

Appendix 1: Areas of Risk

The following table provides details of operational areas that are particularly susceptible to fraud, and identifies controls that should be in place.

Area of Risk	Controls
Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash, cheques, electronic equipment and other valuable items should be held securely at all times. • Access to cash should be restricted to named personnel. • Keys should only be issued to authorised personnel. • Cash balances should be regularly recorded and checked, and kept to a minimum where possible.
Updates to accounting records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to accounting records should be independently authorised and accompanied by the relevant signature, name, position, and authorisation code (if applicable). • All amendments should be independently verified. • All amendments should leave the original figure legible. • Accounting records and petty cash should be reviewed on a regular basis, with any discrepancies being promptly investigated. • Suspense accounts should be reviewed on a regular basis.
Invoices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There tasks of processing and authorising invoices should be separate and independent. • Checks for duplicate invoices should be carried out regularly. • Invoices should be crossed referenced with orders to ensure their validity and accuracy.
Expenses and Reimbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorising officers should ensure that expenses and other claims are claimed at the correct rate. • Receipts and invoices should be retained in support of every claim. • Authorising officers should prevent duplicate claims by comparing the GPC return and the T&S return. • All new GPC cards should be sent to the GPC Administrator for distribution, and sent via secure DX or recorded delivery. • GPC holders should receive training at the point of issue. • National Office Finance Team should regularly analyse expenditure.
Breaches and loss of official information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper documents should be securely stored away when not in use. • Electronic information should be stored on Cafcass issued encrypted devices, and securely backed up. • Managers should ensure that access to particularly sensitive information is restricted to authorised persons.