

Fraud Response Plan



1.0 Introduction

Rother District Council is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, probity and accountability in all its affairs. It promotes a culture of honesty and will not tolerate fraud and corruption in the administration of its responsibilities.

This Fraud Response Plan forms part of the Council's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework and details how suspected instances of fraud and corruption can be reported, and how investigations into suspicions will be conducted and concluded.

2.0 Objectives and Scope

The purpose of this Fraud Response Plan is to reinforce the Council's approach to fraud by setting out the ways in which concerns about suspected fraud or corruption can be raised and to establish a protocol for investigating and responding to any such events. The reference to 'Members' within this document includes both Members and co-opted Members (if any).

The objectives of the Fraud Response Plan are to ensure that timely and effective action can be taken to:

- prevent further losses of funds or other assets where fraud has occurred and to maximise recovery of losses;
- minimise the effect of a fraud or corrupt act by taking appropriate and timely action at the earliest opportunity;
- ensure there is a clear understanding over the process and responsibilities for investigating suspected fraud or corruption;
- minimise the risk of inappropriate action or disclosure taking place which would compromise an investigation;
- identify the perpetrators and maximise the success of any disciplinary/legal action taken;
- ensure there is substance and evidence to support any allegation against an employee before that employee is subject to disciplinary action;
- minimise any adverse publicity for the Council, suffered as a result of fraud;
- identify any lessons which can develop future fraud management and prevention; minimise any adverse impacts on the business of the Council.

This document applies to all Members, employees and volunteers and should be applicable to third parties such as agency staff, contractors, suppliers and partners (including shared service providers) as appropriate.

3.0 Definition of Fraud and Corruption

Fraud is defined as ‘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, or to mislead or misrepresent’.

Corruption is defined as ‘the offering, giving, soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward which may influence the action of any person; or the failure to disclose an interest in order to enjoy financial or other pecuniary gain’.

4.0 Types of Fraud and Corruption

In addition to the obvious frauds involving theft of assets or the misappropriation of funds, the following are examples of the types of activity that may also be regarded as fraud or corruption:

- Manipulation or misreporting of financial information
- Misuse of the Council’s assets, including cash, stock and equipment
- Deception (e.g. misrepresentation of qualifications to obtain employment)
- Offering or accepting bribes or inducements from third parties
- Conspiracy to breach laws or regulations
- Fraudulent completion of official documents (e.g. VAT receipts)
- Time recording fraud
- Theft of intellectual property (e.g. unauthorised use of a brand name/logo, theft of customer data or product design)
- False mileage/expenses claims
- Influencing procurement/planning/licensing decisions for personal gain (or for the benefit of family or friends)

Note - This list is not exhaustive.

5.0 What should an employee or Member do if they suspect fraud or corruption?

It is the responsibility of all staff and Members to report fraud whenever they come across it within their work or in connection with their duties, ignoring such acts is not acceptable. A confidential reporting procedure has therefore been established to encourage and enable staff and Members to raise serious concerns internally rather than overlooking the problem or informing the media or other external bodies. The reporting process is explained in more detail in the Council’s [Whistleblowing Policy](#).

Employees should initially raise any suspicions of fraud or corruption with their line manager or Head of Service. Concerns may be raised verbally or in writing. The officer receiving the allegation is then required to inform the Audit

Manager and the Section 151 Officer and/or Monitoring Officer as appropriate, and agree any immediate action required to minimise any serious danger or risk.

Note - Any suspicions of fraud or corruption in areas of joint working (including shared services and joint projects) which are not managed by Rother District Council should be raised with the relevant lead authority.

Employees who suspect their line manager or Head of Service may be involved or do not think it appropriate to discuss the concern with them should contact one of the Designated Officers listed below. Members should approach one of the Designated Officers directly.

The nature and seriousness of the incident should be considered before deciding which of the Designated Officers to contact.

- Malcolm Johnston, Executive Director
- Dr Anthony Leonard, Executive Director
- Gary Angell, Audit Manager
- Robin Vennard, Assistant Director Resources (Section 151 Officer)
- Lisa Cooper, Democratic Services Manager (Monitoring Officer)

Alternatively, concerns may be reported to the Audit Manager direct by either completing an online [Whistleblowing Form](#), sending an email to audit@rother.gov.uk or by ringing the Council's confidential Fraud Hotline on **01424 787799**. These reports may be submitted anonymously if you prefer not to be identified.

You should never confront the suspected individual or act in a manner which might draw their attention to your suspicions. At the earliest opportunity you should clearly record all the activities you have witnessed and information you have received or are aware of. It is important to record as much information as possible to inform any subsequent management assessment or investigation, including dates, times and sequences of events.

The Council will support anyone who raises a genuine concern in good faith, even if it later turns out to be mistaken. While all suspected incidents of fraud and corruption should be reported, employees should note that disciplinary action will be taken if frivolous or malicious allegations are found to have been made.

6.0 What should managers do when suspected fraud or corruption is reported to them by a member of staff?

- Listen to the concerns of your staff and treat every report you receive seriously and sensitively.
- Make sure that all staff concerned are given a fair hearing. You should reassure your staff that they will not suffer because they have told you of their suspicions.

- Get as much information as possible from the member of staff, write any information down and agree the content with the individual raising the concern. Do not interfere with any evidence and make sure it is kept in a safe place.
- Differentiate between a performance issue, non-compliance and a fraud or corrupt act. If either of the former two, then consult the Conditions of Service or Human Resources. If there is a possibility of fraud or corruption then:
 - Do not investigate the matter yourself (or access the suspect's computer) in an attempt to determine the facts as this could prejudice any criminal investigation
 - Report the matter immediately to the Audit Manager
 - If unsure, please contact the Audit Manager for advice or a confidential discussion.

Following discussion with the Audit Manager, a decision will be made regarding the way forward. Managers are the responsible officers, although Internal Audit must be notified in all cases of suspected fraud or irregularity. In certain cases, Internal Audit will assume full responsibility for the fraud response. If the complaint involves a Member, then the Monitoring Officer should also be notified.

7.0 What should auditors do if they suspect fraud or corruption?

If in the course of their duties a member of the Internal Audit Team suspects fraud or corruption they should cease work on the assignment immediately, and report it to the Audit Manager. If the Audit Manager is unavailable then one of the Executive Directors should be informed.

8.0 What should a member of the public do if they suspect fraud or corruption?

Members of the public who suspect fraud or corruption are encouraged to contact the Council.

If the issue relates to a Council employee or an individual working on behalf of the Council (including agency workers and contractors), the matter should be reported to the Audit Manager by either completing the online [Whistleblowing Form](#), sending an email to audit@rother.gov.uk or by ringing the Council's confidential Fraud Hotline on **01424 787799**. Complaints about the conduct of Members should be reported to the Monitoring Officer in the first instance.

If **benefit fraud** is suspected, we encourage you to report the matter either by completing the online [Report a fraud form](#) or by ringing the Benefit Fraud Hotline on **01424 787737**.

9.0 Investigating Allegations of Irregularities

The objective of the investigation is to:

- establish whether there is evidence that a fraud has occurred;
- collect sufficient evidence to support any complaint to the Police; and
- provide sufficient evidence for disciplinary or legal action.

When a suspected fraud or corrupt act is reported, the relevant senior officer will initially discuss the matter with the Audit Manager. If the evidence indicates potential wrongdoing, the Audit Manager will then undertake a detailed investigation keeping both Human Resources and the relevant Executive Director informed about progress as it proceeds.

All investigations will be conducted in accordance with the relevant Council policies and procedures and where appropriate criminal legislation.

All interviews with staff will be conducted in line with the Council's disciplinary procedures. Should there be a possibility that the investigation could lead to a criminal prosecution then all relevant interviews must be carried out by the Police or by an officer suitably trained in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) to ensure that all evidence gathered remains admissible in a court of law.

Due consideration must also be given the requirements of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 when undertaking any investigation.

Any conversations you have with, or information that you provide to the Audit Manager or other investigating officers will remain confidential. You should remember, however, that you may be required to provide a signed written statement should the case result in a criminal prosecution.

10.0 Preservation of Evidence

When the initial enquiry has established that further investigation is required, it is essential that all available evidence relating to the fraud be preserved without alerting the alleged perpetrator to your suspicions.

Original documentation is the best form of evidence and original documents should be obtained and retained if possible. They should not be marked in any way and handled as little as possible. Photocopies should be marked, dated and certified as copies. When evidence is held on a computer, the computer should be secured and the ICT Manager and the Audit Manager consulted about the most appropriate way of retrieving the data in accordance with the rules of court evidence. Under no circumstances should the computer be viewed by anyone who is not appropriately trained. (Note - Even switching it on may corrupt or destroy important evidence.) Other forms of evidence may include cash or stock, which should be counted and agreed in the presence of the responsible officer. If the person responsible for assets is not available, two people should record the amount held and sign a statement confirming it.

Whenever a person is suspended from work for suspected fraud or corruption they should be asked to remove all personal belongings from their desk/cupboard and be informed that the desk/cupboard may be examined. Please note also:

- (1) the suspended person must be supervised when removing their personal belongings to prevent the removal of any evidence
- (2) any door entry card must also be surrendered and/or access revoked
- (3) access to files and/or computer records should be suspended immediately (and any files or ICT/mobile phone equipment which contain such data recovered)
- (4) Internet and/or telephone links should be terminated immediately, if not before the suspension is actioned.

11.0 Actions Following the Completion of an Investigation

Once the investigation has been completed, a written report will be issued to senior management stating the facts discovered by the investigation. A recommendation will also be made as to the appropriate course of action to be followed. This can include a disciplinary hearing, criminal proceedings or no further action.

If the fraud was significant (e.g. high value, senior officer, Member, high reputational impact) the findings will also be discussed in detail with the relevant Head of Service to enable sufficient action to be taken.

The decision whether to take disciplinary action/criminal proceedings rests with the relevant Executive Director/Strategic Management Team after receiving advice from Human Resources.

12.0 Follow Up

Following all investigations into suspected irregularities, work will be undertaken with the relevant service area(s) in order to address any weaknesses in procedures identified during the investigation. It is the responsibility of management at all levels to ensure that effective systems of internal control are established and operating to minimise the potential for fraud and corruption. Where fraud has been identified, management, in consultation with the Audit Manager, should review the control procedures to ensure that the opportunity to repeat the fraud is minimised.

Where appropriate, the Council will liaise with the Police if sufficient evidence exists for prosecution. This approach may be adopted in conjunction with the Council's own disciplinary procedures.

Whenever fraud has been proved, the Council will make every effort to recover the losses. The method used will vary depending on the type of loss and the regulations and powers available. All means of recovery including recovery under social security legislation, attachment of earnings, civil court

proceedings and criminal court compensation will be used as appropriate to the offence.

13.0 Publicity

The Strategic Management Team, with the agreement of the Leader of the Council, will deal with the Press and publicity in all matters regarding fraud and corruption. Where appropriate the details of all successful prosecutions for fraud may be released to the media through the Communications Team. Staff and Managers must not directly disclose to the press the details of any cases suspected or under investigation. Disclosure of details to the media without express authority would be regarded as a disciplinary matter. The aim is to publicise the Council's intolerance of fraud or corruption both within the Council and by users of its services. It also serves to publicise our successes against those who would perpetrate such fraud or corruption against the Council.

Version Control

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