auditor**

*Electoral division(s):* **All**

*Forward Plan ref:* **N/A** *Key decision:* **N/A**

*Purpose:* **To provide the Audit and Accounts Committee with the draft updated Anti-Fraud and Anti-Money Laundering policies for feedback and comments.**

*Recommendation:* **Audit and Accounts Committee comments on and notes the draft Anti-Fraud and Anti-Money Laundering policies.**

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## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In accordance with best practice, the Council has drafted updated Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Fraud policies to address the issues arising from the Bribery Act using a standard approach that is applied across other authorities.
- 1.2 Audit and Accounts Committee is being presented with the draft policies for feedback and comments.
- 1.3 Following any feedback and comments the policies will be presented to SMT on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2017, the Audit and Accounts Committee on the 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and the General Purposes Committee at its meeting of 6<sup>th</sup> June 2017 for approval.
- 1.3 This report is supported by:
- The Draft Anti-Money Laundering Policy (Appendix 1, p.3)
  - The Draft Anti-Fraud & Corruption policy (Appendix 2, p.27)

Source Documents	Location
Draft Anti-Money Laundering Policy Draft Anti-Fraud & Corruption policy	Box OCT1108 Shire Hall Castle Hill Cambridge, CB3 0AP

## APPENDIX 1



April 2017

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The need for this policy derives from the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the Money Laundering Regulations 2007. The Council's legal obligations impact on certain areas of the business and requires Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) to establish internal procedures to prevent the misuse of services to launder money.
- 1.2 This policy details the controls to prevent and protect against money laundering and terrorist financing

## **2 Scope of the policy**

- 2.1 This policy applies to all employees and contractors / agents of CCC. The policy sets out the procedures which all officers must follow where they suspect or know that a transaction involves money laundering.

## **3 What is Money Laundering?**

- 3.1 Money laundering is how criminally obtained money or other assets are exchanged for money or assets with no obvious link to their criminal origins. It also covers money, however obtained, which is used to fund terrorism.
- 3.2 Money laundering can take many forms such as:
  - Concealing, disguising, converting, transferring or removing criminal property from the UK;
  - Entering into or becoming involved in an arrangement which you know or suspect facilitates the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property;
  - Acquiring, using or possessing criminal property;
  - Attempting or helping any of the above offences;
  - Involvement in an arrangement which facilitates the control of money or property destined for, or the proceeds of, terrorism;

## **4 How do you detect money laundering**

4.1 There is no one method of laundering money. For this reason, it is important that the Council (via its employees and contractors and agents) should be vigilant and alert to possible signs of money laundering through the Council's services.

4.2 At all times, you should ;

- Be wary of cash transactions. 'Cash' for this purpose means notes, coins or travellers' cheques in any currency;
- Take care when commencing business with a new client (establish identity as per below where applicable);
- Be alert to the possibility of money laundering by a client or a prospective client;
- Keep records (as per below where applicable);

## **5 Council's Obligations**

5.1 The Money Laundering regulations apply to specific persons, including certain institutions, auditors, accountants, tax advisers and legal professionals.

5.2 Strictly speaking, internal public sector services may not be covered by the legislation. However, public services are susceptible to money laundering activities and CCC must be able to demonstrate its compliance with the law in this area.

5.3 The Proceeds of Crime Act also creates offences relating to money laundering activities, as well as terrorist financing. Again public services may be targeted for this purpose and CCC must be able to demonstrate its compliance with this law.

5.4 CCC has therefore:

- appointed a Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) to receive disclosures from employees of money laundering activities (their own concerns or that of someone else);
- implemented a reporting procedure where a person:

- knows or suspects; or
  - has a reasonable ground for knowing or suspecting money laundering.
- Set out client identification procedures to be followed in certain circumstances
  - Set down record-keeping procedures for the purposes of money laundering

5.5 All employees, contractors and agents of the public are therefore required to be familiar with the council's policy and to comply with the procedures set out in the following sections and particularly with the reporting procedure.

## 6 The Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO)

6.1 The officer nominated to receive disclosures about money laundering activities is the LGSS Chief Internal Auditor. This post is currently held by Duncan Wilkinson who can be contacted as follows:

Duncan Wilkinson  
Chief Internal Auditor,  
Civic Offices  
Milton Keynes Council  
1 Saxon Gate East  
MK9 3EJ  
Telephone: 01908 252089

Email: [duncan.wilkinson@milton-keynes.gov.uk](mailto:duncan.wilkinson@milton-keynes.gov.uk)

6.2 In the absence of the MLRO, the CCC Director of Law & Governance (as CCC Monitoring Officer), is nominated to deputise as the MLRO until further notice. Quentin Baker can be contacted at, [01223 727961](tel:01223727961), email [quentin.baker@LGSSLaw.co.uk](mailto:quentin.baker@LGSSLaw.co.uk)

## 7 Reporting Procedure

This section explains what you **MUST** do where you become suspicious or know that there is a money laundering or terrorist financing activity going on and how your report will be dealt with by the MLRO.

## 7.1 Reporting to the MLRO

- 7.1.1 Where you know or suspect or have reasonable grounds to know or suspect that a money laundering activity is taking place or has taken place, you must notify the MLRO **IMMEDIATELY** using the money laundering reporting form attached at appendix 1.
- 7.1.2 Similarly, where you believe your involvement in a matter may amount to a prohibited act under sections 327 – 329 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (see relevant provisions at appendix 2), you must disclose this to the MLRO using the form attached at appendix 1.
- 7.1.3 You must still report your concerns even if you believe that someone else has already reported their suspicions of the same money laundering activity.

**Warning: If you fail to report or disclose as above, you may be liable for prosecution for one or more offences.**

## 7.2 After reporting to the MLRO you **MUST**:

- **not** voice your suspicion to the suspected person or any third party
- **not** disclose to anyone the fact the you have made the report
- **not** make any further enquiries into the matter yourself
- **not** make any reference on the file of the report
- do nothing further on the matter unless you receive specific, written consent from the MLRO to proceed.

**Warning: If you fail to observe any of the above, you may be liable for prosecution for ‘tipping off’ or other offences.**

## 7.3 Once the MLRO receives the report, he/she will;

- (1) note the date of receipt and confirm that she/he has received the report.
- (2) advise you of the timescale within which he/she expects to respond to you.
- (3) conduct a provisional investigation into the matter.
- (4) undertake such other reasonable enquiries as appropriate, seeking specialist legal and financial advice (if appropriate)

(5) make a timely determination as below:

- (a) Where it is determined there is no reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering, he/she will record the reasons for the finding and give consent for the transaction to proceed.
- (b) Where it is determined money laundering is suspected he/she will:
  - (i) make a report to NCA (National Crime Agency), as soon as is practicable, and seek NCA's consent whether to proceed with the transaction.
  - (ii) advise the reporting officer of any consent or refusal of consent from NCA.
  - (iii) may give consent for the transaction to proceed where 7 working days have passed since the disclosure to NCA and no refusal notice has been given; or where although the refusal notice has been given, the moratorium period of 31 days has expired since the date of when the refusal notice was given.
  - (iv) Take formal advice from the Director of Law and Governance IF there appears to be reasonable excuse for non- disclosure (eg legal professional privilege) to decide whether or not the matter should be disclosed to NCA.
  - (v) Where the decision is made not to disclose to the NCA, she must record the same and give consent for the transaction to proceed.

7.4 The MLRO commits an offence:



7.4.1 if without reasonable excuse, she/he fails to disclose to NCA as soon as is practicable suspected money laundering to him/her (except as set out at 7.3.1 (5) (b) (iv) above)

7.4.2 where after reporting to NCA:

- he/she gives consent to an officer to proceed with the transaction without receiving such consent from NCA;
- where he/she gives such consent before hearing from NCA and the period of 7 working days has not expired since she/he made the disclosure to NCA;
- the moratorium period of 31 days has not expired since the refusal notice.

## 8 Client identification procedure (customer due diligence)

This section explains what you **MUST** do where you are involved in services identified as potential targets for money laundering or terrorist financing transactions. Verifying the identity of clients is a key process that reduces the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.

8.1 Client/customer due diligence consists of:

- identifying the customer and verifying the client's identity on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from a reliable source;
- identifying a beneficial owner who is not a customer, where there is one, and taking adequate measures on a risk sensitive basis, to verify his/her identity;
- obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.

8.2 You **must** conduct a 'customer due diligence' in the following circumstances ;

- when establishing a new business relationship
- when carrying out an occasional transaction (a transaction which amounts to €15,000 or more (approximately £10,000) which is carried out in a single operation or several linked operations, and which is carried out other than as part of a business relationship);

- when you suspect money laundering or terrorist financing, regardless of the amount involved;
- when you doubt the veracity or adequacy of documents, data or information previously obtained for identification purposes.

8.3 You **must** complete the verification of the identity of the client (or beneficial owner) before you establish the business relationship or accept / process the transaction.

8.4 You may however, complete such identity verification after establishing the business relationship only if it is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of business and there is little risk of money laundering or terrorist financing occurring, but provided that the verification is completed as soon as practicable after contact is first established.

8.5 You should obtain evidence of identity as follows:

8.5.1 For internal clients:

- Written instructions on CCC headed paper signed and dated by the appropriate person; or an email from the Council's internal email system.
- The evidence should be kept on file identifying that it is evidence of the client's identity.

8.5.2 For external clients:

- Written instructions on the organisation's official headed paper, duly signed and dated by the appropriate person/s (It must be clear what position the signing person/s hold/s within the organisation); or an email from the organisation's e-communication system that clearly identifies the sending company and person.
- The evidence should be kept on file identifying that it is evidence of the client's identity.
- Whenever dealing with a company, you must also verify the existence of the company. You must always request to be provided with the company's registration number which you can use to search for the company's existence at the companies house, and the registered address of the company.
- You must further ensure that the person instructing you has the authority from the company to do so.

- When dealing with an individual, identity evidence will be key, verifiable documents such as Driving Licence, Passport or other reliable document.

**It is very important that you do not take a tick box approach towards the client identification procedure. You must be satisfied with the authenticity of identification documents and where in doubt, please speak to your manager to see what other forms of identification you may request. The MLRO is able to provide tools that verify the validity of identification documents.**

8.6 Where satisfactory evidence of identity is not obtained from the outset or as soon as practicable (in the case of 8.5 above), then;

- You cannot establish a business relationship or carry out an occasional transaction with the client;
- You cannot proceed any further with the transaction (if applicable);
- You must consider whether you need to report the matter to the MLRO.

8.7 Where you are satisfied with the evidence of the identity and an ongoing business relationship is established with a client, you should still scrutinise transactions undertaken to ensure that they are consistent with your knowledge of the client or business and risk profile. You should also ensure that the identification documents are up to date.

## **9 Record keeping procedure**

9.1 It is essential that records are properly kept to aid in any subsequent investigation which may be carried out and to demonstrate the Council has met its responsibilities. Each service must keep the following records for a period of five years beginning from the date when the occasional transaction is completed or business relationship ends:

- evidence of the client's identity
- all supporting records, originals or copies, relating to the transaction

9.2 The MLRO must keep all records of any reports or disclosures received by him/her, action taken and the outcome.

**Report to Money Laundering Reporting Officer**

**Re: money laundering activity**

**To: Duncan Wilkinson, CCC Money Laundering Reporting Officer**

From: ..... Date: .....  
*[insert name of employee]*

Directorate: ..... Ext/Tel No: .....  
*[insert post title and section]*

**DETAILS OF SUSPECTED OFFENCE**

**Name (s) and address (es) of person(s) involved:**  
*[if a company/public body please include details of nature of business]*

**Nature, value and timing of activity involved:**  
*[Please include full details e.g. what, when, where, how. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary]*

**Nature of suspicions regarding such activity:**  
*[Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary]*

**Nature of suspicions (cont'd):**

*[Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary]*

**Has any investigation been undertaken (to your knowledge)?**

Yes      No

**If yes, please include details below:**

**Have you discussed your suspicions with anyone else?**

Yes      No

**If yes, please specify below and where applicable, explain why such discussion was necessary:**

**Have you consulted any supervisory body's guidance (e.g. the Law Society) on money laundering?**

Yes      No

**If yes, please specify below:**

**Do you have any grounds for believing that the matter should not be disclosed to NCA? (e.g. are you a lawyer and wish to claim legal professional privilege?)**

Yes      No

**If yes, please set out full details below:**

**Are you involved in a transaction which may involve a prohibited act under sections 327 – 329 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and which may require NCA's consent?**

Yes    No

**If yes, please set out the details below:**

**Please set out below any other relevant information:**

**Signed:**.....

**Dated:**.....

*Do not discuss the content of this report with the person/s you suspect to be involved in the money laundering activities described or with third parties. To do so may constitute the offence of tipping off which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment.*

**THE FOLLOWING PART OF THIS FORM IS FOR COMPLETION BY THE MLRO**

**Date report received:** .....

**Date receipt report acknowledged** .....

**CONSIDERATION OF DISCLOSURE:**

**Action Plan:**

**OUTCOME OF CONSIDERATION OF DISCLOSURE**

**Are there reasonable grounds for suspecting money laundering activity?**

Yes    No

**If yes, please give reasons/details below:**

**If there are reasonable grounds for suspicion, will a report**



be made to NCA?

Yes    No

If yes, please confirm date of report to NCA: .....  
and complete the box below:

**Details of liaison with NCA regarding the report:**

Notice period: ..... to .....

Moratorium period: ..... to .....

Is consent required from NCA to any ongoing or imminent  
transactions which would otherwise be prohibited acts?

Yes

No    ☐    ☐

*[Please tick the relevant box]*

If yes, please confirm full details below:

Date consent received from NCA: .....

Date consent given by you to the employee: .....

**If there are reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering, but you do not intend to report the matter to NCA, please set out below the reason(s) for non-disclosure:**

**Date consent given by you to employee for any prohibited act/transaction to proceed:**

.....

**Other relevant information:**

**Signed:** ..... **Dated:** .....

This report should be retained for at least five years from the date when the occasional transaction or the business relationship to which it relates comes to an end.

**RELEVANT EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME ACT 2002**

**S.327 Concealing etc**

(1) A person commits an offence if he—

- (a) conceals criminal property;
- (b) disguises criminal property;
- (c) converts criminal property;
- (d) transfers criminal property;
- (e) removes criminal property from England and Wales or from Scotland or from Northern Ireland.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

- (a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;
- (b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;
- (c) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

(3) Concealing or disguising criminal property includes concealing or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it.

**S.328 Arrangements**

(1) A person commits an offence if he enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement which he knows or suspects facilitates (by whatever means) the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

- (a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;
- (b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;
- (c) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

### **S.329 Acquisition, use and possession**

(1) A person commits an offence if he—

- (a) acquires criminal property;
- (b) uses criminal property;
- (c) has possession of criminal property.

(2) But a person does not commit such an offence if—

- (a) he makes an authorised disclosure under section 338 and (if the disclosure is made before he does the act mentioned in subsection (1)) he has the appropriate consent;
- (b) he intended to make such a disclosure but had a reasonable excuse for not doing so;
- (c) he acquired or used or had possession of the property for adequate consideration;
- (d) the act he does is done in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) a person acquires property for inadequate consideration if the value of the consideration is significantly less than the value of the property;
- (b) a person uses or has possession of property for inadequate consideration if the value of the consideration is significantly less than the value of the use or possession;
- (c) the provision by a person of goods or services which he knows or suspects may help another to carry out criminal conduct is not consideration.

### **S.332 Failure to disclose: other nominated officers**

- (1) A person nominated to receive disclosures under section 337 or 338 commits an offence if the conditions in subsections (2) to (4) are satisfied.
- (2) The first condition is that he knows or suspects that another person is engaged in money laundering.
- (3) The second condition is that the information or other matter on which his knowledge or suspicion is based came to him in consequence of a disclosure made under section 337 or 338.
- (4) The third condition is that he does not make the required disclosure as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter comes to him.
- (5) The required disclosure is a disclosure of the information or other matter—
  - (a) to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service;
  - (b) in the form and manner (if any) prescribed for the purposes of this subsection by order under section 339.
- (6) But a person does not commit an offence under this section if he has a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the information or other matter.

### **S.333 Tipping off**

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
  - (a) he knows or suspects that a disclosure falling within section 337 or 338 has been made, and
  - (b) he makes a disclosure which is likely to prejudice any investigation which might be conducted following the disclosure referred to in paragraph (a).
- (2) But a person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if—
  - (a) he did not know or suspect that the disclosure was likely to be prejudicial as mentioned in subsection (1);
  - (b) the disclosure is made in carrying out a function he has relating to the enforcement of any provision of this Act or of any other enactment relating to criminal conduct or benefit from criminal conduct;

(c) he is a professional legal adviser and the disclosure falls within subsection (3).

(3) A disclosure falls within this subsection if it is a disclosure—

(a) to (or to a representative of) a client of the professional legal adviser in connection with the giving by the adviser of legal advice to the client, or

(b) to any person in connection with legal proceedings or contemplated legal proceedings.

(4) But a disclosure does not fall within subsection (3) if it is made with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose.

### **S.334 Penalties**

(1) A person guilty of an offence under section 327, 328 or 329 is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years or to a fine or to both.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under section 330, 331, 332 or 333 is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both.

### **S.335 Appropriate consent**

(1) The appropriate consent is—

(a) the consent of a nominated officer to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to the nominated officer;

(b) the consent of a constable to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to a constable;

(c) the consent of a customs officer to do a prohibited act if an authorised disclosure is made to a customs officer.

(2) A person must be treated as having the appropriate consent if—

(a) he makes an authorised disclosure to a constable or a customs officer, and

(b) the condition in subsection (3) or the condition in subsection (4) is satisfied.

- (3) The condition is that before the end of the notice period he does not receive notice from a constable or customs officer that consent to the doing of the act is refused.
- (4) The condition is that—
- (a) before the end of the notice period he receives notice from a constable or customs officer that consent to the doing of the act is refused, and
  - (b) the moratorium period has expired.
- (5) The notice period is the period of seven working days starting with the first working day after the person makes the disclosure.
- (6) The moratorium period is the period of 31 days starting with the day on which the person receives notice that consent to the doing of the act is refused.
- (7) A working day is a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c. 80) in the part of the United Kingdom in which the person is when he makes the disclosure.
- (8) References to a prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).
- (9) A nominated officer is a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 338.
- (10) Subsections (1) to (4) apply for the purposes of this Part.

### **S.336 Nominated officer: consent**

- (1) A nominated officer must not give the appropriate consent to the doing of a prohibited act unless the condition in subsection (2), the condition in subsection (3) or the condition in subsection (4) is satisfied.
- (2) The condition is that—
- (a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, and
  - (b) such a person gives consent to the doing of the act.
- (3) The condition is that—
- (a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, and

- (b) before the end of the notice period he does not receive notice from such a person that consent to the doing of the act is refused.
- (4) The condition is that—
- (a) he makes a disclosure that property is criminal property to a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the National Criminal Intelligence Service,
  - (b) before the end of the notice period he receives notice from such a person that consent to the doing of the act is refused, and
  - (c) the moratorium period has expired.
- (5) A person who is a nominated officer commits an offence if—
- (a) he gives consent to a prohibited act in circumstances where none of the conditions in subsections (2), (3) and (4) is satisfied, and
  - (b) he knows or suspects that the act is a prohibited act.
- (6) A person guilty of such an offence is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both, or
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine or to both.
- (7) The notice period is the period of seven working days starting with the first working day after the nominated officer makes the disclosure.
- (8) The moratorium period is the period of 31 days starting with the day on which the nominated officer is given notice that consent to the doing of the act is refused.
- (9) A working day is a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 (c. 80) in the part of the United Kingdom in which the nominated officer is when he gives the appropriate consent.
- (10) References to a prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).
- (11) A nominated officer is a person nominated to receive disclosures under section 338.

### **S.337 Protected disclosures**



(1) A disclosure which satisfies the following three conditions is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(2) The first condition is that the information or other matter disclosed came to the person making the disclosure (the discloser) in the course of his trade, profession, business or employment.

(3) The second condition is that the information or other matter—

(a) causes the discloser to know or suspect, or

(b) gives him reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting,

that another person is engaged in money laundering.

(4) The third condition is that the disclosure is made to a constable, a customs officer or a nominated officer as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter comes to the discloser.

(5) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—

(a) is made to a person nominated by the discloser's employer to receive disclosures under this section, and

(b) is made in the course of the discloser's employment and in accordance with the procedure established by the employer for the purpose.

### **S.338 Authorised disclosures**

(1) For the purposes of this Part a disclosure is authorised if—

(a) it is a disclosure to a constable, a customs officer or a nominated officer by the alleged offender that property is criminal property,

(b) it is made in the form and manner (if any) prescribed for the purposes of this subsection by order under section 339, and

(c) the first or second condition set out below is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the disclosure is made before the alleged offender does the prohibited act.

(3) The second condition is that—

(a) the disclosure is made after the alleged offender does the prohibited act,

(b) there is a good reason for his failure to make the disclosure before he did the act, and

(c) the disclosure is made on his own initiative and as soon as it is practicable for him to make it.

- (4) An authorised disclosure is not to be taken to breach any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).
- (5) A disclosure to a nominated officer is a disclosure which—
- (a) is made to a person nominated by the alleged offender's employer to receive authorised disclosures, and
  - (b) is made in the course of the alleged offender's employment and in accordance with the procedure established by the employer for the purpose.
- (6) References to the prohibited act are to an act mentioned in section 327(1), 328(1) or 329(1) (as the case may be).

## APPENDIX 2



Cambridgeshire  
County Council

### DRAFT ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

## Foreword

Cambridgeshire County Council is committed to the highest standards of financial probity and takes its duty to protect the public funds it administers very seriously.

This is Cambridgeshire County Council's Anti-Fraud Policy. It provides a clear framework for the Council to investigate suspected fraud thoroughly, to prosecute wherever the evidence supports such action and seek recovery of defrauded monies through all possible legal means. This policy also applies to the Bribery Act 2010.

The Council administers significant public funds and is sometimes targeted by persons wishing to defraud the public purse. This policy, and the structures maintained by the Council, demonstrate that we will make every effort to identify attempts to defraud the public purse and will robustly pursue individuals responsible.

The Council, through this policy, has adopted a zero tolerance towards fraud including:

- The referral of matters to the Police for investigation wherever appropriate and the full recovery of fraudulently obtained public funds by all legal means.
- The prosecution of persons responsible for defrauding the Council including prosecution through civil and criminal courts in the Council's own name or through the Police etc
- The termination of contracts with partners and contractors
- The dismissal of employees proven to have defrauded or who have attempted to defraud the Council, including where an employee is complicit with another person's attempts to defraud the Council.

The Council requires all partners and contractors to assist in this role and cooperate with any fraud investigation undertaken by authorised officers. This policy also applies to schools staff.

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Cllr Mike Shellens  
Audit Committee Chair

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Gillian Beasley  
Chief Executive

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The authority aims to provide community leadership and quality services.
- 1.2 In carrying out its functions and responsibilities, the authority has always adopted a culture of openness and fairness and has expected that elected members and employees at all levels will adopt the highest standards of propriety and accountability. This has been achieved by leading by example and by an understanding of and adherence to rules, procedures and agreed practices. These standards are also expected from organisations that have dealings with the authority (eg suppliers/contractors).
- 1.3 However, in light of the Nolan Report, several well-publicised fraud and corruption cases within local government and the Local Government Act 2000, the authority has formalised these accepted standards and practices and developed an anti-fraud and corruption policy.
- 1.4 The authority demonstrates clearly (through this policy) that it is firmly committed to dealing with fraud and corruption and no distinction will be made for perpetrators inside (members/governors and employees) or outside the authority. In addition, there will be no distinction made in investigation and action between cases that generate financial benefits and those that do not.
- 1.5 This policy document embodies a series of measures designed to frustrate any attempted fraudulent or corrupt act and the steps to be taken if such an act occurs. For ease of understanding, it is separated into the following sections:
- Culture Section 2
  - Prevention Section 3
  - Deterrence Section 4
  - Detection and investigation Section 5
  - Awareness and Training Section 6
- 1.6 The authority is also aware of the high degree of external scrutiny of its affairs by a variety of bodies such as its external auditors, inspection bodies, the Local Government Ombudsman, HM Revenue & Customs. These bodies are important in highlighting any areas where improvements can be made.
- 1.7 Fraud is defined by the Audit Commission as:

**FRAUD – “The intentional distortion of financial statements or other records by persons internal or external to the authority which is carried out to conceal the misappropriation of assets or otherwise for gain”.**

In addition, fraud can also be defined as:

**“The use of deception with the intention of obtaining an advantage, avoiding an obligation or causing loss to another party.”**

1.8 Bribery and Corruption may be defined as:

**“A bribe is a financial or other advantage that is offered or requested with the intention of inducing or rewarding the improper performance of a relevant function or activity, or with the knowledge or belief that the acceptance of such an advantage would constitute the improper performance of such a function or activity.”**

1.8.1 The Bribery Act is now in force, and places responsibilities and powers on organisations such as Local Authorities.

1.8.2 There are 3 key sections of the Act which need to be considered for the purposes of this document, which are:

Section 1, which deals with bribing another person by money, payment in kind, or goods and services.

Section 2, the act of being bribed. This relates to individual officers and could lead to prosecution of senior managers.

Section 7, failure of a commercial organisation to prevent bribery. For this section, a “relevant commercial organisation” means an entity that carries on a business and current indications are that this includes Local Authorities. This section also includes persons associated with the organisation, such as agency workers, suppliers and contractors.

1.8.3 Under the legislation, an organisation has a defence if it can show that it has adequate bribery prevention procedures in place, which are informed by the following 6 principles:

- 1) Proportionality – the action an organisation takes should be proportionate to the risks it faces and the size of the business.
- 2) Top Level Commitment – A culture needs to be evident in which bribery is never acceptable. This can be shown via leadership statements, training and procurement expectations.
- 3) Risk Assessment – to include proportionate risk management perhaps via training, newsletters, procurement controls and inclusion within organisational policies such as this one.
- 4) Due Diligence – ie knowing who the organisation is dealing with.
- 5) Communication – communicating policies and procedures by training and general awareness including how occurrences should be investigated and by whom.
- 6) Monitoring and Review – to ensure policies, training and awareness are relevant and updated and by nominating a responsible officer.

1.8.4 Defence against bribery charges under the act, therefore, should be considered adequate if the organisation has the following in place:

Risk awareness and preparation

Adequate communication and senior management buy-in

A zero-tolerance culture

Adequate education and training

An audit trail and integration with counter fraud processes

1.8.5 The penalties for individuals under this legislation can, on conviction on indictment, be as high as a prison term of 10 years, or a fine or both (although under section 7 a guilty person is only liable to a fine). The organisational consequences may include disbarment from contract tenders, reputational and financial risk exposure, and adverse publicity.

1.9 Other risk areas which need to be considered and are covered by this policy include:

Facilitation payments – i.e. payments designed to make things happen but which do not secure agreement. Section 106 payments are the subject of legal debate in this area.

Gifts and Hospitality – genuine low-level hospitality is deemed acceptable, but it is imperative that corporate registers are kept up to date and all staff must make declarations of interest.

Disclosures of Interests – and “the failure to disclose an interest in order to gain financial or other pecuniary gain.”

## 2. **CULTURE**

2.1 The culture of the authority has always been one of the highest ethical standards, probity, openness and the core values of fairness, trust and value support this. The authority’s culture therefore supports the opposition to fraud and corruption.

2.2 The prevention/detection of fraud/corruption and the protection of the public purse are everyone’s responsibility and of paramount importance to the authority.

2.3 The authority’s elected members, school governors and all employees play an important role in creating and maintaining this culture. They are positively encouraged to raise concerns regarding fraud and corruption, immaterial of seniority, rank or status, in the knowledge that such concerns will, wherever possible, be treated in confidence. To that effect, the Council has adopted a Whistleblowing Policy.

2.4 The definitions of Fraud and Corruption are by their nature technical and have their basis in the Fraud Act which became law on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2007. A more practical definition is where the Council’s assets, including money, are dishonestly obtained by someone not entitled to them. Examples include:

- theft of cash or assets:
- obtaining access to services to which the person is not entitled e.g. obtaining a Council house or disabled blue badge;

- falsifying information or documentation e.g. timesheets, overtime, expenses, qualifications etc.;
- dishonesty between officers and management/head teachers;
- the deliberate concealment of information required by the Council e.g. convictions or activities inconsistent with the Council's duties and responsibilities;
- Defrauding welfare payments, such as Housing Benefit, Council Tax benefit and Council Tax Single Person Discounts etc.

- 2.5 The authority will ensure that any allegations received in any way, including by anonymous letters or phone calls, will be taken seriously and investigated in an appropriate manner, subject to the requirements of the Human Rights Act 1998 and other statutory provisions.
- 2.6 The authority will deal firmly with those who defraud the authority, or who are corrupt, or where there has been financial malpractice. There is, of course, a need to ensure that any investigation process is not misused and, therefore, any abuse (such as raising malicious allegations) may be dealt with as appropriate.
- 2.7 When fraud or corruption have occurred because of a breakdown in the authority's systems or procedures, Executive or Service Directors will ensure that appropriate improvements in systems of control are implemented to prevent a reoccurrence.
- 2.8 In certain circumstances, and where appropriate, a commercial settlement between the Council and an employee may be deemed necessary as a way of disposing of a case. This should only be undertaken following agreement by the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer and following an independent review by Council.



### 3. ROLES

#### **Elected Members and School Governors**

As elected representatives, all members of the authority have a duty to citizens to protect the authority from all forms of abuse. This is done through this anti-fraud and corruption policy and compliance with the national code of conduct for members, the authority's Financial Regulations, Constitution and the relevant legislation.

Elected members sign to the effect that they have read and understood the national code of conduct when they take office. Conduct and ethical matters are specifically brought to the attention of members during induction and include the declaration and registration of interests. The Director of Law, Property and Governance advises members of new legislative or procedural requirements.

Members and Governors are required to apply the principles of good governance regarding their own affairs and when acting for the Council, including: declaring pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests; declaring the potential for a conflict of interest; and recording the receipt of all gifts and hospitality. Members and governors must provide leadership by example in demonstrating the highest standards of probity and conduct so as to create the right anti-fraud culture throughout Cambridgeshire County Council.

#### **Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee and its members have specific responsibility re: the oversight of the Council's governance arrangements, in respect of the adequacy of control systems to prevent and detect fraud but also the assurance that processes work effectively for individual cases.

The Audit Committee considers periodic reports from Internal Audit on suspected and proven frauds and monitors those systems of control applicable to that area, making recommendation to Council where improvement is required.

<p><b><u>SMT / Directors :</u></b></p>	<p>SMT / Directors are responsible for the communication and implementation of this policy in their work area. They are also responsible for ensuring that their employees are aware of the Financial Regulations and other policies, and that the requirements of each are being met in their everyday business activities.</p> <p>SMT / Directors have responsibility to ensure that effective systems of control are in place corporately and within their directorate to both prevent and detect fraud, and that those systems operate properly.</p> <p>SMT / Directors are required to submit an annual self-assessment of those processes for inclusion within the Council's Annual Governance Statement.</p> <p>SMT / Directors must provide leadership by example in demonstrating the highest standards of probity and conduct so as to create the right anti-fraud culture throughout Cambridgeshire County Council. SMT / Directors are expected to strive to create an environment in which their staff feel able to approach them with any concerns they may have about suspected irregularities.</p>
<p><b><u>Heads of Service/ Managers / Head Teachers</u></b></p>	<p>Managers at all levels are responsible for the communication and implementation of this policy in their work area. They are also responsible for ensuring that their employees are aware of the Financial Regulations and other policies, and that the requirements of each are being met in their everyday business activities.</p> <p>Managers of all levels must provide leadership by example in demonstrating the highest standards of probity and conduct so as to create the right anti-fraud culture throughout Cambridgeshire County Council. Managers of all levels are expected to strive to create an environment in which their staff feel able to approach them with any concerns they may have about suspected irregularities.</p> <p>Heads of Service, Managers and Head Teachers must ensure that special arrangements will apply where employees are responsible for cash handling or are in charge of financial systems and systems that generate payments, for example payroll, the integrated benefits computer system or council tax. Managers must ensure that relevant training is provided for employees. Checks must be carried out at least annually to ensure that proper procedures are being followed, in order to inform the directorate annual self-assessment.</p>

	<p>The authority recognises that a key preventative measure in dealing with fraud and corruption is for managers to take effective steps at the recruitment stage to establish, as far as possible, the honesty and integrity of potential employees, whether for permanent, temporary or casual posts. The authority's formal recruitment procedures (which contain appropriate safeguards on matters such as written references, verifying qualifications held, and DBS checks undertaken on employees working in regulated activity with children and vulnerable adults) will be adhered to during this process.</p> <p>In line with the Council's Fraud Response Plan, management investigations into disciplinary matters must liaise with Internal Audit regarding any potential fraud or corruption implications of the conduct / investigation. If a member of staff raises concerns regarding suspected fraud, the line manager must inform the Chief Internal Auditor or contact Internal Audit immediately. Line managers should only undertake discreet preliminary enquiries which should be restricted to the basic facts required to determine whether there are any grounds to the allegation. The handling of evidence at the early stages of an investigation can be critical to the outcome of the investigation and advice must be sought from the Chief Internal Auditor to ensure evidence is safeguarded and not compromised. No action should be taken which may alert those suspected of involvement.</p>
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**Internal Audit**

The Head of Audit (in consultation with the Director of HR) shall determine whether a concern / suspicion regarding fraud requires investigation by the Internal Audit Investigators as opposed to management, in line with the Council's Fraud Response Plan.

Audit & Risk Management Services plays a vital preventative role in trying to ensure that systems and procedures are in place to prevent and detect fraud and corruption. The Internal Audit Investigators liaise with management to recommend changes in procedures to prevent further losses to the authority.

The Internal Audit service shall report to SMT and the Audit Committee regarding the application of the zero tolerance statement within this policy. Furthermore, the Internal Audit Investigators shall investigate all cases of suspected irregularity in accordance with the requirements of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Human Rights Act 1998, Fraud Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010 and other relevant legislation. In all cases where employees are involved, they will work with HR and appropriate senior management to ensure that correct procedures are followed and that this policy and the Council's Fraud Response Plan are adhered to.

<p><b><u>Employees, including school staff</u></b></p>	<p>Each employee is governed in their work by the authority's Constitution and Financial Regulations and other codes of conduct and policies (Code of Conduct; Health and Safety; IT security and so on). Included in these are guidelines on gifts and hospitality and codes of conduct associated with professional and personal conduct and conflicts of interest. These are issued to all employees when they join the authority or will be provided by their manager.</p> <p>In addition to the above, employees are responsible for ensuring that they follow the instructions given to them by management, particularly in relation to the safekeeping of the assets of the authority. These will be included in induction training and procedure manuals.</p> <p>Employees are expected always to be aware of the possibility that fraud, corruption or theft may exist in the workplace and be able to share their concerns with management. Concerns should be raised, in the first instance, directly with the supervisor/business unit manager. Employees who feel unable to report to their line management should contact the Chief Internal Auditor directly, telephone the Whistleblowing Hotline or email <a href="mailto:stop.fraud@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">stop.fraud@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>. Should there be a preference to make an anonymous notification, then they should refer to the Council's (or school's) Whistleblowing Policy which gives details of independent persons they can discuss their concerns.</p> <p>All employees must ensure that they avoid situations where there is a potential for a conflict of interest. Such situations can arise with externalisation of service. Internal tendering, planning and land issues etc. Effective role separation will ensure decisions made are seen to be based upon impartial advice and avoid questions about improper disclosure of confidential information.</p>
<p><b><u>External Audit</u></b></p>	<p>Independent external audit is an essential safeguard in the stewardship of public money. This role is delivered through the carrying out of specific reviews that are designed to test (amongst other things) the adequacy of the authority's financial systems, and arrangements for preventing and detecting fraud and corruption. It is not the external auditor's function to prevent fraud and irregularity, but the integrity of public funds is at all times a matter of general concern. External auditors are always alert to the possibility of fraud and irregularity, and will act without undue delay if grounds for suspicion come to their notice. The external auditor has a responsibility to review the authority's arrangements to prevent and detect fraud and</p>

	irregularity, and arrangements designed to limit the opportunity for corrupt practices.
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<b><u>External Bodies</u></b>	Internal Audit has arranged, and will keep under review, procedures and arrangements to develop and encourage the exchange of information on national and local fraud and corruption activity, in relation to local authorities with external agencies such as: police, county, unitary and district Council groups, the external audit service, Department of Works and Pensions and other government departments.
<b><u>Contractors and Partners</u></b>	<p>Contractors and partners have a responsibility for the communication and implementation of this policy within their organisation. They are also responsible for ensuring that their employees are aware of the Council's Financial Regulations, Whistleblowing and other policies, and that the requirements of each are being met in their everyday business activities.</p> <p>Contractors and partners are expected to create an environment in which their staff feel able to approach them (or the Council directly) with any concerns they may have about suspected irregularities. Where they are unsure of the procedures, they must refer to the relevant Executive or Service Director for that area or may approach the Head of Audit directly on any Whistleblowing issue.</p>
<b><u>Stakeholders and Customers</u></b>	Whilst this policy is primarily aimed at implementing the necessary culture and processes within the Council, its stakeholders and customers may become aware of issues that they feel may indicate fraud. They should refer to the Council's complaints procedure, or they can contact the Head of Audit to discuss their concerns directly.

## **4. DETERRENCE**

### **4.1. Prosecution**

Each case will be considered on its merits.

### **4.2. Disciplinary Action**

- 4.2.1 Theft, fraud and bribery and corruption are serious offences against the authority and employees will face disciplinary action if there is evidence that they have been involved in these activities. Disciplinary action will be taken, if appropriate, in addition to criminal proceedings, depending on the circumstances of each individual case, but in a consistent manner, after consultation with the relevant Executive or Service Director, Head Teacher, and if appropriate the Director of HR.
- 4.2.2 Disciplinary action will be undertaken in accordance with the Council's disciplinary policy and procedure with each case considered on its merits.
- 4.2.3 Members will face appropriate action under this policy if they are found to have been involved in theft, fraud or corruption against the authority. Action will be taken in addition to, or instead of, criminal proceedings, depending on the circumstances of each individual case, but in a consistent manner. As per the Council's Fraud Response Plan, if fraud concerns relate to an elected Member, the Chief Internal Auditor will inform the Council's Monitoring Officer and Chief Executive and matters, if not referred to the police, will be referred to the Constitution and Ethics committee or appropriate group leader
- 4.2.4 Members or employees involved in fraud, theft or corruption that does not involve the Council or its finances may still be subject to the above action, if it is considered to undermine the Council and its reputation.

### **4.3. Publicity**

- 4.3.1 The Council recognises the key role that publicity of fraud cases plays in deterring other attempts to defraud the Council. To that effect, a Publicity Policy is attached at Annex A of this policy which sets out these measures in detail.
- 4.3.2 The authority's Communications service will optimise the publicity opportunities associated with anti-fraud and corruption activity within the authority. Comms will also try to ensure that the results of any action taken, including prosecutions, are reported in the media. The service will maintain close working relationships with all areas involved in anti-fraud work, but particularly Legal Services and Internal Audit.
- 4.3.3 In all cases where financial loss to the authority has occurred, the authority will seek to recover the loss and advertise this fact.
- 4.3.4 All anti-fraud and corruption activities, including the update of this policy, will be publicised in order to make employees and the public aware of the authority's commitment to taking action on fraud and corruption when it occurs.

4.3.5 Regular reports will be made to the Audit and Accounts Committee about countering fraud and corruption activities and their success.

## **5. DETECTION AND INVESTIGATION**

- 5.1 All staff, Members and any other stakeholders in Council services have a vital role in identifying potential fraud or corruption. It is not the responsibility of those groups to investigate their suspicions, as this may undermine a case to be pursued, but all parties play a key role in bringing such concerns to the Council's attention for a proper and thorough investigation to be undertaken.
- 5.2 Management, including Head Teachers are in the best position to become aware of any problems that could indicate fraud or theft etc. Management are also best placed to ensure that systems of internal control are in place and operating and thus are ideally placed to identify weaknesses or failures that may be exploited. Internal Audit can provide advice and assistance in this area.
- 5.3 Employees are also ideally placed to detect fraud, theft or corruption. Employees are encouraged to discuss concerns with their line manager but the Fraud Response Plan also provides mechanisms to raise concerns corporately.
- 5.4 The Fraud Response Plan provides a process to enable the Council to demonstrate :
- Proper investigations for all referrals;
  - Proper action taken in relation to findings from investigations;
  - Feedback is provided to anyone making a referral;
  - Appropriate protection for anyone making or having made a referral.
- 5.5 Internal Audit plays an important role in the detection of fraud and corruption. Included in the Audit Plan are reviews of system financial controls and specific fraud and corruption tests, spot checks and unannounced visits. Internal Audit operates in accordance with best practice, including the adoption of a formal Audit Manual in line with CIPFA best practice. This includes suitable processes to provide assurance to management on the adequacy of systems of internal control including the completion of follow ups for previous recommendations.
- 5.6 In addition to internal audit, there are numerous systems controls in place to deter fraud and corruption, but it is often the vigilance of employees and members of the public that aids detection. In particular, the Council's Corporate Anti-Fraud Team are involved in the reactive and proactive investigation of specialised areas, such as transport-related fraud.
- 5.7 In some cases frauds are discovered by chance or 'tip-off' and arrangements are in place to enable such information to be properly dealt with, in accordance with the requirements of the Human Rights Act 1998.



- 5.8 All suspected irregularities are required to be reported (verbally or in writing) either by the person with whom the initial concern was raised or by the originator. This is essential to the policy, and:
- ensures the consistent treatment of information regarding fraud and corruption;
  - facilitates a proper and thorough investigation by an experienced audit team, in accordance with the requirements of the Human Rights Act 1998.
- 5.9 This process will apply to all the following areas:
- a) fraud/corruption by elected members
  - b) internal fraud/corruption
  - c) other fraud/corruption by authority employees
  - d) fraud by contractors' employees
  - e) external fraud (the public).
- 5.10 Cases under a) will be referred to the Council's External Auditor and the Director for Law and Governance for consideration of action via the Police or Cambridgeshire County Council Constitution and Ethics Committee.
- 5.11 In accordance with basic legal concepts any person who witnesses or discovers a criminal act has the right to refer concerns directly to the Police.
- 5.12 Any decision to refer a matter to the police will be taken by the Head of Internal Audit in consultation with the Director of HR and/or Chief Executive and relevant Executive or Service Director or Head Teacher. The authority will normally wish the police to be made aware of, and investigate independently, offenders where financial impropriety is discovered.
- 5.13 Depending on the nature of an allegation under b) to e), the Head of Audit will normally work closely with the Director or Head Teacher concerned to ensure that all allegations are thoroughly investigated and reported upon.
- 5.14 The authority's Fraud Response Plan and disciplinary procedures will be used to facilitate a thorough investigation of any allegations of improper behaviour by employees. The processes as outlined in paragraph 4.2.3 will cover members.

## **6. AWARENESS AND TRAINING**

- 6.1. The authority recognises that the continuing success of this policy and its general credibility will depend in part on the effectiveness of programmed training and an awareness of elected members and employees throughout the authority.
- 6.2. To facilitate this it is intended that a programme of anti-fraud awareness training in the form of workshops possibly incorporating interactive means, will be rolled out across

the Council. There will still be specialist training for certain elected members and employees.

6.3. A poster to raise awareness of the means to report fraud has been distributed across the Council's officers, and full copies of the anti-fraud and corruption policy are on the Council's intranet.

6.4. Key to effective awareness (and deterrence) is a formal and comprehensive system of feedback to provide outcome information to the person who originally referred concerns. Whilst confidentiality must be respected (including the Data Protection Act and Human Rights Act provisions) every referral should be concluded and the outcome communicated to the person making the original referral.

6.5. Anti-fraud services should also maintain management information to show:

- How frauds are identified
- Which type of frauds were affected
- Any patterns or themes detected
- New fraud issues highlighted
- Prevention measures

## Publicity

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council has adopted this policy to address anti-fraud and corruption issues enhancing public confidence in the administration of taxpayers' money.
- 1.2 The Anti-Fraud & Corruption Policy, and particularly this Publicity section, aims to :
  - 1.2.1 Make clear the connection between saving public monies and the fraud work that achieves this;
  - 1.2.2 Dispel the belief held in some quarters that fraud is a victimless crime;
  - 1.2.3 Demonstrate consistent action is taken for both complex frauds and the perceived lower-level frauds;
  - 1.2.4 Ensure that tough action taken against persons who commit fraud is utilised as an effective deterrent to others;
  - 1.2.5 Alter perceptions of this area of work to move for an image of petty bureaucracy or snoopers to one of professional public funds watchdog;
  - 1.2.6 Ensuring that action taken is consistent with Cambridgeshire County Council policies and legislative provisions as well as being in the public interest.
- 1.3 This policy covers the methods by which the work of the Anti-Fraud services within Cambridgeshire County Council will be promoted, including the publicity associated with specific cases.

### **2 Publicity Categories**

- 2.1 Publicity takes many forms including
  - Leaflets
  - Posters
  - Press Releases / Articles
  - Advertisements
  - Intranet or Internet media
- 2.2 It is imperative that all available forms are maximised to promote an anti-fraud culture throughout the organisation and to the public. However, great care is needed to ensure that publicity in relation to anti-fraud work is positive and does not undermine the service or reinforce the negative perceptions of this area of work.
- 2.3 Thus publicity needs to focus on 3 key areas :
  - 2.3.1 Proactive work of Anti-Fraud services, e.g. a day in the life of a Fraud Investigator;
  - 2.3.2 Specific Cases pursued by Anti-Fraud services, e.g. specific prosecutions / convictions sought;

### 2.3.3 Reactive responses to Media enquiries.

## **3 Proactive Publicity – Work of Anti-Fraud Services**

- 3.1 This area of work is essential to promote the work of the services and ensure that others are aware of this work, and thus deterred from attempting fraud. The aim of this publicity is to increase the profile of anti-fraud work across Cambridgeshire County Council and the wider community, in order to promote the referral processes and deter fraud.
- 3.2 Intranet pages are maintained which sets out details as to how to contact the Internal Audit Investigators and how to report fraud. The site also provides links to relevant policies.
- 3.3 Any leaflets and posters used for Fraud Awareness purposes shall be reviewed annually to reflect any necessary changes.
- 3.4 It is intended that Fraud Awareness training shall be part of the Council's Corporate Training/Induction system.
- 3.5 In addition to the above, the work of Anti-Fraud services shall be promoted periodically both within the Council and to the general community.
- 3.6 For high profile cases prosecuted, the publicity shall consider whether the work of Anti-Fraud services shall be promoted e.g. volumes of cases referred; investigated; prosecuted; convicted etc.

## **4 Specific Cases**

- 4.1 Great care must be taken when publicising any specific case of fraud, theft or corruption. Data Protection Act and Human Rights Act provisions are key legal protections provided to those suspected of committing such offences, and must not be breached by the Council's attempts to promote anti-fraud work.
- 4.2 However, the publicity attached to any specific case is a necessary element of promoting the deterrent effect of anti-fraud work, as it demonstrates actual instances and consequences to individuals.
- 4.3 Any decision that the Council should prosecute an individual, individuals or organisation(s) must be taken following a formal quality assurance procedure.
- 4.4 Any decision to pursue prosecution will be taken on the basis of professional advice, the merits of the case itself and any applicable guidelines relevant.
- 4.5 All prosecutions should include a consideration of publicity issues and ensure that the Council's Communications service are involved / aware of the issue so that the Council can adopt a proactive publicity strategy and avoid the need to react to press enquiries.
- 4.6 A specific decision will be taken and recorded by the Head of Service to issue a press release for any specific case. In all other cases, a press statement / position shall be prepared to address any potential press enquiry.
- 4.7 Press releases shall be prepared that promote the Council's Anti-Fraud policy and maximise the deterrent effect of prosecutions.

## **5 Reactive Responses to Media Enquiries**

- 5.1 Ideally the above measures aim to minimise the need for this, where the Council proactively provides relevant information to promote anti-fraud through local (and possibly national) media.
- 5.2 Press queries will arise on some occasions and it is essential that they are responded to in such a way as to promote the anti-fraud policy of the Council.
- 5.3 Responses to Press queries regarding specific individuals must not breach Data Protection or Human Rights legislation.