

WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE - 4 MARCH 2019

SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL MEETING – 19 MARCH 2019

(To be read in conjunction with the Agenda for the Meeting)

Present

Cllr John Gray (Chairman)	Cllr Stephen Mulliner
Cllr Richard Seaborne (Vice Chairman)	Cllr Liz Townsend
Cllr Jerry Hyman	

Apologies

Cllr Mike Band, Cllr Pat Frost and Cllr Robert Knowles

Also Present

Sarah Ironmonger – Grant Thornton Engagement Lead
Tom Beake – Grant Thornton Engagement Manager
Graeme Clark – Strategic Director (S151 Officer)
Peter Vickers – Head of Finance
Vicki Basley – Senior Accountant
Gail Beaton – Internal Audit Manager

AUD 49/18 MINUTES (Agenda item 1.)

The Minutes of the Meeting held on 5 November 2018 were confirmed as a correct record and signed.

AUD 50/18 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (Agenda item 2.)

Apologies for absence were received from Cllrs Mike Band, Pat Frost and Robert Knowles.

AUD 51/18 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS (Agenda item 3.)

There were no disclosures of interest in connection with items on the agenda.

AUD 52/18 QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC (Agenda item 4.)

There were no questions from members of the public.

AUD 53/18 QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS (Agenda item 5.)

There were no questions from Members.

PART I - RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COUNCIL

Background Papers

Unless specified under an individual item, there are no background papers (as

defined by Section 100D(5) of the Local Government Act 1972) relating to the reports in Part I of these minutes.

AUD 54/18 PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
(Agenda item 9.) (Pages 11 - 14)

Graeme Clark presented the proposal to expand on the published Financial Regulations to ensure consistency across all requests for unexpected expenditure.

As set out within paragraph 4.27 of the Council's published Financial Regulations (agreed by Full Council in October 2018):

'A Supplementary Estimate is a request for additional unfunded budget that will increase the Council's overall budget and be funded from reserves. Supplementary Estimates up to £100,000 shall be approved by the Executive and, if over £100,000, Full Council.'

The report highlighted that when the Executive or Full Council is asked to consider agreeing a Supplementary Estimate, they would need to:

- (i) Consider why the need for funds, that were not identified or provided for within the Annual Budget and which cannot be found within existing budgets, has arisen;
- (ii) Understand how much money is being requested and how it is proposed to be spent;
- (iii) Assess whether or not the proposed supplementary estimate represents value for money, which will include noting and considering:
 - a. Any other options available to the Council that have been considered, including the control option of not taking any action;
 - b. The expected benefits agreeing the supplementary estimate; and
 - c. The expected risks, if any, of agreeing or refusing supplementary estimate;

The Council's Section 151 Officer's view on the supplementary estimate, including the above matters, would also be set out, either within a stand alone report or as part of another budget report.

Any manager wishing to propose a Supplementary Estimate, in the first instance would need to consider the issues set out above and submit their view to the Council's Section 151 Officer, or designate.

Annexe 1 to these minutes sets out the proposed additions to paragraph 4.27 of the Council's published Financial Regulations, including an advisory flow chart to support officers and councillors wishing to understand what supplementary

estimates are and what needs to be considered before putting these to the Section 151 Officer and subsequently to Executive or Council as appropriate.

Annexe 2 to these minutes sets out a new proposed pro forma to ensure a consistent approach is always taken and recorded.

The Committee thanked officers for providing a crisp and concise, yet thorough process. It was suggested that sections be added to the pro forma to set out the date of the request, as well as when and how the money would be spent.

In relation to the section on risk, Members felt that it was important that any identified risks related specifically to the action being requested, but should also link to the risk appetite statement where possible.

The Committee RESOLVED to endorse the process required to support all future requests for supplementary estimates; and now

RECOMMENDS to Council that

- 1. paragraph 4.27 within the Council's published Financial Regulations be supplemented as set out within Annexe 1; and**
- 2. the pro forma attached at Annexe 2 to these minutes be added to the Council's published Financial Regulations.**

AUD 55/18 INCOME AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY (Agenda item 12.) (Pages 15 - 24)

Peter Vickers introduced the Income and Debt Collection Policy to the Committee. The policy, attached at Annexe 3 to these minutes, had been developed following an in-depth review of all the income streams in the Council to assess current practices, deficiencies in processes and areas where improvements, especially with regard to utilising technology and new payment methods, could be made. The information gathered in this review had been used to develop a corporate wide policy on how the council should be collecting income and the recovery process should payment not be forthcoming.

Peter added that the policy would be particularly useful in situations where customers may have debts owing to different service areas, and would provide a priority system for pursuing debts.

The policy would apply to all services and all income streams. Regular monitoring of performance of income collection and debt recovery would be incorporated into the financial performance reporting process.

Graeme Clark highlighted that by endorsing this policy the Audit Committee would also be giving assurance to the council's External Auditors that the Council was addressing the issue of debt on the Balance Sheet as identified in the External Audit Findings Report for 2017/18.

The Committee made several suggestions in relation the presentation and wording of the Policy. It was also suggested that the roles and responsibilities of the Corporate Debt and Income Officer be more clearly set out; further explanation be

provided in relation to the recovery timetables; as well as including a reference to any data protection implications relating to the policy.

Members discussed the references to how customers, including vulnerable people, could get help and advice. It was felt that there didn't need to be a distinction between the support available to all customers and that available to vulnerable customers, and that Citizens' Advice should be signposted as an option for all customers seeking impartial advice. It was still useful, however, to identify which customers could be considered vulnerable. Officers agreed to review this section along with any references contained elsewhere in the policy.

Subject to the above comments, the Committee RESOLVED to endorse the policy and

RECOMMENDS to Council that

3. the Income and Debt Collection Policy be adopted.

AUD 56/18 REVISED ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY (Agenda item 13.) (Pages 25 - 94)

Gail Beaton presented the revised Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy to the Committee. The policy, attached at Annexe 4 to these minutes, had been revised as part of the scheduled cyclical review, to reflect changes in legislation, organisational restructure affecting job titles and positions and new developments in the methodology in tackling fraud. The policy was presented to the Audit Committee as a suite of documents to support awareness of the Council's anti-fraud culture. However, Gail advised that each appendix was owned by a different service area and would be made available to members of staff as separate policies on the Council's intranet.

A full revision of the Anti Money Laundering Policy and Guidance had been carried out to meet legislative and professional institutions best practice guides. It was proposed that these policies would be review annually by the responsible officers and, where necessary, endorsed by the Audit Committee every two years. Officers would be asked to cascade these policies throughout the authority, to suppliers, contractors and subcontractors where appropriate as part of contract terms and conditions. Presentation changes had been made to include all fraud and related policies as part of the authority's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy.

The Committee queried whether there had been any experiences in the past of attempts to carry out money laundering, however officers advised that there was very little opportunity to do so due to the Council's extensive due diligence processes.

In reference to the Fraud Investigation Plan, Cllr Hyman queried who was responsible for determining whether or not an allegation was true. Gail responded that she would investigate this as part of her role as Internal Audit Manager, and the final decision would be made by the Section 151 Officer, having reviewed the evidence.

The Committee made some further suggestions in relation to presentation and wording to improve the clarity of the policy.

Subject to the above comments, the Committee RESOLVED to endorse the policy and

RECOMMENDS to Council that

- 4. the revised Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy be approved and that officers be instructed to cascade using suitable media to publicise these documents to the appropriate recipients.**

PART II - MATTERS OF REPORT

The background papers relating to the following items are as set out in the reports included in the original agenda papers.

AUD 57/18 2017/18 CERTIFICATION LETTER (Agenda item 6.)

Tom Beake advised the Committee that Grant Thornton had certified the Housing Benefit subsidy claim for the financial year 2017/18 which related to a claim of £28.5m. A small number of errors had been identified, two of which had recurred from the previous year. The errors had been extrapolated and this had been reported to DWP, however the figure was considered insignificant in comparison with the total subsidy receivable. Grant Thornton recommended that the Council, as part of its internal quality assurance process, should increase its focus or level of testing in respect of the areas where errors were identified.

The Committee asked whether the recurrence of the errors should be seen as a cause for concern. Tom clarified that the issues were as a result of minor user error and were not indicative of deficiencies in the processes. The Housing Benefits team processed around 25k changes per year so the Committee acknowledged that a small number of errors could occur with such a high volume of transactions.

Members queried what additional work the DWP could ask the Council to do as a result of the errors. Tom explained that Grant Thornton did not ask for an adjustment based on the extrapolated figures but the DWP could ask the Council to carry out further testing. Graeme Clark added, however, that the Council hadn't been asked to do any further work in the past as the amounts were always so low.

The Committee RESOLVED that the 2017/18 Certification Letter be noted.

AUD 58/18 2018/19 EXTERNAL AUDIT PLAN (Agenda item 7.)

Sarah Ironmonger outlined the scope of what Grant Thornton intended to cover over the course of its audit for 2018/19. The External Audit Plan set out the key risks that would require special consideration. Management override of controls was a standard area to be covered by the audit. Additionally, the valuations of plant, property and equipment, and net pension fund liability were both included as they were large values with significant estimates, and therefore merited special consideration.

The Committee recalled that at its meeting in July last year, the Audit Findings report hadn't been finalised in time for the agenda despatch and the complete version had not been available until the day of the Committee meeting. The Chairman asked both Grant Thornton and Waverley officers to confirm that they were comfortable working to the 31 July audit deadline. Tom Beake assured the Committee that arrangements were in place to meet the timescales, and advised that Grant Thornton would provide a draft Audit Findings Report to be included with the agenda despatch for the July Committee and a final version would be available to Members the day before the Committee.

Members noted that the materiality thresholds had increased notably since last year and queried what had caused this. Officers explained that the materiality threshold was based on the previous year's gross expenditure and may have increased due to greater capital expenditure. Cllr Mulliner queried why there were different levels of materiality for the audit and certification of Hosing Benefit subsidies. Sarah responded that the DWP didn't allow for any materiality threshold to be set for Housing Benefit subsidy claims.

Cllr Hyman noted that the Audit Plan identified Local Government financial pressures as a key matter to be considered in the audit, and asked whether part of the review would assess whether the Council's plans to deal with financial pressures were realistic. Sarah confirmed that this had been identified as a significant risk in relation to the Council's Value for Money arrangements and would be reviewed, although reasonable assumptions would be accepted.

The Committee also noted the potential impact of Brexit and sought assurance from officers that plans were in place to deal with this. Graeme Clark confirmed that an officer group was working on this and had identified relevant risks and mitigations.

Cllr Hyman noted that the risk of fraud in revenue recognition had been rebutted and therefore there was no need to set out a proposed response to the risk; he highlighted that this may be of concern to the public. Sarah reassured Members, however, that this would be picked up through the audit of management override of controls, as any fraud would require specific action, although there was little incentive to manipulate revenue recognition anyway. Graeme added that spend against budget was closely monitored and regularly reported to Overview and Scrutiny Committees.

The Committee RESOLVED to note the External Audit Plan for 2018/19.

AUD 59/18 AUDIT COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE (Agenda item 8.)

The Committee heard that since the last meeting, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, met with the Head of Policy and Governance, Strategic Director and Head of Finance to discuss the Audit Committee Terms of Reference. Additionally, a new guidance document had been produced by CIPFA which set out the principles of good practice for audit committees and included suggested terms of reference for local authority audit committees as well as commentary on the characteristics of good audit committees.

It was felt that the publication of the new CIPFA guidance presented the opportunity to review the Audit Committee's role and functions from first principles, rather than merely amending the existing terms of reference incrementally, and that it would be appropriate to present this to the new Audit Committee following the elections in May 2019.

The Committee RESOLVED to:

1. note the publication of the 2018 CIPFA Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities and Police; and
2. request that a draft of the revised Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee be brought to the first meeting of the Audit Committee in the new Council year following detailed consideration of the updated guidance.

AUD 60/18 ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Agenda item 10.)

Vicki Basley presented the draft Annual Governance Statement (AGS), which incorporated comments made by the Committee at previous sessions. The draft AGS would be published at the end of May along with the unaudited accounts.

Members noted the principles set out in the report through which the Council aimed to achieve good standards of governance. Several suggestions were made to improve the clarity and flow of this section, additionally Cllr Hyman raised some concerns about the extent the Council was achieving or working towards some of these aims, particularly in relation to the Monitoring Officer function.

In relation to the resolution of significant governance issues in 2017/18, Cllr Seaborne highlighted that some aspects of the air quality investigation were still ongoing and therefore it wasn't possible to say that the issue was completely resolved.

In reference to the governance issues arising in 2018/19, the Committee queried whether the Judicial Reviews themselves constituted a governance issue, or whether it was the resulting supplementary estimate request that was the governance issue. Officers acknowledged that there were two separate issues and agreed to review this section to make it clearer.

The Committee RESOLVED to pass the above comments on the draft Annual Governance Statement to officers.

AUD 61/18 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS - ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Agenda item 11.)

Vicki Basley advised the Committee of two new financial reporting standards which would affect the Council's Accounting Policies for 2018/19. IFRS 9 introduced a new classification and measurement for financial assets. Vicki explained that the reclassification process had been quite simple, and wouldn't have a significant effect. IFRS 15 which related to revenue recognition would also not have a major impact on the Council as it already recognised revenue when the service recipient received the benefit of the goods or services.

Cllr Hyman asked if the requirements of IFRS 9 would impact on the Council's investment processes. Vicki explained that investment was already carried out within the constraints of the Council's Treasury Management Framework, but IFRS 9 would further secure these controls.

A query was also raised in relation to IFRS 15 and income from leisure centres, which was based on turnover. Vicki explained that this was done at the end of the financial year.

Vicki added that there were no new substantial reporting requirements due in 2019/20 as IFRS 16 regarding lease accounting had been deferred to 2020/21.

The Committee RESOLVED to note the position in relation to financial reporting standards.

AUD 62/18 PROPOSED AUDIT PLAN FOR 2019-20 (Agenda item 14.)

Gail Beaton informed the Committee that in preparing the Audit Plan for 2019/20, she had consulted with the Directors and Heads of Service and carried out risk assessments in order to determine which items should be included

The Committee noted that a review of the new air quality arrangements would be carried out, and Cllr Hyman queried how broad the remit of the review would be and whether it would include the effectiveness of the air quality action plan. Gail responded that the review would cover all of the governance arrangements around air quality, including the action plan, monitoring and reporting. The review would be carried out in either Q1 or Q2, having allowed sufficient time for the new arrangements to bed in.

The Committee RESOLVED that the draft Internal Audit Plan for 2019/20 be approved.

AUD 63/18 PROGRESS ON THE INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN FOR 2018/19 (Agenda item 15.)

Gail Beaton provided an update on the latest position on the reviews contained within the 2018/19 Internal Audit Plan. It was proposed that the Community Infrastructure Levy review be deferred until 2019/20 as this had only come into effect on 1 March and so there was not yet sufficient data to carry out a review. All other scheduled reviews would be completed by the end of March.

The Committee was concerned that some reviews on high profile topics would not be completed by the end of March, specifically Brightwells and the Investment Board activity. However officers assured the Committee that these reviews would be completed on time, particularly as the internal audit contractor would be changing next year, so it was important that the current contractor completed all its work before the end of the financial year.

Cllr Hyman queried what the scope of the Memorial Hall review had covered. Gail responded that this particular review was in relation to project management and processes.

The Committee RESOLVED to

1. approve the deferral of the review relating to CIL to 2019/20, and
2. note the status of the 2018-19 Audit Plan.

AUD 64/18 PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNAL AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS (Agenda item 16.)

Gail Beaton introduced the report highlighting the internal audit recommendations that were overdue or appeared likely to be implemented later than the target date. The report also included a request from a Head of Service for changes to two implementation due dates.

The request for extensions had arisen following a recent Housing O&S review which had recommended that a review be undertaken of the Council's Housing Allocation Policy. The Committee queried how long this policy review would take but, taking into account the Committee approval process, concluded that 31 December 2019 was, on balance, an acceptable time extension.

The Committee RESOLVED to approve the requests for change in due dates as set out below.

Recommendation Ref.	Title	Revised Due Date
IA18/25.001	Housing Allocation Scheme.	31 December 2019
IA18/25.002	Documents provided to support application	31 December 2019

AUD 65/18 FRAUD INVESTIGATION SUMMARY (Agenda item 17.)

The Committee considered the report which provided an update on the progress made by officers in investigating fraud, primarily focusing on Housing Tenancy fraud. Gail Beaton reported that so far this year, four properties had been returned to the Council, one right to buy had been stopped and two housing applications had been rejected. She added that some of the cases the Fraud Investigation Officer had been dealing were particularly difficult and lengthy.

While Committee noted that there had been fewer cases referred to the Fraud Investigation Officer this year, it attributed this to the deterrent effect of the work and felt that this was a very positive outcome.

The Committee RESOLVED to note the success of the housing fraud investigation activity with the results achieved and the improvements in processes to limit the opportunity for fraudulent housing tenancy practices to occur in the future.

AUD 66/18 STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER (Agenda item 18.)

Peter Vickers presented the revised Risk Management Policy which had been updated in light of the new Corporate Strategy and incorporating the risk appetite statement which had recently been adopted. The new Risk Management Policy included a toolkit to help officers across the organisation when analysing risk. Graeme Clark added that the risk appetite statement had been developed through sessions involving the Executive, Audit Committee Members and senior officers, facilitated by an external specialist.

The Committee felt that the policy was a clear, accessible document which would help to inform decision-making going forward.

There were some queries in relation to the definitions, particularly with reference to finance, as it wasn't felt that risk outcomes exceeding £100k were not necessarily 'devastating'. Cllr Mulliner suggested that officers consider using the terminology 'severe, moderate, and minor'. The Chairman added that it might be helpful to test some examples against the matrices in order to determine if the levels and terminology were correct.

Members also noted that there were references to accountability in the policy, and suggested that these be made clearer to show where the accountability ultimately sits.

Cllr Hyman was concerned that the wording of the risk appetite statement could be misinterpreted as the Council authorising illegal action. Officers clarified that this section did not provide authority to break the law, but given the complexities of Council operations, acknowledged that there may be isolated legal challenges. For example, day to day operation of playgrounds could leave the Council open to legal challenge as it was not possible to eliminate all risk, regardless of the safety measures in place. Members agreed that some degree of legal risk was inevitable as it was not possible to prevent third parties bringing legal action against the Council.

The Committee RESOLVED that the Risk Management Policy be approved.

AUD 67/18 COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME (Agenda item 19.)

The Committee RESOLVED to note its recurrent annual work programme.

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm and concluded at 9.58 pm

Audit Committee 11
04.03.19

Chairman

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Annexe 1 – Proposed revisions (in red) to paragraph 4.27 of WBC Financial Regulations

Supplementary Estimates

4.27 A Supplementary Estimate is a request for additional unfunded budget that will increase the Council's overall budget and be funded from reserves. Supplementary Estimates up to £100,000 shall be approved by the Executive and, if over £100,000, Full Council.

4.28 When the Executive or Full Council are asked to consider agreeing a Supplementary Estimate, they need to:

- (i) Consider why the need for funds, that were not identified or provided for within the Annual Budget and which cannot be found within existing budgets, has arisen;
- (ii) Understand how much money is being requested and how it is proposed to be spent;
- (iii) Assess whether or not the proposed supplementary estimate represents value for money, which will include noting and considering:
 - a. Any other options available to the Council that have been considered, including the control option of not taking any action;
 - b. The expected benefits of agreeing the supplementary estimate; and
 - c. The expected risks, if any, of agreeing or refusing supplementary estimate;

4.29 The Council's Section 151 Officer's view on the supplementary estimate, including the above matters, will be set out, either within a stand alone report or as part of another budget report.

4.30 Any manager wishing to propose a Supplementary Estimate, in the first instance, needs to complete the proforma set out at Annexe 2 and submit this to the Council's Section 151 Officer, or designate.

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Annexe 2 – Proposed new Annexe to be added to the Council’s published Financial Regulations

Your name / team	Date of request
<u>Why</u> has the need for additional funds which cannot be met from existing budgets arisen?	
<u>How much</u> money is being requested and <u>what</u> will it be spent on?	
<u>When</u> will the money be spent by?	
Value for Money Assessment	
What <u>other options</u> have been considered (including doing nothing)?	
What are the expected <u>benefits</u> will the planned expenditure bring?	
What are the <u>risks</u>, if any, of agreeing or refusing the supplementary estimate?	

Please complete this form and send it to the Head of Finance and s.151 Officer.

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Waverley Borough Council

Income and Debt Collection Policy

Version 1 April 2019

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Waverley Borough Council (The Council) has a legal and fiduciary duty to all residents, and to businesses and other organisations that are active in the Borough, to ensure the prompt and cost effective billing, collection and recovery of all sums due to the Council. Delays in collection or non-recovery of debts can lead to higher administrative costs, and reduced resources available for the provision of essential services.
- 1.2 This policy introduces the following improvements to the income and debt collection systems at the Council:
- Enhanced debt monitoring procedures, supported by a Corporate Debt and Income Officer, responsible for monitoring debt across the Council
 - Requirement that payment is made in advance of service provision for all services wherever this is permitted by statute
 - Requirement for direct debits to be set up wherever possible for regular payments due from customers.
- 1.3 All service departments will need to understand this policy document and ensure their processes and procedures are suitable to deliver the required outcomes for both the Council and residents within the Borough. Compliance with this Debt and Income Policy is mandatory for all services. This will be monitored by the officer responsible for the Council's income and debt.

2. Overview

Aim of Policy

- 2.1 The intention of the Council in agreeing this policy is to achieve the prompt collection of all sums of money due, whilst ensuring that a fair, proportionate and consistent approach is taken to the recovery of sums that are not paid when due in accordance with the principles set out in section 3.1.

Scope of Policy

- 2.2 This policy relates specifically to the collection of the forms of revenue shown below:
- Council Tax
 - Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates)
 - Housing Benefit Overpayments
 - Debts arising from Homelessness Prevention Services
 - Car Parking Penalty Notices
 - All other Sundry Debt (charges for council services including waste services, hall fees, rents, licensing etc)

Commencement and Duration

- 2.3 This policy shall take effect from 1 April 2019. The policy will have continuous effect but shall be reviewed from time to time, as required, to ensure that it continues to encourage best practice in the field of local authority revenue collection and meets current legislative requirements. A review of the policy shall be conducted at least once every three years by the Audit Committee.

3. Principles

Principles

- 3.1 The Council will follow the principles outlined below.

- Our action will be proportionate. We will always aim to strike a balance between the potential loss of income to the Council and the costs of collection in our approach to debt collection.
- Our approach will be consistent. Consistency means taking a similar approach in similar circumstances with different debtors to achieve similar ends and be fair to all. The Council aims to achieve consistency in:
 - The advice the Council gives
 - The use of its powers
 - The recovery procedures used.
- Our actions will be transparent – transparency is important in maintaining public confidence. It means helping people to understand what is expected of them and what they should expect from the Council. It also means explaining clearly the reasons for taking any recovery action.

Effective Communication

- 3.2 In order for the Council to have an effective method of recovery, customers need to be provided with clear and prompt information about the bills that they are being asked to pay. The Council will, at all times, ensure that the bills include the following information:

- What the bill or invoice is for
- The total amount or the instalments due
- The due date for payment
- How to make payment and where payments can be made
- Council actions in case of non payment
- Contact telephone numbers for all customer related enquiries

- 3.3 Correspondence will be clearly written in plain English. Council officers will treat customers courteously and be fair and objective at all times.

- 3.4 The Council will endeavour to obtain details of the customers email address when setting up contact details on Council finance systems. The Council will make use of electronic communication methods wherever possible to reduce costs to the Council and to ensure efficient communication with customers. All customer information will be obtained in accordance with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) regulations

Legislation

- 3.5 The Council will act in accordance with the relevant legislation as detailed below (this list is not exhaustive)

Income Type	Legislation
Council Tax	Local Government Finance Act 1992 The Council Tax (Administration & Enforcement) Regulations 1992 (as amended)
Business Rates	Local Government Finance Act 1988 The Non-Domestic Rating (Collection & Enforcement)(Local Lists) Regulations 1989
Housing Benefit Overpayments	Housing Benefit Regulations 2006 Council Tax Benefit Regulations 2006 Housing Benefit (Pension Credit) Regulations 2006 Housing Benefit (Recovery of Overpayments) Regulations 1997
Sundry Debts	Local Government Act 1972 Account and Audit Regulations 2011 Late Payment of Commercial Debt Regulations 2002

4. Payment for Services

- 4.1 **The Council will seek to obtain payment in advance of service provision, wherever this is possible and permissible by statute.** If payment is for a regular service (for example hall hire rental payment/insurance recharge etc), the Council will seek payment by direct debit.
- 4.2 The Finance Team may reject invoice requests from services, where, in the view of the Section 151 Officer, payment should be made prior to provision of service.
- 4.3 The Council accepts a range of payment types including direct debit, cash, cheque, credit and debit cards, pay point payment cards, post office payments, standing orders and other electronic banking methods, such as online internet banking and touch tone Telephone payments. Full details are set out on the Council website.

5. Debt Recovery Processes

- 5.1 Prompt recovery action is key to managing debt and maximising income. The Council will:
- Set clear targets and timescales for the recovery of debt according to specific areas
 - Set and regularly review priorities for specific areas of debt and the recovery methods used to ensure maximum collection
 - Regularly monitor the level and age of debt
 - Regularly review irrecoverable debt and submit write-offs for consideration by Section 151 Officer
- 5.2 Customers should be aware that these recovery timescales will be followed as standard for all debts owed to the Council. Exceptions will only be made in the following cases:
- Where the customer contacts the Council regarding financial difficulties meaning the debt repayments cannot be met (paragraphs 7.2. to 7.7 below)
 - Where the Council is made aware that a debtor is vulnerable (Paragraphs 7.8 – 7.9 below)
- 5.3 The Council's Recovery Officers will take action on all debt cases referred to them from income collection systems. Officers will use their expertise to determine which course of action is appropriate. This may be to involve a third party, such as an enforcement agency, to assist in the recovery, or it could be taking direct action to pursue the debt in the Courts.
- 5.4 The Council will take all necessary and appropriate action to recover what is due and use the most appropriate and effective method of debt recovery in order to maximise income.
- 5.5 In addition, the Council will make use of other methods available to it in order to arrange repayment of monies owed. These include:
- use of text messaging
 - phoning debtors outside office hours
 - email contact
 - use of enforcement agencies employed under contract by the Council
- 5.6 The Council reserves the right to add the costs of debt collection to the value of debt owed by customers whose accounts fall into arrears. These costs will include:
- bank charges relating to failed payments
 - administration fees relating to officer time spent on accounts in arrears
 - court fees
 - enforcement agency costs.

6. Roles and Responsibility

- 6.1 The Council recognises that prompt recovery action is key in managing its debt and maximising income. The Council's Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that an effective system for collection of income owed to the Council is in place.
- 6.2 Service Departments must ensure that, where practical, payments are received and funds cleared before services are provided.
- 6.3 Where this is not possible, invoices must be raised via the Council's finance system, the exceptions being:
- Housing Benefit overpayments, Council Tax and Business Rates
 - Housing Rents
 - Off street parking
- 6.4 Service departments are responsible for securing prompt payment of invoices raised. This includes prompt contact with debtors in arrears and setting up and monitoring repayment arrangements for debtors in financial difficulties.
- 6.5 The Section 151 Officer will nominate an officer with specific responsibility for monitoring income and debt collection. This officer will liaise with service departments to ensure that the requirements of this Income and Debt Collection Policy are being followed. Their role will include:
- Preparation of monthly Corporate Debt Analysis for management review
 - Ongoing review of debtor ledger reports for all debtor systems
 - Review of individual debts
 - Review of all debt write-off requests and submission to S151 Officer
 - Monitoring of repayment agreements Council wide
 - Monitoring and reporting of non compliance with the Income and Debt Policy
 - Enforcing the pay in advance policy wherever possible
 - Review of suspended/disputed debtor report on all debtor systems
- 6.6 Any incidence of non compliance with this policy will be referred to the Head of Finance for further action.
- 6.7 The Section 151 officer will:
- Monitor the level and age of debt on a monthly basis
 - Set clear targets for the recovery of debt and report progress against target as part of Corporate Performance Monitoring

7. Customer Care and Advice

Customer Care

- 7.1 The Council will make it easier for customers to pay by making sure they know:
- How they can pay
 - Where they can pay
 - Contact information should the customer wish to discuss the debt with the Council

The Council will advise customers to quote the correct references so that their account is credited quickly and correctly.

Financial Difficulty

- 7.2 Where a customer believes they cannot afford to pay as billed they should contact the Council in the first instance. It may be appropriate, depending on individual circumstances, to enter into an agreement or carry out a financial assessment of incomings and outgoings. This may mean at times advising customers that they will need to rethink their spending habits and prioritise what they pay to whom differently.
- 7.3 The customer should contact the Council as soon as possible, as the Council may continue to take action to collect a debt if there is no response. The Council will require the outstanding amount to be cleared as quickly as the customer's finances allow. Debt recovery staff will be available to discuss customer's concerns and provide instalment applications and advice.
- 7.4 Officers will employ flexibility and discretion when dealing with hardship, vulnerability or dispute situations. This includes the ability to make deferred payment arrangements or suspend recovery action due to the debtor's individual circumstances.
- 7.5 It is not always possible to place cases on hold due to statutory procedures for enforcement of the debts. Each case will be considered on its own merits.

Vulnerable People

- 7.6 The Council needs to be mindful when dealing with all customers who may fall in to the following categories and, therefore, could be considered vulnerable:
- Older people
 - People with a disability
 - The seriously ill
 - The recently bereaved
 - Single parent families

- Pregnant women
- Unemployed people
- Those whose first language is not English

7.7 Should Council officers identify potentially vulnerable people when managing Council debt, they should make an informed decision as to whether they have capacity to deal with the issue. Consideration should be made to signposting customers to partner organisations such as Citizen's Advice Bureau or the Money Advice Service, but in most instances recovery can continue where appropriate.

How Customers can get help and advice

7.8 The Council will offer early and professional advice to all of its customers. Customers should contact the Council as soon as know they will have a problem paying as it will help the Council to make arrangements to pay or refer customers to other council or government services to make sure all relevant benefits or tax credits are being claimed.

Instalment arrangements

7.9 When a customer finds themselves in difficulty with Council debts, it may be possible to set up an instalment arrangement, which will allow debts to be repaid according to the ability of the debtor to pay. All cases will have individual treatment according to the circumstances surrounding the debt. For non-priority debts an assessment of the ability to pay will be based on the proportion of disposable income that the customer states that he/she has and realistic arrangements by regular payment amounts will be agreed in preference to taking legal action.

7.10 The intention is that the debts should be cleared as soon as possible. However, it must be noted that it may not always be appropriate to offer payment by instalments. The Council will consider what course of action is appropriate as follows:

- Payment at once, in full as per the invoice, agreement etc
- Payments within three months – agreed without completing a pro-forma of details of income and expenditure, but written agreement from the customer is required. Payment within 12 months – would require Income and expenditure details to be supplied
- Payment over a longer period if the customer does not have the funds to clear the debt as above – would require income and expenditure details to be supplied and may be subject to periodic review.

7.11 To determine the level of instalments, departments will use a standardised Income and Expenditure pro-forma which takes account of the standards and guidelines available nationally.

7.12 Once an arrangement is made Customers are expected to comply with that arrangement. Where a customer's circumstances change, contact should be made to discuss further options.

7.13 Failure to comply with the instalment arrangements without contacting the Council will result in recovery action being implemented.

Customers with multiple debts

7.14 Where it is known that a customer has more than one debt with the Council, officers will ensure that they:

- Identify the recovery action being taken against the customer for all debts owing
- Establish which debt should have the greatest priority for repayment – priority will be given to debts that put the customer's home at risk
- Ensure that repayment plans are realistic in light of other debts owed

Allocation of payments against debts

7.15 When monies are received from debtors, these will, where appropriate, be allocated to the in the first instance against any summons and other court costs incurred by the Council in pursuing the debt. Monies will then be allocated against debts that may put the customer's home at risk, typically debts relating to housing rents or council tax. Thereafter, monies will be allocated against the oldest debts recorded on ledgers.

Credits

7.16 The Council will develop a corporate approach to refunding credits, in that where ever possible checks will be made for other outstanding debts owed by the customer, prior to a refund being made.

8. Write-offs

8.1 The Council recognises that each year a small number of debts become irrecoverable, and in such circumstances prompt and regular write off of such debts is good practice. The Council will seek to minimise the cost of write-offs to the local Council Tax payers by taking all necessary action to recover what is due. All debts will be subject to the full collection, recovery and legal procedures as outlined in this policy.

8.2 The Council's policy on debt write-offs is included in Financial Regulations.

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ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

March 2019

This document is presented to the Audit Committee as a suite of documents to support awareness of our anti-fraud culture. However, each of the appendices are owned by different service areas of the council and are made available to members of staff as separate policies on the council's intranet and not as presented to the audit committee as one document.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Title: Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy

Policy Owner:	Internal Audit Client Manager
Last Review Date:	March 2017 (Jan 2018 re job titles)
JCC Consultation Date:	November 2016
Council Approved	2017
Date for Review:	201 8 ⁹ or change in legislation
Applies to	All staff and Elected Members

Document Approvals

This policy will be reviewed every year by the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager, unless legislation or sector development require otherwise, ensuring that it continues to meet its objectives and take account of good practice developments. The policy will be approved by the Audit Committee every two years.

THIS POLICY IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The council welcomes comments and feedback on its policies and procedures. Please contact Gail Beaton, Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager of the Internal Audit and Investigation Team if you have any comments.

CONTENTS	
1.	INTRODUCTION
2.	DEFINITIONS
3.	RULES AND PROCEDURES
4.	HOW THE COUNCIL EXPECTS MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES TO BEHAVE
5.	PREVENTION OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION
6.	DETECTING AND INVESTIGATING FRAUD, CORRUPTION
7.	TRAINING AND AWARENESS
8.	REVIEW OF THE POLICY AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS
9.	WHO TO CONTACT

APPENDICES

1. FRAUD INVESTIGATION PLAN.....	13
2. THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AND CO-OPTED MEMBERS.....	21
3. CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING (WHISTLEBLOWING) POLICY & PROCEDURE	23
4. PROSECUTION POLICY	322
5. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY	377
6. ANTI-BRIBERY POLICY	5858
7. HOUSING TENANCY FRAUD POLICY	6363

Policy Statement

Policy Aims and Objectives

Waverley Borough Council is committed to dealing with all types of fraud perpetrated against us. There is therefore a need to ensure that we have in place policies and procedures that enables any incidents to be investigated in accordance with best practice.

Waverley will tackle fraudulent promptly and effectively, to ensure that any losses are minimised.

The key objectives of this policy are to;

- Underpin the Council's zero-tolerance approach to fraud, seeking prosecution and compensatory payments where applicable
- Proactively prevent fraudulent activity occurring with the promotion of the contents of the attached policies and procedures
- Detect and tackle fraud associated with mutual exchanges
- Raise awareness amongst staff and the public about fraud and what that means
- Encourage Staff and members of the public to report suspected cases of fraud to Waverley
- To deal effectively with reports and observations of fraud
- Work in partnership with statutory agencies and other organisations, including where possible to share information, data and resources, where appropriate to investigate fraudulent activities.

Scope of Policy

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This policy outlines Waverley's approach to dealing with fraud. The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy recognises that Waverley Borough Council is at risk of loss due to fraud and corruption both within the council and outside it.
- 1.2 In meeting our responsibilities relating to fraud, corruption and bribery the authority has a zero tolerance. This commitment to preventing fraud and corruption is reinforced through the development and application of our 'Anti-Fraud, Corruption policies', in order to prevent and minimise its occurrence. The Council creates a culture of risk mitigation by developing and cascading relevant policies and procedures to everyone in the organisations and those that it has any dealings with. Council is committed to maintaining an environment and culture that is based on the prevention of fraud, corruption

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

and bribery, whether it is an attempt on the Council from outside or within, and is committed to an effective Anti-Fraud, Corruption Policy designed to:

- encourage prevention;
- promote detection; and
- ensure effective investigation where suspected fraud or corruption has occurred and
- Prosecute offenders where appropriate

1.3 There is an expectation and requirement that all members, employees, consultants, contractors and service users be fair and honest, and if able to do so, provide help, information and support to assist the investigation of fraud and corruption. In addition advice on how members of the public may raise suspicions about fraud and corruption is contained in Appendix 1 and 3 to this Policy.

1.4 The Council expects all people and organisations with whom it is in any way associated to be honest and fair in their dealings with us, our clients and customers. All parties should be prepared to provide any help, information and support needed to help combat fraud, corruption and bribery, and this expectation will be reflected within any contract between the Council and third parties.

1.5 The Council's expectation on propriety and accountability is that our elected Members and employees lead by example in ensuring adherence to legal requirements, rules, procedures and practices.

1.6 The Council's External Auditors have a responsibility to report on the adequacy of the Council's anti-fraud, anti-corruption and anti-bribery arrangements, as well as the power to carry out an independent investigation into fraud, corruption and bribery if the need arose.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 The Fraud Act 2006 is legislation that has been introduced in order to provide for absolute clarity on the subject of fraud. It replaces certain parts of other legislation (e.g. parts of the Theft Act 1968 and 1978) which were generally untidy, had become difficult to operate and were open to arguments on technicalities.

2.2 Section 1 of the Fraud Act 2006 introduces a new general offence of fraud and three ways of committing it:

- Fraud by false representation;
- Fraud by failing to disclose information; and
- Fraud by abuse of position.

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

- 2.3 Fraud by false representation requires:
- Dishonesty
 - An intent to make gain or cause loss; and
 - The person makes the representation knowing that it is or might be false or misleading.
- 2.4 Fraud by failing to disclose information requires:
- Dishonesty;
 - An intent to make gain or cause loss; and
 - Failure to disclose information where there is a legal duty to disclose.
- 2.5 Fraud by abuse of position requires:
- Dishonesty;
 - An intent to make gain or cause loss; and
 - Abuse of a position where one is expected to safeguard another person's financial interests.

Corruption

- 2.6 **Corruption** is 'the offering, giving or soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward, or showing any favour or disfavour which may influence any person to act improperly.' It is an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Acts 1889 – 1916 as amended and [Section 117\(3\)](#) of the Local Government Act 1972.

Bribery

- 2.7 Bribery can be described as giving someone a financial inducement or reward, or other form of advantage to encourage that person to perform their functions or activities improperly, or to reward that person for having already done so, in order to gain a personal, commercial, regulatory or contractual advantage.
- 2.8 The Bribery Act 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011. The Council has an approved Anti-Bribery Policy in place, which is referred to at Appendix 6 of this Anti Fraud and Corruption Policy.

Money Laundering

- 2.9 Money Laundering is a term applied to any method used to convert or exchange money or assets obtained from criminal activity into money or assets that are "clean", in such a way that the "clean" money can no longer be linked back to the criminal activity. Whilst the risk of money laundering to Waverley Borough Council is relatively low, Waverley Borough Council has adopted an Anti-Money Laundering Policy (Appendix 5) as good practice. This Policy supports all staff in complying with the [Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and](#)

~~Transfer of Funds (Information on the payer) Regulations 2017. provisions included within the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the Terrorism Act 2000.~~

3 RULES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Waverley Borough Council has various procedures and rules to ensure that the day to day operations and activities are properly controlled and are an important part of the internal control framework.

3.2 These include: -

- The Council's Constitution
- Financial Regulations
- Contract Procedure Rules (CPRs)
- Waverley Local Code of Conduct for Members
- Waverley Code of Conduct for Staff
- Scheme of Delegation
- Employees' Conditions of Service
- IT Acceptable Use Policy
- Any other Codes of Conduct adopted by the Council
- Members' Register of Interests and gifts and hospitality
- Staff register of gifts and hospitality.

3.3 Individual Services will have also introduced their own measures designed to control their activities e.g. schemes of delegation, working manuals etc.

3.4 Heads of Service need to ensure that staff have access to these rules and regulations and that staff receive appropriate training.

4 BEHAVIOUR OF MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES

4.1 Waverley Borough Council is resolute that the culture and tone of the Authority is one of honesty and opposition to fraud and corruption.

4.2 There is an expectation and requirement that all individual, business and organisation dealing in any way with the Council will act with high standards or probity, openness and integrity and that Council Employees or its agent(s) at all level will lead by example in these matters.

4.3 As part of the requirements of the Codes of Conduct, Members and employees are ~~formally reminded each year~~ required to declare any interests that they may have.

4.4 Employees are a vital element in its stance against fraud and corruption and they are positively encouraged to raise any concerns that they may have.

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

- 4.5 Waverley Borough Council's Codes of Conduct for Members and employees set out an approach to work that is both honest and fair. Both Members and employees must act in line with the relevant Codes and the law at all times.
- 4.6 Waverley Borough Council is committed to tackling fraud, corruption and bribery in all areas. The Council recognises that both its staff and its Members are its ambassadors in its stance on fraud, corruption and bribery and they are therefore positively encouraged to raise any concerns that they may have on these issues. Such concerns will be treated in confidence and properly investigated. Victimising staff members or deterring them from raising a concern about fraud or corruption is a serious disciplinary matter. Waverley Borough Council's Whistleblowing Policy details the process that should be followed for reporting known or suspected fraud, corruption and bribery and how these will be investigated.
- 4.7 Waverley Borough Council will deal with all information fairly and confidentially. The aim will be to avoid revealing the names of the person/s who supply information. The Fraud Investigation plan (Appendix 1) provides further information on this issue.
- 4.8 Waverley Borough Council expects its Management Board to deal firmly and efficiently with anyone who is perpetrates fraud, corruption or bribery. Cases involving staff will usually lead to disciplinary action, which may result in dismissal. The ~~Chief Executive~~ ~~Director~~ or Strategic Director ~~of Finance and Resources~~ in consultation with the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager may refer matters to the Police if it is suspected that any criminal offence has been carried out.
- 4.9 There is a need to ensure that any investigative process is not misused and, therefore, any abuse, such as raising unfounded malicious allegations, may be dealt with as a disciplinary matter.
- 4.10 In relation to complaints involving members, the Monitoring Officer will decide whether it falls within the scope of the Members Code of Conduct and if so, what further steps (if any) should be taken ~~and referred where appropriate to the Members Standards Panel for investigation in line with the Council's published arrangements for dealing with Standards Allegations against Councillors and co-opted Members under the Localism Act 2011~~
- 4.11 If anyone is found to have breached these rules and regulations the appropriate formal action will be taken. This may include disciplinary action that could result in the ending of their employment with the Council (in respect of employees). In respect of elected Members, matters will be dealt with by the Council's Monitoring Officer. Where a contractor or subcontractor breaches the Council's policies on fraud, corruption and bribery which form part of the terms and conditions of the appropriate contract, the Council will consider terminating the contract forthwith.

5 PREVENTION OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

- 5.1 Individual Council Services are responsible for ensuring that there are adequate and appropriate controls in place to minimise the risk of fraud, corruption and bribery occurring. Examples include accounting control procedures, working manuals and operating procedures. Heads of Service are required to ensure that staff have access to these rules and regulations and that staff receive suitable training in respect of them. The operation and adequacy of the internal controls in individual systems is the responsibility of Heads of Service and is subject to regular review by both Internal and External Audit.
- 5.2 Heads of Service must ensure that suitable levels of internal controls are included in working practices, particularly where there is a financial element. It is important that duties are organised so that no one person can carry out a complete transaction without some form of checking process by another person being built into the system. In addition to the formal rules mentioned above each manager has a responsibility to implement systems of internal control to ensure adherence to Council Policies and directives in order to achieve the Council's objectives;
- safeguard assets;
 - secure the relevance, reliability and integrity of information, so ensuring as far as possible the completeness and accuracy of records; and
 - ensure compliance with statutory requirements.
- 5.3 A further preventative measure against fraud and corruption exists at the recruitment stage to establish, as far as possible, the previous record of potential employees in terms of their propriety and integrity. Staff recruitment is therefore required to be in accordance with Waverley Borough Council's Recruitment and Selection Procedures - which requires written references to be obtained. ~~This includes all staff including temporary and permanent staff and those employed through an agency will as a minimum be checked through Disclosure Scotland. Where it is assessed as being appropriate and necessary to do so, applicants will be required to have an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check (or it is assessed as applicable due to the job function being fulfilled an enhanced check against the barred list for working with adults or children) checked with the Disclosure and Barring Service will be completed, particularly for jobs where risk of fraud, corruption and/or bribery is greater.~~ The full procedures are set out in the Council's Recruitment and Selection Procedures Criminal Records Check and Disclosure Policy.
- 5.4 All members and employees are required to declare the receiving of any gift with an estimated value of at least £50 or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £100 within 28 days of its receipt. Providing written notification to

the monitoring officer if a member and logged in the gifts and hospitality books held by each of the Personal Assistants to the Strategic Directors or ~~Chief Executive~~ ~~Director~~ if a member of staff. Registers are maintained of all declarations.

- 5.5 Members are required to declare their disclosable pecuniary interests and non pecuniary or other ~~interested-interests~~ which the Council has decided are appropriate for registration in accordance with the Code of Conduct for Members and to act in accordance with the code.
- 5.6 Employees are required to declare their personal interests in accordance with the Officers Code of Conduct.
- 5.7 Waverley Borough Council is committed to working and co-operating with other organisations to prevent organised fraud, corruption and bribery. Wherever possible, we will help and exchange information with other organisations to deal with fraud in accordance with appropriate legislation, including the Data Protection Act ~~2018~~1998, Freedom of Information Act 2000, Environmental Information Regulations 2004, Human Rights Acts 1998, Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, Fraud Act 2006 and the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013.

6 DETECTING AND INVESTIGATING FRAUD, CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY

- 6.1 The preventative measures described in the previous section significantly reduce the risk of fraud and corruption but cannot eliminate it entirely. The operation of internal controls in a system may alert employees to potential fraud. However, many frauds are discovered by chance or 'tip off'.
- 6.2 All investigative work carried out by the Internal Audit Section will comply with the procedures contained in the Audit Manual and Fraud Response Plan. Investigating officers will receive the necessary training to carry out their work effectively. All proven cases of fraud, corruption or bribery will be reported to the Audit Committee and the Executive.
- 6.3 Waverley Borough Council believes that if it is to combat fraud, corruption and bribery effectively, it must pay due attention to prevention. It is therefore essential that clear rules and procedures are in place which Members, employees, consultants and contractors must work within. This includes those that are set out in Paragraph 3.1.
- 6.4 Financial Regulations require ~~Chief Executive~~ ~~Executive-Director~~, Directors and Heads of Service to ensure that all suspected irregularities or financial improprieties are reported to the Internal Audit ~~Client~~-Manager. Reporting cases in this way is essential to the anti-fraud, corruption and bribery strategy and makes sure that:

ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION POLICY

- Suspected cases of fraud, corruption and bribery are investigated promptly and properly
- The fraud response plan is followed
- There is a standard process for dealing with all suspected cases of fraud, corruption and bribery; and
- People and their interests are protected.

6.5 It is acknowledged to be the responsibility of senior management to prevent and detect fraud, corruption and bribery. However, it is often the alertness of employees, Members and the public to raise concerns that enables detection to occur and the appropriate action to take place when there is evidence that fraud, corruption or bribery may have been committed, or is in progress. Waverley Borough Council's Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy (Appendix 3) is intended to encourage and enable staff to raise serious concerns. Employees reporting concerns in this way are afforded certain rights under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1988.

6.6 The Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager will work with the Management Board and the Borough Solicitor to decide on the type and course of the investigation. ~~Strategic HR~~ Human Resources will also be consulted and involved where appropriate in investigations, particularly where they may lead to disciplinary action. This will include referring cases to the Police where necessary including where necessary informal advice may be sought in the early stages of an investigation. The Council will prosecute offenders and invoke its disciplinary procedures where appropriate, ensuring that any internal proceedings do not prejudice any criminal case.

6.7 All investigations will be carried out in accordance with the principles contained within the Code of Conduct for Investigators attached as Appendix A to Appendix 1 the Fraud Investigation Plan.

7 TRAINING

7.1 The Council recognises that the continuing success of its Anti-Fraud, Corruption Policy and its general credibility and reputation will depend largely on the effectiveness of programmed training and the responsiveness of employees throughout the organisation. Therefore, proper training is essential, particularly for employees involved in internal control systems. All employees are made aware of the Anti Fraud and Corruption Policy via various channels of communication e.g. service team briefings and the Intranet.

7.2 The investigation of fraud, corruption is carried out in consultation with Heads of Service by Waverley Borough Council's Internal Audit Service whose skill base in investigative techniques is maintained by appropriate training. It is necessary, therefore, that employees involved in this work should be properly and regularly trained; the training plans of these employees will reflect this requirement.

7.3 In addition Waverley Borough Council will seek via appropriate publicity to increase and maintain the general public awareness of the facilities available to report concerns of fraud and corruption such as the online “Report it” facility on the Waverley Borough Council website and the Fraud confidential reporting telephone line.

8 REVIEW OF THE POLICY AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS

8.1 Waverley Borough Council has an array of measures and procedures to assist in combating fraud and corruption. It is determined to keep pace with any future developments in preventative and detection techniques and to be able to respond to any future government incentives for the detection of fraud. The Anti Fraud and Corruption Policy and its effectiveness will be the subject of regular review.

9 WHO TO CONTACT

9.1 Advice and guidance on how to pursue matters of concern may be obtained from:-

Strategic Director ~~(Section 151 officer) of Finance and Resource~~ 01483 523099

Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager 01483 523260

Monitoring Officer 01483 523108

FRAUD INVESTIGATION PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Waverley Borough Council is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, probity and accountability in all its affairs. The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy document outlines the principles the Council is committed to in relation to preventing, reporting and managing fraud and corruption.

1.2 This Fraud Investigation Plan reinforces Waverley Borough Council's firm approach by setting out the ways in which employees or members of the public can voice their concerns about suspected fraud or corruption and how the Council will deal with such complaints.

2 WHAT DOES THE COUNCIL WANT TO KNOW ABOUT?

2.1 This Plan is intended to be implemented where suspicions of fraud or corruption have been raised supported by the detailed Fraud Response plan.

2.2 Corruption

2.2.1 This is defined as **'the offering, giving, soliciting, or acceptance of an inducement or reward, or showing any favour or disfavour which may influence any person to act improperly.'**

2.3 Fraud

2.3.1 Fraud as per the Fraud Act 2006 covers:

- Fraud by false representation.

This requires dishonesty; an intent to make gain or cause loss; the person makes the representation knowing that it is or might be false or misleading.

- Fraud by failing to disclose information.

This requires dishonesty; an intent to make gain or cause loss; failure to disclose information where there is a legal duty to disclose.

- Fraud by abuse of position.

This requires dishonesty; an intent to make gain or cause loss; abuse of a position where one is expected to safeguard another person's financial interests.

2.4 Bribery

2.4.1 Bribery, as per the Bribery Act 2010 covers:

- Bribery of another person;
- Accepting a bribe;
- Bribing a foreign official; and
- Failing to prevent bribery

Please refer to the Anti-Bribery Policy at Appendix 6 for full details.

2.5 Examples of fraudulent or corrupt acts

2.5.1 The examples/areas of risk listed below apply to local authorities in general. It is not an exhaustive list.

2.5.2 Employee Fraud where benefit is obtained directly from the Council

Theft of cash or other assets e.g. building materials which involves false accounting to conceal the loss.

Where Council equipment is used for personal use e.g. unauthorised private use of Council vehicles.

Undertaking personal tasks in 'works time' – e.g. shopping, unauthorised use of IT facilities such as the Internet, and any other such activities that could reasonably fall under this classification.

2.5.3 Employee Fraud against a third party

Where an employee abuses a position of trust to defraud a third party e.g. a social worker who has access to the cash and property of an elderly person or a teacher in charge of school funds.

2.5.4 External Fraud

Where individuals or companies fraudulently obtain money from the Council, e.g. invalid invoices/work not done, mandate fraud.

Money Laundering – “the process by which criminal proceeds are sanitised to disguise their illicit origins”. The Authority’s Finance Service intends to develop an Anti-Money Laundering policy (Appendix 5). The integration of this policy into the Authority will ensure compliance with relevant legislative requirements e.g. The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and the [Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds \(Information on the payer\) Regulations 2017](#)~~Money Laundering Regulations 2003~~. Furthermore, good practice will also be incorporated into the policy where appropriate from various professional bodies such as the Chartered Institute of Public Finance

and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW).

Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme fraud - false declarations of income or statements of residency.

Business Rates/Relief Fraud – false declaration

2.5.5 Corruption and Bribery

Areas of the highest risk include:-

Tendering and award of contracts.

Settlement of contractors' final accounts and claims.

Appointment and reward of consultants.

Canvassing for appointments.

Acceptance of hospitality and other benefits e.g. free holidays.

Pressure selling.

Awarding of permissions, planning consents and licences.

The above is not an exhaustive list.

In the case of any doubt about the seriousness of any concerns, advice and guidance can be obtained from the Internal Audit Services on 01483 523260.

- 2.6 Other activities of Council officers which are unlawful, fail to comply with Council procedure, rules or policies or which fall below established standards or practices may be investigated under this plan following consideration by management and on advice from Human Resources and Internal Audit. Concerns or allegations which fall within the scope of other, existing, procedures (e.g. child protection or discrimination issues) will normally be dealt with under those procedures.

3 SAFEGUARDS

Confidentiality – All concerns will be treated in confidence and every effort will be made not to reveal the identity of employees if they so wish. At the appropriate time, however, employees may need to come forward as witnesses.

Anonymous Allegations – This policy encourages individuals to put their names to allegations. Concerns expressed anonymously are much more difficult to act upon, but they will be considered at the discretion of the Council. In exercising this discretion, the factors to be taken into account would include:

- the seriousness of the issues raised;
- the credibility of the concern; and
- the likelihood of confirming the allegation from attributable sources.

Untrue Allegations – If an allegation is made in good faith, but it is not confirmed by the investigation, no action will be taken against the originator. If, however, individuals make malicious or vexatious allegations, disciplinary action may be considered against the individual making the allegation.

4 WHAT SHOULD AN EMPLOYEE DO IF THEY SUSPECT FRAUD OR CORRUPTION?

4.1 Employees are often the first to realise that there is something seriously wrong within the Council. However, they may not express their concerns because they feel that speaking up would be disloyal to their colleagues or to the Council. They may also fear harassment or victimisation. In these circumstances, it may be easier to ignore the concern rather than report what may just be a suspicion of malpractice.

4.2 The Council's Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy is intended to encourage and enable staff to raise serious concerns within the Council rather than overlooking a problem or passing details to the media or other external bodies. This policy has been discussed with the relevant Trade Unions and has received their approval. Employees reporting concerns in this way are afforded certain rights under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998.

4.3 A full copy of the Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy (Appendix 3 of this Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy) is also available on the Council's intranet and website.

4.4 Where appropriate, employees should normally raise concerns with their immediate manager or their supervisor who, if the claim can be substantiated, will inform ~~the Head of~~ Internal Audit. The nature of the complaint will determine the Council's course of action. For further advice on how to raise concerns reference should be made to section 6 of the Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy (Appendix 3).

4.5 Internal Audit can be contacted by phone on 01483 523260 by email: internal.audit@waverley.gov.uk or by writing to the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager, Waverley Borough Council, Council Offices, The Burys, Godalming GU7 1HR.

5 WHAT SHOULD A MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC DO IF THEY SUSPECT FRAUD OR CORRUPTION?

5.1 Waverley Borough Council encourages members of the public who suspect fraud and corruption to contact the Internal Audit Service or the Strategic Director ~~(Section 151 Officer) of Finance and Resource~~ in the first instance. Alternatively they can report their suspicions on the authorities online reporting facility "Report it" or by calling the confidential reporting line 01483 523586.

5.2 The Internal Audit service operates independently of all other Council Services, and has the following objectives in relation to fraud and corruption:-

- To promote an anti-fraud culture.
- To deter, prevent, detect and investigate fraud and corruption.
- To see appropriate action is taken against those who commit fraud or corruption.
- To obtain compensation in respect of any losses to Waverley Borough Council.

6 HOW THE COUNCIL WILL DEAL WITH ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

6.1 For issues raised by employees or member of the public, the action taken by the Council will depend on the nature of the concern. The matters raised may:

- Be investigated internally; or
- Be referred to the Police where there is evidence of a criminal offence

6.2 Within ten working days of a concern being received a designated officer will write to the complainant in those instances where the complainant has provided contact details:-

- Acknowledging that the concern has been received;
- Indicating how it is proposed to deal with the matter;
- Giving an estimate of how long it will take to provide a final response;
- Indicating whether any initial enquiries have been made;
- Supplying information on staff support mechanisms, and
- Indicating whether any further investigations will take place, and if not, why not.

6.3 Waverley Borough Council accepts that people who reported the alleged fraud or corruption need to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Thus, subject to legal constraints, they will receive information about the outcome of any investigation and whether any changes/improvements are to be made to systems and procedures as a consequence.

7 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR TAKING A COMPLAINT FORWARD

7.1 If either a member of the public or an employee feels it is right to take the matter outside these processes, the following are possible ways forward:

FRAUD INVESTIGATION PLAN

- Local Councillors – details of how to contact are on the Waverley Borough Council website.
- Grant Thornton UK LLP – Waverley’s external auditors. They are completely independent from Waverley Borough Council and can be contacted on Tel No. ~~020777283328012~~ 9355 4072 or 07880456149 alternatively ~~by~~ by e-mail: iain.g.murray@uk.gt.com Sarah.L.Ironmonger@uk.gt.com
- Relevant professional bodies
- The Local Government Ombudsman – this is an independent body set up by the Government to deal with complaints against councils in the United Kingdom. Advice can be obtained on 0300 061 0614.
- Public Concern at Work – this is a charity, which provides free and strictly confidential legal help to anyone concerned about malpractice which threatens the public interest. They operate a helpline on 020 7404 6609 or can be e-mailed at whistle@pcaw.co.uk. More information is on their website at www.pcaw.org.uk

7.2 If employees take matters outside the Authority, it will be necessary to ensure that they do not disclose confidential or legally privileged information. As such it is advisable that employees take appropriate advice before proceeding.

Code of Conduct For Investigators

INTRODUCTION

This Code of Conduct relates to the staff conduct, responsibilities and duties of Investigating Officers (IO). Its aim is to outline the principles that guide the conduct of investigators whilst carrying out their duties.

This Code does not restrict the discretion of the Investigator, but aims to define the conduct on which their discretion should be exercised. It also applies to Investigators when not at work (where their actions may reflect on their integrity or professional status with regards to their employment).

CODE OF CONDUCT

The IO will act in accordance with the approved staff Code of Conduct.

1. The Officer must be aware he or she is an employee of the Council and act as a direct representative of the Council;
2. The Officer will perform the duties and undertake the responsibilities as specified in the Role Profile and Job Description of the relevant post in a professional and responsible manner.
3. Duties must be performed with no prejudices and in a manner showing courtesy to all concerned.
4. When carrying out duties the Officer must:-
 - a) Provide the highest standards of professionalism, integrity, confidentiality, financial propriety and personal conduct
 - b) Always work within the legal and regulatory frameworks affecting the practice and working of colleagues and never encourage, assist or act in collusion with any person who may be engaged in any improper or unlawful conduct.
 - c) Act honestly and fairly and in a courteous, polite and considerate manner towards any person they come into contact with in the performance of their duties.
 - d) Never knowingly mislead any person about the extent of their powers, the nature of representation or what can be competently delivered and achieved.
 - e) Never misuse their position or any information received during the course of their duties for any improper or unlawful gain or benefit, whether for themselves or another likely to bring the Council into disrepute, confidentiality must be obtained at all times.

FRAUD INVESTIGATION PLAN

- f) Declare in writing to the Monitoring Officer any conflict of interest or circumstances which may give rise to one as soon as the conflict arises.
 - g) Disclose to the Monitoring Officer as appropriate any financial, business or personal interest they may have with any person or organisation with whom their duties bring them into contact.
 - h) Carry out all work in an objective and impartial manner with particular regard to Waverley, and/or those contracting their services, equality and diversity policies and relevant equality legislation.
 - i) Ensure any information or evidence is obtained or accessed in accordance with relevant legislation and codes of practice, including:
 - Fraud Act 2006
 - Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013
 - Theft Act 1968
 - Human Rights Act 1998
 - Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
 - Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act 1996
 - Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000, and any related regulations
 - Data Protection Act 1998
 - Race Relations Act 1976 and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
 - Equality Act 2010
 - Criminal Justice Act 1967 (and subsequent amendments)
 - Identity Card Act 2006
5. The Officer must perform duties in line with the Council's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy and all related protocols, policies and plans.
 6. The Officer must have due regard for their own health and safety and that of others in the course of business. The Officer will not be expected to take any action which may cause harm of a physical or mental condition to themselves or others;
 7. The Officer will take all necessary precautions and follow the Council's Lone Worker Policy and the Health and Safety Policy to ensure safety when working alone and out of hours; where contact is made with a vulnerable person in the course of their duties, this must be reported to their line manager at the earliest opportunity complete with a written narrative describing the encounter.
 8. The Officer must dress in a manner in line with corporate policy;
 9. The Officer will be expected to maintain a high level of knowledge of relevant legislation and procedures to enable the duties to be performed at the required standard;
 10. An Officer in breach of any of the above rules may be subject to the Disciplinary Procedures of the Council.

APPENDIX 2

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AND CO-OPTED MEMBERS

Members are reminded of the 10 General Principles of Conduct (as set out below), which govern the conduct of members.

1. **Selflessness** - Members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.
2. **Honesty and Integrity** - Members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.
3. **Objectivity** - Members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
4. **Accountability** - Members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should cooperate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.
5. **Openness** - Members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of their authority, and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.
6. **Personal judgement** - Members may take account of the views of others, including their political groups, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them and act in accordance with those conclusions.
7. **Respect for others** - Members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person, and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the authority's statutory officers, and its other employees.
8. **Duty to Uphold the Law** - Members should uphold the law and, on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust that the public is entitled to place in them.
9. **Stewardship** - Members should do whatever they are able to do to ensure that their authorities use their resources prudently and in accordance with the law.
10. **Leadership** - Members should promote and support these principles by

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF MEMBERS AND CO-
OPTED MEMBERS

leadership, and by example, and should act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

**CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING (WHISTLEBLOWING) POLICY &
PROCEDURE**

**FOR
STAFF (EMPLOYEES),
CONTRACTORS & PARTNERS**

- Part A: The Policy**
- Part B: Procedures for dealing with a report**
- Part C: Contact details**

Owned By:	Internal Audit Client —Manager/ Strategic HR Human Resources
Created Date:	2010
Review Date:	March 2017 (minors re Job Titles Jan 2018)
JCC Consultation Date:	November 2016
Council Approved	March 2017
Date for Review:	2020 18 or change in legislation

Content	
1	INTRODUCTION
2	AIM OF THE POLICY
3	COUNCIL'S RULES OF PROCEDURES
4	TYPES OF CONCERNS
5	SAFEGUARDS
6	PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH A CONCERN
7	HOW THE COMPLAINT WILL BE DEALT WITH
8	CONTACT DETAILS
8.1	INTERNAL CONTACT DETAILS
8.2	EXTERNAL CONTACT DETAILS

POLICY STATEMENT

THIS POLICY AIMS TO ENCOURAGE AND ENABLE EMPLOYEES TO RAISE ISSUES OF CONCERN ABOUT SUSPECTED IMPROPER CONDUCT IN THE WAY WAVERLEY CARRIES OUT IT'S BUSINESS.

If the matter being raised relates directly to a Councillors conduct, you should contact the Monitoring Officer, please see Part C of this policy for contact details.

Scope of the Policy

Part A:

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Waverley Borough Council is committed to conducting its business properly through the application of a range of procedures including its Contract Procedural Rules, Financial Regulations, and Codes of Conduct. These reinforce the Council's commitment to effective governance, the highest possible standards of openness, honesty and accountability.
- 1.2 This policy supports that commitment by encouraging employees and others who may have serious concerns about any aspect of the Council's work to be able to raise those concerns in good faith, in confidence and without fear of recrimination.
- 1.3 Waverley is committed to dealing responsibly and professionally with any genuine concern raised about malpractice, be it danger to staff or the public, financial malpractice, breach of legal obligations or damage to the environment. However, if any Waverley employee makes deliberately false or malicious allegations this will be regarded as a serious disciplinary offence.
- 1.4 This policy is in addition to the Council's complaints procedures and ethical standards framework for Councillors and other statutory reporting procedures. The Council acknowledges the legal protection, under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, provided for employees who make disclosures about improper practice.

2.0 AIM OF THE POLICY

- 2.1 This Policy aims to:-
 - is intended to encourage anyone who may have concerns about improper conduct of the Council, elected Members or external organisations to disclose any allegation of malpractice within the Council, without fear of recrimination. This Policy is founded on the principle that service users and the public interest come first.

- Provide avenues for employees to raise those concerns and receive feedback on any action taken

3.0 THE COUNCIL'S RULES AND PROCEDURES

3.1 The council has adopted a number of rules and procedures to ensure the Council's business is properly monitored and controlled. They form part of the Council's internal control process and system of governance and it is important that all members and staff are aware of, and abide by, them.

The most important of these are:

- Codes of Conduct for Employees and Councillors
- Financial Regulations
- Contract Procedure Rules
- Scheme of Delegation
- Employees' Conditions of Service and Staff Code of Conduct

3.2 The Financial Regulations require all cases of actual or suspected fraud, corruption, bribery and theft to be reported immediately to the Section 151 Officer (~~Strategic Director for Finance and Resources~~) who will inform the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager. The Chief Executive ~~Director~~, Strategic Directors ~~of Operations, Strategic Director of Finance and Resources~~ and Heads of Service must ensure that all staff are aware of the reporting requirements.

4.0 TYPES OF CONCERNS THAT CAN BE RAISED AS PART OF THIS POLICY

4.1 Concerns can be raised if there is a reasonable belief that one or more of the following has occurred:

- any unlawful act (e.g. theft);
- the unauthorised use of public funds (e.g. expenditure for improper purpose);
- a breach of the Code of Conduct for Employee/Councillors;
- maladministration (e.g. not adhering to procedures, negligence);
- failing to safeguard personal and/or sensitive information (data protection);
- damage to the environment (e.g. pollution);
- fraud and corruption (e.g. to give or receive any gift/reward as a bribe);
- abuse of power;
- other unethical conduct; and
- any deliberate concealment of information tending to show any of the above.
- health and safety risks, either to the public or other employees;
- the abuse of children and /or vulnerable adults (physical or psychological);

- Similar behaviour not otherwise described

5.0 SAFEGUARDS

5.1 Harassment or Victimisation

The Council recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one, not least because of the fear of reprisal from those responsible for the misconduct. The Council will not tolerate harassment or victimisation and will take all reasonable measures to protect those who raise a concern in good faith. This does not mean that, if you are an officer of the Council making the disclosure and are already the subject of disciplinary or redundancy procedures, these will be halted as a result of the disclosure.

5.2 Confidentiality

The Council will protect the identity of the person making the disclosure (wherever possible) where that Officer has requested that his or her name be kept confidential. During the course of an investigation, the Council will keep to a minimum the number of people aware of who raised the matter. However, it must be appreciated that the investigation process may reveal the name of the source of the information, and a statement by the officer making the disclosure may be needed as part of the evidence.

5.3 Anonymous Allegations

This policy encourages those making a disclosure to put their name to the allegations. Concerns expressed anonymously are much less powerful, but they may be considered at the discretion of the Council. In exercising that discretion, the factors to be taken into account would include:-

- I. the seriousness of the issue raised;
- II. the credibility of the concern; and
- III. the likelihood of confirming the allegation from attributable sources.

5.4 Untrue Allegations

If an allegation is made in good faith but is not confirmed by the investigation, no action will be taken against the officer making the disclosure. If, however, a member of staff makes malicious or vexatious allegations, the allegations will not be taken further and disciplinary action may result. The judgement of whether an allegation is malicious or vexatious rests with the Internal Audit Client Manager, after consultation with other senior officers as necessary.

6. WHISTLEBLOWING PROCEDURE PART B: PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH A REPORT

6.1 How to report any concerns

You are advised in the first instance to report your suspicions to the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager who manages the Council's Whistle-blowing arrangements, dealing with concerns that relate to members of staff, and other contractors/partners. Concerns can be reported by calling 01483 523333 and asking for one of the Council officers listed in Part C of this policy or alternatively by e-mailing them. Calls will be answered between 09.00 and 17.00 Monday to Thursday (09.00 to 16.45 on Fridays). If the person you call is not able to take your call, it will be possible to leave a message either on "Voicemail" or with the person answering your call. Reports can also be submitted using the web reporting facility on the Waverley web site www.waverley.gov.uk in "Report it" in fraud and corruption. The more detailed the information provided will provide more assistance in resolving any issues raised.

Letters can also be addressed to:

Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager
The Bury
Council Offices
Godalming
Surrey GU7 1HR

Alternatively your suspicions can be reported directly to the Chief Executive Director, Section 151 Officer, ~~(Strategic Directors, of Finance and Resources) or Strategic Director of Operations~~. The Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager may where necessary suggest that the matter be referred to third parties that may deal with issues of Member conduct, or the Police. If the matter relates to a Councillor, you should contact the Monitoring Officer.

Anyone with concerns may, in confidence and without fear of recrimination, disclose worries of suspected improper conduct at the levels set out below. Concerns are better raised in writing. You are invited to set out the background and history of the concern, giving as much information as possible including names, dates, vehicle details and places where possible, including contact details of the whistle blower to enable the investigating officer to clarify and verify the circumstances and the reason for raising this particular concern. If you feel unable to put a concern in writing, you can telephone or arrange to meet the appropriate officer. It may in some circumstances be necessary if the need arises for the complainant to be called as a witness at a later date, should the need arise.

If you do not wish to go through this reporting mechanism, or you are unhappy with the outcome of any investigation undertaken, please feel free to contact any of the other external organisations listed in this policy.

Employees are advised that they may raise their concerns with other external organisations such as the Citizens' Advice Bureau, addresses and telephone numbers can be found in the telephone directory. Alternatively 'Public Concern at Work' is a registered charity which is able to provide, free of charge, confidential and independent advice to people in these circumstances. Contact details for this organisation are included at the end of this policy.

7.0 HOW THE COMPLAINT WILL BE DEALT WITH

7.1 The Internal Audit ~~Client~~–Manager logs all reports and carries out a preliminary review in each case to determine the most appropriate course of action. The action will depend on the nature and seriousness of the concern. Any matters which fall within the scope of other existing procedures (e.g. complaints or discrimination issues) will be dealt with under these procedures. Some concerns may be resolved by agreed action without the need for investigation. Matters to be investigated may be:

- dealt with internally by the Internal Audit Service or other specialists such as the, ~~Strategic HR~~Human Resources Advisors or
- referred to the Police or other external agency.

The decision as to who shall complete the investigation will be made by the Internal Audit ~~Client~~–Manager in consultation with the Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer.

Where an allegation is made against Senior Officers of the Council, including members of the Management Board, Section 151 Officer, Monitoring Officer, Head of Finance or the Internal Audit ~~Client~~–Manager, an appropriate body will be requested to complete the investigation, such as the Council's External Auditors.

7.2 Within **three working days** of a concern being received, the Council will contact the complainant, (if contact details are supplied):

- acknowledging that the concern has been received,
- indicating how it proposes to deal with the matter,

The Council may also ask for more information where this would assist in the investigation.

7.3 Investigations may result in recommendations for changes to procedures and systems which will be incorporated into action plans. Follow-up reviews will be carried out to ensure that recommendations are implemented.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING (WHISTLEBLOWING) POLICY & PROCEDURE

- 7.4 Investigations may lead to disciplinary action against employees conducted in accordance with the Council's Disciplinary Procedures. In this situation, the employee would be informed that the issue has been raised under the Whistleblowing Policy. This may be in addition to any legal proceedings instigated by the police.
- 7.5 Where appropriate the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager will refer findings to the Police for investigation or review, after discussion with the ~~Chief E~~ Executive ~~Director~~, Section 151 Officer or the Monitoring Officer.
- 7.6 If you raise a matter and then later decide to withdraw your concern, the Council will respect your wishes wherever possible. However, if the matter is assessed as serious, then the Council will, where it deems appropriate, continue to investigate, which may result in further evidence being required from you.

8. WHISTLEBLOWING PART C: CONTACT DETAILS

8.1 Internal Contact Details

Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager – Gail Beaton
Telephone: 01483 523260 e-mail: gail.beaton@waverley.gov.uk

~~Chief Executive Director – Tom Horwood Paul Wenham~~
Telephone: 01483-523238 e-mail:
tom.horwoodpaul.wenham@waverley.gov.uk

~~Strategic Director of Finance and Resources (Section 151 Officer)~~
– Graeme Clark
Telephone: 01483-523099 e-mail: graeme.clark@waverley.gov.uk

~~Strategic Director of Operations – Damian Roberts~~
~~Telephone: 01483-523418 e-mail: damian.roberts@waverley.gov.uk~~

Monitoring Officer – Robin Taylor
Telephone: 01483 523108 e-mail: robin.taylor@waverley.gov.uk

8.2 External Organisation Contact Details

Grant Thornton is the Council's external auditor, an independent body, which may be contacted if you feel that your suspicions of fraud or malpractice have not been satisfactorily dealt with through the internal route.

Grant Thornton

~~Iain G Murray Sarah Ironmonger~~
020777283328

Telephone:

Associate Director
iain.g.murray@uk.gt.com

e-mail: Sarah.L.Ironmonger

Grant Thornton House
Melton Street
Euston Square
LONDON NW1 2EP

Public Concern at Work

3rd Floor, Bank Chambers
6-10 Borough High Street
London
SE1 9QQ

Whistleblowing Advice Line

Telephone: 0207 404 6609
General Enquiries 020 3117 2520
Fax 0207 403 8823
Website: www.pcaw.org.uk

E-mail

UK enquiries: whistle@pcaw.org.uk
UK Services: services@pcaw.org.uk

UK Helpline: helpline@pcaw.org.uk

Any concerns relating to Housing Benefits can be reported confidentially on the Department Work and Pensions Fraud hotline: 0800-854-440.

PROSECUTION POLICY

Owned By:	Internal Audit Client Manager
Created Date:	2010
Review Date:	March 2017 <u>(minor changes re titles Jan 2018)</u>
CMT Approval Date:	March 2017
JCC Consultation Date:	October 2016/
Council Approved	March 2017
Date for Review:	2020 18 or change in legislation

PROSECUTION POLICY

<i>Content</i>	
1	INTRODUCTION
2	GENERAL
3	PUBLICITY

Policy Statement

THIS POLICY IS INTENDED TO ENSURE THAT THE COUNCIL APPLIES THE APPROPRIATE PROCESS WHEN DECIDING TO COMPLETE PROSECUTIONS AGAINST THOSE INDIVIDUALS THAT COMMIT IMPROPER CONDUCT THAT CAN RESULT IN PROSECUTION ACTION BEING ADOPTED.

Scope of the Policy

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. Waverley Borough Council is committed to conducting its business properly through the application of a range of policies and procedures this policy relates to the prosecution of individuals who have breached regulatory or legislative requirements. Waverley Borough Council has a zero tolerance policy towards fraud, corruption and bribery. This commitment to preventing fraud and corruption is reinforced through the development of the Council's 'Anti-Fraud, Corruption Policy' in order to prevent and minimise its occurrence.
- b. The Council will constantly review and monitor its systems and amend procedures as required.
- c. This policy does not supersede other internal disciplinary codes implemented by the Council, and internal offenders (e.g. Council employees or elected Members) will be subject to general disciplinary procedures in addition to potential prosecution. Where the offender is a contractor or subcontractor the Council would potentially prosecute, and this could result in the cessation of the relevant contract.

2. GENERAL

- a. The Council's policy on fraud is to:
 - ❖ Deter it in the first instance
 - ❖ Detect it quickly
 - ❖ Investigate it efficiently and in accordance with the law; and
 - ❖ Prosecute offenders when appropriate
 - ❖ Make it as easy as possible for staff, Members and the Public to report concerns
- b. In order to prosecute;
 - The evidence must be collected according to local procedures and in accordance with the necessary laws, which currently include the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE), the Criminal Procedures

PROSECUTION POLICY

Investigations Act 1996 (CPIA), the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 201~~800~~ (RIPA) and Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013.

- The Council must be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a 'realistic prospect of conviction', meaning that a jury or bench of magistrates or a judge hearing a case alone, properly directed in accordance with the law, is more likely than not to convict the defendant of the charge alleged.
 - If there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction, the Council must also be satisfied that it is in the public interest to prosecute.
- c. The council will when considering a prosecution, and throughout the course of a case, always adhere to the principles contained in the Code for Crown Prosecutors issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- d. In most cases, the ~~Section 151 Officer~~ ~~trategic Director of Finance and Resources~~ and the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager, and where appropriate in consultation with the ~~Chief Executive~~ Director, or another designated officer, will decide whether reporting the matter to the Police is appropriate. In exceptional circumstances the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager may, after consultation with the Council's Borough Solicitor/Legal Services, refer a matter to the Police direct without prior consultation with the ~~S151 Officer~~ ~~trategic Director of Finance and Resources or the~~ ~~or the Chief Executive Director~~. Cases will also be discussed with the Leader of the Council, and the relevant Portfolio Holder will be kept informed of progress.
- e. In deciding whether a fraud should be reported to the Police, the following factors will be taken into consideration;
- The extent of the fraud/corruption in financial terms and how long the offence has lasted.
 - The sufficiency and appropriateness of evidence.
 - How the public interest will be best served.
- f. In general, all cases will be reported to the Police. However, the decision as to whether to prosecute or not ultimately rests with the Police and the Crown Prosecution Service, although the Council reserves the right to instigate proceedings itself if it is considered necessary. Any action will be taken in accordance with underlying principles, which include the following:

Each case will be examined on its own merits;

All persons under suspicion will be treated fairly;

Decisions will only be taken when the facts are known;

The rules of Natural Justice will always prevail.

- g. The ~~Strategic Director of Finance and Resources~~ (Section 151 Officer) in consultation with the Internal Audit ~~Client~~ Manager and the Monitoring Officer/ Borough Solicitor/~~Legal Services~~, will decide on the sanctions to be imposed should the case be deemed serious. These sanctions can include disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, civil litigation and/or referral to professional accredited bodies.
- h. In respect of Housing Benefit fraud, this type of fraud is now investigated by the DWP as part of the Single Fraud Investigation Service.

3. PUBLICITY

- a. The Council's aim, and statutory responsibility, is to prevent the waste, theft and fraud of public money. With that in mind the Council has in place a wide range of measures aimed at preventing fraud, corruption and bribery. These include measures to prevent and deter the commission of offences.
- b. One such deterrent measure is the publication of details of convictions obtained by the Council. The publicity surrounding a conviction for fraud has two positive effects. First, it deters others who may be seeking to commit such offences, and second it generates confidence in the general public that the Council takes a serious view of fraud and is proactive in seeking to prevent it.
- c. The Council will therefore consider publishing the name and address of each person convicted of fraud, together with details of the offence(s) in question. In reaching a decision as to whether to publish the name(s) and address(es), the Council will take the following factors into consideration;
- The specific details of the offence committed.
 - The public interest in disclosing personal information (for example, the deterrent effect referred to above).
 - Whether the publication would be proportionate.
 - The personal circumstances of the offender.
 - Whether any other person may be affected by the publication (for example, family members).
- d. This list is not exhaustive and other factors may be relevant in the circumstances of each individual case.
- e. When having considered the above factors, it is considered appropriate to publish details of a conviction, the ~~Strategic Director of Finance and Resources, as~~ Section 151 Officer ~~to the Council,~~ will record the reasons for the publication, and the Monitoring Officer, will maintain a central register of the records.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY
AND GUIDANCE

Owned by:	Head of Finance Peter Vickers
Created Date:	Nov 2012
Review Date:	March 2017 <u>Jan 2018 re Titles</u> <u>March 2019</u>
CMT Approval Date:	March 2017
JCC Consultation Date:	Oct 2016
Executive/Council Approval date:	March 2017
Date for review:	<u>March 2020</u> or change in legislation

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

Content	
1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	SCOPE OF THE POLICY
3.0	MONEY LAUNDERING
4.0	OBLIGATIONS ON THE COUNCIL
5.0	MONEY LAUNDERING REPORTING OFFICER
6.0	<u>REPORTING PROCEDURE</u>
7.0	<u>POLICIES, CONTROLS & PROCEDURE</u>
8.0	<u>TRAINING</u>
9.0	<u>MAINTAIN CLIENT IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES</u>
10.0	FURTHER INFORMATION
11.0	<u>GUIDANCE</u>
ANNEXE A	MONEY LAUNDERING AVOIDANCE - GUIDANCE NOTES

Money Laundering Reporting Procedure

What you need to know

If you suspect that money laundering has (or may be taking place) you must report it to the MLRO:

- regardless of amount
- as soon as you know or suspect
- using the confidential 'Report to MLRO' form

If your involvement amounts to a prohibited act you must:

- Inform the MLRO
- Get consent from SOCA (via the MLRO) to take any further action in the transaction
- Clarify whether there are any deadlines for consent (eg completion date of transaction)

Once reported to the MLRO you must:

- Follow any directions given by the MLRO
- Not make any further enquiries into the matter
- Co-operate with the MLRO and authorities in any investigation
- Not voice your suspicions to the person(s) suspected as this amounts to 'tipping off' and is a criminal offence

Things to remember:

- The regulations applies to all officers and Members and all services and payments
- You must not accept cash payments that exceed £5,000
- Any incidents of someone trying to pay £5,000 or more in cash must be reported regardless
- **Undertake due diligence and know your customer**

Warning Signs may include:

- Large volume/cash transactions
- Secretive or obstructive behaviour
- Overpayment/ duplicate payment made in cash where refund is requested via BACS or cheque
- Absence of an obvious source of funds
- Use of cash where other means are normal
- Unusual patterns of transactions

Introduction

- 1.1 The Council will do all it can to prevent the Council and its staff being exposed to money laundering through criminal activity, to identify the potential areas where it may occur, and to comply with all legal and regulatory requirements, especially with regard to the reporting of actual or suspected cases.
- 1.2 The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 came into force on the 26 June 2017. Although Local Authorities are not obliged to comply with the requirements of this legislation the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accounting (CIPFA) advises that an organisation should consider a policy framework which supports the implementation of the counter fraud strategy and includes an anti-money laundering policy to prevent the use of their services for money laundering.

2. Scope

- 2.1 This Policy applies to all officers, whether permanent or temporary, and Members of the Council. Officers and Members must be familiar with their responsibilities in preventing criminal activity through money laundering and must be vigilant at all times.
- 2.2 The policy applies to all areas of work undertaken by the Council.
- 2.3 The Policy sets out the procedures which must be followed (for example the reporting of suspicions of money laundering activity) to enable the Council to comply with its legal obligations.
- 2.4 Further information is set out in the accompanying Guidance on page 10.
- 2.5 This Policy sits alongside the Council's Whistleblowing Policy and Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy.
- 2.6 Failure by an officer or Member to comply with the procedures set out in this Policy may lead to disciplinary action being taken against them. Any disciplinary action will be dealt with in accordance with the Council's Disciplinary and Capability Procedure.

3. Definition of Money Laundering

3.1 Money laundering is the term used for a number of offences involving the proceeds of crime or terrorism funds. The following constitute the act of money laundering:

- concealing, disguising, converting, transferring criminal property or removing it from the UK
- entering into or becoming concerned in an arrangement which you know or suspect facilitates the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person
- acquiring, using or possessing criminal property
- doing something that might prejudice an investigation (for example falsifying a document)

These are the primary money laundering offences, and are therefore prohibited acts under the legislation. There are also two secondary offences:

- Failure to disclose any of the primary offences
- Tipping off - where someone informs a person or people who are, or who are suspected of being involved in money laundering, in such a way as to reduce the likelihood of their being investigated or prejudicing an investigation. Tipping off carries a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment.

3.2 Potentially any officer or Member could be caught by the money laundering provisions if they suspect money laundering and either become involved with it in some way and/or do nothing about it.

4. Obligations on the Council

4.1 The Council is required to establish and maintain policies, controls and procedures to mitigate and manage effectively the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing. This includes:

- appointing a Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) to receive disclosures from officers and members of money laundering activity
- implementing a reporting procedure to enable the reporting of suspicions of money laundering
- The policies, controls and procedures must be:

- o proportionate with regard to the size and nature of the relevant person's business, and
 - o approved by its senior management.
- The policies, controls and procedures must be regularly reviewed and must include:
 - o cash payments
 - o risk management practices
 - o internal controls
 - o customer due diligence
 - o record keeping procedures
 - o the monitoring and management of compliance with, and the internal communication of, such policies, controls and procedures.
- training to recognise transactions that may indicate money laundering
- maintaining client identification procedures in certain circumstances

5. The Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO)

5.1 The officer nominated to receive disclosures about money laundering activity within the Council is the Head of Finance, Peter Vickers. He can be contacted as follows:

Peter Vickers e-mail: peter.vickers@waverley.gov.uk
Head of Finance Telephone: 01483 523539
Waverley Borough Council
Council Offices
The Burys
Godalming
Surrey
GU7 1HR

5.2 In the absence of the MLRO contact the Internal Audit Manager, Gail Beaton, at the above address or on telephone number 01483 523260.

6. Reporting Procedure

6.1 Where an officer or Member becomes aware or suspects that money laundering may have taken place (or may be taking place) they must contact the MLRO regardless of the amount.

6.2 If an officer or Member becomes concerned that their involvement in a matter may amount to a prohibited act under the legislation it must be reported to the MLRO. Disclosure must be within hours of the information coming to light. Failure to do this may render the officer or Member liable to prosecution.

- 6.3 Disclosure should be made to the MLRO using the form at Appendix A to this policy. Full details must be included in the form.
- 6.4 If the officer or Member is concerned that their involvement in the transaction would amount to a prohibited act under the definition of Money Laundering at paragraph 3, consent will be needed from the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA), via the MLRO, to take any further part in the transaction - this is the case even if the client gives instructions for the matter to proceed before such consent is given. The officer or Member should therefore make it clear in the report if such consent is required and clarify whether there are any deadlines for giving such consent e.g. a completion date or court deadline.
- 6.5 Information given in the reporting form must enable the MLRO to make a sound judgment as to whether there are reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion of money laundering and to enable the MLRO to prepare a report to SOCA, where appropriate.
- 6.6 Once the matter is reported to the MLRO, officers and Members must follow any directions given by the MLRO. They must NOT make any further enquiries into the matter themselves and must co-operate with the MLRO and the authorities during any subsequent money laundering investigation.
- 6.7 Similarly, at no time and under no circumstances should the officer or Member voice any suspicions to the person(s) suspected of money laundering, even if SOCA has given consent to a particular transaction proceeding, without the specific consent of the MLRO otherwise a criminal offence of "tipping off" (see the Guidance Note for further details) may be committed.
- 6.8 No reference should be made on a client file to a report having been made to the MLRO – should the client exercise their right to see the file, then such a note will obviously tip them off to the report having been made and may render an officer or Member liable to prosecution. The MLRO will keep the appropriate records in a confidential manner.

Consideration of the disclosure by the MLRO

- 6.9 Upon receipt of a report, the MLRO must complete the MLRO part of the form, note the date of receipt of the report and acknowledge receipt of it. The MLRO should also advise the officer or Member of the timescale within which a response should be expected.

6.10 The MLRO will consider the report and any other available internal information that is relevant eg:

- reviewing other transaction patterns and volumes
- the length of any business relationship involved
- the number of any one-off transactions and linked one-off transactions
- any identification evidence held

6.11 The MLRO will undertake such other reasonable inquiries considered appropriate in order to ensure that all available information is taken into account in deciding whether a report to SOCA is required (such enquiries being made in such a way as to avoid any appearance of tipping off those involved). The MLRO may also need to discuss the report with the officer or Member.

6.12 Once the MLRO has evaluated the disclosure report and any other relevant information, the MLRO must make a timely determination as to whether:

- there is actual or suspected money laundering taking place; or
- there are reasonable grounds to know or suspect that is the case; and
- whether there is a need to seek consent from SOCA for a particular transaction to proceed.

6.13 Where the MLRO does so conclude, the matter must be disclosed as soon as practicable to SOCA on their standard report form and in the prescribed manner, unless there is a reasonable excuse for non-disclosure to SOCA (for example, a lawyer can claim legal professional privilege for not disclosing the information).

6.14 Where the MLRO suspects money laundering but has a reasonable excuse for non-disclosure, the report must be noted accordingly. Consent can then be given immediately for any ongoing or imminent transactions to proceed.

6.15 In cases where legal professional privilege may apply, the MLRO must liaise with the legal adviser to decide whether there is a reasonable excuse for not reporting the matter to SOCA.

6.16 Where consent is required from SOCA for a transaction to proceed, then the transaction(s) in question must not be undertaken or completed until SOCA has specifically given consent, or there is deemed consent through the expiration of the relevant time limits without objection from SOCA.

6.17 Where the MLRO concludes that there are no reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering the MLRO shall mark the report accordingly and give consent for any ongoing or imminent transaction(s) to proceed.

6.18 All disclosure reports referred to the MLRO and reports made by the MLRO to SOCA must be retained by the MLRO in a confidential file kept for that purpose, for a minimum of five years.

6.19 The MLRO commits a criminal offence if the MLRO knows or suspects, or has reasonable grounds to do so, through a disclosure being made, that another person is engaged in money laundering and the MLRO does not disclose this as soon as practicable to SOCA.

7. Policies, Controls and Procedure

Cash payments

7.1 No cash payment to the Council will be accepted if it exceeds £5,000 (including notes, coins or traveller cheques in any currency). Any incidents of someone trying to make a cash payment in excess of £5,000 must be reported to the MLRO regardless of whether you suspect money laundering activity or not.

Risk Management

7.2 Risk will be assessed by taking into account risk factors including factors relating to:

- The Council's customers
- The area in which the Council operates
- The Council's services
- The Council's transactions
- The Council's delivery channels

7.3 Whilst the risk to the Council of contravening the legislation is low, it is extremely important that all officers and Members are familiar with their legal responsibilities.

7.4 The risk to the Council of contravening the anti-money laundering legislation will be assessed on a periodic basis and the adequacy and effectiveness the Anti-Money Laundering Policy will be reviewed in light of such assessments.

Internal Controls

7.5 The internal controls include:

- appointing a 'nominated officer' and making sure that employees know to report any suspicious activity to them (the MLRO)
- identifying the responsibilities of senior managers and providing them with regular information on money laundering risks
- training relevant employees on their anti-money laundering responsibilities
- documenting and updating your anti-money laundering policies, controls and procedures
- introducing measures to make sure that the risk of money laundering is taken into account in the day-to-day running of your business

7.6 The independent audit function has responsibility:

- I. to examine and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the policies, controls and procedures
- II. to make recommendations in relation to those policies, controls and procedures
- III. to monitor compliance with those recommendations.

7.7 New technology – where new technology is adopted the Council will ensure appropriate measures are taken to assess and, if necessary, mitigate any money laundering or terrorist financing risks this new technology may cause.

Customer Due Diligence

7.8 Customer due diligence means that the Council must know its customers and understand their businesses so that it is in a position to know if there is suspicious activity that should be reported.

7.9 Customer due diligence means:

- (a) identifying the customer and verifying the customer's identity on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from a reliable and independent source.
- (b) identifying where there is a beneficial owner who is not the customer owner and taking adequate measures, on a risk-sensitive basis, to verify their identity and where the beneficial owner is a trust or similar understand the ownership and control structure of the trust or arrangement.

(c) obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.

7.10 The Regulations regarding customer due diligence are detailed and complex, but there are some simple questions that will help decide if it is necessary:

- Is the service a regulated activity (see 7.4.4)
- Is the Council charging for the service ie is it 'by way of business'?
- Is the service being provided to a customer other than a UK public authority?

If the answer to any of these questions is **no** then there is no need to carry out customer due diligence.

If the answer to all these questions is **yes** then customer due diligence must be carried out before any business is undertaken for that client. If there is uncertainty whether customer due diligence is required then the MLRO should be contacted for advice.

7.11 Regulated activity is defined as the provision 'by way of business' of: advice about tax affairs; accounting services; treasury management, investment or other financial services; audit services; legal services; estate agency; services involving the formation, operation or arrangement of a company or trust or; dealing in goods wherever a transaction involves a cash payment of £10,000 or more.

7.12 Customer due diligence must also be applied if a person carries out an occasional transaction that amount to 15,000 euros or more, whether the transaction is executed in a single operation or in several operations with appear to be linked. This applies to all transactions and can include dealings with agents, third parties, property or equipment, cheques, cash or bank transfers.

7.13 Where customer due diligence is required then evidence of identity must be sought, for example:

- details of your customer's business or employment (checking with the customer's website to confirm their business address)
- the source and origin of funds that your customer will be using in the relationship
- copies of recent and current financial statements
- the expected level and type of activity that will take place in your relationship
- conducting an on-line search via Companies House to confirm the nature and business of the customer and confirm the identities of any directors

- details of the relationships between signatories and any underlying beneficial owners
- seeking evidence from the key contact of their personal identity, for example their passport, and position within the organisation

7.14 The requirement for customer due diligence applies immediately for new customers and should be applied on a risk sensitive basis for existing customers. Ongoing customer due diligence must also be carried out during the life of a business relationship but should be proportionate to the risk of money laundering and terrorist funding, based on the officer's knowledge of the customer and a regular scrutiny of the transactions involved.

7.15 If, at any time, it is suspected that a client or customer for whom the Council is currently, or is planning to carry out, a regulated activity is carrying out money laundering or terrorist financing, or has lied about their identity then this must be reported to the MLRO.

Enhanced Due Diligence

7.16 In certain circumstances enhanced customer due diligence must be carried out for example where:

- There is a high risk of money laundering or terrorist financing
- The person has provided false or stolen identification
- the customer has not been physically present for identification
- the customer is a politically exposed person
- there is a beneficial owner who is not the customer – a beneficial owner is any individual who: holds more than 25% of the shares, voting rights or interest in a company, partnership or trust

7.17 Enhanced customer due diligence could include any additional documentation, data or information that will confirm the customer's identity and/or the source of the funds to be used in the business relationship/transaction. If it is believed that enhanced customer due diligence is required then the MLRO should be consulted prior to carrying it out.

7.18 The enhanced due diligence measures when you deal with a politically exposed person are:

- making sure that only senior management gives approval for a new business relationship
- taking adequate measures to establish where the person's wealth and the funds involved in the business relationship come from

- carrying out stricter ongoing monitoring of the business relationship

Record Keeping

7.19 The Council will keep a record of all customer due diligence measures carried out, including:

- customer identification documents obtained
- risk assessments
- your policies, controls and procedures
- training records

7.20 Each Service of the Council and contractors working for the Council conducting relevant business must maintain records of:-

- a) Due diligence and customer identification evidence obtained - which must be kept for five years after the end of the transaction or relationship
- b) Details of all relevant business transactions carried out for clients for at least five years from the completion of the transaction. This is so that they may be used as evidence in any subsequent investigation by the authorities into money laundering.

7.21 Any personal data obtained for the purpose of the regulations may only be process for the purposes of preventing money laundering or terrorist financing.

7.22 The MLRO must be informed of the existence and location of such records.

7.23 The records must be capable of providing an audit trail during any subsequent investigation, eg distinguishing the client and the relevant transaction and recording in what form any funds were received or paid.

7.24 An electronic copy of every customer due diligence record must be sent to the MLRO to meet the requirements of the Regulations and in case of inspection by the relevant supervising body.

7.25 Monitoring and Management of Compliance with, and Internal Communication of Polices, Controls and Procedures.

7.26 In support of the policy and procedure, the council will:

- Endeavour to make all staff aware of the requirement and obligation placed on the council and on themselves as individuals by the anti-money laundering legislation; and

- Provide targeted training where it has been identified staff are most likely to encounter money laundering

8. Training

- 8.1 The Council has a commitment to training employees so they're aware of their responsibilities.
- 8.2 Training will be targeted to areas where large sums of money may be received by the Council.

9. Maintain client identification procedures in certain circumstances

- 9.1 You also need to identify the 'beneficial owner' in certain situations. This may be because someone else is acting on behalf of another person in a particular transaction, or it may be because you need to establish the ownership structure of a company, partnership or trust.
- 9.2 As a general rule, the beneficial owner is the person who's behind the customer and who owns or controls the customer, or it's the person on whose behalf a transaction or activity is carried out.
- 9.3 If you have doubts about a customer's identity, you must stop dealing with them until you're sure.

10. Further Information

- 10.1 Further information can be obtained from the MLRO and the following sources:

www.soca.gov.uk – website of the Serious and Organised Crime Agency

"Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering) – Practical Guidance for Public Service Organisations" – CIPFA

"Anti-Money Laundering (Proceeds of Crime and Terrorism) – Second Interim Guidance for Accountants" – CCAB (www.ccab.org.uk)

Money Laundering Guidance at www.lawsociety.org.uk

SI 2007 No. 2157 The Money Laundering Regulations 2007 at: http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/money_laundering_directive/consult_moneylaundering_2007.cfm

11. Guidance

11.1 Circumstances that may be susceptible to money laundering:

- The areas where large sums of money may be received by the Council, including:
 - Council Tax
 - Business Rates
 - Rent or Rent Arrears payments
 - Hire of venues, and Licensing
- Sale of Council land/buildings (as sale proceeds could be in cash)
- Sale of Council properties under right to buy scheme
- Investments – this would cover activities such as the issue of local bonds or transfers to for from non UK banks

11.2 Indicators that might be warning signs:

- Transactions that are complex and unusually large or there is an unusual pattern of transactions
- Where the person you are dealing with is excessively secretive or obstructive
- Transactions or trade that appear to make no commercial, economic or legal purpose
- any other activity or situation which may be regarded as particularly likely by its nature to be related to money laundering or terrorist financing
- transactions which might favour anonymity
- Large volume/large cash transactions
- An overpayment or duplicate payment in cash where the refund is requested by cheque or BACS
- Payments received from third parties
- Where a customer pays funds to the Council but then ends the transaction for no apparent reason, or unexpectedly asks for the money to be refunded or forwarded to a third party
- Where a customer tells you that funds are coming from one source and at the last minute the source changes
- Absence of an obvious legitimate source of funds eg where an individual is on low income and is purchasing a property from the Council
- Movement of funds overseas, particularly to a high risk country
- Individuals or companies that are insolvent but have funds
- Purchase of property (eg Council house) where no mortgage is involved

- Use of cash where other means of payment are normal
- Unusual transactions or ways of conducting business
- Use of overseas companies
- New companies

Client identification

11.3 This means obtaining a customer's:

- name
- photograph on an official document which confirms their identity
- residential address and date of birth

11.4 Satisfactory evidence of personal identity includes:

- Passport or photo driving licence.
- Utility bills, bank statements and other official documents. Other sources of customer information include the electoral register and information held by credit reference agencies such as Experian and Equifax. (Mobile phone bills are not acceptable).
- Satisfactory evidence of corporate identity can be through company formation documents or business rates documents.

11.5 You also need to identify the 'beneficial owner' in certain situations. This may be because someone else is acting on behalf of another person in a particular transaction, or it may be because you need to establish the ownership structure of a company, partnership or trust. As a general rule, the beneficial owner is the person who's behind the customer and who owns or controls the customer, or it's the person on whose behalf a transaction or activity is carried out.

11.6 If you have doubts about a customer's identity, you must stop dealing with them until you're sure.

11.7 In circumstances where the client cannot be physically identified the officer should be aware that :

- a) there is greater potential for money laundering if the client is not physically present when being identified;
- b) if satisfactory evidence is not obtained the relationship or the transaction should not proceed;
- c) if the client acts, or appears to act for another person, reasonable measures must be taken for the purposes of identifying that other person.

11.8 The types of record you keep may include:

- daily records of transactions
- receipts
- cheques
- paying-in books
- customer correspondence

11.9 The formats that you can keep your records in are:

- originals
- photocopies
- microfiche
- scanned
- computerised or electronic

11.10 You must keep your records for five years beginning from:

- the date a business relationship ends
- the date a transaction is completed

Confidential

Report to the Money Laundering Reporting Officer

Money Laundering Activity

<u>From</u>	
<u>Job Title</u>	
<u>Telephone No</u>	
<u>Email</u>	

Details of suspected offence

<u>Name(s) and address(es) of person(s) involved</u> <i>[if a company/public body please include details of nature of business]</i>	
<u>Name</u>	
<u>Date of birth</u>	
<u>Address</u>	
<u>Company names</u>	
<u>Directorships</u>	
<u>Phone numbers</u>	
<u>Other relevant information</u>	
<u>Nature, value and timing of activity involved</u> <i>(Please include full details)</i>	
<u>Date (has it happened, ongoing or imminent)</u>	
<u>Description of activity</u>	
<u>(Likely) amount of money/assets involved</u>	
<u>Where activity took place</u>	

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

<u>How the transaction was undertaken</u>				
<u>Single transaction or series</u>				
<u>Reason for suspicion (full reasons)</u>				
<u>Evidence (provide any supporting documentation)</u>				
<u>Nature of involvement:</u>				
<u>Does your involvement constitute a prohibited act under the definition of money laundering?</u>				
<u>Do you need consent from the SOCA to take any further part in the transaction?</u>				
<u>Is there a deadline that consent is needed by? ie from a deadline of the transaction</u>				
<u>Has any investigation been undertaken as far as you are aware? (if Yes please give details below)</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
<u>Have you discussed your suspicions with anyone else? (if Yes please specify below, explaining why such discussion was necessary)</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
<u>Have you consulted any supervisory body guidance re money laundering? Eg the Law Society (if Yes please specify below)</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
<u>Has any investigation been undertaken as far as you are aware? (if Yes please give details below)</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
<u>Do you feel you have a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the matter to the SOCA? (if Yes please give details below)</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>	
<u>Please give any other information you feel is relevant:</u>				

<u>Signed:</u>	<u>Dated:</u>
<u>Completion by Money Laundering Reporting Officer</u>	
<u>Money Laundering Activity</u>	
<u>Date report received</u>	
<u>Date receipt of report acknowledged</u>	
 <u>Details of suspected offence</u>	
<u>Consideration of Disclosure</u>	
<u>Action plan:</u>	
<u>Outcome of Consideration of Disclosure</u>	
<u>Are there reasonable grounds for suspecting money laundering activity?</u>	
<u>If there are reasonable grounds for suspicion will a report be made to SOCA? If Yes please complete below</u>	<u>Yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>No</u> <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Date of report to SOCA</u>	
<u>Details of liaison with SOCA regarding the report:</u>	<u>Notice period:</u> _____ <u>to</u> <u>Moratorium period:</u> _____ <u>to</u>
<u>Is consent required from SOCA to any ongoing or imminent transactions which would otherwise be prohibited acts? If Yes please confirm full details below</u>	<u>Yes</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>No</u> <input type="checkbox"/>

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

<u>Date consent received from SOCA</u>	
<u>Date consent given by MLRO to officer</u>	
<u>If there are reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering but you do not intend to report the matter to SOCA please set out the reason(s) for non disclosure below:</u>	
<u>Date consent given by MLRO to officer for any prohibited act transaction to proceed</u>	
<u>Other relevant information</u>	
<u>Signed:</u>	<u>Dated:</u>

This report should be retained for at least five years.

ANTI-BRIBERY POLICY

INTRODUCTION

Bribery can be described as giving someone a financial inducement or other form of advantage to encourage that person to perform their functions or activities improperly, or to reward that person for having already done so, in order to gain a personal, commercial, regulatory or contractual advantage.

The Bribery Act 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011. The Act makes it an offence for a United Kingdom (UK) citizen or resident to pay or receive a bribe, either directly or indirectly. The Act provides for transactions that take place in the UK and abroad, and both in the public and private sectors. Companies and partnerships can also commit an offence where a bribe has been paid on their behalf by an associate. Associates include employees, agents and other persons providing services on behalf of the corporate entity.

This Council does not, and will not, pay bribes or offer improper inducements to anyone for any purpose, nor does it accept bribes or improper inducements.

The Council is also committed to a zero-tolerance approach that includes prevention, deterrence and detection of bribery. Adequate procedures to minimise the risk of bribery will be implemented and Members and staff will be made aware of them.

The Act relates to "commercial organisations", and this definition includes the Council. There are four key offences under the Act:

- bribery of another person (section 1);
- accepting a bribe (section 2);
- bribing a foreign official (section 6); and
- failing to prevent bribery (section 7).

The offence of failing to prevent bribery is a corporate offence. However, there is a full defence to this, if it can be shown that an organisation had in place adequate procedures designed to prevent bribery by or of persons associated with the organisation.

An individual guilty of an offence under sections 1, 2 or 6 of the Bribery Act is liable:

- On conviction in a magistrates court, to imprisonment for a maximum term of 12 months (six months in Northern Ireland), or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both; or
- On conviction in a crown court, to imprisonment for a maximum term of ten years, or to an unlimited fine, or both.
- Organisations are liable for these fines and, if guilty of an offence under section 7, are liable to an unlimited fine.

SCOPE OF THIS POLICY

This policy covers Members, staff at all levels and grades, including those employed by agency, contractors, nonexecutives, volunteers and consultants. It also applies to all of the Council's activities. For partners, joint ventures and suppliers, we will seek to promote the adoption of policies consistent with the principles set out in this policy.

This policy provides a coherent and consistent framework to enable the Council's Members and employees to understand and implement arrangements enabling compliance. In conjunction with related policies and key documents (most notably the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy), it will also enable employees to identify and effectively report a potential breach.

We require that all Members and staff:

- act honestly and with integrity at all times and to safeguard the Council's resources for which they are responsible; and
- comply with the spirit, as well as the letter, of the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions within which this Council operates, in respect of the lawful and responsible conduct of activities.

THIS COUNCIL'S COMMITMENT TO ACTION

This Council commits to:

- develop and communicate adequate anti-bribery procedures based on principles such as risk and proportionality;
- ensure that there is a genuine commitment to the anti-bribery procedures from senior management;
- ensure that the anti-bribery procedures are clear, practical, accessible, effectively implemented, monitored and enforced;
- apply due diligence procedures in respect of persons who perform or will perform services for or on behalf of the Council;
- set out a clear anti-bribery policy and keeping this policy up to date;
- make Members and staff aware of their responsibilities to adhere to this policy at all times;
- encourage staff to be vigilant and to report any suspicions of bribery;
- rigorously investigate instances of alleged bribery and to assist the Police and other appropriate authorities where necessary;
- take firm and vigorous action against any individual(s) proved to have been involved in bribery; and
- include appropriate clauses in contracts to prevent bribery.

GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

This anti-bribery policy is not meant to change the requirements we already have in place regarding gifts and hospitality, for example, as defined in the Officers' and Members' Codes of Conduct. Central Government does not intend that genuine hospitality or similar business expenditure that is reasonable and proportionate be caught by the Bribery Act. Therefore it is reasonable to continue to provide or accept appropriate hospitality, promotional or other business expenditure providing it is in accordance with the Codes set out below.

To avoid any doubt, the main points of the existing Members' and Officers' Codes of Conduct that relate to hospitality are listed at points 1 to 8 below. Both Codes of Conduct can also be found in full on the Intranet or the Council website.

Members

1. Members must exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a Member
2. Members must not accept significant gifts or hospitality from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the Council or from persons who may apply to the Council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.
3. A Member must register with the Monitoring Officer any gift with an estimated value of at least £50, or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £100 within 28 days of its receipt.

Officers

4. Employees should accept offers of hospitality only if there is a genuine need to impart information or represent the local authority in the community. Offers to attend purely social or sporting functions should be accepted only when these are part of the life of the community or where the authority should be seen to be represented. They should be authorised by your Head of Service, in advance where possible.
5. When hospitality has to be declined, those making the offer should be courteously but firmly informed of the procedures and standards operating within the authority.
6. Employees should not accept significant personal gifts from contractors and outside suppliers, although the authority may wish to allow employees to keep insignificant items of token value such as pens, diaries, etc. when you are satisfied that there is no ulterior motive associated with the offer

ANTI-BRIBERY POLICY

of the gift and where acceptance gives no danger of misinterpretation by a member of the public.

7. When receiving authorised hospitality, employees should be particularly sensitive as to its timing in relation to decisions which the authority may be taking affecting those providing the hospitality.
8. Acceptance by employees of hospitality through attendance at relevant conferences and courses is acceptable where it is clear the hospitality is corporate rather than personal, where the authority gives consent in advance and where the authority is satisfied that any purchasing decisions are not compromised. Where visits to inspect equipment, etc are required, you should claim any personal expenses involved from Waverley to avoid jeopardising the integrity of subsequent purchasing decisions.
9. Gifts which fall outside the definition in 6 above should be politely refused and Waverley's policy on the acceptance of gifts should be explained. If you have any doubt, please seek advice from, in the first instance, your Head of Service.
10. If a gift is delivered to the office without prior warning, unless it falls within the scope of acceptable gifts (see 6), in consultation with your Head of Service, the gift should be returned.
11. All hospitality offered, whether or not it is accepted, and all gifts offered or received, whether or not they are accepted or returned, must be entered in the Register of Hospitality and Gifts on Backstage and a note made of the action taken.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

The prevention, detection and reporting of bribery and other forms of corruption are the responsibility of all those working for the Council or under its control. All Members and staff are required to avoid activity that breaches this policy.

You must ensure that you read, understand and comply with this policy, and that you raise concerns as soon as possible if you believe or suspect that a conflict with this policy has occurred, or may occur in the future. You should be aware that breach of the Bribery Act can lead to civil and criminal prosecution; in addition breach of this policy may result in disciplinary action, which could lead to dismissal on the grounds of gross misconduct.

RAISING A CONCERN

As a first step, employees should normally raise concerns (verbally or in writing) with their immediate manager or supervisor. If circumstances dictate that this isn't possible, then other contacts for raising a concern are:

- **Chief Executive Director:** 01483 523237
- Monitoring Officer: 01483 523108
- Internal Audit: 01483 523260

The Council's Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy Appendix 3 can also be used to raise bribery concerns.

If the concern is not able to be raised via internal channels, then options such as Local Councillors; Trade Unions; The Police; or The Local Government Ombudsman are all possible alternatives.

Staff not involved with bribery who raise a genuine concern, either via the Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy or otherwise, will not be at risk of losing their job or suffering any form of retribution or harassment as a result. Providing that concerns raised are genuine and in good faith, it does not matter if they are mistaken or ultimately turn out to be not proven.

Other relevant strategies/policies (all available on the Intranet or Council website)

- Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy
- Anti-Money Laundering Policy
- Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy
- Officers' Code of Conduct
- Members' Code of Conduct
- Financial Regulations
- Contract Procedure Rules
- Councillors Planning Code of Good Practice

HOUSING TENANCY FRAUD POLICY



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Content
POLICY STATEMENT:
1 POLICY AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
SCOPE OF POLICY:
2 INTRODUCTION
3 WHAT IS TENANCY FRAUD
4 IMPACT OF TENANCY FRAUD
5 WHAT IS WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL DOING TO COMBAT TENANCY FRAUD
6 PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND TARGETS
7 RESPONSIBILITY AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS
8 MONITORING AND REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS
AUTHOR AND FEEDBACK
RELATED INFORMATION

POLICY STATEMENT

1 POLICY AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 Waverley Borough Council is committed to dealing with tenancy fraud. There is a great housing need in the borough with limited supply and social housing should be available for those in housing need at the time they need it.
- 1.2 Waverley will tackle fraudulent applications, unlawful subletting and tenancy misuse promptly and effectively, to ensure all its housing stock is used by those with legitimate housing need.
- 1.3 The key objectives of the tenancy fraud policy are to;
- Underpin the Council's zero-tolerance approach to housing fraud, seeking prosecution and compensatory payment (according to the Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013)
 - Proactively prevent fraudulent activity
 - Prevent fraudulent applications for housing
 - Use introductory and flexible tenancy reviews to identify potential fraud
 - Prevent fraudulent right to buy applications
 - Detect and tackle fraud associated with mutual exchanges
 - Raise awareness amongst staff and the public about tenancy fraud and what that means
 - Encourage residents and members of the public to report suspected cases of tenancy fraud to Waverley
 - To deal effectively with reports and observations of tenancy fraud
 - Work in partnership with statutory agencies and housing associations in the Waverley area to share information, data and resources, where appropriate.

SCOPE OF POLICY

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This policy outlines Waverley's approach to dealing with tenancy fraud.

3 WHAT IS TENANCY FRAUD?

- 3.1 Tenancy fraud or misuse can present itself in various forms and can occur at any stage during a tenancy lifecycle.
- 3.2 The following list is not exhaustive, but does include the main types of tenancy fraud:
- Fraudulently obtaining a social housing tenancy by misrepresentation of identity or circumstances

- Unauthorised subletting:
 - subletting the whole property to a single household; or
 - multiple sublets within one property, without prior consent
- Non occupation by the tenant(s) as their only or main home
- Unauthorised assignment of the tenancy – mutual exchange or transfer of tenancy without permission
- Key selling – where the tenant leaves the property and passes on the keys in return for a one off lump sum payment or favour
- Wrongly claimed succession – retention of a tenancy following the death or vacation of the tenant(s)
- Fraudulent right to buy application

3.3 In some instances unlawful subletting can generate lucrative profits for individuals or organised groups. It is therefore essential that Waverley can demonstrate that the tenants who should be occupying its homes really are in residence.

Please note – tenancy misuse does not refer to cases where tenant have taken in a lodger or sublet with prior written consent.

4 IMPACT OF TENANCY FRAUD

- 4.1 Failure to tackle tenancy fraud has a number of effects on both Waverley and its residents. These are:
- the housing stock is not put to best use
 - increased waiting times for prospective tenants and existing tenants wishing to move
 - an increased risk of disrepair and damage to the property due to a reluctance to report repairs or accept improvements, and from modifications to make the property more suitable to sub-let
 - an increased risk of criminal damage or anti-social behaviour
 - added difficulties gaining access to carry out maintenance repairs or gas servicing
 - the unlawful sub-tenant(s) who may not be aware of their status can be vulnerable to being charged increased rents and deposits and are at risk of unlawful evictions and homelessness
 - a drain on resources due to the costs of investigation and court proceedings.

5 WHAT IS WAVERLEY DOING TO COMBAT TENANCY FRAUD?

- 5.1 Waverley has a range of measures to combat tenancy fraud. These are listed below:

5.2 Awareness

- 5.2.1 Waverley highlights the consequences of tenancy fraud and the methods with which it can be reported at sign up interviews and tenancy visits and via its website and tenants' newsletter.

Waverley highlights the Tenancy Fraud Policy, risk of fraud and success in tackling fraud to housing staff at briefings and team meetings.

5.3 When making an Application

- 5.3.1 All applicants sign a declaration to confirm they have provided true and accurate information. Prior to a potential tenant being accepted onto Waverley's Housing Need Register photo identity, address and financial checks are carried out to verify the information provided by the applicant(s). Once accepted on the register all applicants circumstances are reviewed annually.

5.4 Start of the Tenancy

- 5.4.1 Before a tenancy is allocated Waverley carries out a series of identification and verification checks to ensure that the prospective tenant and their family household/circumstances are what they say they are. Proof of essential data is required, such as birth certificates, photo identification, passports, immigration papers or driving licences.
- 5.4.2 Waverley endeavours at all times to ensure the right people are allocated to the right home. Staff involved in the process are aware of the potential for tenancy fraud and the importance of the sign up process for preventing tenancies being obtained by deception.

5.5 Use of Photographs

- 5.5.1 Waverley photographs new tenant(s) as part of our sign up process. The photographs are held electronically and/or physical copies are held on tenancy files to assist in confirming identity if required. Photographs can also be taken at tenancy review visits. Photos will be held confidentially according to Data Protection requirements and only used for identification checks and tackling social housing fraud.

5.6 Early Contact

- 5.6.1 New tenants are contacted by phone within four to six weeks of new tenant(s) moving in. The purpose of the call is to ensure that the new tenant has moved in, has settled in and is using the property as their only and main home. The call is also an opportunity to check that they have no outstanding issues and they are receiving any help or support they may require. If tenants can not be reached by phone an email and/or letter is sent requesting contact. If no

contact is made the case is referred to the Tenancy and Estate Officer to visit and take appropriate action as required.

5.7 Tenancy Review Visits

5.7.1 Review visits are held at four and seven months for introductory tenants. Reviews for Flexible and Secure tenants are prioritised according to housing data regarding contact. These are designed to ensure tenancy conditions are been met, capture other data required on household members for wider purposes (such as overcrowding), alongside ensuring the tenant is not sub-letting part of their home without consent and is using the property as their only or main home.

5.8 Responding to Reports

5.8.1 Waverley takes all reports of alleged tenancy fraud seriously and commits to undertake an investigation in accordance with the Waverley's Prosecution Policy. Waverley has a dedicated email address and online reporting mechanism for people to report suspicions of tenancy fraud. Reports can also be made by phone or in person.

Waverley may undertake covert surveillance, which is a legitimate tool in fraud investigations; in accordance the Council's approved RIPA Policy.

5.8.2 Staff have a clear Dealing with Tenancy Fraud procedure and receive relevant training to investigate and tackle tenancy fraud. If the tenant is vulnerable or elderly and the property has been taken over by illegal occupants without the tenant's permission Waverley will work with the tenant to regain occupation of their property.

5.9 Right to Buy process

5.9.1 All right to buy applicants must attend an interview to prove identity and residency and are subject to a credit check as part of the eligibility assessment.

5.10 Publicity Campaign

5.10.1 Waverley will undertake periodic publicity campaigns to raise awareness with residents and the public that they are able to report suspected cases of tenancy fraud (anonymously if they wish in through Waverleys Reportit process).

5.11 Court Action

5.11.1 Where there is deemed to be sufficient evidence of tenancy fraud Waverley will pursue cases through the Courts in accordance with Waverley's

HOUSING TENANCY FRAUD POLICY

Prosecution Policy, in order to re-possess the property and where appropriate seek proceeds of crime order against the tenant(s).

5.12 National Fraud Initiative (NFI)

5.12.1 Waverley participates in data matching exercises such as NFI and other local groups including the Surrey Counter Fraud Partnership and submits data to be matched against private and other public sector bodies to highlight instances where data provided by one party matches that held by another, indicating possible cases where tenancy fraud is being perpetrated within the borough.

5.12.2 Waverley will seek to access information from banks, utility and telecommunication companies to detect tenancy fraud, where necessary as part of fraud investigations.

5.13 Statutory and Partner Liaison

5.13.1 Waverley is an active member of the Surrey County Fraud Partnership and Surrey Tenancy Fraud Forum working with Surrey local authorities, housing associations and statutory partners in the Waverley area to jointly tackle tenancy fraud and share information.

5.13.2 Waverley also exchanges information with Department Work and Pensions (DWP) to identify address discrepancies.

5.14 Staff involvement in Fraud

5.14.1 Waverley takes a zero-tolerance approach to staff proved to have been involved in tenancy fraud. Any staff implicated in a possible housing fraud in any manner will be referred to the Section 151 Officer (Strategic Director—~~Finance and Resources~~) in accordance with Waverley's Anti-Fraud, Corruption Policy.

5.15 Whistleblowing

5.15.1 The Council actively encourages and protects whistle blowers raising suspected housing fraud. All whistle blowers will remain anonymous and be supported in their giving of evidence.

6 PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND TARGETS

6.1 Performance data about the effectiveness of our dealing with tenancy fraud will be gathered and reported annually to ensure and drive continuous improvement in our service delivery to our residents.

7 RESPONSIBILITY AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

- 7.1 The Head of Housing Operations is responsible for delivering this policy.
- 7.2 The Head of Housing Operations is responsible for ensuring that all appropriate staff involved in the implementation of this policy are aware of and trained in this policy and its procedures.

8 MONITORING AND REVIEW ARRANGEMENTS

- 8.1 All suspected housing fraud reports received by Waverley will be recorded. Housing fraud investigations and the subsequent results and actions of those investigations will be reported annually to Members. This will ensure Waverley is effectively implementing this policy and associated documents, and that residents and staff are treated fairly and equitably.
- 8.2 Central monitoring of all reports will be undertaken on an annual basis. This will monitor the number of new cases received and any properties recovered through voluntary surrender or legal possession. Performance data will be included in the routine key performance indicator reports.
- 8.4 This policy will be reviewed every five years, unless legislation or sector development require otherwise, ensuring that it continues to meet its objectives and take account of good practice developments.

Author and Feedback

The Council welcomes comments and feedback on its policies and procedures. Please contact the Tenancy and Estates Manager, Housing Services if you have any comments.

Related Information

9 Associated Documents

- Tenancy Strategy
- Tenancy Policy
- Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy
- Prosecution Policy
- Anti-Fraud, Corruption Policy