

Mepal Parish Council

Website www.mepalparish.org

Email: clerk@mepalparish.org



BRIBERY POLICY

1. The Bribery Act 2010 came into force on 1 July 2011. The act affects everyone in the country in all aspects of life, not only public bodies including parish councils.
2. Bribery is an inducement or reward offered, promised, or provided to gain personal, commercial, regulatory, or contractual advantage.
3. The Bribery Act 2010 makes it an offence to offer, promise or give a bribe (Section 1). It also makes it an offence to request, agree to receive, or accept a bribe (Section 2). Section 7 covers the corporate offence of failure by an organisation to prevent bribery.
4. A parish council will have a defence under the law if it can show that it has taken reasonable precautions to prevent bribery.
5. Bribery is a criminal offence. Mepal Parish Councillors and Officers do not, and will not, pay bribes or offer improper inducements to anyone for any purpose. We will not accept bribes or improper inducements.
6. Mepal Parish Councillors and Officers will not use a third party as a conduit to channel bribes to others, nor will we engage indirectly in, or otherwise encourage, bribery. We will not accept payments, inducements, or gifts to secure or expedite actions. We are committed to the prevention, deterrence and detection of bribery. We have zero-tolerance towards bribery.
7. If in the course of your duties someone offers a bribe or inducement you must politely refuse and immediately report the matter to one (or more) on the list below:
 - Clerk
 - Chairman (or in his absence the Vice Chairman)
 - Monitoring Officer, District Council
 - Police
8. If you report the matter to the Parish Council Chairman or the Clerk they will discuss the allegation immediately with the Monitoring Officer at District Council.
9. If you receive information that an act of bribery has taken place or may take place you must note as many details as possible, especially who is involved, how you found out and where/when it took place or will take place. You will not be expected to prove the truth of the allegation, but you will need to show why there are grounds for concern. Reports should be made in the same way as shown above.
10. The earlier a report is made the easier it is to take action. You will not be expected to prove the allegation, but you will need to be able to substantiate the allegation to the person you are reporting it to.
11. Advice and guidance on how matters can be pursued can be obtained from people and organisations on the list above and the charity Protect (formerly Public Concern at Work) <https://protect-advice.org.uk>.

First Date of Approval 14th May 2018