## Leicester City Council Fraud Awareness Audit and Risk Committee Stuart Limb - Investigations Manager November 2013 Sarah Khawaja - Principal Lawyer

### Points to cover

- Revenues & Benefits Investigation Team
- What is Fraud?
- Key issues for the Team
- Referrals & Investigation Process
- Sanctions & Prosecution Policy
- Emerging areas for the Team
- Case Studies

### R & B Investigation Team

- Headed by Investigations Manager and team of 12
- Investigate cases of suspected fraud
- Housing Benefit / Council Tax Benefit
- Council Tax Discount Single Person Discount
- Tenancy Fraud
- Insurance Fraud

### What is Fraud?

■ The Fraud Act 2006 defines fraud as....

"to make gain or cause loss by false representation, failing to disclose information or abuse of position".

 Fraud is a criminal offence, therefore requires a Criminal Investigation

### Key issues for Investigations Team

- · Criminal Investigations into suspected Fraud
- Qualifications
- Accredited Counter Fraud Specialist
- Accredited Counter Fraud Manager

### Key Legislation

- Criminal Procedures Investigation Act 1996
- · Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
- · Human Rights Act 1998
- · Data Protection Act 1998
- · Police And Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- · Fraud Act 2006
- · Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
- · Public Sector Housing Fraud Act 2013

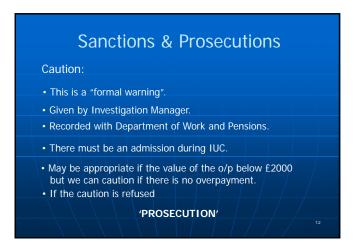
### The desire to tackle Fraud "Leicester City Council is totally committed to both maintaining a zero tolerance towards fraud and corruption and to the prevention, deterrence, detection and the investigation of all forms of fraud and corruption affecting its activities" Source: LCC Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy

### Referrals & Allegations Referrals are both reactive and proactive Police, Public, staff or other Local Authorities Proactive from data matching exercises National Fraud Initiative every two years Joint Working with the Department of Work and Pensions

# The role and the aim of the Investigator The investigator has a code of conduct to follow. • The Investigator will ensure that all anti-fraud work correctly identifies the guilty parties whilst protecting the innocent and minimise loss to the public purse.



### Prosecution Policy Some of the guidance used: • Value of o/p and the duration • Physical & mental condition • Was the offence premeditated • Failure in inv/admin/delays • Voluntary disclosure • Previous fraud • Social factors • Legal Services Recommendation



## Sanctions & Prosecutions Administrative Penalty: • This is similar to a 'fine' • Recorded with the Department of Work and Pension • Recovery of overpayment + 30 % or 50% of overpayment • May be appropriate if the value of the overpayment is below £2000 and the period exceeds 4 weeks • If the Administrative Penalty is refused 'PROSECUTION'

## Sanctions & Prosecutions Prosecution: If a Caution is offered but refused by the claimant. If an Ad Pen is offered but refused by the claimant. The overpayment must be 4 weeks or more. The value of the overpayment normally more than £2000. Reminder - A prosecution is not to seek recovery of benefit





### New areas for the team Insurance Team 1st case referred resulted in prosecution More cases referred and ongoing Tenancy Fraud Produced draft prosecution policy Fraud as opposed to Tenancy irregularities Improving declarations and Tenancy Agreements

### Single Fraud Investigation Service Department of Work and Pension led 2014/2015 phased implementation LA Staff may transfer to DWP May leave some council's open to fraud LCC to review Revenues & Benefits and Corporate Fraud before April 2014.

### Case Study 1

- Allegation received from Inland Revenue, claimant has bank account that generated annual interest of £780.
- IUC- admits having £120,000 in Bank account and stated money was for charity
- Overpayment of £15,000.
- Prosecuted and found guilty
- Fined £14,000
- Costs of £2,000

### Case Study 2

- Claimant came in to Revenues & Benefits stating his daughter had gone abroad.
- He failed to declare that she had returned to the UK few months later.
- Enquires with the employer and Credit search undertaken.
- Claimant IUC'd and admitted he failed to disclose return of daughter.
- O/p £1400
- Claimant offered and accepted a caution.

### Case Study 3

- Claimant stated he had started work in January 2008.
- However provided Bank statements from November 2007, which showed credits from an employment agency.
- Stated credits were wages of a friend who did not have a bank account.
- Enquires with the employment agency confirmed were the wages of the claimant.
- When shown the evidence the claimant stated he was only working temporary hence he failed to tell us earlier.
- O/p £500, offered and accepted Ad Pen.

### Case Study 4

- Claimant and Partner claimed neither was working.
- Partner was a policeman.
- Joint Working/Investigation carried out with DWP
- Partner denied any involvement in benefit claim.
- Hand writing analysis undertaken. Confirmed partner completed benefit forms and signed for HB cheques.
- Total overpayment was over £77,000
- Partner found guilty at Crown Court and sent to prison for 8 months.
- Dismissed from the Police.

Any Questions?