

1/024 Fraud and Corruption

1. Objective

The Town of Port Hedland (the "Town") Fraud and Corruption Policy has been developed to support the Town to effectively discharge their responsibilities under Regulation 5 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.*

The objectives of this Policy are to:

- Demonstrate the Town's commitment to zero tolerance for acts of fraud or corruption in the performance of all its functions and interactions.
- Provide clear direction on strategies for implementing and monitoring fraud and corruption prevention, detection and response mechanisms.
- Promote a culture of integrity and ethical behaviour among all Town employees, elected members, volunteers, consultants, and contractors.
- Enhance transparency and accountability in all Town operations and decisionmaking processes.
- Strengthen internal controls to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption.

2. Scope

This Policy applies to the Town's Employees, Elected Members, Committee Members, Volunteers, Consultants and Contractors, who share in the collective responsibility to assess the risk of fraud and corruption in the activities undertaken by the Town, behave ethically and conduct their business in line with the Town's values of unity, integrity and quality.

3. Content

3.1 Fraud

Fraud is dishonest activity causing actual or potential gain or loss to any person or organisation (including theft of money or other property) by employees or persons external to the organisation, and/or where deception is used at the time, immediately before or immediately following the activity.

Fraud can be committed by employees (internal fraud) or by external parties (external fraud), and sometimes involves collaboration between an employee and an outside party.

3.2 Corruption

Corruption involves dishonest activities where an individual associated with an organisation (e.g., director, executive, manager, employee, or contractor) abuses



their position of trust and acts against the organisation's interests to gain a personal advantage or benefit another person or organisation.

3.3 Examples of recognised fraudulent and corrupt behaviour

- Theft or obtaining any type of benefit by deception;
- Providing false or misleading information, or withholding information where there is a requirement for it to be provided;
- Unlawful or unauthorised use of technology, vehicles, property or services;
- Release of information (including unauthorised access to systems and data); and
- Undeclared conflicts of interest

3.4 Policy principles

- 1. Fraud and corruption is taken seriously at the Town with zero tolerance of fraudulent activity or corrupt conduct;
- 2. Employees, Consultants, Contractors and Volunteers must abide by the Town of Port Hedland Code of Conduct for Employees, Consultants, Contractors and Volunteers.
- 3. Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates must abide by the Town of Port Hedland Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.
- 4. Employees will act with honesty and integrity by reporting suspected unethical, fraudulent, dishonest, illegal or corrupt behaviour to their line leader, manager or the CEO in accordance with relevant plans and procedures.
- 5. In accordance with the *Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003*, if the CEO suspects on reasonable grounds that the alleged behaviour may constitute misconduct as defined in that Act, the CEO will notify:
 - i. the Corruption and Crime Commission, in the case of serious misconduct; or
 - ii. the Public Sector Commissioner, in the case of minor misconduct; and
- 6. Disclosures of fraud or corruption may attract protections under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2003.*

3.5 Controls

Controls can be categorised as:

- Preventative (P) aim to prevent issues before they occur
- Detective (D) identify issues that have already occurred
- Responsive (R) address and respond to issues that have been identified



The Town has a zero tolerance policy for fraud and corruption and has several key controls in place to safeguard against fraud and corruption. These include:

Koy Control	Category		
Key Control	Р	D	R
Fraud and corruption policy	\checkmark		
Code of conduct	\checkmark		
Employee awareness and training	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Workforce screening	\checkmark		
Risk assessment	\checkmark		
Internal controls	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Internal audit	\checkmark	\checkmark	
External audit	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Internal reporting		\checkmark	<
Public interest disclosures		\checkmark	
Investigations			\checkmark
External reporting			✓

The Town of Port Hedland Fraud Control Plan details each control.

3.6 Reporting mechanisms

Public Interest Disclosure

The *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003* (PID Act) enables people to make disclosures about wrongdoing within the State Public Sector, Local Government Entities and Public Universities without fear of reprisal. The Act aims to ensure openness and accountability in government by encouraging people to make disclosures by maintaining confidentiality and providing immunity from detrimental action.

The Town will take all reasonable steps to provide protection to those who make such disclosures from any detrimental action in reprisal for the making of a public interest disclosure.

Disclosures can be made to the following PID Officer's:

- Director Corporate Services
- Executive Manager Human Resources
- Manager Governance
- Senior Governance Advisor



The PID Officers can be contacted via email: pid@porthedland.wa.gov.au

Internal reporting

Employees should report concerns to their immediate line leader, who is responsible for escalating the issue to senior management when needed.

Where employees are hesitant to report concerns to their immediate supervisor or if they believe that appropriate action has not been taken, they may also report to:

- A more senior manager
- The Manager Governance
- The CEO
- The online form (intranet)
- The Public Sector Commission (PSC)
- The Corruption and Crime Commission (CCC)

External reporting

The Town is obligated to report minor misconduct to the PSC and serious misconduct to the CCC in accordance with the Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003.

Public Sector Commission: <u>minormisconduct@psc.wa.gov.au</u> Crime & Corruption Commission: <u>reportcorruption@ccc.wa.gov.au</u>

3.7 Roles and Responsibilities

- 1. With guidance from the Mayor and Council, the CEO shares the role of accountable authority for taking, or causing to be taken, all the measures to identify and respond to any fraud or attempted fraud.
- 2. The Audit and Risk and Compliance Committee (ARC Committee) oversees the processes and systems which protect the Council against fraud and irregularities.
- 3. The Executive Leadership Team, responsible collectively and individually for the application of fraud and corruption prevention measures in their respective divisions
- 4. The Audit, Risk & Insurance Business Unit are responsible for the development and maintenance of the following policies and plans which form part of the Town's Integrity Framework:
 - Policy 1/024 Fraud and Corruption
 - Policy 1/022 Risk Management
 - Fraud and Corruption Plan
 - Risk Management Framework
 - Relevant internal operating procedures and templates



5.

- Policy 1/023 Public Interest Disclosure
- Relevant internal operating procedures (incl. conflicts of interest and gift disclosures)
- 6. The Human Resources business unit is the owner of disciplinary processes and of organisational development functions. The business unit are also responsible for the development and maintenance of the Code of Conduct.

3.8 Legislated responsibilities

Below is a summary of Legislated Responsibilities that help control fraud risks. This list is not exhaustive.

Legislation	Reference	Responsibility		
Local Government	s2.21;	Disqualifies individuals from becoming elected		
	s2.22;	members due to insolvency, criminal convictions,		
	s2.24	or misapplication of funds.		
	s5.36(2); s5.36(3)	Councils must believe that a person is suitably qualified for the position of CEO, and CEOs must believe that staff are suitably qualified for their positions.		
Act		Mandates that the CEO must prepare and		
1995	s5.51A(1)	implement a code of conduct to be observed by		
		all employees.		
	Div 6	Council members, the CEO and designated staff		
	DIV 6	members must disclose financial interests.		
	s7.1A(1)	An Audit Committee must be formed.		
	s5.93	Sets out penalties for improper use of information.		
Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996	Reg 5(2)	 Sets out penalties for improper use of information. The CEO is to: a) ensure that the resources of the local government are effectively and efficiently managed; and b) assist the Council to undertake reviews of fees and charges regularly (and not less than once in every financial year); and c) undertake reviews of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the financial management systems and procedures of the local government regularly (and not less than once in every 3 financial years) and report to the local government the results of those reviews. 		



Legislation	Reference	Responsibility	
Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996	Reg 17	The CEO is to review the appropriateness and effectiveness of systems and procedures relating to risk management, internal control and legislative compliance. This is then reported to the Audit Committee	
Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996	Part 6	Sets out information on disclosure of financial interests.	
	Reg 19AB; Reg 19AF	Provides detailed information on what value of gifts must be reported and which are prohibited	
	Reg 28A	Requires a register of gifts to be publicly accessible.	
	Div 2	Requires Codes of Conduct to contain information on gifts, travel contributions and disclosing interests.	
Local Government	Reg 11A	Entities must develop a policy for purchases less than, or equal to, \$250,000.	
(Functions and General) Regulations 1996	Reg 11(1)	Purchases worth more than \$250,000 must be conducted through tender.	
Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003	s23	 Entities must: Designate at least 1 PID officer to receive reports. They must comply with the Public Sector Commissioner's minimum standards of conduct and integrity. 	

The Town will report acts of Fraud and Corruption to the appropriate authority and will seek to recover losses suffered through these acts.



Definitions

- Code of Conduct: Document broadly communicated within the organisation setting out expected standards of behaviour.
- Conflict of Interest: Situation where business, financial, family, political or personal interests could interfere with the judgement of persons in carrying out their duties for the organisation.
- Control: Measure that is modifying risk.
- Corruption: Corruption involves dishonest activities where an individual associated with an organisation (e.g., director, executive, manager, employee, or contractor) abuses their position of trust and acts against the organisation's interests to gain a personal advantage or benefit another person or organisation.
- *Fraud:* Fraud is dishonest activity causing actual or potential gain or loss to any person or organisation (including theft of money or other property) by employees or persons external to the organisation, and/or where deception is used at the time, immediately before or immediately following the activity.



Relevant legislation	Corruption and Crime Act 2003				
	Local Government Act 1995				
	Local Government (Audit) Regulations 1996 r17				
	AS 8001:2021 – Fraud and Corruption Control				
	Town of Port Hedland Risk Appetite Statement				
	Town of Port Hedland Risk Management Framework				
	1/022 Risk Management Policy				
	1/023 Public Interest Disclosure				
Delegated authority	Nil				
Business unit	Audit, Risk & Insurance				
Directorate	Corporate Services				
Version control	Version No.	Resolution No.	Adoption Date		
	V01	CM201617/046	31 August 2016		
	V02	CM202223/020	07 September 2022		
	V03	CM202425/145	25 September 2024		
Review frequency	2-yearly	·	·		

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