

<b>Committee(s)</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Police: Economic Crime Board- For information	22 July 2016
<b>Subject:</b> National Lead Force: Q4 Performance Report	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Commissioner of Police Pol 30-16	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> Commander Greany	

### **SUMMARY**

This report outlines the quantitative and qualitative performance of the City of London Police as the National Lead Force for Fraud in the period of Quarter 4 (Q4) 2015/16 and 2015/16 cumulatively.

#### **Pursue**

- The pursue element of service delivery has faced significant challenge this year; including the administration of the call centre provider BSS and delivery of cost savings through staff vacancies.
- Crime reports, disseminations and outcome volumes have improved this year when compared with the same period last year.

#### **Protect**

- Quality has increased with Q4 seeing an increase in the overall quality of protect alerts, with 100% rated as informative and clear.
- The reach and volume of social media continues to extend. In Q4 Action Fraud made 2,981,128 Twitter impressions and 4,977,162 Facebook impressions.

#### **Prepare**

- Academy courses continue to deliver high quality training with 99% satisfaction and an increase in the number of delegate days delivered in 2015/16 compared with 2014/15.

#### **Victim Satisfaction**

- Action Fraud victim complaints remain at 0.09% of crime and information reports
- There was an 8% increase in the percentage of victims reporting satisfaction with the overall service provided by ECD officers of 76% (91/119) in 2015/16 compared with 68% (133/197) in 2014/15.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended the Board note this report

## **MAIN REPORT**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

This report outlines the quantitative and qualitative performance of the City of London Police as the National Lead Force for Fraud in the period of Quarter 4 (Q4) 2015/16.

The report is divided into three areas

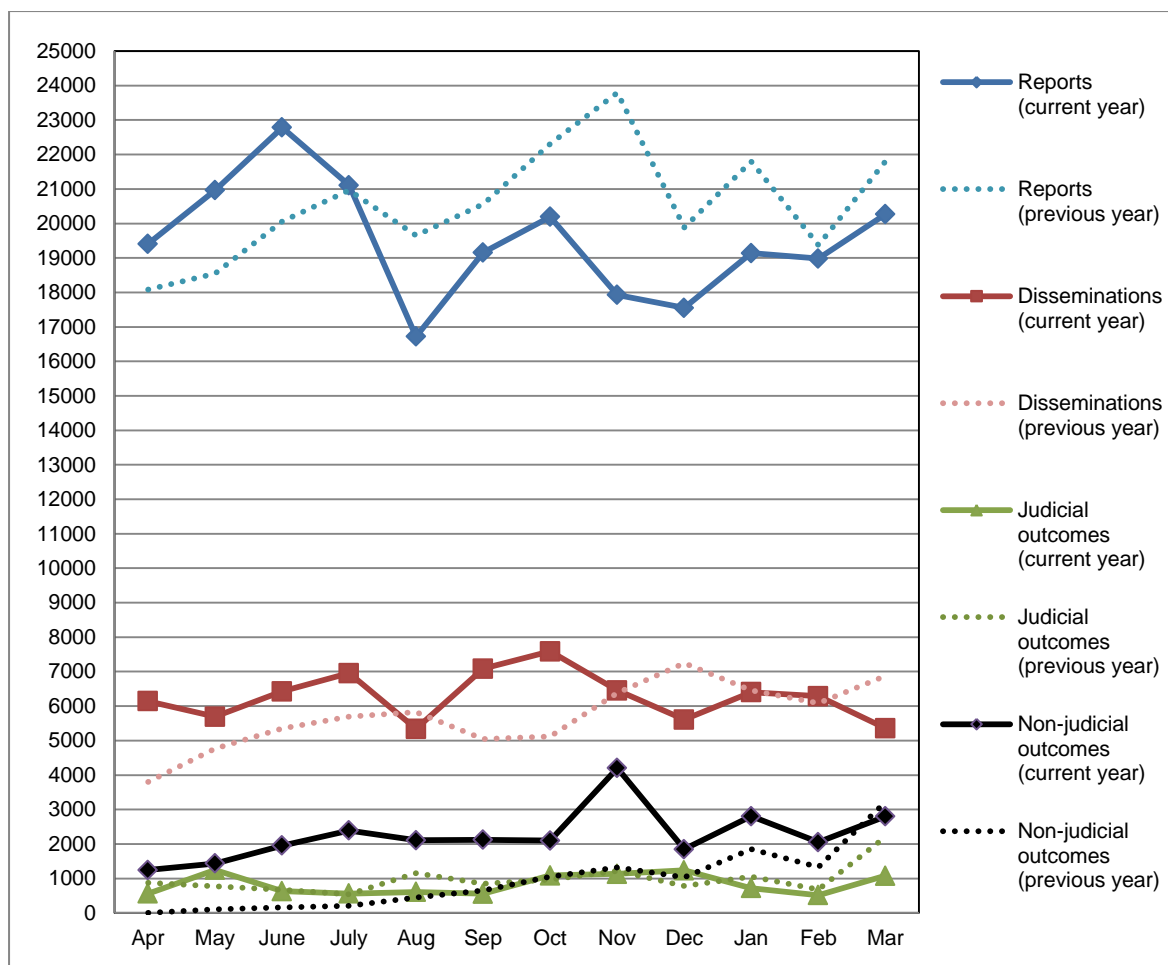
- ***Pursue*** – to reduce the economic crime threat through the coordinated investigation of the individuals or groups engaged in economic crime and the disruption of their activities
- ***Protect*** – to strengthen the protection of individuals, communities, systems and infrastructure against economic crime
- ***Prepare*** – to reduce the impact of economic crime by dealing effectively with the ongoing criminality and future threat.

### **2. PURSUE**

#### **2.1 National Outcomes**

	<b>2014/15 (previous year)</b>	<b>2015/16 (current year)</b>
<b>Reports to Action Fraud</b>	246,848	234,201
<b>Disseminations</b>	64,187	75,893
<b>Judicial outcomes</b>	11,761	10,051
<b>Non-judicial outcomes</b>	11,381	27,541

The chart below shows an overview of national report, dissemination and outcome volumes for 2015/16 compared to 2014/15.



Crime reports to Action Fraud in 2015/16 were 234,201 compared with 246,848 in 2014/15. This is a 5% reduction in the number of crime reports in 2015/16 compared with 2014/15. This is due, in part, to a reduced capability within Action Fraud following the BSS administration. Q4 has seen an improvement in the number of reports compared with previous quarters as sickness levels and staff turnover within the Action Fraud call centre begins to improve.

There has been an 18% increase in the volume of crimes disseminated to law enforcement in 2015/16 compared to 2014/15. 32% of crimes reported to Action fraud were disseminated by NFIB in 2015/16 (compared with 26% in 2014/15). However, it should be noted that this is partially influenced by the overall decrease in the volume of reports.

Force reported outcomes for 2015/16 were 37,592 compared with 23,142 in 2014/15. 27% of the reported outcomes were judicial. A breakdown of the total number of outcomes by category is set out at Appendix 2.

The cumulative year on year volume of non-judicial outcomes has increased significantly compared with the previous year. In 2016/17 the NPCEC will be examining the barriers that prevent and opportunities that increase judicial outcomes. It has been identified that a number of forces are under claiming outcomes. A programme of training on recording outcomes will be rolled out in

2016/17 to mitigate this. It is anticipated that national reported outcomes will increase once this has been implemented.

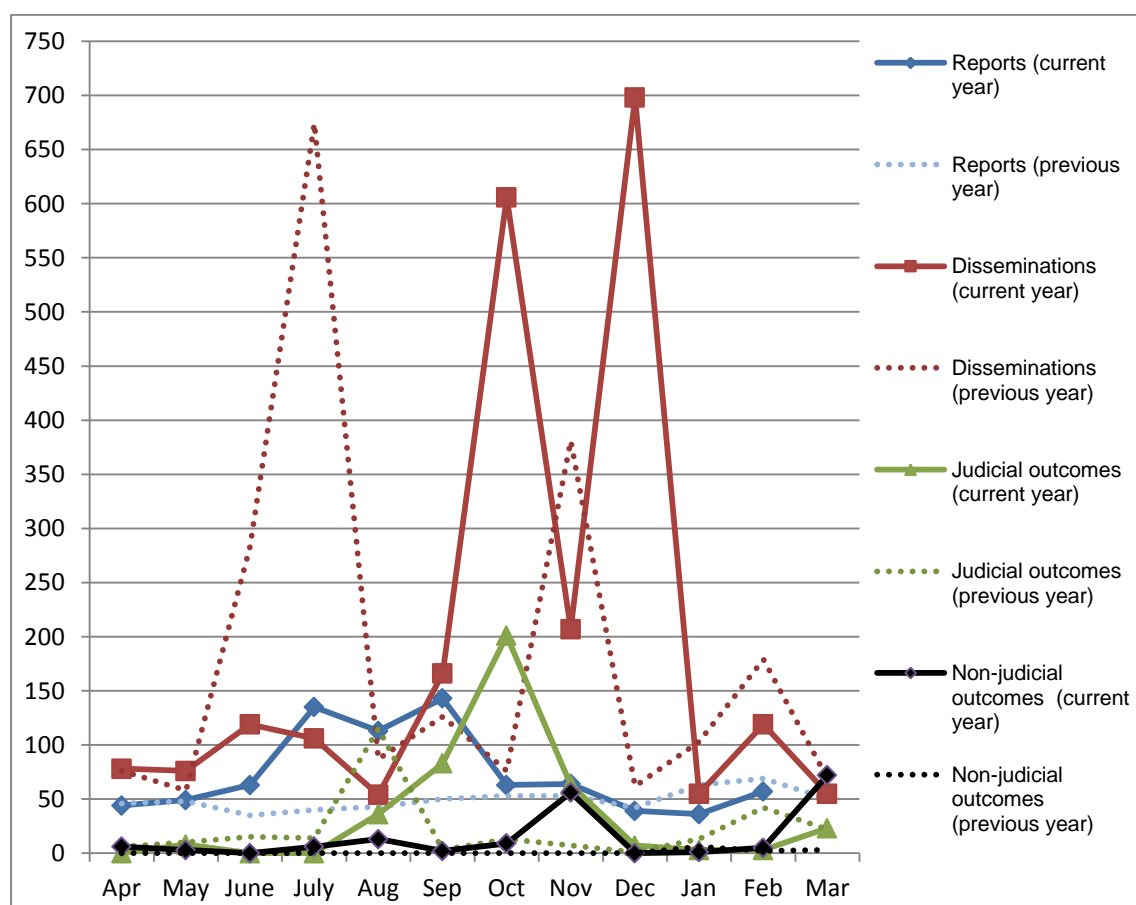
COLP will be reviewing outcome reporting following implementation of the new system to identify what other information can be collected that measure the protect and victim support response delivered by forces.

## 2.2 City of London Police Outcomes

Cumulative totals for City of London Police outcomes for 2014/15 and 2015/16 are set out below. These outcomes include CoLP, NLF and funded unit outcomes.

	2014/15 (previous year)	2015/16 (current year)
<b>Reports to Action Fraud</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>806</b>
<b>Disseminations</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,339</b>
<b>Judicial outcomes</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Non-judicial outcomes</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>173</b>

The chart below shows an overview of CoLP crime report, dissemination and outcome volumes for 2015/16 compared to 2014/15. Disseminations to CoLP show significant fluctuations and are higher than reports. This is due to victims being identified as part of investigations into investment fraud, many of whom are not based within the City of London.



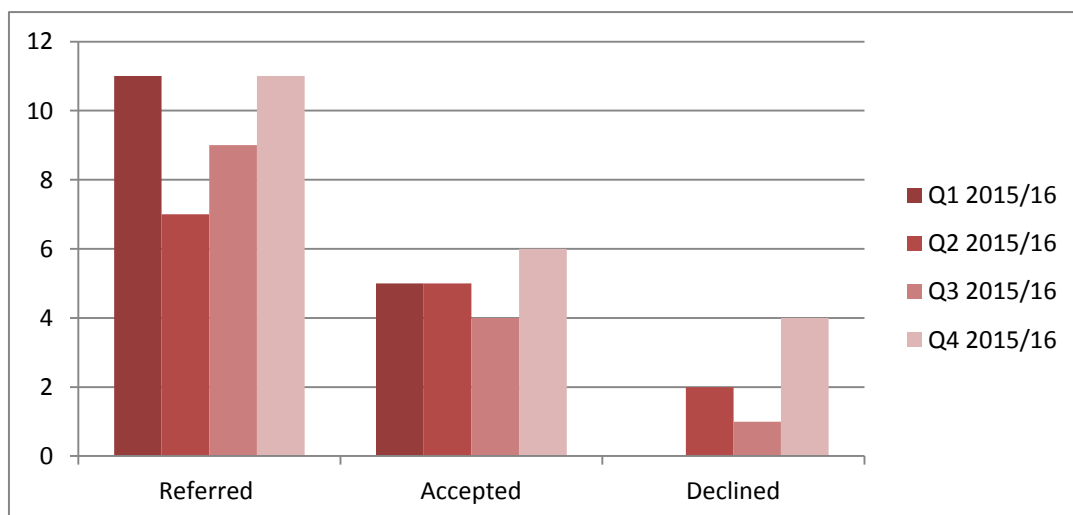
## 2.3 National Disruptions

The volume of disruptions decreased in 2015/16 compared with 2014/15. This is due to a change of focus from telephone to websites to respond to the changing threat profile. Whilst the volume of disruptions are down, the higher proportion of website disruptions this year has resulted in an increase in the total value of disruptions by nearly £8m.

	YTD 2014/15	YTD 2015/16	YTD Change
Bank accounts	41,025	42,307	3.1%▲
Telephone	125,577	118,760	5.4%▼
Website	941	1,185	26%▲
Total	167,543	162,252	-3.2%▼
Bank accounts	£361.1M	£372.38M	3.1%▲
Telephone	£106.74M	£100.94M	-5.4%▼
Websites	£9.41M	£11.85M	26%▲
Total	£477.25M	£485.18M	4%▲

## 2.4 NLF Referrals

11 investigations were formally referred to COLP in Q4 of which 6 have been accepted<sup>1</sup> as at the date of this report. All accepted referrals have been set up as new investigations, although one has originated from a previous operation. 1 referral is still being assessed. The volume of referrals remains consistent throughout the 2015/16 reporting year and when compared with the previous year.



<sup>1</sup> An initial assessment of NLF cases referred for investigation is undertaken by COLP's Fraud Desk. Where appropriate, cases are then placed within an investigation team for further scoping to provide sufficient information for an acceptance decision. Assessment of referrals can be both lengthy and resource intensive but is necessary to ensure investigative resources are effectively deployed.

## 2.5 Case Volumes<sup>2</sup>.

The table below illustrates the numbers of live cases being investigated by COLP's fraud teams (excluding funded units) at the end of Q4 and the numbers of victims attached to those cases.

Number of LIVE investigations Q4	Number of victims Q4
115	4,053

## PROTECT

### 3.1 Quality of Protect Alerts

COLP surveys alert recipients to determine the quality and impact of protect alerts. This quarter has seen a significant improvement in all categories:

2015/16	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Informative	85% (17/20)	83% (34/41)	94% (62/66)	100% (29/29)
Timely	70% (14/20)	69% (27/39)	81% (54/66)	96% (23/24)
Clear	80% (16/20)	82% (32/39)	95% (62/65)	100% (27/27)
Actionable	76% (16/21)	56% (27/39)	77% (51/66)	82% (19/23)

### 3.2 Social Media

Action Fraud's use of social media has significantly extended the reach of its communications. The digital reach of Action Fraud in Q4 has continued to grow:

- Q4 - 24,669 followers on Action Fraud Twitter (Q3 – 21,161)
- Q4 - 19,757 followers on Action Fraud Facebook (Q3 – 15,170)
- Q4 - Twitter total impressions - 2,981,128 (Q3 – 2,638,871)
- Q4 - Facebook total impressions – 4,977,162 (Q3 – 2,882,126)

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<sup>2</sup> The investigations are categorised into City cases and NLF cases. City cases are those investigations into matters occurring within the jurisdiction of the square mile and NLF cases are those cases which have satisfied the NLF cases acceptance process. A majority of City cases have a national or complex element to them and such factors would constitute a NLF enquiry. Overlap between the categories of City and NLF is often due to international enquiries, possible threats to the UK economy, and high volumes of victims and complexity of enquiries. This excludes investigations undertaken by funded units, namely the Insurance Fraud Enforcement Department, Police Intellectual Property Unit, Dedicated Card and Payment Crime Unit.

### 3.3 Print and Broadcast Media

The table below illustrates the volume of media coverage by COLP in support of NLF priorities in Q4.

	No. of Articles
Regional press	102
National press	76
Trade press	90
TV/radio	19
Total	287

February saw a successful public appeal to Gurkhas who had invested in a £50 million Ponzi scheme this generated widespread coverage in the international media (Kathmandu Post, Asian Age), national media (BBC Online, FT, Daily Express, Sun, The Times, Daily Telegraph, ITV News), local media (City AM) and the finance press (Citywire, Business Standard). COLP also appeared on BBC Radio 4, Radio Berkshire and Armed Forces TV. The appeal prompted a number of victims have come forward.

COLP appeared on the BBC One Show in March to educate the public on how to protect against conveyancing fraud. The same story was featured on ITV London concentrating on an email scam targeting people looking to rent properties in the capital. March also featured COLP on a TALK radio phone-in discussing email hacking and appearances on STV's programme 'Stopping Scotland's Scammers', providing advice on how viewers can avoid becoming a victim of fraud.

BBC One and News channel reported PIPCU's investigation into counterfeit airbags, showing footage of a suspects arrest and execution of a search warrant uncovering several hundred fraudulent airbags and component parts. The story was also covered in other national and local media including ITV, Telegraph, Express, Mirror, Sky News, and Dorset Echo.

### 3.4 Protect Campaigns and Events

#### ***Do you Really Know...? Campaign***

January saw the launch of the 'Do you Really Know....?' campaign. The aim was to simplify some of the key threats in fraud and cyber. The first in the series focused on using public Wi-Fi safely.

### **3. PREPARE**

#### **4.1 Joint Fraud Taskforce**

The Joint Fraud Taskforce was formally launched at Mansion House by the Home Secretary in February. This consists of five sub groups which have commenced a programme of work, the progress of which will be reported into a six weekly governance board.

#### **4.2 International Security and Policing Exhibition**

In March COLP delivered a presentation on the growing threat from fraud at the Security and Policing Exhibition, an international Home Office event, to encourage the security and technology industries to work more collaboratively with law enforcement.

#### **4.3 Economic Crime Academy (ECA)**

The number of ECA course delegates in Q4 was 364 which is a significant increase from Q3 (135 delegates) and from Q2 (137 delegates). This was also an increase on the 247 delegates trained in Q4 2014/15.

The ECA experienced a reduction in trainers in 2015/16, however year to date figures illustrate an increase in delegate days and course days delivered. This is due to selling more core courses which need less development time. The number of course delegates and courses has reduced this year due to the length of courses. More courses of shorter duration were delivered in 2014/15.

Delegate satisfaction rates remain consistent at 99%.

	<b>PYTD 2014/15</b>	<b>PYTD 2015/16</b>
<b>Total course delegates</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>803</b>
<b>Police force delegates</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Total delegate days delivered</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,675</b>
<b>Total courses</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Total course days</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Number of organisations delivered to</b>	<b>N/K</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Delegate satisfaction</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>

#### **4.4 Force Engagement**

COLP presented at a Regional Fraud Team conference to ensure national law enforcement compliance with Action Fraud and NFIB processes.

The organised force engagement programme reported last quarter has resulted in GMP planning to introduce a disruption team. A similar visit is being planned for Cambridgeshire.

At the end of March, a new Detective Superintendent on secondment from Essex Police was appointed as the Deputy National Police Coordinator Economic Crime. In the next quarter D/Supt Gooden will commence an engagement programme, visiting to forces across the country, concentrating on underperforming forces in terms of outcome reporting. An engagement programme with PCCs will commence following the PCC election process in May, where it is anticipated that around 50% of posts will be taken by persons new to the role.

Training sessions to improve police recording of fraud are continuing as part of the work driven by the National Fraud User Group.

### **5. VICTIM SERVICE**

#### **5.1 Action Fraud Complaints**

In total, 85 complaints were received in Q4 2015/16 (0.09% of crime and information reports). This is an increase from Q3 2015/16 when 77 complaints were received (0.09% of crime and information reports). A majority of the complaints this quarter are due to lack of investigation. Despite the increase in the number of complaints, the percentage of reports has remained constant due to an increase in reports made to Action Fraud in Q4 (Q3 - 88,060 reports, Q4 90,992 reports). In total, 289 complaints were received in 2015/16 against 373,742 reports. This amounted to a ratio of 0.08%, complaints to reports compared with 241 complaints received in 2014/15 against 404,452 reports (0.06%).

#### **5.2 COLP Economic Crime Directorate victim satisfaction**

The types of fraud investigation carried out by CoLP results in the management of large numbers of victims with bespoke needs. To determine service delivery levels provided to these victims a quarterly victim survey is undertaken. The sample is derived from cases completed within the reporting period.

There was an 8% increase in the percentage of victims reporting satisfaction with the overall service provided by ECD officers of 76% (91/119) in 2015/16 compared with 68% (133/197) in 2014/15. Although there has been an increase in satisfaction, there are still opportunities for improvement as the current force plan target for satisfaction is 80%. Satisfaction with the initial service provided has decreased but satisfaction with the outcome of investigations has increased in 2015/16 compared with the previous year.

	<b>YTD 2014/15</b>	<b>YTD 2015/16</b>	<b>YTD Change</b>
<b>Number of victims completing survey</b>	201	121	40% ▼
<b>Overall satisfaction with service from officers taking the whole experience into account</b>	68% (133/197)	76% (91/119)	8% ▲
<b>Overall satisfaction with initial contact</b>	77% (153/199)	71% (85/120)	6% ▼
<b>Level of satisfaction with outcome of investigation</b>	65% (81/124)	70% (56/80)	5% ▲

## 6. VALUE FOR MONEY

This measure reports an assessment of the cost of the resources invested against the monetary value of the fraud prevented. The main reason for the decrease in value during quarter 4 can be attributed to the fact that there were fewer cases resulting in a charge and that overall the crimes investigated during this period were of a lower value and a large proportion of costs are recharged to budgets in the final quarter.

	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
<b>ROI 2014/15</b>	£45.70	£57.67	£60.33	£23.51
<b>ROI 2015/16</b>	£37.49	£61.38	£61.76	£19.60

## 7. CONCLUSION

Cumulative performance by Action Fraud and NFIB show an improvement in reporting, disseminations and the value of disruptions against the previous year despite the collapse of BSS and the vacancy factor that has been held to recover the cost of the BSS administration. Reporting levels are expected to recover to pre-BSS administration levels when the new system is introduced in the summer.

## 8. APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Key Performance Indicators
- Appendix 2 – Force Disseminations and Outcomes
- Appendix 3 – Home Office Outcomes

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**Economic Crime Board - For information**  
**National Lead Force: Q4 Performance Report**

**APPENDIX 1 – KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

The year to date average has been divided by three to produce an average for each reporting period. Quarter 4 (January – March 16) has been compared against the relevant figure to determine the satisfaction level.

ASSESSMENT	DEFINITION OF ACHIEVEMENT
<b>SATISFACTORY (S)</b>	Quarter's data within 10% of the average in 2015/16
<b>CLOSE MONITORING (CM)</b>	Quarter's data below the 10% threshold of the average in 2015/16
<b>REQUIRES ACTION (RA)</b>	Two consecutive quarter's data below the 10% threshold of the reporting average in 2015/16

PROTECT		
<b>KPI 1.1</b> Raising public/private sector not for profit sector organisations awareness of economic crime and cyber threats and increasing their ability to protect themselves.	<b>Digital reach of Action Fraud</b> – The total number of digital interactions for Q4 is 13,567,779. This is a significant increase above the reporting average in 2015/16 which is currently 9,889,159.	<b>S</b>
	<b>Quality of alerts</b> – Respondents viewed Q4's alerts as more informative, timely, clear and actionable than the reporting average in 2015/16. All 4 areas received their highest satisfaction scores of the 2015/16 reporting period during Q4.	<b>S</b>
<b>KPI 1.2</b> Increasing individual self-protection from Economic and cyber crime and reducing the risk of repeat victimisation	<b>Volume of Protect events with public and industry</b> – The total number of Protect events in Q4 was 16. The reporting average in 2015/16 was 9.	<b>S</b>
	<b>Proportion of victims receiving crime prevention advice</b> – 36% of victims taking part in the survey stating they received crime prevention advice in Q4. The reporting average in 2015/16 was 32%.	<b>S</b>
<b>KPI 2.1</b> Enhancing the knowledge and understanding of economic crime threats	<b>Monitor the number of ancillary orders applied for and granted</b> – Financial reporting orders are no longer in legislation in the UK and will not therefore be reported upon.	N/A

PURSUE		
<b>KPI 3.1</b> Reducing the threat of economic crime through enforcement activity at the local, regional and national level.	<b>Projected value of future fraud loss saved through ECD enforcement cases</b> – The projected value of future fraud loss saved in Q4 is £15,985,475.30. The reporting average in 2015/16 was 180,623,458.	CM
	<b>City Crimes resulting in a positive outcome</b> – Q4 has seen 100% of city crimes reaching a positive outcome. A positive outcome is termed as offender disposal, disruptive action or prevention product. The reporting average in 2015/16 is 100%.	S
	<b>Attrition rates of crimes reported to Action Fraud</b> – 17% of crimes reported to Action Fraud resulted in Home Office outcomes in Q4. The reporting average in 2015/16 is 15.8%.	S
	<b>The attrition rate of City of London crimes disseminated by the NFIB</b> – 50% of crimes disseminated to CoLP resulted in an outcome in Q4. The average in 2015/16 is 19%.	S
	<b>Number of offender disposals (cautions, charges, community resolution)</b> – 95 charges, cautions and community resolutions took place in Q4. The reporting average in 2015/16 was 81.	S
<b>KPI 3.2</b> Reducing the threat of economic crime through disruption activity at the local, regional and national levels	<b>Value of fraud prevented through interventions</b> – The total value of confirmed fraud enabler disruptions in Q4 is £94,178,570. The reporting average in 2015/16 is £96,059,053; this quarter's data is within 10% of the reporting average.	S
	<b>Volume of NFIB disruptions</b> – Total volume of disruptions in Q4 was 36,696. The reporting average in 2015/16 is 40,563; this quarter's data is within 10% of the reporting average.	S
	<b>Value of NFIB disruptions</b> – The estimated value of disruptions in Q4 is £116,317,670. The reporting average in 2015/16 is £121,295,553; this quarter's data is within 10% of the reporting average.	S
PREPARE		
<b>KPI 4.1</b> Impact and reach of training strategy and delivery	<b>Number of ECA course delegates internal and external</b> – The total number of ECA course delegates in Q4 is 364. The reporting average 2015/16 is 203; this quarter's data is 79% above the reporting average.	S
	<b>ECA course delegate satisfaction</b> – Delegates have registered 99% satisfaction with ECA courses in Q3. The reporting average in 2015/16 is 99%.	S
VALUE FOR MONEY AND VICTIM SERVICE		
<b>KPI 5.1</b> Return on investment in NLF	Please refer to table 4.	S
<b>KPI 5.2</b> Levels of satisfaction and confidence with the NLF services	<b>Action Fraud victim satisfaction survey</b> – We are currently unable to report on this measure due to a change in supplier. These figures will be available with the implementation of the new system which will bring many enhancements to the service and is due to go live in the September 2015.	N/A
	<b>NLF victim satisfaction survey</b> – 71% of victims were satisfied with service from ECD officers taking the whole experience into account in Q4. The reporting average over 2015/16 was 76%.	CM
	<b>Action Fraud complaints</b> – The total number of complaints received in Q4 2015/16 is 85 (0.09% of crimes reported). The reporting average 2015/16 is 72 (0.08% of crimes reported). This quarter's data is within 10% of the reporting average. Complaints are also expected to reduce as the new supplier continues to improve its service delivery.	S

## APPENDIX 2: Force Disseminations and Outcomes: 36 Months to 31 March 2016

		% Outcomes			Volume Outcomes			
Force / Partner Agencies	Dissemination	Judicial	Non- Judicial	WIP	Outcome	Judicial	Non- Judicial	WIP
Avon and Somerset	1,789	30%	5%	65%	629	537	92	1,160
Bedfordshire	1,655	26%	46%	27%	1,202	433	769	453
British Transport Police	189	38%	13%	50%	95	71	24	94
Cambridgeshire	1,226	20%	50%	30%	860	250	610	366
Cheshire	1,936	5%	9%	86%	273	106	167	1,663
City of London *	5,529	12%	3%	84%	865	686	179	4,664
Cleveland	653	59%	37%	4%	626	385	241	27
Cumbria	314	125%	99%	-123%	701	391	310	-387
DCPCU	265	30%	4%	66%	89	79	10	176
Derbyshire	1,981	49%	27%	24%	1,502	963	539	479
Devon and Cornwall	1,772	6%	9%	85%	261	99	162	1,511
Dorset	1,432	30%	24%	46%	776	429	347	656
Durham	841	25%	4%	72%	238	207	31	603
Dyfed/Powys	431	83%	50%	-33%	573	357	216	-142
Essex	4,786	16%	22%	61%	1,848	780	1,068	2,938
Gloucestershire	648	45%	43%	12%	569	290	279	79
Greater Manchester	12,822	21%	24%	55%	5,824	2,712	3,112	6,998
Guernsey	12	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	12
Gwent	556	57%	62%	-18%	658	315	343	-102
Hampshire	2,416	41%	0%	58%	1,009	1,002	7	1,407
Hertfordshire	2,570	43%	90%	-33%	3,411	1,103	2,308	-841
Humberside	1,015	60%	85%	-45%	1,473	606	867	-458
Isle of Man	16	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	16
Jersey	14	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	14
Kent	4,289	23%	63%	14%	3,683	997	2,686	606
Lancashire	3,518	13%	6%	81%	672	465	207	2,846
Leicestershire	2,148	16%	7%	77%	495	343	152	1,653
Lincolnshire	1,221	13%	21%	66%	415	160	255	806
Merseyside	5,160	18%	5%	77%	1,206	942	264	3,954
Metropolitan	65,641	8%	13%	79%	13,480	5,030	8,450	52,161
Ministry of Defence Police	4	0%	0%	100%	-	-	-	4
Norfolk	1,265	41%	5%	54%	583	523	60	682
North Wales	1,056	42%	44%	14%	905	445	460	151
North Yorkshire	826	33%	9%	58%	348	273	75	478
Northamptonshire	2,281	33%	20%	47%	1,214	755	459	1,067
Northumbria	1,625	43%	34%	24%	1,243	692	551	382
Nottinghamshire	2,747	21%	50%	29%	1,953	588	1,365	794
South Wales	1,549	55%	59%	-14%	1,764	846	918	-215
South Yorkshire	1,414	44%	50%	5%	1,341	627	714	73
Staffordshire	1,348	50%	103%	-53%	2,067	678	1,389	-719
Suffolk	871	31%	33%	36%	559	269	290	312
Surrey	1,863	40%	125%	-65%	3,073	745	2,328	-1,210
Sussex	3,043	21%	21%	57%	1,297	645	652	1,746
Thames Valley	4,724	15%	10%	74%	1,213	729	484	3,511
Warwickshire	1,092	24%	5%	71%	314	264	50	778
West Mercia	1,216	51%	6%	43%	697	623	74	519
West Midlands	12,033	6%	31%	63%	4,444	666	3,778	7,589
West Yorkshire	4,515	14%	22%	65%	1,600	626	974	2,915
Wiltshire	831	56%	58%	-14%	945	467	478	-114
	<b>171,148</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>68,993</b>	<b>30,199</b>	<b>38,794</b>	<b>102,155</b>

### **APPENDIX 3: Force Disseminations and Outcomes: 36 Months to 31 March 2016**

1. A person has been charged or summonsed for the crime, but following the application of the cps charging standards and the provisions of the HOCR, the charge/summons relates to an alternate offence to that recorded (irrespective of any subsequent acquittal at court).
2. A youth offender has been cautioned by the police or a youth offender has been cautioned by the police, but following the application of the CPS charging standards and the provisions of the HOCR, the caution relates to an alternate offence to that recorded.
3. An adult offender has been cautioned by the police or an adult offender has been cautioned by the police, but following the application of the CPS charging standards and the provisions of the HOCR, the caution relates to an alternate offence to that recorded.
4. The offender admits the crime by way of a pace compliant interview and asks for it to be taken into consideration by the court on form MG18.
5. The offender has died
6. A penalty notice for disorder (or other relevant notifiable offence) has been lawfully issued under s1-11 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.
7. A warning for cannabis or khat possession has been issued in accordance with college of policing guidance.
8. A community resolution (with or without formal restorative justice) has been applied in accordance with College Of Policing guidance.
9. Prosecution not in the public interest - CPS decision
10. Formal action against the offender is not in the public interest - police decision.
11. Prosecution prevented – named suspect identified but is below the age of criminal responsibility.
12. Prosecution prevented – named suspect identified but is too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute.
13. Prosecution prevented – named suspect identified but victim or key witness is dead or too ill to give evidence.
14. Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect not identified – The crime is confirmed but the victim declines or is unable to support further police action to identify the offender.
15. Evidential difficulties named suspect identified – The crime is confirmed and the victim supports police action but evidential difficulties prevent further action. This includes cases where the suspect has been identified, the victim supports action, the suspect has been circulated as wanted but cannot be traced and the crime is finalised pending further action.
16. Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect identified – The victim does not support (or has withdrawn support) police action.
17. Prosecution time limit expired - Suspect identified but the time limit for prosecution has expired.
18. Investigation complete – No suspect identified. Crime investigated as far as reasonably possible – case closed pending further investigative opportunities becoming available.
19. National Fraud Intelligence Bureau filed (NFIB only) - a crime of fraud having been recorded but has not been allocated for investigation because the assessment process at the NFIB has determined there are insufficient lines of enquiry to warrant such dissemination.
20. Further action resulting from the crime report will be undertaken by another body or agency subject to the victim (or person acting on their behalf) being made aware of the action to be taken.
21. Further investigation, resulting from the crime report, which could provide evidence sufficient to support formal action being taken against the suspect is not in the public interest – police decision.