



Additional / To Follow Agenda Items

This is a supplement to the original agenda and includes reports that are additional to the original agenda or which were marked 'to follow'.

Nottingham City Council Audit Committee

Date: Friday, 27 June 2025

Time: 9.30 am

Place: Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

Governance Officer: Kate Morris **Direct Dial:** 0115 8764214

Agenda

Pages

- 8 Internal Audit Annual Report & Opinion**
- Appendix – Counter Fraud Strategy

3 - 48

Report of the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources

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Nottingham City Council - Counter Fraud Strategy

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Council aims to operate and maintain a clear system of integrated policies and procedures to assist in preventing fraud and hence minimise losses to the public purse. An overview of these arrangements will be maintained and good practice promoted through the use of regulation and various colleague and Councillor Codes.
- 1.2 The Council will put procedures in place to enable citizens and colleagues to raise concerns in the knowledge that these concerns will be properly and thoroughly investigated. These procedures will be continuously developed to improve the Council's response to fraud. Incidents of fraud will be published, sanctions will be imposed and redress will be sought where appropriate.
- 1.3 The Counter Fraud Strategy will continue to evolve and develop as circumstances change. Such circumstances will include changes in legislation, procedure, accountability within services and the Council's requirements. Substantive changes to the Strategy will be reported to Councillors for endorsement.
- 1.4 The National Economic Crime Centre Annual Report (2023/24) reported that according to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, fraud constitutes 37% of all crimes experienced by the UK public, with an estimated 3.2m fraud offences in the year ending March 2024. This represents a 10% reduction in offences on the previous year (ending March 2023), but fraud still remains the most commonly experienced crime by individuals in the UK.

2. COUNTER FRAUD IN CONTEXT

- 2.1 There are several pieces of legislation operated within the UK aimed at combating fraud. Two key pieces of this legislative framework that sets the context for counter fraud activity within NCC are the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 and the Fraud Act 2006.
- 2.2 Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 introduced the "failure to prevent fraud" as an offense, holding large organisations liable if they fail to prevent fraud committed by those associated with them. It is defined as a corporate offence and applies to organisations rather individuals. It holds large organisations liable if they fail to prevent fraud committed by employees or other "associated persons" for the organisation's benefit. However, organisations can defend themselves by demonstrating they have "reasonable" fraud prevention procedures in place. Guidance on "reasonable procedures" has been published by the UK Home Office. The aim of this latest legislative Act is to drive a cultural shift within organisations towards proactively preventing fraud.

- 2.3 Fraud is defined as a criminal offence under the Fraud Act 2006. It provides a statutory definition of fraud as dishonest false representation or abuse of position with the intention of making a gain or causing a loss or a risk of loss to another. For the purpose of this Strategy the term is also used to describe a number of offences under former and current legislation, including deception, forgery, theft, misappropriation, collusion, bribing and being bribed, conspiracy, money laundering offences, offences under the Identity Cards Act 2006, possession, making or supplying of articles for use in fraud or obtaining services dishonestly. The term is also used in respect of civil offences where claims can be made under the torts of deceit or negligence, breach of trust, or where a fidelity insurance claim may be made.
- 2.4 Therefore, 'fraud' can be used to describe a multitude of offences. In administering its responsibilities to protect public funds and assets, the City Council has developed this Strategy to deter fraud whether it is attempted from outside or within the Council.
- 2.5 This Strategy aims to protect public funds and assets by requiring compliance with regulations, rules, procedures, and guidance designed to encourage the prevention of fraud, promote detection and identify clear responsibility for investigations. The impact of the Strategy will be to ensure that Council resources are not diverted away from delivery of the priorities within the Council Plan.
- 2.5 This Strategy is based on:
- The seven Nolan Principles for Public Life.
 - Three additional principles in the Relevant Authorities Order 2001.
 - Best practice as previously defined by professional bodies.
 - Legal requirements including that incorporated in the, Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, Competition Act 1998, Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017, Fraud Act 2006, Council Tax Reduction Schemes (Detection of Fraud and Enforcement) Regulations 2013, Public Contracts Regulations 2006, Local Government Act 1972, Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013, Serious Crime Act 2007, the Bribery Act 2010 and the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023.
- 2.6 This Strategy is also based on a series of inter-related procedures designed to frustrate any act of fraud. These cover:

Culture	Section 3
Prevention	Section 4
Detection and Investigation	Section 5
Training	Section 6

3. CULTURE / ETHICS

- 3.1 The City Council expects the culture of the Council to be one of honesty, transparency and opposition to fraud. Councillors and colleagues at all levels are expected to lead by example by personally complying with and ensuring wider and comprehensive adherence to rules, procedures and practices which should feature straightforward, effective, well documented controls that are legally sound and honest.
- 3.2 There is a requirement, because of the use of public monies, that all individuals and organisations associated in any way with the Authority will act with integrity, without thought to or actions involving fraud. Any allegation of fraud will be dealt with in accordance with the Council's Fraud Response Plan (**Appendix B**) . Fraud is likely to be considered as a serious issue if proven in disciplinary, standards or other inquiries.
- 3.3 Bribery is a criminal offence. The Council has a zero-tolerance towards bribery and does not, and will not, pay bribes or offer improper inducements to anyone for any purpose. The Council will not accept bribes or improper inducements or use a third party to channel bribes to others and is committed to the prevention, deterrence and detection of bribery.
- 3.4 All individuals (irrespective of their formal employment status) working for or with the Council are an important element in the Authority's stance on bribery and fraud. They are encouraged through established procedures detailed in Financial Regulations, the People Management Handbook, Code of Conduct for Employees and the Code of Conduct for Councillors (Part 6 of the Council's Constitution) and the Confidential Reporting Code (Whistle Blowing Procedure) to raise any concerns that they may have on fraud issues where they are associated with the Authority's activities. The Council will support Councillors and colleagues in bringing such issues to its attention.
- 3.5 Councillors and colleagues can raise such issues in the knowledge that they will be treated in confidence and properly investigated. The "How to raise a concern" section of the Confidential Reporting Code details the reporting options available to colleagues.
- 3.6 If Councillors or colleagues are not satisfied with the Council's response to concerns they have raised, they have the right to refer the issue to external agencies. Possible contact points are listed in the "How the matter can be taken further" section of the Confidential Reporting Code.
- 3.7 Citizens are also encouraged to report concerns through any of the routes included in the Confidential Reporting Code. Alternatively, they can use the Council's complaints procedure or the dedicated fraud lines advertised in the Council's entries in relevant telephone directories.

- 3.8 The Council will respond to all allegations as outlined in the "How the Council will respond" section of the Confidential Reporting Code and in accordance with the requirements of Financial Regulations 17.73-74.
- 3.9 However, it is important that colleagues avoid possible abuse of this process. If allegations are unfounded and malicious this is likely to be considered a serious disciplinary matter.

4. PREVENTION

4.1 Colleagues

- 4.1.1 The Council recognises that a key measure in preventing fraud is to take effective steps at the recruitment stage to establish, as far as possible, the previous record of potential colleagues in terms of their propriety and integrity. In this regard, temporary and contract colleagues should be treated in the same manner as permanent colleagues.
- 4.1.2 Procedures for the recruitment of colleagues are detailed in the Recruitment Policy Statement, which is included in the Recruitment One Stop Shop website on the Council's intranet. Only colleagues who have attended an in-house recruitment and selection training course should be involved in recruitment.
- 4.1.3 Where references are requested, the candidate's suitability for the post needs to be in accordance with the person specification. Honesty and integrity are recognised in law as a duty owed by the employee to the employer, and the Council requires all prospective and current employees to deal with the Council honestly.
- 4.1.4 Managers should discuss dishonest applications in the first instance with colleagues from HR, Internal Audit and Legal Services with a view to considering the evidence and making a decision on referring the matter for criminal investigation.
- 4.1.5 Colleagues of the Council are also expected to abide by the Council's Code of Conduct for Employees which is included in the People Management Handbook. The requirement to observe the Code of Conduct is contained within the disciplinary procedure that forms part of the contract for all colleagues. The consequences of breaching the Code of Conduct are contained within the Council's disciplinary procedures. In addition, if colleagues are members of a professional body they are also expected to follow the Code of Conduct relating to their professional qualifications.
- 4.1.6 The Code of Conduct includes the requirement for colleagues to formally declare any pecuniary interest in contracts or service provided as prescribed in Section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972.

4.2 Suppliers

- 4.2.1 The City Council is under a mandatory obligation to remove from its select lists any supplier of work, goods, materials or services that has been found to

infringe “the Chapter 1 prohibition” of the Competition Act 1998 as it relates to anti-competitive agreements, decisions and concerted practices.

4.2.2 The City Council is also under a mandatory obligation detailed in the UK Public Contracts Regulations 2015 to exclude certain suppliers of work, goods, materials or services, from bidding for public sector contracts under the EU public procurement regime. Mandatory reasons include criminal conviction for certain offences and failure to pay taxes.

4.2.3 The City Council must enforce the obligations set out in 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 above when involved with the procurement of work, goods, materials or services. Guidance on enforcement is available from the Council’s Contracting and Procurement service.

4.3 Association with other organisations

4.3.1 When dealing with external organisations and/or partners, the City Council expects the highest level of integrity. Where this is not the case the Council will re-examine the relationship it has with these organisations and take any action deemed necessary to protect the public resources and demonstrate its intolerance to fraud.

4.4 Councillors

4.4.1 Councillors are required to operate within:

- The Council's Standing Orders.
- The Councillors’ Code of Conduct currently adopted by the Council.
- The Council's Councillor/Colleague protocol.
- National Standards for Councillors, England & Wales.

4.4.2 These documents are in both the Year Book and the Council’s Constitution. They include requirements for Councillors to:

- Act according to principles and rules set out in the Councillors’ Code of Conduct.
- Disclose and register interests, including employment, business and property interests.
- Ensure they are not involved in matters or decisions where they have a conflict of interest.

Breaches of these requirements may be referred to the appropriate standards body.

4.4.3 Councillors should raise any concerns about fraud through the avenues detailed in the Strategy but must avoid raising unfounded malicious allegations which would breach the Code.

4.5 Systems

- 4.5.1 The Council's Corporate Director of Finance and Resources has a statutory responsibility under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 to make arrangements for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs and has developed Financial Regulations, Contract Procedure Rules and financial processes to assist in discharging this responsibility. In addition, there is a requirement to comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Local Government Act 2003 relating to accounting records, control systems and audit.
- 4.5.2 The Financial Regulations and Contract Procedure Rules require colleagues, when dealing with the Council's financial affairs, to act in accordance with sound practices and outlines systems, procedures and responsibilities of colleagues. Colleagues involved in finance are required to attend relevant and effective departmental training programmes which promote and endorse the requirements of Financial Regulations. This programme of training will be developed to include a formal accreditation process to ensure that only appropriately trained colleagues can access main financial systems unsupervised.
- 4.5.3 Corporate Directors are responsible for the financial systems in their departments and are required to comply with Financial Regulations, which establish the rules through which they must operate. This responsibility includes considering the risk of fraud as defined by this strategy when making changes to financial systems and processes and when making changes to their department structures. Corporate Directors should consider how different fraud risks can affect the department's aims, objectives and service users. In this respect, Corporate Directors should consult Finance colleagues and/or Internal Audit to discuss new systems or changes to systems, where a fraud risk may be present.
- 4.5.4 The Council has developed and is committed to continuing with systems and procedures that incorporate efficient and effective internal controls that include adequate separation of duties. Their existence and effectiveness is independently monitored and assessed by the Council's Internal Audit service, which carries out a comprehensive programme of audits targeted at key risk areas.
- 4.5.5 The City Council has appointed the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources to act in compliance with the Money Laundering Regulations and as part of this Strategy has imposed a maximum level for cash transactions of £1,000. This level will be reviewed and updated from time to time.
- 4.5.6 Corporate Directors are responsible for ensuring that colleagues handling cash transactions have been recruited appropriately and are aware of their responsibilities as detailed in the relevant legislation.
- 4.5.7 In relation to Cyber Crime, emerging IT fraud threats will be monitored by the NCC IT Service to ensure our systems are able to robustly deflect and detect external cyber-crime attempts. Examples include, but are not limited to ;
- Hacking, to access the data held in our systems.
 - Phishing, where external parties attempt to obtain passwords, bank account details, etc.

- Whaling, where an external party pretends to be an NCC employee, requesting another NCC employees makes a financial transaction.
- Ransomware, where hackers access and 'freeze' an organisation's systems, expecting payment for the systems to be unlocked.

4.6 Combining with Others

4.6.1 Arrangements are in place and continue to develop, to encourage the exchange of information between the Council and other agencies on national and local fraud activity in relation to Local Authorities. These include but are not limited to:

- The Police.
- The Cabinet Office (National Fraud Initiative) or its equivalent.
- National Counter Fraud Network.
- DWP – Job Centre Plus.
- UCAS (Student Awards).
- Auditors' networks, locally and nationally.
- National Investigation officers Group.

4.6.2 The National Fraud Initiative (NFI) is part of the statutory audit process currently undertaken by the Cabinet Office. Local government, health and other public bodies are required to provide data from key systems which is cross matched to identify inaccuracies or potential fraud. The City Council will continue to actively participate in the NFI or similar exercises and will provide all mandatory data sets and all optional data sets where practical and effective. The Council will allocate appropriate resources for the investigation of the data matches returned and to respond promptly to queries from other participating bodies. The data sets provided or to be provided include:

- Payroll, Housing Benefits, Creditor Payments, Housing Tenants and Right to Buy, Council Tax, including CTRS, Personal budgets (direct payments), Electoral Register, Insurance Claims, Blue Badge Holders, Private Residential Care Home Residents, Market Traders, Taxi Drivers, Concessionary Travel Passes, Residents Parking, Personal Alcohol Licenses and Covid-19 related payments.

4.6.3 These arrangements provide a valuable means of combating potential criminal activity of a fraudulent nature against the Council and other public sector bodies. Such collaboration has been very successful in reducing the risk of external fraud.

5. Roles and Responsibilities

- 5.1 **Appendix A** sets out the key roles and responsibilities of those within the organisation for delivering this strategy
- 5.2 Overall responsibility for the delivery of the Counter Fraud Strategy resides with the Corporate Director of Finance and Resources (S151 Officer) and the Head of Internal Audit and Risk.
- 5.3 Service areas also contribute to the delivery of the strategy, including but not limited to Revenues and Benefits, Blue Badges, Trading Services and Enforcement Teams as these teams lead the prevention and detection of error, irregularity and fraud in their areas of responsibility.
- 5.4 Expert, corporate support in addressing fraud and irregularity risks is provided by Corporate Procurement, IT, Legal Services and Finance.
- 5.5 All Corporate Directors, managers and colleagues have a responsibility to maintain an awareness of the risks of fraud and irregularity, for obtaining assurance that these are being appropriately addressed and for raising risks or issues with senior management and Internal Audit or Counter Fraud.
- 5.6 Councillor roles and responsibilities in relation to the prevention of fraud and corruption are discharged through the Standards Committee, these roles are detailed within the Council's Constitution.

6. Detection and Investigation

- 6.1 The number and extent of preventative measures, particularly internal control systems within the Council, has been designed to provide indicators of any fraudulent activity, although generally they should be sufficient in themselves to deter fraud.
- 6.2 As part of its proactive programme of work, the Council will undertake data matching exercises to assist in the detection of fraudulent activity. Using resources and information available, this work will be carried out in accordance with the Data Matching Strategy and Policy of the Council (**Appendix C**). Once these exercises are complete, the Council will allocate sufficient resources to provide a prompt resolution to any queries or apparent fraudulent activity.
- 6.3 It is often the alertness of colleagues and citizens to such indicators that enables detection to occur and the appropriate action to take place when there is evidence that fraud may be in progress.
- 6.4 Despite the best efforts of managers and auditors, many internal frauds are discovered by chance or third party information, and the Council has in place arrangements to ensure that such information is properly dealt with as set out in Section 3 of this Strategy.
- 6.5 The investigation of suspected internal irregularities such as fraud is normally carried out or directed by the Corporate Counter Fraud Team (CCFT) within the Internal Audit Service on behalf of the CFO and Monitoring Officer. The investigation of irregularities and personal responsibilities of colleagues and councillors are outlined in paragraph 17.74 and 17.7-12 of Financial Regulations respectively. The CFO has a responsibility for deciding on the course of the investigation. If the CFO, Head of Internal Audit or responsible Corporate Director considers that a loss may have occurred as a result of irregular expenditure or fraud, they may refer it to CCFT for criminal investigation.
- 6.6 Requesting, agreeing to receive or accepting an advantage, whether or not it is actually received, linked to improper performance of a function or activity and requesting, acquiescing to, or assenting to improper performance of a function or activity in anticipation of an advantage are serious criminal offences. The Code of Conduct for Employees will reflect and incorporate this. It is normal practice for any such allegation to be referred for criminal investigation.
- 6.7 Corporate Directors will arrange for all instances of suspected fraud to be reported to the Head of Audit & Risk or CCFT, who will maintain a central register in line with expected best practice and monitor the progress of each case. The most appropriate approach to investigating each case should be discussed and agreed at this point plus consultation with the CFO and the Council's Monitoring Officer may be necessary.
- 6.8 This reporting procedure is essential as it ensures:

- Consistent treatment of information regarding any suspected fraud.
- An effective investigation by an experienced colleague and/or appropriate direction provided by Internal Audit/CCFT.
- The proper implementation of a structured response to any suspected act of fraud including improvements to identified weaknesses in internal controls.

- 6.9 The Head of Internal Audit will report back to the CFO on the current fraud cases recorded over the period plus the Head of Internal Audit will also provide an update at periodic meetings of Statutory Officers.
- 6.10 Dependent upon the nature and anticipated extent of the allegations, auditors and investigators will normally work closely with management and other agencies such as Nottinghamshire Police to ensure that all allegations and evidence are properly investigated and reported upon. Where a criminal investigation is running concurrently with an internal investigation, the requirements of the criminal investigation will take precedence over the internal investigation. This is necessary to minimise any impact the internal investigation has on the criminal investigation and the integrity of the evidence collected.
- 6.11 Within the context of 6.10, the Council will normally undertake a criminal investigation after review by CCFT whenever it considers that it has discovered strong evidence of fraud.
- 6.12 The Council's Disciplinary Procedures will be used where the outcome of an investigation indicates improper behaviour, whether or not the matter has been criminally investigated.
- 6.13 Sometimes the Council's external auditors may also carry out investigation into suspected fraud and will do so in accordance with their established procedures.
- 6.14 The City Council will seek the strongest available sanctions against any individual or organisation who commits fraud against the Council. The full range of sanctions will be applied consistently and fairly, taking a cost effective approach, making robust and transparent decisions. Actions may include prosecution, civil proceedings, disciplinary action and publication of investigation outcomes. The City Council expects contractors and partners to take similarly robust action.

7. Training

- 7.1 It is recognised that the success of this Strategy and the organisation's general credibility will depend largely on the effectiveness of communication, programmed training, and responsiveness of colleagues throughout the Authority.
- 7.2 The Council supports management in the provision of ongoing financial awareness training at both corporate and departmental level, and the mandatory training of colleagues dealing with finance.
- 7.3 New and existing colleagues and Councillors are also expected to participate in fraud awareness training which is available via the Council's Learning Zone.

- 7.4 These training requirements should be incorporated into colleague induction training, the personal assessment process and any formal accreditation for colleagues involved in financial processes. Accreditation will require colleagues to acknowledge an understanding of their responsibilities within the procedures.
- 7.5 Appropriate training will be provided to auditors and other investigators regarding the investigation of suspected fraud, and this will be reflected in their individual training plans.

Key Responsibilities for Delivering the Strategy

Appendix A

ACTION	CCFT/ Internal Audit	Chief Exec	S151 Officer	Mon Officer	Directors Manager TLeaders / HR	SMT	Audit Cttee	Colleagues / Contractors & Partners
Strategy, Development, Maintenance and Reporting								
Maintain the Counter Fraud Strategy	X							
Carry out Annual Fraud Risk Assessment	X							
Compile the Annual Fraud Report	X							
Review and approve the strategy, risk assessment and fraud report						X	X	
Deter								
Publication of the Counter Fraud Strategy	X						X	
Design and implement a periodic fraud awareness programme	X							
Participation in fraud awareness surveys	X		X		X	X	X	X
Publication of successes in dealing with fraud	X						X	
Prevent								
Review the preventative controls in key Council systems.	X				X			
Implement agreed actions to strengthen internal controls			X		X	X		X
Ensure consistent compliance with established controls to prevent fraud			X		X	X		X
Consider the implications for counter fraud	X				X			

ACTION	CCFT/ Internal Audit	Chief Exec	S151 Officer	Mon Officer	Directors Manager TLeaders / HR	SMT	Audit Cttee	Colleagues / Contractors & Partners
controls in new and changing systems and procedures								
Detect								
Review the relevant controls in key Council systems and carry out targeted, analytical review in high risk areas of activity.	X							
Implement agreed actions to strengthen controls			X		X	X		X
Ensure consistent compliance with established controls to detect fraud			X		X	X		X
Publicise the Whistleblowing Policy	X			X				
Raise fraud and corruption concerns promptly through the Whistleblowing Policy with a line manager/senior manager or directly with Internal Audit	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Participate in the National Fraud Initiative and other counter-fraud groups	X				X			X
Pursue								
Follow the Fraud Response Plan in all cases where fraud and corruption are suspected.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Decision to refer to the Police for investigation or prosecute internally	X		X	X	X			

ACTION	CCFT/ Internal Audit	Chief Exec	S151 Officer	Mon Officer	Directors Manager TLeaders / HR	SMT	Audit Cttee	Colleagues / Contractors & Partners
Decision to invoke the Council's disciplinary process					X			
Consider options for seeking recovery of loses incurred			X	X	X			

Nottingham City Council

Fraud Response Plan

Contents

1	Introduction and Objective	3
2	Reporting fraud suspicions	4
2.1	Initial guidance if you suspect a fraud	4
2.2	Reporting your suspicions	4
2.3	Guidance for line managers on receiving a report of fraud	5
2.4	Decision Tree – Fraud or Whistleblowing	6
3	Fraud Response Plan	7
3.1	Introduction	7
3.2	Immediate action	7
3.3	Head of Internal Audit - Fraud Response	7
3.4	The Lead Investigator's plan	8
3.5	Communications during and after the investigation	9
3.6	Securing evidence	9
3.7	Colleagues under suspicion	10
3.8	Interviews/statements	11
3.9	Police involvement	12
3.10	Prevention of Further Losses	12
3.11	Recovery of Losses	13
3.12	Administration	14
3.13	Reporting	15
3.14	Review, communication and action on Findings	15
3.15	Closure	16

Appendices

Appendix 1	Examples of fraud	17
Appendix 2	Terrorist Financing (Terrorism Act 2000)	19
Appendix 3	Examples of controls to prevent and detect fraud	20
Appendix 4	Warning signs for fraud	21
Appendix 5	Fraud / Whistleblowing Register	23

1 Introduction and Objective

Nottingham City Council (NCC) is committed to protecting public funds. Minimising the losses to fraud and corruption is an essential part of ensuring that all of our resources are used for the purpose for which they are intended - the provision of high quality services to citizens. We have a range of policies and procedures that facilitate the 'zero tolerance' approach adopted. These include the:

- The City Council constitution.
- Accounting procedures.
- Financial regulations and Standing Orders.
- Colleague Code of Conduct.
- Fraud Awareness Training.
- Counter Fraud Strategy.
- Prosecution Policies.
- Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy.

The public is entitled to expect the City Council to conduct its affairs with integrity, accountability, honesty and openness, and demand the highest standards of conduct from those working for it and with it. Therefore one of the Council's main objectives, to combat fraud and corruption, is to identify and maintain good practices, address weaknesses in current processes and introduce improved systems for the management of those processes. This will ensure that the potential for fraud is kept to an absolute minimum. It applies to all Councillors and all personnel whether direct employees of Nottingham City Council, agency staff or contractors.

NCC Financial Regulations require that matters involving any suspected financial irregularities are referred to the Head of Internal Audit. The decision as to whether or not the irregularity should be investigated will be taken at his direction. All referrals are taken seriously and the action to be taken guided by an assessment of the risk. Where fraud is found, appropriate criminal investigation, disciplinary action and police involvement will be pursued. Losses will be recovered wherever possible and incidents of successful prosecution publicised.

Management and colleagues are likely to have little experience in dealing with fraud and, when suspected cases arise, may be unsure of the appropriate action to take. This document is intended to provide direction and help to colleagues in dealing with suspected cases of theft, fraud and corruption. It also gives direction to others wanting to report matters of concern.

The objective is to safeguard the proper use of the City Council's finances and resources.

2 Reporting fraud suspicions

2.1 Initial guidance if you suspect a fraud.

A fraud may be uncovered in a variety of ways, from your own observations, someone from inside or outside blowing the whistle, ongoing controls throwing up a discrepancy, internal or external audit discovering a problem, or external regulators and inspectors finding something. It is important for you to know how to deal with your suspicions.

Things to Note

- Stay calm – remember you are a witness not a complainant. Write down your concerns immediately – make a note of all relevant details such as what was said in phone or other conversations, the date, the time, the names and contact details of anyone involved. Consider the possible risks and outcomes of any action you take. Make sure your suspicion is supported by facts, don't just allege.
- Do not become a private detective and personally conduct an investigation or interviews. Do not approach the person involved (this may lead to him/her destroying evidence). Do not discuss your suspicions or case facts with anyone other than those persons referred to below unless specifically asked to do so by them. Do not use the process to pursue a personal grievance.
- You may be mistaken or there may be an innocent or good explanation – this will come out in the investigation. The process may be complex and you may not be thanked immediately and the situation may lead to a period of disquiet or distrust in the organisation despite your having acted in good faith.
- Where there is clear evidence of a theft of physical assets or cash, the police should be notified immediately.

2.2 Reporting your suspicions

The following reporting lines are to be used regardless of the potential magnitude of the fraud, which it would be difficult to quantify at an early stage. Section 2.4 illustrates the thought processes to be considered in determining the most appropriate reporting route. The following points may be useful

- **Your line manager**
Generally this is your first port of call. Fraud prevention is their responsibility in particular. They will know the systems, the people, what is at risk. They should know whom to bring in.
- **A more senior manager or your Director**
If you think your manager might be involved in the fraud or if you feel they have wrongly dismissed your concerns, then you should go to a more senior manager or your Director.

- **Fraud reporting email / internet**

If you do not wish to make the report directly to your line manager the Council has in place electronic methods of reporting your concerns. If you want to be assured of absolute confidentiality or wish to remain anonymous, you can report to the Head of Audit & Risk or the Corporate Counter Fraud Team. You may do this directly or by using fraud@nottinghamcity.gov.uk, (corporatecounterfraud@nottinghamcity.gov.uk) or the reporting buttons available on the Council's websites.

- **Whistleblowing**

The Whistleblowing Policy on the intranet provides advice on reporting criminal acts (such as fraud). You should acquaint yourself with this policy before deciding to report the incident under the policy or as a fraud. If you wish to make a report under this policy you should contact the appropriate person identified in the policy who will then liaise with the Monitoring Officer or Audit Manager within Internal Audit. You may of course access the Monitoring Officer or the Audit Manager within Internal Audit directly or use the appropriate electronic mechanism on the Council's websites. Provided reports are made in good faith, you are protected by the Council and the law against retribution, harassment or victimisation and your confidentiality will be preserved.

If you feel unable to use Council's procedure for your disclosure you can contact an independent "prescribed" person who can also provide you with the appropriate employment protection, rights. If you make a disclosure to a prescribed person it is escalated outside the Council, since those with investigatory and regulatory functions can act upon the information provided, if they consider it necessary.

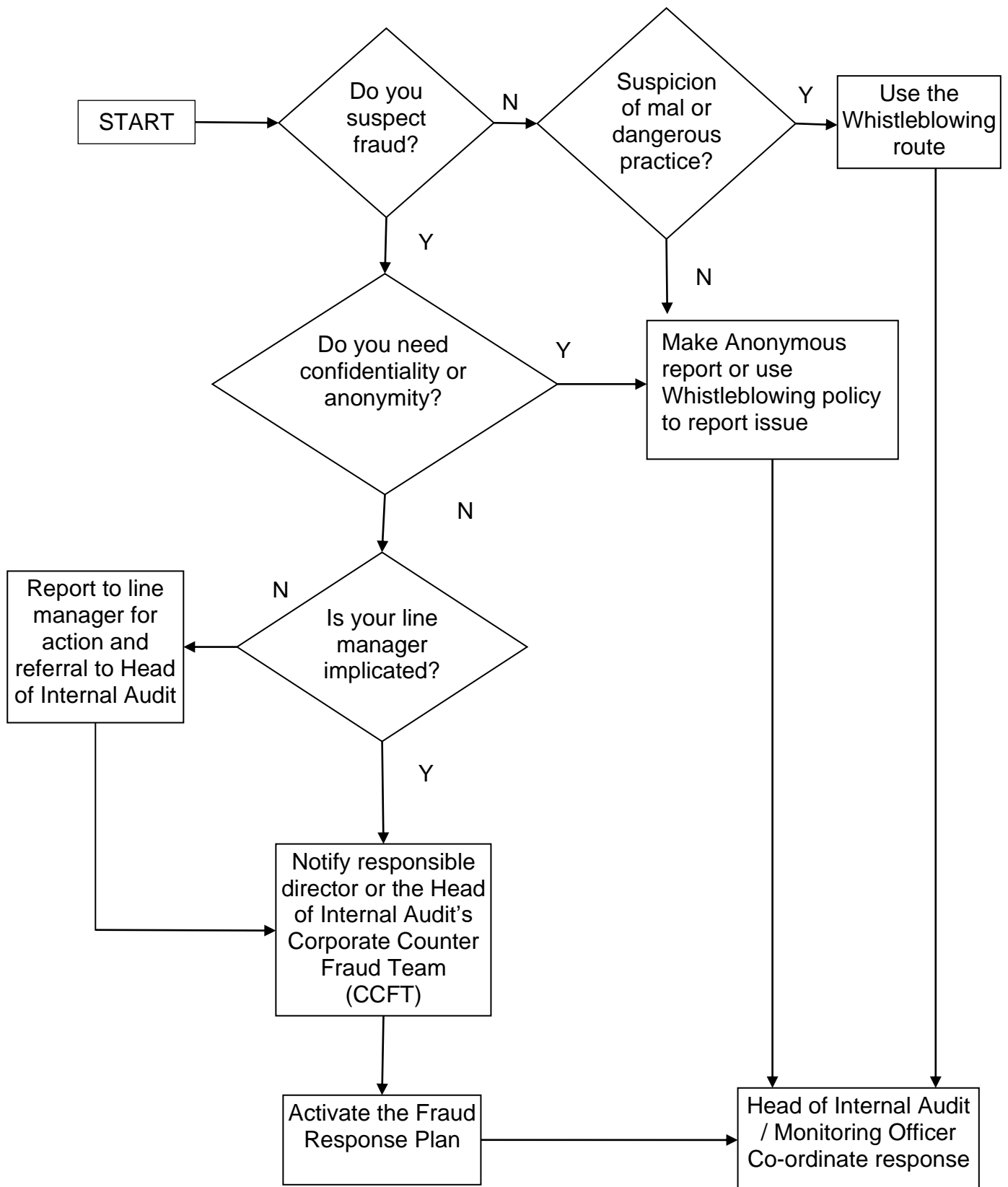
2.3 Guidance for line managers on receiving a report of fraud:

- Listen to the concerns of your colleagues and treat every report you receive seriously and sensitively. Make sure that all colleagues concerned are given a fair hearing.
- You should reassure your colleagues that they will not suffer because they have told you of their suspicions.
- Obtain as much information as possible from the colleague. Do not interfere with any evidence and make sure it is kept in a safe place.
- Request the colleague to keep the matter fully confidential in order that senior management are given time to investigate the matter without alerting the suspected/alleged perpetrator.
- Report the matter immediately to the Head of Internal Audit who will arrange a full investigation of the matter and ensure an appropriate response is made.

2.4 Decision Tree and Actions

Identified a Potential Fraud or Whistleblowing issue?

Refer to Financial Regulations and Whistleblowing Policy



3 Fraud Response Plan

3.1 Introduction

It is important that managers and others know what to do in the event of a fraud so that they can act without delay. The Fraud Response Plan covers the action required when fraud is suspected and to whom the fraud or suspicion should be reported. The Fraud Response Plan is a guide to how and by whom the fraud suspicion will then be investigated, reported and closed.

The Fraud Response Plan provides an outline of many of the areas that will need to be considered when investigating a large and complex fraud. For smaller less complex frauds, there will be parts of the plan that will not be applicable. It is however important to keep an open mind and consider whether a small fraud is concealing a much larger fraud.

3.2 Immediate Action

All cases must be notified to the Head of Internal Audit and may also be reported to the Director or Line Manager.

The Head of Internal Audit will ensure that all suspected fraud is recorded in the Fraud / Whistleblowing Register and updated as the investigation progresses (see appendix 5).

3.3 Head of Internal Audit - Fraud Response

The Head of Internal Audit will arrange for the most appropriate response, including the provision of investigative resources from the department and where required from the Corporate Counter Fraud Team (CCFT) and the Legal Service. For small or less complex frauds, a large investigative resource may not be required, but the Head of Internal Audit should always be kept informed of progress at all stages of the investigation.

- Investigative Resources should be established as part of agreeing and signing off the Fraud Response Plan.
- Investigators should quickly determine the following:
 - Whether an investigation is necessary.
 - Who will lead the investigation (the person chosen to lead the investigation should be appropriately experienced and independent of the activity affected by the alleged fraud).
 - Any necessary additional resource to support the investigation.
 - Any immediate need for police involvement.
 - Any additional support requirements (e.g. IT facilities, a secure room, secure fax and phone facilities, administrative support etc).
 - Any immediate need for legal advice.
 - Any immediate need for external, technical advice or support (e.g. forensics).
 - Any immediate need to establish a PR/media strategy for dealing with the case (both internally and externally).
 - Any immediate need to suspend colleagues; conduct searches and remove access (e.g. to files, buildings, computers/systems etc).

- Any immediate need to report the potential fraud externally (e.g. external auditors, tax authorities etc).
 - Whether insurers need to be informed.
 - Whether the chair of the Audit Committee should be informed.
 - A timetable for the lead investigator to report back progress on the investigation.
- The objectives of the investigation should be documented and approved by the Head of Internal Audit at the outset. Likely objectives would be to:
 - Establish if a fraud has taken place.
 - Identify the culprit(s).
 - Establish the facts surrounding the fraud and ascertain total losses.
 - Remove the threat of further losses. (Note: in some exceptional cases it may be necessary to allow further losses, in order to gain additional evidence and increase the chances of successful criminal, civil, or disciplinary action. This should normally only be allowed under police guidance).
 - Obtain sufficient evidence for successful disciplinary, criminal, or civil action.
 - Certain action may need to take place immediately to prevent further losses.
 - The Director/Head of HR should be involved on any decisions and action regarding suspensions and removal of access to files, systems and offices.
 - The date of the next meeting and review of the first investigation progress report should be agreed.
 - The Head of Internal Audit should be updated on a regular basis, to oversee progress of the investigation and to take major decisions relating to the case.

3.4 The Lead Investigator's Plan

- The lead investigator should prepare an investigation plan, which should be submitted to the Head of Internal Audit for approval.
- The Plan should be fairly short term, as developments in the investigation will invariably result in changes. It should clearly show what work/tasks need to be completed, why they are necessary, by whom and by when.
- The Plan may cover some or all of the following:
 - Identification and recording of the persons involved and facts of the case.
 - Handling internal and external communications.
 - Actions to prevent further losses.
 - Actions to secure evidence. Normally, evidence should be secured in a way that will be least likely to alert the suspect(s) or others.
 - Liaison with Human Resources and dealing with colleagues under suspicion.
 - Interviews to be conducted.
 - Timetables for involving the police or other external experts.
 - Analysis of evidence.
 - Internal reporting (e.g. to Management Team, Audit Committee, etc).
 - Reporting to regulatory/government bodies and or the Police.

- Target dates for reporting back to the Head of Internal Audit.

3.5 Communications during and after the investigation

The effectiveness of the Plan depends on good quality communication at all stages.

Internal communications

- Investigators need to ensure that everyone with a need to know is kept suitably briefed throughout the investigation and at the reporting, acting on findings and debriefing stages. Communication with any person(s) about whom concerns are raised needs to be conducted in accordance with the Council's HR policies. The person who raised concerns should be kept up to date, with due regard to confidentiality.
- There will always be a balance to be struck between communication and confidentiality therefore those persons or categories of persons who need to know should be clearly identified at each stage of the Plan, so that assurances on confidentiality can be given where required.

External communications

- Third parties who may need to be alerted or informed might include the Police, regulatory authorities, insurers, legal advisors and external auditors. The Plan should make clear who is mandated to communicate with these third parties, and under what circumstances.
- The Council is prepared for the fact that frauds may attract media attention and the Plan should identify which colleague is mandated to deal with the press and what action any other colleagues contacted by the press should take. The current media communication channels and procedures should be used where possible

Inappropriate communication

The Plan should make clear any form of communication that is considered inappropriate, for example:

- discussing the case outside the Council.
- confrontation between the person reporting the fraud and the suspected perpetrator(s). (Note that the Whistleblowing Policy provides assurances for the safety and confidentiality of the person making the report.).

3.6 Securing evidence

- In securing and handling evidence it should be assumed that all evidence may need to be examined forensically and presented in court and should therefore be treated accordingly. (Even if criminal or civil action is not planned, it is sensible to adopt this approach.).
- Normally, all evidence should be kept securely under lock and key, with access limited to those working on the investigation. If necessary, locks to secure rooms

should be changed. Evidence should be handled appropriately, and a record should be maintained of anyone handling it.

- Evidence such as computer data, transferable media, videotape etc, should only be handled by suitably trained and skilled personnel. Where there is any doubt, professional/Police advice should be sought.
- Where evidence, or other relevant information, is to be shared with another body, careful consideration should be given to any data protection (confidentiality) requirements. Where there is any doubt, expert advice should be sought from the Council's Legal Services or Information Governance team.
- Evidence can take different forms and will need to be handled in different ways, for example:

Original Documents

- Handle as little as possible.
- Put in protective folder and label the folder.
- Do not mark in any way.
- Assign responsibility to one person for keeping the documents.
- Keep a clear record of how and where the documents were obtained.
- Keep a record of anyone who subsequently handles the documents.

Computer Held Data/Transferable Media

- Keep secured in an appropriate environment.
- Data should only be retrieved from computers by those who are technically qualified.

Photocopied Documents

- In some cases, it may be preferable or necessary to leave original documents in situ and take photocopies for further analysis and investigation.
- Photocopies should be clearly marked as such.
- Photocopies should be signed and dated and certified as a true copy of the original.

Other physical evidence (including Video/DVD/CD Rom)

- Keep secured in an appropriate environment (e.g. protective bag).
- Videos should not be viewed until technical and legal advice is sought in order that they can be treated in accordance with the rules of evidence.

External evidence

- There are potential external sources from which evidence or information to support an investigation can be obtained, such as the tax authorities, supplier records, government registers of companies, donor records etc.

3.7 Colleagues under suspicion

- It should always be remembered that an allegation of fraud may be unfounded and in order to respect the colleague and ensure good working relations after an

investigation, any action taken, such as suspension, and interviewing should be handled very carefully.

- Suspension from work is an opportunity to protect both the employer and colleague, providing the necessary space and opportunity to plan the investigation, investigate the facts and speak to other colleagues without the colleague being present. It should be made clear that suspension is not a judgement.
- The key factors in deciding to suspend colleagues will normally be prevention of further losses and removal or destruction of evidence. In some cases, it may be preferable to not suspend even at the risk of further losses (e.g. to gather further evidence).
- Any colleagues under suspicion who are allowed to remain at work should be closely monitored. This may include: physical surveillance of movements, monitoring of IT usage, monitoring of telephone, email and internet usage etc. (Note: it is advisable to seek legal advice regarding the use of surveillance techniques, to ensure compliance with local laws such as the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act in the UK).
- Where a suspect offers to resign during the investigative process the consequences must be considered and a decision to reject or accept the resignation made only after consultation with HR, Legal Services and the Head of Internal Audit. By accepting the resignation the Council's ability to investigate the incident and gain proper redress may be limited.
- Other matters to consider include:
 - A review of HR records (e.g. to check references, employment history, qualifications etc, but with due regard to any data confidentiality / protection requirements).
 - Searching the suspect's work area; desk, cabinets, files, computer etc.
 - Restricting access by the suspect to files, computers etc.

3.8 Interviews/statements

- When interviewing colleagues under suspicion it must be made clear whether it is a formal interview or an informal discussion. It should be explained that you have no pre-set view, the suspicion should be outlined and the colleague given adequate time to respond.
- If it is decided that formal questioning is needed because involvement in a criminal offence is suspected, then the CCFT should be consulted to consider whether the interview should be conducted in accordance with the principles of the UK Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). Guidelines can be found on the Home Office Website.
- Interviews should only be carried out with the approval of senior management/the Head of Internal Audit.
- Early consideration should be given to Police involvement, or consultation.

- There are strict rules relating to tape recorded interviews and investigators must be suitably skilled and experienced, where these are used.
- Ideally, statements should be taken from witnesses using their own words. The witness must be happy to sign the resulting document as a true record – the witness can be given a copy of the statement if desired.
- It is very important to keep contemporaneous notes on file, in the event that they are needed for future reference (e.g. court, tribunal, disciplinary hearing). Such notes should always show: date of interview; time started; time finished; and be signed and dated by the interviewer.

3.9 Police involvement

- The Council has the authority to prosecute criminal offences under section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972. Consultation should take place at the earliest opportunity between IA/CCFT, Legal Services and the relevant department in order to establish the most efficient manner of dealing with any potential criminal offences. This may include internal investigation and prosecution or referral to the police.
- Where a decision is taken to pass the matter to the police, the lead investigator should prepare an evidence pack that can be handed to the police at the time the fraud is reported. The pack should include a summary of the fraud, highlighting (where known) the amount, the modus operandi, and the location, and including photocopies of key supporting documents and contact details of the person leading the investigation.
- Where practical a record of everything that is handed to the Police should be kept.
- All contact with the police should be channelled through one person (ie the person leading the investigation). A record should be maintained of all contacts with the Police, the details of the officers, and the crime reference number.
- The Police have knowledge of similar cases of fraud and their advice should be sought regarding measures to prevent further losses or future incidents.

3.10 Prevention of Further Losses

- Once actual or potential losses have been identified it is important that effective and timely action is taken to prevent further losses. It may however be decided that a better standard of evidence can be obtained by allowing limited further losses.
- The person in charge of the investigation should, at an early stage in the process, complete a preliminary assessment of the potential for further losses and how best to prevent them. He should make recommendations to senior management as to what if any immediate actions are necessary.

- Actions taken at an early stage may have to be circumspect so as not to alert suspects who have yet to be suspended or cautioned. It may also be important not to lose or compromise the forensic value of data by precipitate action. It may nevertheless be necessary to act quickly e.g. to stop payments to suspects who are being investigated.
- As the investigation continues, and more information emerges, further recommendations for action may be needed. At the end of the investigation, Internal Audit should review all the actions taken to prevent further losses and to report on this in the Review of Findings.

3.11 Recovery of Losses

Once the identity of the perpetrator(s) and the size of the fraud has been determined, management must consider whether or not any of the loss can be recovered and take any further action that is necessary. This may require advice from the Insurers.

Reimbursement offered during the investigation

- An individual may, in the course of an investigation, offer to repay the amount that has been obtained improperly. The person in charge of the investigation should neither solicit nor accept such an offer (as it may be construed as having been obtained under duress). The lead investigator should record any offer made and refer the individual to the Head of Internal Audit who in turn will consult with the Chief Finance Officer and Director of HR.

Reimbursement offered during disciplinary or legal proceedings

- If an offer of restitution is made while disciplinary or legal proceedings are still under way, management must seek legal advice before such an offer is accepted.

Reimbursement after completion of disciplinary proceedings

- Where a colleague is to be dismissed, the manager should consider recovery of amounts due from any outstanding salary or expense payments. It will be necessary to take legal advice about the right to do this, as it is unlikely to be clear in the colleague's contract of employment.

Recovery of loss

- Where the Council has suffered loss, restitution will be sought of any benefit or advantage obtained and the recovery of costs will be sought from individual(s) or organisations responsible for fraud.
- Where a colleague is a member of Nottinghamshire County Council's Pension scheme, and is convicted of fraud, NCC may be able to recover the loss from the capital value of the individual's accrued benefits in the Scheme, which are then reduced as advised by the actuary.

Court Order

- Where a criminal case is taken against an individual a formal claim for restitution (where the court orders the defendant to give up gains) or alternatively a compensation claim made within a proceeds of crime claim should be made

through the Police. Seek advice from Legal to determine the appropriate claim. Any monies due will be recovered via a Court Order.

Civil Action

- Funds lost due to fraud can be recovered from the perpetrator by suing them for damages in a civil court. The level of proof required in civil cases is lower than that required in criminal cases and management may regard a civil action as a more effective use of their time than trying to persuade the Police to investigate and the courts to prosecute. If this approach is successful, the perpetrator will also have to pay the Council's legal costs. Seek advice from Legal to determine the appropriateness of the claim.
- A civil action can still be brought even if a criminal prosecution has failed. If a criminal prosecution is successful a civil action may be necessary to force the person convicted to repay the sums stolen.
- It is important to remember that the person being sued may be unable to make the repayment. In situations in which repayment is unlikely senior management approval should be obtained before additional legal costs are incurred.

Commercial Negotiation

- Where the fraud has been committed by the employee of a contractor or supplier, all or part of the loss may be recoverable from the business concerned. It may be possible to reach an agreement that the loss can be deducted from any outstanding debts or that additional goods/services will be supplied free of charge.
- Third parties may want to agree a negotiated settlement in order to retain the goodwill of their customer and/or to avoid damaging publicity and legal costs. They may subsequently be able to recover these costs from their employees or their insurers.

Insurance

- The insurers should be informed as soon as a suspicion is raised. In certain circumstances it may be possible to make a claim against the insurers. The person who led the investigation should provide the insurers with any information that is required to substantiate a claim, or to support an attempt by the insurers to secure recovery from the perpetrator.

3.12 Administration

- Careful administration of the investigation is of vital importance. A disordered investigation, without clear records and logs of events, communications, key dates etc, will cause problems at any court hearing, employment tribunal, or disciplinary panel.
- Maintain a chronological record of all events on a main file. This should include all correspondence, telephone calls and emails sent/made and received, interviews, visits, tests/checks undertaken etc.

- Maintain a list of all contacts (e.g. internal, Police, lawyer, donors/funders, peer organisations, government bodies, and technical advisers).
- Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers and ensure that this is shared with all those on the list.
- Maintain a log of anyone who handles evidence obtained, including the Police.
- Consider whether there is a need for dedicated administrative support; dedicated phone and email address; secure fax machine; secure room etc.
- Do not keep any unnecessary records or copies. Carefully shred any papers that are not needed (e.g. extra copies of progress reports).
- Establish internal and external communication protocols. Discourage the use of email to communicate sensitive information; avoid internal mail and hand deliver highly confidential information, opting for double-enveloped post for less sensitive information. Where email is used for communication, consider entering subject names that have no direct link to the investigation.
- Provide update reports as appropriate to the Head of Internal Audit.

3.13 Reporting

- Every investigation of suspected fraud or financial irregularity should result in a report written by the person who led the investigation. This should be done regardless of whether any colleagues are dismissed or prosecutions made and details entered in the fraud register.
- The register will record the scale of the fraud, when and how it was perpetrated and by whom. In addition the report will record; what action has been taken against the perpetrator, the actions to prevent further similar losses and to recover what has been lost. It will also usually be pertinent to note how the fraud was detected and whether or not existing controls were effective.
- Since the report may be used internally for disciplinary hearings or externally for civil or criminal proceedings, conclusions and opinions should be substantiated by evidence.
- It is important to strictly limit the distribution of the report. Copies will not be provided automatically to suspects or their representatives. If a disciplinary hearing takes place the individual and their representative may be entitled to receive a copy subject to obtaining legal advice.

3.14 Review, communication and action on Findings

Review of findings

- The findings reported by the person in charge of the investigation should be reviewed by relevant managers and in particular the lessons learned to avoid future frauds.

- Senior Managers should satisfy themselves that, so far as is practically possible, a similar fraud could not occur again and /or the amount of potential loss has been minimised, the perpetrators have been properly dealt with and recovery has been pursued robustly.
- Managers and supervisors should be disciplined if they have not properly enforced existing controls and procedures.

Communicating outcomes

- Responsibility for communicating findings and actions to those involved and others who need to know should be set out in the Plan. The Council will hold a debriefing once outcomes have been finalised, to ensure that proper closure has been achieved.
- It may be necessary to manage the expectations of the person who raised concerns. The Whistleblowing Policy provides guidance on what may be communicated.

Action on Findings

- Any actions arising from the final report should be allocated to named individuals with appropriate due dates for completion.
- The final details of the fraud should be added to the entry in the Fraud Register.

3.15 Closure

Communication that the case has been closed

- It is important that any decision to close the case is clearly documented and communicated to those involved.
- The case may be closed for a number of reasons, including:
 - All action points that arose from the final report have been completed.
 - The Head of Internal Audit decides there is insufficient evidence to support the allegations.
 - The Council does not wish to incur further costs investigating the case.
 - The decision to close the case and the reason for doing so should be documented by the person leading the investigation and should be added to the investigation file and the fraud register.

Learning from experience

- Following completion of the case, the Head of Internal Audit will prepare a summary report on the outcome and lessons learned, circulating it to all other relevant parties who must take the appropriate action to improve controls to mitigate the scope for future recurrence of the fraud or theft.

Archiving

- All documents associated with the investigation should be archived in a secure location with adequately restricted access, and be retained in line with the document retention guidelines.
- Any redundant documents and papers, or duplicate copies, should be carefully shredded.

Appendix 1 - Examples of fraud

Theft: the illegal taking of someone else's property without that person's freely-given consent. Apart from the obvious theft of Council physical assets such as computers, shop stock and money, it includes:

- Misappropriation of funds.
- Misuse of assets, including cash, stock and other assets, for example “borrowing” petty cash, use of photocopiers for private purposes.
- Theft from a client or supplier.
- Theft of intellectual property (e.g. unauthorised use of the Council name/logo, theft of product/software designs and client data).

Bribery: this implies a sum or gift given or sought that alters the behaviour of the person in ways not consistent with the duties of that person. It includes offering, giving, receiving or soliciting any item of value in order to influence an action.

Corruption: this is a general concept describing any organised, interdependent system in which part of the system is either not performing duties it was originally intended to, or performing them in an improper way, to the detriment of the system's original purpose.

Deception: to intentionally distort the truth in order to mislead others. It would include obtaining property, services or pecuniary advantage by deception or evading liability. Deceptions include:

- Misrepresentation of qualifications to obtain employment.
- Obtaining services dishonestly via technology e.g. where a credit card that has been improperly obtained is used to obtain services from the internet, or any other situation where false information is provided to a machine.
- Possessing, making and supplying articles for use in fraud via technology e.g. computer programs designed to generate credit card details that are then used to commit or facilitate fraud.
- Undeclared and unauthorised private and consultative work.
- Failure to properly declare interests that may materially affect the carrying out of their role.
- Failure to observe, or breaches of, established Council / Service policies, procedures, or practices can in some circumstances constitute an irregularity.
- Money laundering.
- Providing misleading information in order to obtain funds, such as overstating activity.

Forgery: this is the making or adapting objects or documents with the desire to deceive.

Extortion: this occurs when a person obtains money or property from another through coercion or intimidation.

Embezzlement: this is the fraudulent appropriation by a person to their own use of property or money entrusted to that person's care but owned by someone else.

False Accounting: this is dishonestly destroying, defacing, concealing or falsifying any account, record or document required for any accounting purpose, with a view to personal gain or gain for another, or with intent to cause loss to another or furnishing information which is or may be misleading, false or deceptive. It includes:

- Manipulation or misreporting of financial information.
- Fraudulent completion of official documents (e.g. VAT receipts).

Conspiracy: this is an agreement between two or more persons to break the law at some time in the future. It includes breaches of regulations.

Collusion: the term “collusion” covers any case in which someone incites, instigates, aids and abets, conspires or attempts to commit any of the crimes of fraud.

Money laundering: this is the term used to describe the ways in which criminals process illegal or ‘dirty’ money derived from the proceeds of any illegal activity (eg the proceeds of drug dealing, human trafficking, fraud, theft, tax evasion) through a succession of transactions and deals until the original source of such funds has been obscured and the money take on an appearance of legitimate or ‘clean’ funds.

There are three internationally accepted phases to money laundering:

Placement – this involves the first stage at which funds from the proceeds of crime are introduced into the financial system or used to purchase goods. This is the time at which the funds are most easily detected as being from a criminal source. Such ‘dirty money’ will often be in the form of cash or negotiable instruments such as travellers cheques.

Layering – this is where the funds pass through a number of transactions in order to obscure the origin of the proceeds. These transactions may involve entities such as companies and trusts (often offshore).

Integration – this is when the funds are available via a legitimate source and allow the criminal to enjoy access to the funds again, with little fear of the funds being detected as being from a fraudulent source.

Appendix 2 - Terrorist Financing (Terrorism Act 2000)

Under the Terrorism Act 2000 the assets of charities can be frozen if they are shown to have funded terrorists. Colleagues should therefore be aware of terrorist organisations posing as legitimate entities which can conceal the diversion of funds to terrorist organisations.

Example 1:

An employee working for a charity used his occupation to support the on-going activities of a known terrorist organisation. The employee had secretly made contact with those involved in terrorist activity and used his position to hide weapons and bomb making equipment.

Example 2:

An employee working for a charity obtained surplus funds from the Council to fund terrorism by padding the number of children it had claimed to care for by providing the names of children who were either dead or did not exist. Funds were then diverted to local terrorist organisations. The charity also employed members of the terrorist organisations and facilitated their travel.

Appendix 3 - Examples of controls to prevent and detect fraud

- Thorough recruitment procedures.
- Physical security of assets.
- Clear organisation of responsibilities and reporting lines.
- IT access controls over data.
- Adequate staffing levels.
- Supervision and checking of output.
- Separation of duties to ensure that key functions and controls are not performed by the same colleague.
- Rotation of colleagues.
- Random spot checks by managers.
- Regular activity by auditors.
- Complete and secure audit trails.
- Performance monitoring by management.
- Budgetary and other financial reports.
- Reviews by independent bodies such as the external auditor and Internal Audit.
- Data matching.

Appendix 4 - Warning signs for fraud

There are warning signs that can indicate a fraud may be taking place e.g.:

- Colleagues under stress without a high workload.
- Reluctance to take annual leave.
- Being first to arrive in the morning and last to leave in the evening.
- Refusal of promotion.
- Unexplained wealth.
- Sudden change of lifestyle.
- Suppliers/contractors who insist on only dealing with one colleague.
- A risk taker or rule breaker.
- Disgruntled at work/not supportive of organisations mission.
- Colleagues with serious financial problems.
- Colleagues whose lifestyle is disproportionate to their income.
- Unusual concerns about visits made by senior managers or auditors.
- Colleagues who often break the rules or fail to comply with procedures.
- Managers/colleagues who cut corners.
- Complaints about colleagues from customers or other colleagues.
- The lack of effective internal controls in an area.
- Unexplained falls in income levels or increases in expenses.
- Deliveries of stocks or orders to other buildings or non-Council buildings.
- Increases in the number of insurance claims.
- A general disregard by management and colleagues towards security.

Fraud Indicators can include:

- Colleagues exhibiting unusual behaviour (see list above).
- False entries in attendance records such as flexi sheets.
- Missing key documents (invoices/contracts).
- Inadequate or no segregation of duties.
- Documentation which is photocopied or missing key information.
- Missing expenditure vouchers.
- Excessive variations to budgets/contracts.
- Bank and ledger reconciliations not regularly performed and balanced.
- Unexplained or unreasonable balancing items in reconciliations
- Numerous adjustments or exceptions.
- Overdue pay or expense advances.
- Duplicate payments.
- Ghost colleagues on payroll.
- Large payments to individuals.
- Crisis management coupled with a pressured work environment.
- Lowest tenders or quotes passed over without adequate explanation.
- Single vendors.
- Climate of fear/low colleague morale.
- Consistent failure to implement key controls.

- Management frequently overriding controls.

Appendix 5 - Fraud / Whistleblowing Register

The Fraud Register contains the following headings:

- Logged By
- Reference Number
- Referred By
- Date Referred
- Details of Referral (Brief)
- Contact Details
- Reported to Monitoring Officer
- Date Acknowledgement letter sent
- Agreed By
- Date Agreed
- Investigating Officer
- Stage / Status of Investigation Outcome
- Date Outcome Reported to Monitoring Officer
- Date Outcome reported to the Whistleblower
- Type of Whistleblowing Date action taken after case finished
- Type of fraud
- Value (£)
- Brief details of the fraud / corruption
- Fraud or Corruption
- Did the case involve an employee or a Councillor?
- Was the person prosecuted?
- Guilty Outcome?
- Outcome
- Perpetrator
 - Type of Fraud

Nottingham City Council

Data Matching Strategy and Policy

Contents

Data Matching Strategy

Introduction	3
Key objectives of the Data Matching Strategy	3
Scope of Data Matching	4
Legal Basis for Data Matching	5
Approach to Data Matching	5
Retention of Data	6
Storage of Data	6
Links to Audit Controls and Risk Registers	6
Management Action	7

Data Matching Policy

Page

Introduction & Scope	8
Definitions	8
Purpose of Policy	9
Principles of Data Matching	9
Approval	9
Compliance	10
Data Retention & Disposal	10
Policy Review	10
Contact Officer	10

DATA MATCHING STRATEGY

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Nottingham City Council is committed to providing the best possible service to its citizens by continually making improvements and utilising resources efficiently and effectively. The Council has access to vast amounts of information and, by making better use of this information across the Council it can enhance services, increase income and work efficiently.
- 1.2 The ability to match data across the many Council databases can highlight gaps in service provision, identify possible fraudulent activity or streamline processes. The Cabinet Office under its statutory powers has collected data from many public bodies to carry out data matching exercises for the prevention of fraud. This National Fraud Initiative (NFI) has already proved successful by identifying frauds of £2.9 billion since its inception in 1996. Such has been the success of the initiative that many private sector clients now use the service. The latest report for England covers the period 2022-2024 and identifies £477.5 million in fraud and overpayments.
- 1.3 Within the Council, Internal Audit uses data matching techniques in the course of some of its audit investigations. Following the success of data matching exercises it is appropriate that its use be expanded to support the enhanced use of information in the most efficient and effective way to improve the delivery of the service. It is a key objective of Internal Audit to enhance the Council's ability to proactively seek out fraud and error through rigorous, programmed data matching exercises and data mining on areas identified as high risk. Internal Audit will also be seeking a more targeted approach through the better use of intelligence.
- 1.4 Looking forward, Internal Audit's vision is to expand the use of data matching techniques to include activity on data from other relevant public sector bodies.

2. The key objectives of the Data Matching Strategy

2.1 The key objectives of the strategy are:

- Nottingham City Council is committed to the prevention, detection and investigation of all forms of fraud and corruption. Continuous use of data matching in conjunction with auditing will be a pro-active approach to identifying and where possible preventing fraud and corruption. It will:
 - Provide an effective internal control and a means of helping to prevent or identify fraudulent or corrupt activities.
 - Develop an internal tool to help identify errors, inconsistencies, irregularities and risk to financial resources within the Council.
 - Ensure that the Council fully utilises the data held within its systems to best possible effect.
 - Aid the audit planning process and other audit projects.
 - Improve the control environment within the Council.
 - Identify potential weaknesses in design and operation of internal controls that may be creating the risk of fraud or irregularities occurring.

- Identify potential weaknesses in the design of Information Systems that currently may not provide adequate assurances that they will prevent error or fraud.
- The Council is committed to ensuring its citizens have access to all services they are entitled to. The interrogation of data can highlight areas where there are gaps in service.
- Act in accordance with legislative obligations under the National Fraud Initiative.
- The audit process should be enhanced by:
 - Improving the audit planning process and deployment of Audit colleagues.
 - Using the matching and interrogation of data to highlight areas for further investigation.
 - Highlighting errors, inconsistencies, irregularities and/or financial risk.
- The Council will work within the relevant legislative framework including the General Data Protection Regulations, Data Protection Act, and Nottingham City Council Information Security policies.

3. Scope of Data Matching

3.1 Data matching and analysis may be performed on any City Council data system.

3.2 Data matching and analysis may be performed on data received from other public bodies by agreement and within relevant legislation.

3.3 In exceptional circumstances data matching and analysis may be performed on data received from other external systems where deemed appropriate to the furtherance of the City Council's anti-fraud objectives and where relevant legislation permits.

3.4 Data matching will be performed routinely to support our planned work or on an ad-hoc basis.

Routine Data matching – scheduled data matches may take place on a daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly basis. Datasets will be collected from core or significant systems.

Ad-hoc data matching – data matches may be required for work of a special nature when routine data matching activities would not be appropriate. Also, data collected for routine data matching activities may also be used as a by-product to drive and support the audit of large information systems.

4. Legal Basis for Data Matching

4.1 In order for the City Council to undertake data matching it must operate within the legislative framework. Internal Audit will work with colleagues in Information Compliance and Legal Services to keep abreast of new or amended legislation and ensure the correct procedures are in place to drive improvement.

- 4.2 Data is currently matched under legislation including:
- Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.
 - Local Government Act 1972.
 - Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
 - Benefit Counter Fraud – Social Security Act.
- 4.3 To support internal pro-active anti-Fraud activities, data matching takes place to assist the Section 151 Officer achieve their responsibilities. These are outlined in the Local Government Act 1972 and supported by the internal audit right of access stated in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015.
- 4.4 The City Council will adhere to the General Data Protection Regulations and the Data Protection Act 2018 by ensuring there are the relevant fair processing notices in place to inform the data subjects that data matching may take place to help detect and identify fraud.

5. Approach to data matching

- 5.1 The balance of work carried out between routine and non-routine data matching will integrate with existing Nottingham Internal Audit planning objectives.
- 5.2 Routine data matching will be subject to one time approval as part of the planning process. The approval will be reviewed on an annual basis to verify that it remains valid and appropriate. All approvals will require a justification to be produced, outlining the data requirements and data field definitions.
- 5.3 The overall approach to data matching consists of an extraction of data from any system or data warehouse held by the Council, and then subsequently cross matching or exception testing this data to another data set to help identify potential errors, irregularities or suspect matches.
- 5.4 Non-routine (ad-hoc) data matches will require approval from the Audit Manager each time a data match is carried out. This will be done prior to approaching the data owner.

6. Retention of data

- 6.1 The City Council will ensure that data is not held for longer than is necessary for the purpose it was obtained. In establishing retention and archiving periods we will consider both the possibility of complaints and the legal requirements.
- 6.2 All successful data matches that result in a fraud referral will be documented and retained in line with normal operating procedures.
- 6.3 Datasets used to carry out data matches will be retained for a maximum of six months after their planned use, subject to the need to conserve evidence.

- 6.4 All data refreshes will take place on a regular basis i.e. daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly as relevant to operational needs. Consequently, as the existing dataset will be overwritten, data will only be retained until the following scheduled refresh occurs.

7. Storage of data

- 7.1 Data is held in secure computer files, which have restricted access.
- 7.2 Manual records will be held securely in locked filing cabinets.
- 7.3 Output reports and files that do not highlight a match will be securely destroyed.
- 7.4 Once the data matching exercise has been completed the extracted source data file will be deleted. Matches which do not identify fraudulent activity will also be deleted. Matches which subsequently highlight fraudulent activity will be maintained for analytical review.

8. Links to Audit Controls and Risk Registers

- 8.1 Where significant fraudulent activities have occurred through poor system controls, the details will be fed to both the directorate and team responsible, and into the relevant risk register.
- 8.2 Details will be recorded by Internal Audit to help assess the implications on the annual assurance statement and for future trend analysis.

9. Management Action

- 9.1 The Head of Internal Audit will make arrangements for follow-up of all positive data matches where a fraud has occurred but no action has yet been taken against the perpetrator(s) of the fraud. It is expected that colleagues and line-management will co-operate with this process.
- 9.2 If no action is taken by a line manager when a fraud or irregularity is proven, the Head of Internal Audit reserves the right to review the fraud circumstances and refer the matter to the City Council's Audit Committee.

DATA MATCHING POLICY

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Nottingham City Council is committed to quality service provision, reducing the number and value of errors, and reducing the level of financial risk and is continually looking to introduce more efficient and effective techniques to combat fraud. Processes within Internal Audit are designed, where practicable, to add value through techniques including data matching.
- 1.2 The benefits of data matching are well documented through government initiatives such as the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) run by the Cabinet Office. The NFI forms part of the statutory external audit process for councils, Police and fire authorities in England and Wales. Data matching under the NFI is a legal requirement and audited bodies and other participating organisations supply data for cross-matching between systems to identify cases where fraud may be occurring. Data matching has also been used to identify inconsistencies, for example, where similar information is stored in two different systems and errors resulting from data input.
- 1.3 Investing in improvement is a key priority for the Council to help it to manage resources economically, efficiently, effectively, flexibly and responsively. Consequently, errors or fraud identified via the data matching route will also help the Council to improve services and the internal control environment, supporting the Council's aspiration to be one of the best run Local Authorities in England.
- 1.4 Performing data matching and data analysis internally and informing suppliers, partners, colleagues and citizens that it is being carried out may act as a deterrent and create an anti-fraud and corruption culture within the City Council.

2. Definitions

- 2.1 Data Matching – The computerised comparison of two or more data sets which relate to the same or similar individuals or elements to identify similarities or differences.
- 2.2 Data Analysis – The process of examining data with the aim of extracting some useful information and identifying anomalies.
- 2.3 Continuous Auditing – The method that is used to perform control and risk assessments in an automated manner on a more frequent schedule.

3. Purpose of Policy

- 3.1 To ensure that a consistent data matching approach is adopted across Nottingham Internal Audit by making effective use of a clearly defined strategy and procedures.
- 3.2 To establish procedures that ensure data matching and analysis is conducted in a controlled, robust and approved manner.

4. Principles of data matching

- 4.1 The Council will only match and analyse data where relevant legislation permits, in order to avoid unlawful processing of data.
- 4.2 Data extracted will be obtained in accordance with the Data Protection Act and, where required, with the consent of the data owner.
- 4.3 To support the Council's determination to reduce fraud and error it will be Council policy to include a standard declaration in forms or input screens concerning the potential use of data provided to the Council in data matching exercises.
- 4.4 Only data actually needed to perform the data matching exercise is collected and processed.
- 4.5 Data matches will be fed into a structured and prioritised programme of activity.
- 4.6 Source and matched data is only seen by colleagues who need it in the course of their duties.
- 4.7 The results of a matching exercise do not automatically imply that fraudulent activity has taken place. It highlights areas for further investigation. The investigation team will conduct a thorough review of all results and ensure the accuracy of the data.
- 4.8 Data found to be inaccurate will be corrected in an appropriate manner so that decisions affecting individuals highlighted in the data matching routine are made on the basis of reliable and up to date data.
- 4.9 Data matching processes will be refined for future use where indicated by a review of results.
- 4.10 Data matching outputs are fed, where relevant and appropriate, into the Internal Audit planning process.
- 4.11 Source data and matched data outputs are protected from unauthorised or accidental disclosure.
- 4.12 Data is retained only for as long as it is required.

5. Approval

- 5.1 This policy forms part of the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy which is approved by the Council's Audit Committee.
- 5.2 The Head of Internal Audit will maintain the policy and review mechanisms set in place to ensure its principles are delivered.

6. Compliance

- 6.1 Compliance with the policy will be required as part of the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy.
- 6.2 All relevant colleagues should receive appropriate training to provide an assurance that this policy is understood and followed effectively.

7. Data Retention and Disposal

- 7.1 Data retention/disposal standards will be in line with Council Information Security Policies.
- 7.2 Personal information will be safeguarded from accidental and deliberate threats to confidentiality and integrity.

8. Policy Review

- 8.1 This policy will be reviewed by the Head of Internal Audit periodically and when relevant legislative changes are enacted.

9. Contact Officer / Guidance

- 9.1 For clarification or guidance in connection with this policy, please contact the Corporate Counter Fraud Team or the Head of Internal Audit.

Date of writing	22 nd of June 2022
Date of first review and revision	19 th of June 2025
Date of second review	01 st of June 2026