

Open Report on behalf of Pete Moore, Executive Director Resources and Community Safety

Report to:	Executive Councillor for Community Safety, Cohesion and Diversity
Date:	09 December 2011
Subject:	Illegal Money Lending Team - Authorisations
Decision Reference:	01993
Key decision?	No

Summary:

This report seeks approval for Lincolnshire County Council to authorise Birmingham City Council to investigate and institute proceedings against illegal money lenders operating within the County of Lincolnshire

Recommendation(s):

(1) That the Executive agree that the discharge of its function of the enforcement of Part III of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 be carried out in Lincolnshire by Birmingham City Council (pursuant to Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972, Regulation 7 of the Local Authority (Arrangements for Discharge of Functions) (England) Regulations 2000 and Section 13 and 19 of the Local Government Act 2000).

(2) That the attached 'Protocol for Illegal Money Lending Team Investigations' be agreed and authority be delegated to the Head of Safer Communities to enter into the agreement on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council and approve minor alterations if required.

Alternatives Considered:

1. There are no other viable options as the funding is provided on the basis of expanding Birmingham team and for them to provide a level of expertise, not available in Lincolnshire.

Reasons for Recommendation:

(1) This proposal, if agreed, will add to the County Council's resources and will enable Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service to have access to a team of highly trained experts from the Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT).

(2) This area of law enforcement requires specialist resource, expertise, techniques and facilities which Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service would not otherwise have access to. Members of IMLT include officers with high-level training and expertise in surveillance techniques as well as security operations. The team includes, amongst others, ex police officers and security services personnel.

(3) The recommendations will support performance of the Authority's duty in relation to enforcement of the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

1. Background

- 1.1 The primary legislation governing the consumer credit industry is the Consumer Credit Act 1974. The Trading Standards Service enforces this in each Local Authority area. The Act is based on a licensing system and all consumer credit and consumer hire businesses operating in the UK (with certain exemptions) must possess an appropriate licence issued by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT). The OFT must be satisfied that an applicant for a Consumer Credit Licence is a fit and proper person before issuing that person with a licence to trade.
- 1.2 To operate a consumer credit business without being licensed is a criminal offence and carries a maximum penalty of £5,000 and/or up to two years imprisonment. Licences can be revoked where it can be established that the licensee has acted inappropriately. Warnings and conditions can be added to the licence where necessary. Illegal money lending covers a range of activities, from persons that are actually licensed but are acting unlawfully, to the extreme of a person offering cash loans without being licensed at all (Loan Sharks). Loan Shark activity is characterised by deliberate criminal fraud and theft, with extortionate rates of interest on loans that mean borrowers face demands for payment of thousands of pounds more than they borrowed and can often never pay off the loans. Borrowers who fail to pay or refuse to pay are subject to intimidation, theft, forced prostitution and other, extreme physical violence.
- 1.3 An Illegal Money Lending Team was established within Birmingham Trading Standards as a pilot project in England, one of only two in Great Britain; the other pilot area being Glasgow – covering Scotland. The remit of the team is to investigate illegal money lending activity, establish if a problem exists and, if so, bring to justice those persons carrying on this activity. The team is made up of highly experienced investigators with a broad range of backgrounds and investigative skills.
- 1.4 The scheme, initially working across the midlands, has already been extended to cover the North West, East of England, South East and Yorkshire and Humber areas.

- 1.5 On the 29th December 2010 Business Minister Edward Davey announced that £5.2 million in funds will be available to continue the National Illegal money lending project for 2011/12 through the trading standards service.
- 1.6 In addition, the minister also announced that BIS intended to restructure the project by moving the project to a three national team model. The Minister indicated that BIS were looking to maintain front line services whilst providing a value for money project. The England team will be hosted by Birmingham City Council and will continue to provide a resource to investigate illegal money lending across England.
- 1.7 Birmingham was chosen to lead the England team due to the efficiencies associated with the expansion. This was favoured to creating a brand new team that would attract high development and set up costs. Centralising national services was key. The team based in Birmingham will continue to operate the “parachute in and out model”, with a local presence through regional officers, this being the recommended option by the recent research commissioned through Policies.
- 1.8 The benefit that this team can bring to Lincolnshire is significant. Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service, like most local authorities, is not able to provide the level of specialist resource to provide this function. This is an excellent example of how sharing resources on specific issues can bring benefits otherwise unavailable in providing support to vulnerable consumers and tackling rogues.

2. Key Statistics

2.1 Key statistics for the project up to January 2011:

Identified over **1,700** illegal lenders

Arrested over **500** illegal money lenders (loan sharks)

written off over **£37 million** of illegal debts (money victims would have paid back to illegal lenders if the Department had not acted)

secured over **182** prosecutions, resulting in prison sentencing totalling over **107** years and one indefinite sentence, helped over **16,000** victims of loan sharks including the most hard to reach individuals and referred over **600** victims to alternate (legal) sources of financial support

- 2.2 In addition to exceeding the expectations of the Government the project has also achieved significant added value, including partnership working with the Police, the Department of Work and Pensions, Post Office Counter Fraud Unit, H M Revenue and Customs to facilitate a coordinated approach to tackling crime and disorder.

3. Objectives of the Project

- 3.1 **Objective 1 - To obtain a clear understanding of the scale and impact of illegal money lending as well as learning lessons on the best way to enforce.**

- 3.1.1 The evidence so far indicates that illegal moneylenders are widespread and prevalent. They operate in areas that have a high proportion of rented accommodation and target the most vulnerable members of society. High rise flats are common premises targeted by loan sharks as legitimate lenders do not lend to people residing in this type of accommodation due to the health and safety risks for their collectors.
- 3.1.2 Evidence shows illegal moneylenders vary from those who lend £10 over a few days and demand £12 on repayment, to those who provide substantial loans to those looking to set up businesses. Interest rates range from 100% up to 117,000% APR in some instances.
- 3.1.3 Information gathered so far suggests that illegal money lending is being operated across all sectors of the community. The majority of people using moneylenders are in receipt of income support or benefits and are introduced through word of mouth. However evidence also suggests that money lenders operate within the wider community and the pilot has identified illegal money lending within the business community. In many of the investigations it has been established that the moneylenders resort to intimidation and violence in order to secure payment. Other common traits include: adding indiscriminate charges, targeting single mothers and introducing payment through sexual favours.
- 3.1.4 Moneylenders often use victims of money lending to assist them with maintaining their criminal lifestyle and anonymity, for example illegal money lenders' vehicles are often registered at a clients' address.
- 3.1.5 There is also anecdotal evidence which suggests that illegal moneylenders have an impact on the wider community in which they operate, with victims resorting to petty crime to enable them to meet payments. Reducing the activities of illegal moneylenders or removing them altogether may therefore help to reduce levels of other criminal activity within a community.
- 3.1.6 With regard to enforcement activity the investigation of illegal money lending has proven to be very resource intensive. Target individuals need to be observed and monitored to determine their activity, to identify them and if possible establish their address. A significant proportion of targets are also what are termed "life style criminals", which means that evidence of other illegal activity can surface during the course of an investigation. This may not only involve other agencies but can also extend the life of an investigation, thereby adding to the pressure on resources.
- 3.2 **Objective 2 - To create a climate where victims can come forward – confident that prosecutions will be undertaken, and convictions obtained, without fear of reprisals.**
- 3.2.1 Effective branding and publicity of the pilot project has meant extensive promotion of the aims of the project and work of the team, within both the local and wider community. Evidence suggests that this has been achieved

because it can be evidenced that victims are willing to contact the hotlines, and to provide further evidence to help achieve prosecutions. This will be established in North Yorkshire.

3.2.2 The team has used injunctions, backed by the power of arrest under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, to remove lenders from their area of operation. Injunctions are reinforced with an agreement from the local police to flag the matter on their system and respond immediately if they receive a call from one of the victims.

3.3 **Objective 3 – To change the perception amongst those lending that illegal money lending is rarely prosecuted.**

3.3.1 A proactive media campaign is ongoing in those areas that have successfully targeted criminals. Engaging the media promotes the work of the team and raises public awareness.

3.4 **Objective 4 – To develop ways of replacing the removed lenders with more support for their victims.**

3.4.1 The Illegal Money Lending Team will help victims of illegal moneylenders with practical help and support through and in conjunction with the services of local CAB Debt Advisors and the National Debtline. It has been noted that victims often need more than simple money advice and so face-to-face advice is considered the most helpful way forward and is the route normally adopted.

3.4.2 Links are also established with credit unions and where practicable they are called upon to provide help and advice. The Illegal Money Lending Team offers money management to all victims of moneylenders who contact them for advice and assistance. Partnership working in this area is recognised as being essential in this area of service provision. This will be the key role of the Liaison Officer who will link into partners through the well established Lincolnshire Financial Inclusion Strategy'

3.4.3 The County Council's vision of supporting and assisting the Lincolnshire Credit Union will play a role in this area.

4. Delegation

4.1 In order to expand the scheme into Lincolnshire, Birmingham City Council requires formal delegation of functions to carry out the investigations etc under the Act and to prosecute any matters in the area.

4.2 It is proposed that the delegation will continue until 31st March 2012 with a view to extending the arrangement if successful.

4.3 In order to ensure clarity in respect of the operation of these arrangements, the attached draft protocol sets out the processes and practices to enable

Birmingham City Council and its officer to undertake investigations and legal procedures.

- 4.4 This delegation does not prevent Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service from undertaking the function.

5. Section 17 – Crime and Disorder Act

- 5.1 Illegal moneylenders invariably target low-income households and the most vulnerable members of society. This can mean that their activities have disproportionate implications for the more deprived areas and action taken against them therefore supports the policy priorities associated with crime and disorder and protecting the more vulnerable members of the community.
- 5.2 Illegal money lending has a serious detrimental effect on both individuals and the community. Tackling the root causes and providing legitimate alternative sources of credit will contribute to reducing stress and pressures on many individuals and communities.
- 5.3 Marginalising rogue traders creates an environment which supports and encourages legitimate credit providers and reduces the fear of crime

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 This proposal, if agreed, will add to the County Council's resources and will enable Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service to have access to a team of highly trained experts from the Illegal Money Lending Team (IMLT).
- 6.2.1 This area of law enforcement requires specialist resource, expertise, techniques and facilities which Lincolnshire Trading Standards Service would not otherwise have access to. Members of the IMLT include officers with high-level training and expertise in surveillance techniques as well as security operations. The team includes, amongst others, ex police officers and security services personnel.
- 6.3 The recommendations will support performance of the Authority's duty in relation to enforcement of the provisions of the Consumer Credit Act 1974

7. Legal Comments:

1. By virtue of Section 161 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974, it is the duty of each local weights and measures authority' to enforce the provisions of the Act within their local authority boundary. This is an executive function for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2000 and the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 and therefore it is necessary for Cabinet as the executive to formally delegate this function to Birmingham City Council under Section 13 and 19 of the Local Government Act 2000 and the Local Authorities (Arrangements for the Discharge of Functions) (England) Regulations 2000. Birmingham City Council is also required to formally accept the delegation.
2. Any prosecutions will be undertaken by Birmingham City Council with no liability for costs to Lincolnshire County Council.

8. Resource Comments:

There are no financial implications for Lincolnshire County Council as a result of this proposal. All major costs will be funded by the Treasury. Incidental costs in providing a work base for officers operating in Lincolnshire will be contained within the safer Communities budget.

9. Consultation

a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?

n/a

b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?

Yes

c) Scrutiny Comments

n/a

d) Policy Proofing Actions Required

n/a

10. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report

Appendix A	Protocol for Illegal Money Lending Section Investigations
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11. Background Papers

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

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