

Isle of Wight Council
TAX EVASION POLICY
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1 The Reason for Tax Evasion Policy

- 1.1 This policy has been introduced to set out details of the new Corporate Criminal Offences in relation to the failure to prevent tax evasion under the Criminal Finance Act 2017.
- 1.2 The Isle of Wight Council (the council) is required to take prevention measures to prevent tax evasion.

2 Legislation

- 2.1 The Government believes that councils should be criminally liable where they fail to prevent those who act for, or on their behalf from criminally facilitating tax evasion.
- 2.2 The new offence does not fundamentally alter what is criminal; it simply focuses on who is to be held accountable for acts contrary to the current law.
- 2.3 The new offence focusses on the failure to prevent the crimes and those who act for or on behalf of a corporation, rather than trying to attribute acts to the corporation.
- 2.4 The new legislation in relation to corporate tax evasions is laid out in the Criminal Finance Act 2017 ("CFA 2017"). This new act came into force on 30 September 2017. Part 3 CFA 2017 creates two separate corporate offences:
 - Failure to prevent facilitation of UK tax evasion and;
 - Failure to prevent facilitation of overseas tax evasion.
- 2.5 The council would be guilty of an offence if a person commits a UK tax evasion facilitation offence when acting in the capacity of a person associated with the council.

Under section 45 (4) CFA 2017 a UK tax evasion offence is either of the following:

- a) An offence of cheating the public revenue.
- b) An offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom consisting of being knowingly concerned in or taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of a tax.

Under section 45 (5) CFA 2017 'UK tax evasion facilitation offence' means an offence under the law of any part of the United Kingdom consisting of:

- a) Being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of a tax of another person,
- b) Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of a UK tax evasion offence, or

- c) Being involved in the commission of an offence consisting of being knowingly concerned in, or in taking steps with a view to, the fraudulent evasion of tax.

3 Who can be held accountable for tax evasion?

3.1 The Government guidance refers to both the 'relevant body', namely the Isle of Wight Council and 'persons acting as associates,' (any employee, agent or other person who performs services for on behalf of the Isle of Wight Council). The associate person can be an individual or an incorporated body.

3.2 For corporate offences to be committed a criminal offence must have been committed at the taxpayer level (stage one)

Stage one: The criminal tax evasion by a taxpayer (either an individual or a legal entity) under existing law.

3.3 It is a crime to deliberately and dishonestly facilitate the commission of revenue fraud or to assist a person to fraudulently evade tax. It is also a crime to aid and abet another person in committing a revenue fraud.

Stage two: The criminal facilitation of the tax evasion by an associated person of a relevant body.

3.4 Only a relevant body can commit the new offences. If an associate deliberately and dishonestly criminally facilitates a tax evasion offence whilst performing services for or on behalf of the Isle of Wight Council, the council is accountable, unless they could evidence that reasonable prevention procedures have been put in place to prevent its associated persons from committing tax evasion

4 Policy Statement

4.1 Under the council's financial regulations, the chief officers for the council are responsible for ensuring that they comply with the requirements of the council's VAT manual and that all staff are aware of those requirements.

The council is committed to sound corporate governance and supports the Nolan 7 Principles of Public Life covering; selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honest and leadership.

The council expects the highest standards of probity, propriety and conduct from all its members, employees and those with whom it has dealings, and has in place a governance framework which seeks to create a culture that minimises the risks associated with fraud and corruption across all our services.

The council will maintain a strong message of intolerance to acts of fraud and corruption and will seek to publicise to the public any cases which highlight the consequences of committing fraud. We will take action to prosecute and recover losses where appropriate.

- 4.2 Specifically, in relation to The Criminal Finances Act 2017, Isle of Wight Council aims to conduct its financial affairs in a law abiding manner and does not tolerate the facilitation of tax evasion by its staff or its associates.
- 4.3 Should staff or associates become concerned that a fellow employee is facilitating a third party's tax evasion they should follow the council's whistle blowing procedure.
- 4.4 The council already has a range of interrelated policies, procedures and guidance that provide a corporate framework to underpin its financial governance activities. These can be found on the intranet and are summarised in the Counter Fraud and Corruption Strategy. Updates to these documents are publicised through the council's Vine newsletter to staff.
- 4.5 Staff and associated persons are reminded that they are required at all times to abide by the council's policies and procedures. Failure to comply with these policies may result in disciplinary action for staff and termination of contract for associated persons.

5 Prevention Procedures

- 5.1 It is a statutory requirement that proportionate prevention measures should be taken based on an assessment that identifies the specific risks of the organisation.
- 5.2 The Criminal Finance Act has set the same threshold for tax evasion prevention measures as those set for bribery (under section 7 of the Bribery Act 2010). i.e. When an offence has been committed, an organisation must be able to evidence that there is adequate procedures in place as it was reasonable in all the circumstances designed to prevent persons associated with Isle of Wight Council from undertaking such conduct, including
 - Risk assessment
 - Proportionality of risk-based prevention procedures
 - Top-level commitment
 - Due diligence
 - Communication (including training)
 - Monitoring and review
- 5.3 The council must ensure that their policies and procedures are up to date and that staff are made fully aware of their responsibility around the recognition and prevention of tax evasion. This will not only provide a safeguard against tax evasion but also enable the council to evidence that prevention procedures are in place.

6 Definitions

- 6.1 **Tax evasion** is the non-payment or under-payment of taxes, usually resulting from making a false declaration or no declaration at all of taxes due to the relevant tax authorities, resulting in legal penalties (which may be civil or criminal) if the perpetrator of tax evasion is caught.
- 6.2 **Tax avoidance** is seeking to minimise a tax bill by activity which is not unlawful, whether or not it is morally reprehensible or socially or politically undesirable. Tax avoidance, even aggressive avoidance, is not a crime and falls outside the scope of Councils statutory duty to take adequate measures to prevent.
- 6.3 **Relevant Body** the Government guidance for the corporate offences of failure to prevent criminal facilitation of tax evasion, states that only a 'relevant body' can commit the new offences. This means that only incorporated bodies (typically companies but also includes the council) and partnerships can commit the new offences, not individuals.
- 6.4 However, a relevant body can commit the new offences if a person acting in the capacity of a person associated with it criminally facilitates a tax evasion offence.
- 6.5 A person is associated with a relevant body if that person is an employee, agent or other person who performs services for or on behalf of the relevant body (such as sub-contractors).

7 Risk Assessment

- 7.1 It is unlikely that any one individual council officer would benefit individually from tax evasion. There would have to be collusion either with a supplier or another council employee for an individual to benefit. However, the council's Internal Audit team will conduct regular compliance checks paying specific attention to areas of high risk and report back to the Audit Committee as part of its reporting on counter fraud activities.

8 Areas of Risk

- 8.1 The following examples are intended to illustrate situations in which a person (member of staff) or the council could facilitate tax evasion. The examples noted are not an exhaustive list.
- 8.2 **Value Added Tax (VAT)**
- 8.3 **VAT paid to Non-registered suppliers:** suppliers adding VAT to their invoices when they are not registered for VAT with the intention of not paying the tax over to HMRC. If the invoice is approved/paid by a council employee without questioning the incorrect addition of VAT to the invoice, they could be facilitating tax evasion by the supplier. If the council paid the invoice and recovered the VAT

from HMRC this would not be identified as a cost in anyone's budget so would be difficult to spot.

- 8.4 **Paying fraudulent VAT only invoices:** accepting and paying a VAT only invoice without checking that it is valid and relates to goods and services received by the council could facilitate tax evasion by a supplier. VAT only invoices would not be identified as a cost against any budget as the money would be recovered from HMRC and could therefore go undetected.
- 8.5 **Raising invoices to a customer:** having supplied goods or services to Customer A, they then ask the service to raise the invoice to Customer B. The reason for this change could be because Customer A is not VAT registered and cannot recover VAT whereas Customer B is registered and can recover the VAT. This type of request could be an indicator of tax evasion and the reason for the request should be obtained and the change only made if it is clear that the reason is not in order to evade tax.
- 8.6 **Supplies of goods or services to customers:** at a customer's request, changing the description of the goods or services supplied from those that would be subject to VAT to something that does not attract VAT. The only reason for doing this would be so that the customer does not have to pay the correct VAT due. The employee would be facilitating tax evasion by complying with this request.
- 8.7 **Construction Industry Scheme (CIS)**
- 8.8 Invoices received from suppliers could deliberately show a false breakdown of labour costs with the intention that a lower amount of tax will be deducted on the labour element, or no tax will be deducted at all.
- 8.9 A lack of understanding as to what comes within the scope of the scheme or the implications of not applying the scheme, could mean that the council is committing a criminal offence as they have assisted a third party in criminal tax evasion.
- 8.10 **PAYE - Income Tax / National Insurance**
- 8.11 **Failure to deduct the Tax and NI at the correct rate**
A manager agrees to allow a staff member to claim home to work travel through an expense claim, by describing it in such a way to avoid its correct identification. Knowing that this is against the council's policy and with the intention to help the member of staff member to avoid paying the tax that is properly due.
- 8.12 The manager is allowing the staff member to make false statement to evade paying tax and is therefore committing an offence of assisting criminal tax evasion.

8.13 Inappropriate use of Gift Vouchers

8.14 A member of staff is rewarded by way of a gift voucher over the HMRC trivial gift limit (currently £50). This could be seen to be a deliberate form of reward to avoid tax liabilities.

8.15 Off Payroll Working - IR35

8.16 **Failure to identify workers/contractors that should be paid via the payroll.**

8.17 A supplier wishes to be treated as a self-employed contractor so that payments to them are paid gross and they can evade paying the appropriate income tax and national insurance liabilities. A council officer helps the supplier by falsifying information on the Employment Status Questionnaire to obtain a self-employed status result.

8.18 By supplying false information in this way, the council is committing a criminal offence as they have assisted a third party in criminal tax evasion.

8.19 Direct Payments (for Care & Support Services)

8.20 The council makes payments to people who have been assessed as needing help from Social Care and who would like to arrange and pay for their own care and support, instead of receiving the support direct from the council. The recipient of the direct payment then becomes responsible for deductions for Income Tax and National Insurance from payments made to personal assistants and declaring this to HMRC.

8.21 As part of the council's duty to monitor the use of the direct payments awarded to individuals, staff carrying out the monitoring should ensure that deductions for Income Tax and National Insurance are being properly deducted and declared to HMRC. In the event that the payments are not being made the member of staff must raise this with their manager.

8.22 Failure to ensure deductions for Income Tax and National Insurance are paid means that the council or member of staff is committing a criminal offence as they have assisted a third party in criminal tax evasion.

8.23 Grants

8.24 Failure to ensure that funding is used for its intended purposes.

8.25 The council gives a grant to an organisation for a specific project or service which may include the employment of staff. Staff are paid without the appropriate deduction of Income Tax and National Insurance. No checks are made when the grant is applied for to ensure that the organisation has sufficient funds to meet the tax liabilities and no checks are made to ensure the grant funding is used properly and for the intended purpose.

8.26 If the organisation has deliberately evaded tax, the council is committing a criminal offence as they have assisted a third party in criminal tax evasion.

8.27 These examples are intended to be illustrative and cannot cover every form of risk. Other risks could include:

- Encouraging elderly/disabled clients or charities to self-certify to obtain VAT zero-rating for goods they receive when they do not qualify for the zero-rating.
- Negotiating with suppliers to make cash payments (using petty cash or similar) when purchasing goods or services.

9 Proportionality of risk-based prevention procedures

9.1 The council has a zero tolerance for anyone committing tax evasion and recognises its responsibility to prevent the facilitation of tax evasion. This is reflected in the governance process and procedures to address specific risks.

9.2 In addition the Internal Audit Team incorporates a number of specific audits to identify various tax irregularities.

9.3 The council has the following policies in place that all contribute to staff awareness and governance:

- Financial Regulations
- Anti-Bribery and Corruption
- Whistle Blowing
- Code of Conduct
- Anti-Money Laundering

10 Due Diligence

10.1 Processes and procedures are in place in relation to payment of invoices. Regular audits take place and additional caution is exercised when making payment to new suppliers.

11 Communication & Training

11.1 All staff should be made aware of the CFA 2017 via induction and information on the council's intranet.

11.2 A specific module is available for staff in the council's online training system.

11.3 The reporting process for anyone who may have concerns that either tax evasion or the facilitation of tax evasion offences may have been committed are as follows:

- a) Barry Downer, Strategic Manager, barry.downer@iow.gov.uk
- b) Geraint Newton (Internal Audit), Geraint.newton@iow.gov.uk
- c) Or via the whistleblowing process whistle.blowing@iow.gov.uk

12 Monitoring and Reviews

12.1 Monitoring and reviews will form as part of the annual audit program of activities and annual reports will be presented back to the Audit and Governance Committee.

13 Top level commitment

13.1 The Policy is supported by senior officers and endorsed by the Audit and Governance Committee.