

Policy

Anti-bribery

Purpose

Bribery has been defined as: as the giving or receiving of a financial or other advantage in connection with the 'improper performance' of a position of trust or of a function that is expected to be performed impartially or in good faith.

The Greater Lincolnshire Combined County Authority will not offer bribes or any other improper inducements to anyone for any purpose, nor will they accept bribes or improper inducements. This policy sets out arrangements in relation to this.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Bribery Act 2010 introduced specific criminal offences in relation to bribery. The key offences are:
 - Bribery of another person (section 1)
 - Accepting a bribe (section 2)
 - Bribing a foreign official (section 6)
 - Failing to prevent bribery (section 7)
- 1.2 The Act broadly defines bribery as the giving or receiving of a financial or other advantage in connection with the ‘improper performance’ of a position of trust or of a function that is expected to be performed impartially or in good faith.
- 1.3 GLCCA will not offer bribes or any other improper inducements to anyone for any purpose, nor will they accept bribes or improper inducements.
- 1.4 This policy applies to all of the Authority’s activities and employees. Employees include but are not limited to those who are directly employed, agency staff, contractors, non-executives, agents, Members, volunteers and consultants.
- 1.5 For partners and suppliers, we will seek to promote the adoption of policies consistent with the principles set out in this policy. This policy does not change the requirements of the Authority’s gifts and hospitality policy.

2. Corporate responsibilities

- 2.1 Under section 7 of the Bribery Act, commercial organisations can be found guilty of an offence by failing to prevent bribery that is intended to obtain or retain business, or an advantage in the conduct of business, for the organisation. An organisation will have a defence to this corporate offence if it can show that it had in place adequate procedures designed to prevent bribery by or of persons associated with the organisation.
- 2.2 An organisation found guilty of an offence under section 7 is liable to an unlimited fine.
- 2.3 For the purposes of the section 7 of Bribery Act, GLCCA is a ‘commercial organisation’ and may be liable to prosecution if it fails to prevent bribery. Therefore, the Authority must be able to demonstrate that it has adequate procedures to prevent bribery.
- 2.4 Whether the procedures are adequate will ultimately be a matter for the courts to decide on a case-by-case basis. It is for individual organisations to determine what

procedures are required based on the level of risk of bribery in the organisation. Guidance issued by the Ministry of Justice provided six principles to consider in implementing adequate procedures. The Authority continues to be committed to the proportionate implementation of these principles.

2.5 The Authority addresses these principles to comply with the Bribery Act as follows:

2.5.1 Proportionate procedures

The Authority ensures that its procedures to prevent bribery are proportionate to the bribery risks it faces and to the nature, scale and complexity of its activities. It ensures that they are clear, practical, accessible, effectively implemented and enforced.

2.5.2 Top Level Commitment

Both CCA and Senior Leaders are committed to preventing bribery by persons associated with the Authority. They will continue to foster a culture within the Authority in which bribery is never acceptable.

The Authority has an Anti-Fraud Strategy that is regularly reviewed, approved by the Audit Committee and endorsed by the CCA and Head of Paid Service. It contains a clear and unambiguous message that the Authority will not tolerate fraud and corruption.

2.5.3 Risk Assessment

The Authority assesses the nature and extent of its exposure to potential external and internal risks of bribery on a periodic basis. It is assessed on both financial risk and reputation risk.

2.5.4 Due Diligence

The Authority applies due diligence procedures, taking a proportionate and risk-based approach, in respect of persons who perform or will perform services for or on behalf of the organisation, in order to mitigate identified bribery risks.

2.5.5 Communication and training

The Authority seeks to ensure that its bribery prevention policies and procedures are embedded and understood throughout the Authority through internal and external communication, including training and learning that is proportionate to the risks it faces.

2.5.6 Monitoring and review

The Authority monitors and review its procedures designed to prevent bribery and will make improvements where necessary

3. Employee and Member Responsibilities

- 3.1 Bribery is not tolerated by the Authority. All employees and Members are required to act honestly and with integrity at all times and to safeguard the organisation's resources for which they are responsible.
- 3.2 Employees and Members must comply with the spirit, as well as the letter of the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions in which the Authority operates, in respect of the lawful and responsible conduct of activities.
- 3.3 Employees and Members must:
- ensure that they have read, understood and comply with this policy
 - raise concerns as soon as possible if they believe or suspect that a conflict with this policy has occurred, or may occur in the future.
- 3.4 Employees and Members must not:
- Give, promise to give, or offer a payment, gift or hospitality with the expectation or hope that a business advantage will be received, or to reward a business advantage already given
 - Give, promise to give, or offer a payment, gift or hospitality to a government official, agent or representative to "facilitate" or expedite a routine procedure
 - Accept payment from a third party that you know, or suspect is offered with the expectation that it will obtain a business advantage for them
 - Accept a gift or hospitality from a third party if you know or suspect that it is offered or provided with an expectation that a business advantage will be provided by us in return
 - Retaliate against or threaten a person who has refused to commit a bribery offence or who has raised concerns under this policy
 - Accept facilitation payments (unofficial payments to public officials) in order to secure or expedite actions
- 3.5 An individual guilty of an offence under sections 1, 2 or 6 is liable:
- On conviction in a magistrates court, to imprisonment for a maximum term of 12 months (six months in Northern Ireland), or to a fine not exceeding £5,000, or to both
 - On conviction in a crown court, to imprisonment for a maximum term of ten years, or to an unlimited fine, or both

- 3.6 As well as the possibility of civil and criminal prosecution, employees and Members that breach this policy will face disciplinary action, which could result in dismissal for gross misconduct.

4. Reporting a concern

- 4.1 The prevention, detection and reporting of bribery and other forms of corruption are the responsibility of all those working for the organisation or under its control. All employees and Members are required to report activity that breaches (or may breach) this policy.
- 4.2 Employees are often the first to realise that there is something seriously wrong within the Authority. However, they may not express their concerns because they feel that speaking up would be disloyal to their colleagues or to the Authority.
- 4.3 They may also fear harassment or victimisation. In these circumstances, it may be easier to ignore the concern rather than report what may just be a suspicion of malpractice. Members and employees should never ignore such suspicions and instead make a referral under the reporting a concern (whistleblowing) policy.
- 4.4 The Reporting a Concern policy is intended to encourage and enable staff to raise serious concerns within the Authority rather than overlooking a problem, informing the media or other external bodies.