

Corporate	ICBP009 Counter Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy
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Version Number	Date Issued	Review Date
1	July 2022	January 2023

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Consultation Process:	ICS Integrated Governance Workstream
Formally Approved:	July 2022
Approved By:	Executive Committee

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Date	Issues
June 2022	None

POLICY VALIDITY STATEMENT

Policy users should ensure that they are consulting the currently valid version of the documentation. The policy will remain valid, including during its period of review. However, the policy must be reviewed at least once in every 3-year period.

ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION STANDARDS

If you require this document in an alternative format, such as easy read, large text, braille or an alternative language please contact necsu.comms@nhs.net

Version Control

Version	Release Date	Author	Update comments
1 draft 1	July 2022	AuditOne	First Issue

Approval

Role	Name	Date
Approver	Executive Committee	July 2022

Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
1.1 General.....	3
1.2 Aims and objectives.....	3
1.3 Scope.....	4
2. Definitions.....	4
2.1 NHS Counter Fraud Authority (NHSCFA).....	4
2.2 Government Functional Standard GovS 013: Counter Fraud/NHS Requirements.....	5
2.3 Fraud.....	5
2.4 Bribery and corruption.....	6
2.5 Key principles of the ICB's counter fraud strategy.....	7
3. The Response Plan.....	8
3.1 Bribery and corruption.....	8
3.2 Reporting fraud, bribery and corruption.....	8
3.3 Disciplinary action.....	9
3.4 Sanctions and redress.....	9
4. Review.....	10
4.1 Monitoring and auditing of policy effectiveness.....	10
4.2 Dissemination of the policy.....	10
4.3 Review of the policy.....	10
Appendix 1 - NHS Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Referral Form.....	11
Appendix 2 - Fraud, Bribery and Corruption – Dos and Don'ts.....	12
Appendix 3 - Schedule of Duties and Responsibilities.....	13
Equality Impact Assessment.....	19

1. Introduction

1.1 General

As an integrated Care Board (ICB) that delivers publicly-funded healthcare services, The ICB is accountable for the provision of services in an open and transparent manner. Any failure to do so could potentially have significant negative impact on the ICB's reputation.

The ICB is committed to preventing and reducing fraud, bribery and corruption to an absolute minimum and keeping it at that level. The ICB does not tolerate fraud, bribery and corruption and aims to eliminate all such activity as far as possible.

The ICB will take all necessary steps to counter fraud, bribery and corruption in accordance with this document (the policy) and Service Condition 24 of the NHS Standard Contract. The ICB will seek the appropriate disciplinary, regulatory, civil and criminal sanctions against fraudsters and where possible will recover losses.

Under Service Condition 24 of the NHS Standard Contract, the ICB is required to obtain the services of an accredited counter fraud specialist(s) (CFS) who is nominated to the NHS Counter Fraud Authority (NHSCFA). The CFS is responsible for the completion of a range of preventative counter fraud and bribery tasks, in line with ICB-approved work plans, and for conducting any necessary criminal investigations. Locally, the CFS is accountable to the Executive Director of Finance.

This policy is supported and endorsed by the ICB's Chief Executive and the ICB Board It is based on guidance issued by the NHSCFA in March 2018 and April 2021.

The policy is available to all staff on the ICB website:
<https://northeastnorthcumbria.nhs.uk/about-us/who-we-are/>

The purpose of the document is to set out the ICB's strategy for dealing with economic crime risks and also inform those working for the ICB of their responsibilities and what they should do if they have a suspicion involving fraud, bribery and corruption.

1.2 Aims and objectives

The aims of the policy are:

- to set out the ICB's strategy for dealing with counter fraud, bribery and corruption matters
- to ensure the ICB has appropriate counter fraud procedures in place in accordance with Service Condition 24.1 of the NHS Standard Contract and the Bribery Act 2010
- to provide a guide for those working for the ICB on what fraud is and how to report concerns
- to inform those working for the ICB of their responsibility to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption
- to detail the roles and responsibilities of key staff and departments
- to detail the potential outcomes where fraud, bribery and corruption are suspected

1.3 Scope

This document is a combined policy and strategy document which provides vision and purpose in demonstrating how the ICB supports counter fraud, bribery and corruption work. It sets out the ICB's commitment to dealing with fraud against the NHS and articulates its strategic approach to this: it has taken into account the contents of the NHSCFA's Strategy 2020 to 2023 document, published in April 2021.

The policy applies to all personnel working for or on behalf of the ICB, including but not limited to employees (regardless of position held or employment status), consultants, volunteers, contractors, staff engaged via a third-party supplier, honorary contract holders and/or any other parties that have a business relationship with the ICB.

The policy relates to all forms of fraud, bribery and corruption and is intended to provide direction and assistance to employees and those working for the ICB who may identify suspected fraud, bribery and corruption. It provides a framework for responding to suspicions of fraud, bribery and corruption, advice and information on various aspects of this and the implications of a criminal investigation. It is not intended to provide a comprehensive approach to preventing and detecting fraud, bribery and corruption.

The policy should be read in conjunction with the ICB's Standards of Business Conduct and Declarations of Interest Policy (including gifts and hospitality and code of conduct), Disciplinary Policy, Freedom to Speak Up: Raising Concerns (Whistleblowing) Policy and the staff code of conduct/contractual obligations.

2. Definitions

2.1 NHS Counter Fraud Authority (NHSCFA)

The NHSCFA has overall responsibility for the detection, investigation and prevention of fraud and economic crime risks within the NHS. Its aim is to lead the fight against fraud affecting the NHS and wider health service, by using intelligence to understand the nature of fraud risks, investigate serious and complex fraud, reduce its impact and drive forward improvements.

ICBs are primarily responsible for dealing with economic crime risks in their own organisation.

The NHSCFA's purpose is to:

- Provide leadership and expertise in counter fraud as a valued NHS partner
- Collaborate nationally and locally with the NHS to understand fraud threats, vulnerabilities and enablers
- Deliver intelligence-led counter fraud services to find, respond to and prevent fraud
- Reduce the impact of fraud on the NHS
- Work with partners to deliver financial savings that can be reinvested in patient care

The NHSCFA's strategic objectives are to:

- Lead and influence the NHS to find, prevent and reduce fraud, recovering losses and putting money back into patient care
- Work with partners to reduce fraud loss in the NHS
- Support and empower their staff to be the best in their roles and feel valued
- Effectively use their resources, identify and pursue opportunities for growth and innovation and reduce their operating costs

More information about the NHSCFA strategy: Leading the fight against NHS fraud: strategy 2020-2023 is available at: https://cfa.nhs.uk/resources/downloads/documents/corporate-publications/NHSCFA_Strategy_2020-23.pdf.

2.2 Government Functional Standard GovS 013: Counter Fraud/NHS Requirements

This government functional standard sets the expectations for the management of fraud, bribery and corruption in government organisations. It has been unilaterally adopted across NHS organisations since 1 April 2021 and is operationally delivered by 13 NHS requirements as directed by the NHSCFA.

A requirement of the NHS Standard Contract is that relevant providers of NHS services (that hold an NHS England/Improvement Licence or is an NHS ICB) must take the necessary action to comply with the NHSCFA's counter fraud requirements. Other NHS funded providers should have due regard to the requirements. The contract places a requirement on providers to have strategy, policies, procedures and processes in place to combat fraud, bribery and corruption to ensure compliance with the requirements.

The NHSCFA carries out regular engagement meetings with health organisations in line with the requirements. More information about the NHS requirements can be found at: <https://cfa.nhs.uk/government-functional-standard/NHS-requirements>.

The ICB's counter fraud work plan and annual report will encompass the requirements and detail work required to meet them.

2.3 Fraud

There are several specific offences under the Fraud Act 2006, however there are three primary ways in which it can be committed that are likely to be investigated by the CFS:

- **Fraud by false representation** (section 2) – lying about something using any means
- **Fraud by failing to disclose information** (section 3) – not saying something when you have a legal duty to do so
- **Fraud by abuse of position** (section 4) – abusing your position of ICB where there is a duty to safeguard financial interests of another person or ICB

It should be noted that all offences under the Fraud Act 2006 occur where the act or omission is committed dishonestly and with the intent to cause a gain or make a loss. The gain or loss does not have to succeed, as long there is intent. Successful prosecutions under the Fraud Act 2006 may result in an unlimited fine and/or a custodial sentence of up to 10 years.

More information about the Fraud Act 2006 can be found at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/35/crossheading/fraud>.

2.4 Bribery and corruption

The Bribery Act 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011 and repeals previous corruption legislation. The Act has introduced the criminal offences of both offering and receiving a bribe. It also places specific responsibility on ICBs to have in place adequate procedures to prevent bribery and corruption taking place.

Bribery can generally be defined as offering, promising or giving a financial or other advantage to influence others to use their position in an improper way (i.e. to obtain a business advantage). A benefit can be money, gifts, rewards etc. and does not have to be of substantial financial value. No actual gain or loss has to be made.

A person has committed a criminal offence of offering a bribe even if the offer is declined, as does a person who accepts a bribe, even if they don't receive it.

A bribe does not have to be in cash; it may be the awarding of a contract, provision of a gift, hospitality or sponsorship or another benefit.

Anyone found guilty of either offering or receiving a bribe could face a custodial sentence of up to 10 years imprisonment.

Corruption is generally considered as an umbrella term covering various activity and behaviour including bribery, kickbacks, favours, corrupt preferential treatment or cronyism. Corruption can be broadly defined as the offering or acceptance of inducements, gifts, favours, payment or benefit-in-kind which may influence the action of any person. Corruption does not always result in a loss. The corrupt person may not benefit directly from their deeds; however, they may be unreasonably using their position to give some advantage to another.

All staff are reminded that they should be transparent in respect of recording any gifts, hospitality or sponsorship and they should refer to the ICB's Standards of Business Conduct and Declarations of Interest Policy (which includes information on gifts and hospitality) for further information.

Section 7 of the Bribery Act 2010 introduced a new corporate offence of failure of commercial organisations to prevent bribery. The ICB can be held liable when someone associated with it bribes another in order to obtain or retain business for the ICB and be subject to an unlimited fine. However, the ICB will have a defence if it can demonstrate that it had adequate procedures in place designed to prevent bribery.

The Act applies to everyone associated with the ICB who performs services on its behalf, or who provides the ICB with goods or services. This includes anyone working for or with the ICB, such as employees, agents, subsidiaries, contractors and suppliers.

Employees of the ICB must not request or receive a bribe from anybody, nor imply that such an act might be considered. This means they will not agree to receive or accept a financial or other advantage from a former, current or future client, business partner, contractor or

supplier or any other person as an incentive or reward to improperly perform their function or activities.

More information on the Bribery Act 2010 can be found at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/23/crossheading/general-bribery-offences>.

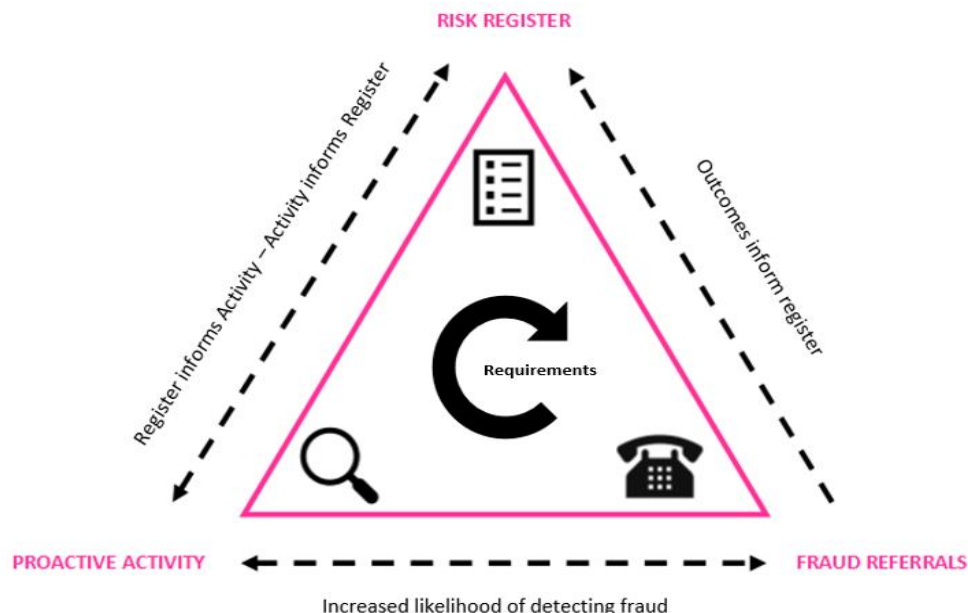
Key principles of the ICB's counter fraud strategy

The ICB is committed to dealing with all matters relating to fraud, bribery and corruption. It recognises the 5 principles of fraud and corruption framework which are:

- a. There is always going to be fraud
- b. Finding fraud is a good thing
- c. There is no one solution
- d. Fraud and corruption are ever changing
- e. Prevention is the most effective way to address fraud and corruption

The ICB aligns its counter fraud, bribery and corruption work to the NHSCFA counter fraud, bribery and corruption strategy and, importantly, all work carried out by the ICB's counter fraud team is risk based and appropriate to the ICB. The AuditOne counter fraud team maintains a fraud risk planning toolkit on behalf of the ICB which is managed in line with the Government Counter Fraud Profession's methodology. The toolkit is continuously reviewed throughout the year and directs both reactive and proactive counter fraud work. A risk assessment is carried out in conjunction with the annual reporting process to ensure that identified areas for improvement (amber and red RAG ratings) are considered and resources assigned if appropriate, proportionate and necessary.

The AuditOne Fraud Risk Triangle sets out the risk-based approach of the ICB's counter fraud provision.



A key element of delivering the operational aspects of this strategy is the compilation of an annual risk based counter fraud work plan, the contents of which are approved and regularly monitored by the Executive Director of Finance and the Audit Committee. The work plan comprises of a set of clearly defined tasks which have measurable outputs where

appropriate. The tasks are linked to the requirements and provide elements of work within 4 key principle areas of counter fraud work which are; Strategic Governance, Inform and Involve, Prevent and Deter and Hold to Account.

3. The Response Plan

3.1 Bribery and corruption

The ICB will conduct risk assessments in line with Ministry of Justice guidance to assess how bribery and corruption may affect it, and proportionate procedures will be implemented to mitigate identified risks.

The ICB has an Incident Reporting and Management Policy, Standards of Business Conduct Policy & Commercial sponsorship and joint working with the pharmaceutical industry Policy , these outline how declarations of interest, and gifts and hospitality should be managed and declared.

3.2 Reporting fraud, bribery and corruption

This section details the action to be taken if fraud, bribery and corruption is discovered or suspected.

If an employee suspects that fraud, bribery and corruption has taken place they should ensure it is reported to the CFS at:

AuditOne fraud hotline – 0191 441 5936

AuditOne fraud email – counterfraud@audit-one.co.uk or ntawnt.counterfraud@nhs.net

A referral form can be found at Appendix 1; this can also be used to refer any suspicions to the CFS.

Alternatively, reports can be made directly to the Executive Director of Finance. If the referrer believes that the Executive Director of Finance or CFS may be implicated in a fraud they should notify whichever party is not believed to be involved, who will then inform the Chief Executive.

If the referrer feels for any reason that they are unable to report the matter internally, referrals can be made to the NHSCFA, via the Fraud and Corruption Reporting Line on 0800 028 4060 (powered by Crimestoppers) or online at: <https://cfa.nhs.uk/reportfraud>.

All suspicions of fraud should be reported using the processes outline above. However, to support employees in reporting suspicions, the ICB has a Freedom to Speak Up: Raising Concerns (Whistleblowing) Policy which is available to all staff.

The CFS will undertake sufficient enquiries to establish whether there is any foundation to any fraud allegation received. If the allegation is substantiated, the CFS and/or NHSCFA may undertake further criminal investigation and will seek to apply criminal and civil sanctions, where appropriate, and in accordance with criminal legislation and set investigative procedures. Financial recovery will also be sought wherever possible. In deciding whether a

full criminal investigation is warranted, matters taken into consideration will include, but are not limited to, consideration of the public interest test, required evidential thresholds, financial proportionality and overall proportionality of sanctions available to deal with the matter in question.

3.3 Disciplinary action

Disciplinary procedures will be initiated where an employee is suspected of being involved in an act of fraud, bribery and corruption, or where their negligent action has led to an economic crime being perpetrated.

3.4 Sanctions and redress

The ICB's approach to pursuing sanctions in cases of fraud, bribery and corruption is that the full range of sanctions, including criminal, civil, disciplinary and regulatory, will be considered at the earliest opportunity and any or all of these may be pursued where appropriate. Consistency in this approach demonstrates the ICB's commitment to take fraud, bribery and corruption seriously and ultimately contributes to the deterrence and prevention of such actions.

The types of sanctions that the ICB will consider applying when a fraud, bribery and corruption offence has occurred are:

Civil – the ICB will seek financial redress wherever possible, to recover sums lost (of money or assets) including interest and costs of investigating fraud, bribery and corruption. Redress can be sought in various ways including confiscation or compensation orders, the use of Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) legislation in criminal courts, as well as civil sanctions such as an order of repayment, attachment of earnings, locally agreed voluntary negotiations or repayments. The ICB will actively publicise any redress obtained, where appropriate, with a view to creating a deterrent effect.

Criminal prosecution – the CFS will work in partnership with the NHSCFA, the police, and/or the Crown Prosecution Service where necessary to bring a case to court against an alleged offender. Sentences can include, but are not limited to, community service, fines and imprisonment. The ICB will actively publicise any criminal sanctions obtained, where appropriate, with a view to creating a deterrent effect.

Disciplinary – the ICB will take disciplinary action where an employee is suspected of being involved in an economic crime act. A copy of the ICB's disciplinary policy can be accessed via section 4.3 of this policy.

Professional – where appropriate, the ICB reserves the right to also report staff and employees working on behalf of the ICB to their professional/regulatory body as a result of an investigation and/or prosecution.

4. Review

4.1 Monitoring and auditing of policy effectiveness

Monitoring is essential to ensuring that controls are appropriate and robust enough to prevent or reduce fraud. To ensure compliance with Service Condition 24 of the NHS Standard Contract and the NHS requirements, arrangements include reviewing system controls on an ongoing basis and identifying weaknesses in processes.

Where deficiencies are identified as a result of monitoring, appropriate recommendations and action plans will be developed and implemented.

4.2 Dissemination of the policy

As set out in section 3.8, managers will ensure staff are aware of the existence of this policy. The CFS will also raise awareness of the policy, wherever possible.

It is important that staff are aware of the policy and understand it and it is available via the ICB website: <https://northeastnorthcumbria.nhs.uk/about-us/who-we-are/>

4.3 Review of the policy

The ICB Board or nominated Committee will ensure that this policy document is reviewed in accordance with the timescale specified at the time of approval. No policy or procedure will remain operational for a period exceeding three years without a review taking place.

Staff who become aware of any change which may affect a policy should advise their line manager as soon as possible. The ICB Board or nominated Committee will then consider the need to review the policy or procedure outside of the agreed timescale for revision.

For ease of reference for reviewers or approval bodies, changes should be noted in the 'document history' table on the front page of this document.

NB: If the review consists of a change to an appendix or procedure document, approval may be given by the sponsor director and a revised document may be issued. Review to the main body of the policy must always follow the original approval process.

Appendix 1 - NHS Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Referral Form

All referrals will be treated in confidence and investigated by professionally trained staff

1. Date

2. Anonymous application

Yes (If 'Yes' go to section 6) or No (If 'No' complete sections 3–5)

3. Your name

4. Your ICB/profession

5. Your contact details

6. Suspicion

7. Please provide details including the name, address and date of birth (if known) of the person to whom the allegation relates.

8. Possible useful contacts

9. Please attach any available additional information.

Because of the personal information contained within completed forms, these may only submitted to us from a secure email address (such as NHS.net). Please email completed forms to ntawnt.counterfraud@nhs.net.

Appendix 2 - Fraud, Bribery and Corruption – Dos and Don'ts

A desktop guide for staff

FRAUD is the dishonest intent to obtain a financial gain from, or cause a financial loss to, a person or party through false representation, failing to disclose information or abuse of position

BRIBERY is the deliberate use of inducement or payment of benefit-in-kind to influence an individual to use their position in an

DO:

- **Note your concerns**
Record details such as your concerns, names, dates, times, details of conversations and possible witnesses. Time, date and sign your notes
- **Retain evidence**
Retain any evidence that may be destroyed, or make a note and advise your CFS
- **Report your suspicion**
Confidentiality will be respected – delays may lead to

DO NOT:

- **Confront the suspect or convey concerns to anyone other than those authorised as listed below**
Never attempt to question a suspect yourself; this could alert a fraudster or accuse an innocent person
- **Try to investigate, or contact the police directly**
Never attempt to gather evidence yourself unless it is about to be destroyed; gathering evidence must take into account legal procedures in order for it to be useful. Your CFS can conduct an investigation in accordance with legislation

If you suspect that fraud against the NHS has taken place, you must report it immediately, by:

- directly contacting the **counter fraud specialist**, or
- telephone the **freephone** NHS Fraud and Corruption Reporting Line
- online at <https://cfa.nhs.uk/reportfraud>

Do you have concerns about a fraud taking place in the NHS?

If so, any information can be passed to the

NHS Fraud and Bribery Reporting Line: 0800 028 40 60

All calls will be treated in confidence and investigated by professionally trained staff

Your counter fraud specialist can be contacted by telephoning 0191 441 5936 or emailing counterfraud@audit-one.co.uk or ntawnt.counterfraud@nhs.net

If you would like further information about the NHS Counter Fraud Authority, please visit <https://cfa.nhs.uk/>

Appendix 3 - Schedule of Duties and Responsibilities

Through day to day work, employees are in the best position to recognise any specific fraud risks within their own areas of responsibility. They also have a duty to ensure that those risks, however large or small, are identified and eliminated. Where it is believed fraud, bribery or corruption could occur, or has occurred, this should be reported to the CFS or the Executive Director of Finance immediately.

ICB Board	The ICB Board has responsibility for setting the strategic context in which organisational process documents are developed, and for establishing a scheme of governance for the formal review and approval of such documents.
Accountable Officer (AO) / Chief Executive	<p>The ICBs accountable officer (AO) / Chief Executive, has overall responsibility for funds, assets and resources entrusted to it and the ICB's systems of internal control. This includes instances of fraud, bribery and corruption.</p> <p>The AO must ensure adequate policies; procedures and processes are in place to protect the ICB and the public funds it receives. However, responsibility for the operation and maintenance of systems and controls falls directly to managers and requires the involvement of everyone working on behalf of the ICB. The AO, via the Executive Director of Finance, will monitor and ensure compliance with this policy.</p>
The ICB Board	The ICB Board should provide a clear and demonstrable support and strategic direction for counter fraud, bribery and corruption work. They should review the proactive management, control and the evaluation of such work to ensure that the ICB's funds, people and assets are adequately protected against criminal activity including fraud, bribery and corruption. The ICB Board and its members should scrutinise NHSCFA assessment reports, when available, and ensure that the recommendations are fully actioned.

<p>Executive Director of Finance</p>	<p>The Executive Director of Finance (EDF), in conjunction with the AO, will monitor and ensure the ICB's compliance against Service Condition 24 of the NHS Standard Contract and Bribery Act 2010</p> <p>The EDF has power to approve financial transactions initiated by the organisation's directorates.</p> <p>The EDF prepares, documents and maintains detailed financial procedures and systems, and applies the principles of separation of duties and internal checks to prepare a statement of internal control for inclusion in the ICB's annual report.</p> <p>The EDF will report annually to the board on the adequacy of internal financial controls and risk management as part of the board's overall responsibility to prepare a governance statement for inclusion in the ICB's annual report.</p> <p>The EDF will review annually the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the ICB's counter fraud, bribery and corruption arrangements and implement improvements as and when appropriate.</p> <p>The EDF will, depending on the outcome of initial investigations, inform appropriate senior management of suspected cases of fraud, bribery and corruption, especially in cases where the loss may be above an agreed limit or where the incident may lead to adverse publicity.</p> <p>The EDF will liaise with the CFS regarding any identified concerns.</p>
<p>Audit Committee</p>	<p>The Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing, approving and monitoring the ICB's counter fraud work-plan. The committee will receive regular updates on counter fraud activity, will monitor the implementation of action plans, and will provide direct access and liaison with those responsible for counter fraud work. The committee will review annual reports on counter fraud, discuss NHSCFA quality assessment reports. and will provide independent scrutiny to ensure any necessary post-assessment action plans are carried out.</p> <p>Further information which may assist the audit committee in discharging its functions effectively can be found in the NHS Audit Committee Handbook 2018, published by Healthcare Financial Management Association (HFMA) at: https://www.hfma.org.uk/publications/details/nhs-audit-committee-handbook.</p>

Internal and external audit	<p>The ICB utilises both internal and external audit functions, which include reviewing the ICB's controls and systems, and ensuring compliance with financial instructions. It will be expected that any incident or suspicion of fraud, bribery or corruption identified by either internal or external audit will be shared immediately to the nominated CFS and EDF.</p>
Human resources	<p>Human resources (HR) colleagues, via the Executive Director of People , are responsible for liaison with the CFS about any suspicions of fraud, bribery and corruption they may become aware of. HR are responsible for the conduct of any internal investigation and instigating any necessary internal action, including disciplinary action against those who fail to comply with organisational policies, procedures and processes.</p> <p>Criminal and disciplinary processes have different purposes, are governed by different rules and/or legislation and require different standards of proof. These differences mean that one investigator must not conduct both criminal and disciplinary investigations into the same matter.</p> <p>There is no legal rule giving precedence to the criminal process over the disciplinary process and the ICB may undertake disciplinary proceedings even if a criminal investigation is ongoing. All decisions must be based on the individual circumstances of each case and discussed with the CFS. However, a disciplinary hearing should not normally take place if it would prejudice ongoing criminal proceedings. In all cases public protection is paramount; the decision to give precedence to the criminal process over the disciplinary one must be subject to overriding public interest considerations – namely the risk to the provision of NHS services, patients and/or the wider public caused by a delay in applying disciplinary sanctions.</p> <p>Coordination of parallel criminal and disciplinary investigations in order to achieve the most appropriate outcome requires regular liaison between HR colleagues and the CFS. Beside routine interaction, specific consultation should occur at the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All referrals received by HR that contain an element of suspected fraud, bribery or corruption must be reported to the CFS and/or EDF immediately. • Wherever parallel sanctions are being pursued, the investigating officer and/or HR should meet regularly with the CFS to provide updates and ensure the flow of information. • HR should inform the CFS where there are serious health and safety risks (i.e. clinician identified as not holding appropriate clinical qualifications) or cases involving vulnerable individuals that may take precedence over a criminal investigation. • HR must advise the CFS of disciplinary hearings outcomes as this may impact on the criminal sanction.

	<p>The ICB should ensure that appropriate protocols are in place to cover this.</p>
<p>Local Counter Fraud Specialist (CFS)</p>	<p>The CFS is responsible for taking forward all counter-fraud work locally in accordance with national standards and reports directly to the EDF.</p> <p>Adherence to NHSCFA counter fraud standards is important not only to ensure contractual obligations are complied with, but also to ensure the ICB has appropriate counter fraud, bribery and corruption arrangements in place. To this end, the CFS will look to achieve the highest standards possible in their work.</p> <p>The CFS will work with key colleagues and stakeholders to promote counter fraud work, apply effective preventative measures and investigate allegations of fraud, bribery and corruption. In consultation with the EDF, the CFS will report any cases to the NHSCFA. Where necessary, the CFS will ensure that other relevant parties are informed of allegations, such as HR if an employee is the subject of a referral.</p> <p>The CFS will utilise a risk planning toolkit to help identify fraud, bribery and corruption risks at the ICB and the resulting information will be used to inform future counter fraud work.</p> <p>The CFS has been specifically trained in counter fraud procedures and has been appointed by the ICB to undertake work in this field. The CFS will work with all staff and stakeholders to promote counter fraud work and will effectively respond to system weaknesses and investigate allegations of fraud, bribery and corruption. The CFS has a number of duties to perform, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive any fraud, bribery or corruption referral directly from staff, the public or a contractor. • Investigate all cases of fraud within the ICB and to report on these to the audit committee. • Publicise counter fraud work and the fraud awareness message within the ICB. • Undertake local proactive counter fraud work with the aim of fraud prevention and/or detection. • Report any system weaknesses to the organisation and the NHSCFA.

<p>Managers</p>	<p>All managers within the ICB are responsible for ensuring that policies, procedures and processes within their local area are adhered to and kept under constant review. Managers should be alert to the possibility that unusual events, requests or transactions could be indications of fraud, bribery or corruption.</p> <p>All managers have a responsibility to ensure that staff and those working within their team are aware of fraud, bribery and corruption, understand the importance of protecting the organisation from it and will bring this policy to their staff's attention. The desktop guide at Appendix B provides a reminder of the key contacts and actions to be followed if fraud, bribery and corruption acts are suspected. Managers are encouraged to publicise the desktop guide within their local area.</p> <p>The CFS will support managers in encouraging a counter fraud, bribery and corruption culture and the CFS will proactively undertake work to raise awareness of this.</p> <p>All instances of actual or suspected fraud, bribery or corruption which come to the attention of a manager must be reported to the CFS immediately. It is appreciated that some employees may initially raise concerns with their manager, however, under no circumstances should managers investigate the allegation(s) themselves. There is a clear responsibility for managers to refer concerns to the CFS and/or EDF as soon as possible.</p> <p>Managers at all levels are responsible for ensuring that fraud risks are included in any local risk assessments and for mitigating any identified risks. The responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud, bribery and corruption therefore primarily rests with managers but requires the co-operation of all employees. The CFS is available to provide any advice and guidance as necessary.</p>
<p>All employees</p>	<p>All employees are required to comply with the ICB's policies, procedures and processes and apply best practice in order to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption (e.g. procurement, expenses and ethical business behaviour).</p> <p>Employees are expected to act in accordance with the standards laid down by their professional institutes, where applicable, and have a personal responsibility to ensure they are familiar with them. Employees and those working on behalf of the organisation should be made aware of their own responsibilities in accordance with the ICB's policies and in protecting the organisation from these crimes fraud, bribery and corruption.</p> <p>Employees have a duty to protect the assets of the ICB, including information and property. In addition, all employees have a responsibility to comply with all applicable laws, regulations and organisational policies relating to ethical business behaviour,</p>

	<p>procurement, personal expenses, conflicts of interest, confidentiality and the acceptance of gifts and hospitality. This means that, in addition to maintaining the normal standards of personal honesty and integrity, employees should always:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid acting in any way that might cause others to allege or suspect them of dishonesty • Behave in a way that would not give cause for others to doubt that the ICB's employees deal fairly and impartially with official matters • Be alert to the possibility that others might be attempting to deceive <p>All employees have a duty to ensure that the organisation's funds, including NHS funds are safeguarded, whether they are involved with cash or payment systems, managing budgets or dealing with contractors or suppliers.</p> <p>If an employee suspects that there has been fraud, bribery or corruption they must report the matter to the CFS and/or Executive Director of Finance.</p> <p>The ICB's counter fraud service is provided under contract by xx , an NHS-hosted organisation.</p>
<p>Information management and technology</p>	<p>The North of England Commissioning Support Unit (NECSU) will contact the CFS and/or the EDF immediately in all cases where there is suspicion that IT is being used for fraudulent purposes. There may also be offences under the Computer Misuse Act 1990.</p> <p>Similarly, NECSU will liaise with the CFS to ensure that a subject's access (both physical and electronic) to the ICB's IT resources is restricted, suspended or removed where an economic crime investigation identifies that it is appropriate to do so.</p>
<p>Fraud champion</p>	<p>The fraud champion is a nominated employee whose role is to support and promote the fight against fraud at both strategic and operational levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud champions will support the nominated counter fraud specialist in the work they carry out and the role of a fraud champion includes: • Promoting awareness of fraud, bribery and corruption within the organisation • Understanding the threat posed by fraud, bribery and corruption • Understanding best practice to countering fraud, bribery and corruption

Equality Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessment Initial Screening Assessment (STEP 1)

As a public body organisation we need to ensure that all our current and proposed strategies, policies, services and functions, have given proper consideration to equality, diversity and inclusion, do not aid barriers to access or generate discrimination against any protected groups under the Equality Act 2010 (Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Pregnancy and Maternity, Race, Religion/Belief, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Marriage and Civil Partnership).

This screening determines relevance for all new and revised strategies, policies, projects, service reviews and functions.

Completed at the earliest opportunity it will help to determine:

- The relevance of proposals and decisions to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.
- Whether or not equality and diversity is being/has already been considered for due regard to the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED).
- Whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full Equality Impact Assessment.

Name(s) and role(s) of person completing this assessment:

Name: Martyn Tait

Job Title: Counter Fraud Specialist

Organisation: AuditOne

Title of the service/project or policy: Counter Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Policy

Is this a;

Strategy / Policy **Service Review** **Project**

Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

What are the aim(s) and objectives of the service, project or policy:

The aims of the policy are:

- to set out the ICB's strategy for dealing with counter fraud, bribery and corruption matters
- to ensure the ICB has appropriate counter fraud procedures in place in accordance with Service Condition 24.1 of the NHS Standard Contract and the Bribery Act 2010
- to provide a guide for those working for the ICB on what fraud is and how to report concerns
- to inform those working for the ICB of their responsibility to prevent fraud, bribery and corruption

- to detail the roles and responsibilities of key staff and departments
- to detail the potential outcomes where fraud, bribery and corruption are suspected

Who will the project/service /policy / decision impact?

(Consider the actual and potential impact)

- **Staff**
- **Service User / Patients**
- **Other Public Sector Organisations**
- **Voluntary / Community groups / Trade Unions**
- **Others, please specify** [Click here to enter text.](#)

Questions	Yes	No
Could there be an existing or potential negative impact on any of the protected characteristic groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has there been or likely to be any staff/patient/public concerns?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Could this piece of work affect how our services, commissioning or procurement activities are organised, provided, located and by whom?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Could this piece of work affect the workforce or employment practices?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the piece of work involve or have a negative impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment • Advancing quality of opportunity • Fostering good relations between protected and non-protected groups in either the workforce or community 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If you have answered no to the above and conclude that there will not be a detrimental impact on any equality group caused by the proposed policy/project/service change, please state how you have reached that conclusion below:

The counter fraud team do not specifically gather information in relation to the ethnicity, faith, disability or sexual orientation of individuals for which it investigates, or works with, in order to provide the counter fraud service to the ICB. Although this does not allow for the assessment of the impact upon these groups, it does act as a measure that appropriate action is taken based on the evidence of a referral without prejudice to individuals in relation to these areas. The date of birth and gender of an individual is identified as part of the referral process in order that the correct individual can be identified. I am not aware of any occasions where an issue has been identified of action taken by the counter fraud team based on their gender or age.

Any individual who is subject to an investigation by the counter fraud team will be considered for any potential vulnerability and/or the requirement for an appropriate adult to be present. The counter fraud service is available to provide advice and guidance to

individuals in relation to fraud issues or concerns. If a communication challenge is identified the counter fraud team can make use of language line services or appropriate adults to overcome challenges.

If you have answered yes to any of the above, please now complete the 'STEP 2 Equality Impact Assessment' document

Accessible Information Standard	Yes	No
Please acknowledge you have considered the requirements of the Accessible Information Standard when communicating with staff and patients. https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/accessible-info-standard-overview-2017-18.pdf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If any of the above have not been implemented, please state the reason: No		

Governance, ownership and approval

Please state here who has approved the actions and outcomes of the screening		
Name	Job title	Date
Executive Committee	Approver	July 2022

Publishing

This screening document will act as evidence that due regard to the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) has been given.

If you are not completing 'STEP 2 - Equality Impact Assessment' this screening document will need to be approved and published alongside your documentation.