

Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy



1.0 Introduction

Rother District Council aims to provide quality services that are accessible to all sections of the community and delivered fairly and efficiently. The Council is firmly opposed to fraud and corruption of any kind and will take prompt and decisive action to deal equally with perpetrators from inside and outside the Council. The community and our customers have a right to expect the highest possible standards of honesty and integrity from the Council, its officers and the individual Members elected to represent them, and that the actions of those persons are free of fraud and corruption. Equally, the Council expects all individuals and organisations with which it conducts business to act with integrity and without thought or actions involving fraud and corruption.

Like all local authorities, Rother District Council operates within a statutory framework which governs the behaviour of elected Members and officers, in addition to which, it has a well-established framework of guidance on best practice which is laid down in its Financial Procedure Rules, Procurement Procedure Rules, Delegations to Officers, staff Conditions of Service and the Members' Code of Conduct. The reference to 'Members' within this document includes both Members and co-opted Members (if any).

The aim of this document is that it should be a policy statement of the Council's strategy for combating and dealing with fraud and corruption both within and against the authority. As such, it provides an overview of the key principles to be observed by Members and officers. It does not seek, however, to detail the specific requirements which are contained in the Constitution, Members' Code of Conduct and the Conditions of Service, and thus avoids the potential for conflicting advice from different documents. Additionally, nothing in this document shall preclude the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer from fulfilling their statutory responsibilities.

2.0 Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework

To demonstrate its commitment to the prevention and detection of fraud the Council has devised an Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework.

The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework is made up five separate but related documents, and this strategy is the highest level document within the Framework. The other documents are the Fraud Response Plan, the Anti-Bribery Policy, the Anti-Money Laundering Policy, and the Whistleblowing Policy.

Each document identifies whether it should be linked to or considered in conjunction with any other corporate document. There is a separate strategy for dealing with Benefit Fraud, therefore frauds by benefit claimants are not covered by this strategy.

The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework is designed to:

- encourage fraud deterrence and prevention
- raise awareness of fraud, bribery and corruption and promote their detection
- provide guidance on how concerns should be reported and how they will be dealt with.

3.0 Culture

The Council's elected Members (Councillors) and officers (staff) play an important role in creating and maintaining a culture of openness, honesty and opposition to fraud and corruption. The Council expects Members and officers at all levels to lead by example in ensuring adherence to legal requirements, rules, procedures and practices and to carry out their duties in accordance with the seven principles of public life (i.e. selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership).

Councillors, officers and members of the public are all important elements in the stance against fraud and corruption and are positively encouraged to raise any concerns they may have on these issues which impact on Council activities. The Council will ensure that any allegations received in any way, including by anonymous letters or telephone calls, will be taken seriously and investigated in an appropriate manner.

The Council will deal firmly with those who defraud or attempt to defraud the Council or who are corrupt or where there has been financial malpractice.

When fraud or corruption has occurred due to a breakdown in the Council's systems or procedures, it is the responsibility of management to ensure that appropriate improvements in systems of control are implemented to prevent a recurrence. This should be done in consultation with the Audit Manager who will review the control procedures to ensure that the opportunity to repeat the fraud is minimised.

4.0 Prevention

4.1 The Role of the Section 151 Officer

The Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs, as defined by Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972. The Council's Financial Procedure Rules state that the Chief Finance Officer is responsible for:

- the proper administration of the authority's financial affairs
- setting and monitoring compliance with financial management standards
- advising on the corporate financial position and on the key financial controls necessary to secure sound financial management
- providing financial information
- preparing the revenue budget and capital programme
- Treasury Management

Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report to the full Council, Cabinet and the External Auditor if the authority or one of its officers:

- has made, or is about to make, a decision which involves incurring unlawful expenditure
- has taken, or is about to take, an unlawful action which has resulted or would result in a loss or deficiency to the authority
- is about to make an unlawful entry in the authority's accounts.

4.2 The Role of the Monitoring Officer

The Deputy Chief Executive is the 'Monitoring Officer' in accordance with section 5 (1) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It is the responsibility of the designated Monitoring Officer to maintain an up-to-date version of the Constitution and ensure that it is widely available for consultation by Members, officers and the public. The role also contributes to the corporate governance of the Council, in particular, through the provision of professional legal and ethical advice.

The Monitoring Officer shall, under section 5 (2) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, make a report to the Cabinet and Council where it appears to them that the Cabinet or Council and/or officers appointed by them:

- has made or is about to make a decision which contravenes any enactment, or rule of law
- has made or is about to make a decision that would give rise to maladministration or injustice as is mentioned in Part III of the Local Government Act 1974.

4.3 The Role of Management

The Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, Director of Place and Climate Change, Chief Finance Officer, Heads of Service and other service managers are responsible for maintaining internal control systems and ensuring that the Council's resources and activities are properly applied in the manner intended. Management, with the assistance of Internal Audit, are responsible for identifying the risks to which systems and procedures are exposed and developing and maintaining effective controls to prevent and detect fraud. They must ensure that controls are complied with and relevant training is provided for all employees.

Management are also responsible for the communication and implementation of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework and ensuring that their employees are aware of staff policies and procedures, the Council's Constitution, Financial Procedure Rules and that the requirements of each are being met in their everyday business activities. In addition, managers must make their employees aware of the requirements of the Council's Conditions of Service through the induction process.

Management should create an environment in which their staff feel able to approach them with any concerns they may have about suspected irregularities. Where they are unsure of the procedures, they must refer to the

information included within the Fraud Response Plan and Whistleblowing Policy.

4.4 The Role of Employees

Individual officers are responsible for their own conduct and for contributing towards the safeguarding of corporate standards. Each employee is governed in their work by the Council's Constitution, Financial Procedure Rules, Conditions of Service and other policies on conduct. These are available on the Council's intranet (Teams); employees must be aware of and abide by these policies. Employees are responsible for ensuring that they follow the instructions as detailed within policies and procedures, or provided by management, particularly in relation to income and expenditure, and the security of assets.

A key preventative measure in dealing with fraud and corruption is to use effective checks at the recruitment stage to establish, as far as possible, the honesty and integrity of potential employees, whether for permanent, temporary or casual posts. The Council has a formal recruitment procedure, which contains appropriate safeguards on matters such as written references and verifying qualifications held. A standard criminal background check in the form of a self-declaration is also undertaken and Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks made where appropriate. Where contractors provide a service and employ their own staff, confirmation should be required that the above procedures are part of the contractor's recruitment process and have been undertaken.

Employees are expected to be aware of the possibility that fraud, corruption and theft may exist in the workplace, and they are required to make themselves familiar with and comply with the Council's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework. Employees must be aware of procedures to be followed if they suspect that fraudulent or corrupt acts have been committed.

4.5 The Role of Elected Members

Elected Members are each responsible for their own conduct and contributing towards the safeguarding of corporate standards. As elected representatives, all Members have a duty to protect the Council and public money from any acts of fraud, bribery and corruption. This is done through a framework which includes the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy, compliance with the Members' Code of Conduct and compliance with the Council's Constitution. Conduct and ethical matters are specifically brought to the attention of Members during induction and include the declaration and registration of interests. The Monitoring Officer advises Members of new legislative or procedural requirements.

4.6 Conflicts of Interest

Both Members and officers must ensure that they avoid situations where there is potential for a conflict of interest (e.g. when undertaking external tendering of services, internal tendering, planning and land issues). Effective role separation will ensure decisions made are seen to be based upon impartial advice and avoid questions about improper disclosure of confidential information.

Declaration of interests should be recorded in accordance with the Code of Conduct and Constitution.

4.7 *Internal Control Systems*

Management is required to establish and maintain systems of internal control which should prevent and detect fraud and corruption. However, internal controls are only effective if they are properly executed and it is management's responsibility to ensure that the controls are properly applied so that the risk of fraud is minimised. Controls should therefore be regularly reviewed to ensure they remain appropriate and effective. The Internal and External Auditors assist management in this task by independently monitoring the existence, effectiveness and appropriateness of these controls.

The Council also expects its partners to have adequate controls in place to minimise fraud.

4.8 *Internal Audit*

Internal Audit plays a vital preventative role in trying to ensure that systems and procedures are in place to prevent and deter fraud and corruption. Under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and its own professional standards, it has a duty to provide an independent and objective opinion on the Council's control environment. As part of this duty of care, Internal Audit will ordinarily investigate all cases of suspected financial irregularity, fraud or corruption (except for benefit fraud) in accordance with established procedures and relevant regulations. However, the responsibility for investigating may lie with one of our local authority partners in certain circumstances – see *4.10 Joint Working*.

4.9 *External Audit*

External Audit is an essential safeguard of the stewardship of public money. It is not the External Auditor's function to prevent fraud and irregularities, but the integrity of public funds is at all times a matter of general concern. External Auditors are always alert to the possibility of fraud and irregularity and will act without undue delay if grounds for suspicion come to their notice. The External Auditor has a responsibility to review the Council's arrangements for preventing and detecting fraud and irregularities, and arrangements designed to limit the opportunity for corruption.

4.10 *Joint Working*

Where fraud or corruption is suspected in an area of joint working with other local authorities (including shared services and joint projects) it will be the responsibility of the lead authority to investigate. Any such concerns regarding Rother District Council led activities should therefore be reported to the relevant Head of Service/service manager and/or the Audit Manager in the first instance to agree the way forward. All other cases should be reported to, and investigated by, the lead authority, and Rother District Council informed of the outcome (where appropriate). The Audit Manager may also act as go-between if the person raising the concern does not wish to contact the partner authority direct.

4.11 *Working with Others*

Arrangements are in place, and continue to develop, to encourage the exchange of information with other organisations in respect of fraudulent and corrupt activities. These organisations include:

- Police
- Department for Work and Pensions
- HM Revenue and Customs
- Other outside agencies
- Suppliers and contractors

Where appropriate, the Council will also participate in data matching exercises and will share information using legislation or legal gateways available to us and our partners. For example, the Cabinet Office uses a Code of Data Matching Practice for its National Fraud Initiative (NFI), which is recognised by the Information Commissioner as complying with Data Protection legislation.

The Council will make full use of its statutory powers to obtain information and will utilise the services of the National Anti-Fraud Network (NAFN) to support such information gathering.

5.0 Detection and Investigation

In preventing and deterring fraud the Council is committed to maintaining a culture which will not tolerate fraud, bribery and corruption and will deal swiftly and firmly with any persons who defraud or attempt to defraud the Council, or who are corrupt. Disciplinary action and prosecution will be invoked whenever fraud or corruption is found. Additional information detailing the raising, investigation and resolution of concerns can be found within the Fraud Response Plan and the Whistleblowing Policy.

All elected Members and employees have a vital role in the detection of fraud and corruption and must be vigilant against the possibility of fraudulent and corrupt activity. A confidential whistleblowing procedure has therefore been established to encourage anyone who wishes to raise concerns about such behaviour to do so with confidence.

Internal Audit also assists management in fulfilling their responsibility for the detection of fraud and corruption and may detect fraud or corruption as a result of work undertaken.

Any investigation undertaken by Internal Audit, or other appropriate officers, must comply with codes of practice and other regulated powers. All relevant interviews and gathering of evidence must be conducted in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE), the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA), the Human Rights Act 1998, the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 and the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 to ensure that all evidence remains admissible in a court of law. The objective of any investigation will be to establish whether there is evidence that fraud or malpractice has occurred and to collate sufficient, relevant and reliable evidence to support a complaint to the Police and allow disciplinary action and/or legal action to take place.

Where financial impropriety is discovered, the Council's presumption is that the Police will be called in. The Crown Prosecution Service determines whether a prosecution will be pursued. The final decision whether to refer a case to the Police rests with the Chief Executive in consultation with Human Resources. Referral to the Police will not prohibit action under the Council's Disciplinary Procedures.

External Audit also has powers to independently investigate fraud and corruption, and the Council can use their services for this purpose too. Any cases of fraud or corruption over £10,000 must be reported to External Audit.

Investigations should not be undertaken without appropriate knowledge of relevant legislation, and the Audit Manager should be notified of all suspected occurrences, as detailed within the Fraud Response Plan.

6.0 Training and Awareness

The Council recognises that the continuing success of its Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework is largely dependent on the awareness of staff and Members throughout the Council. Managers must ensure that all staff receive training in fraud awareness and are made aware of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework. The level and extent of this will depend on the work that individual employees carry out. When employees are an integral part of the control framework, it will be necessary for them to be regularly reminded of fraud issues. In other cases it may be sufficient to include information in an induction pack or to refer them to key policies and procedures on the Council's intranet (Teams). The Audit Manager should be consulted as necessary to provide advice on this and refresher training will be provided as and when required. The Council is also committed to providing suitable training, where necessary, for staff that are involved in investigating fraud and corruption.

Employees, Councillors and members of the public also need to be kept informed about how they can notify the Council if they think something is wrong. The Whistleblowing Policy details the methods available for raising concerns.

7.0 Conclusion and Review

This Strategy highlights the policies and procedures which the Council has put in place to assist in the prevention, detection and investigation of fraud and corruption.

Having established a strategy for dealing with fraud and corruption, the Council will ensure that these procedures continue to contribute to a strong control environment and good corporate governance within the authority, and that the arrangements remain appropriate and adequate for the prevention and detection of fraud and corruption.

Regular review of the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Framework will be undertaken by the Audit Manager so that it remains current and effective.

Version Control

Version 5 – November 2022