



Isle of Man

Ellan Vannin

AT 7 of 2017

FRAUD ACT 2017



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**Isle of Man***Ellan Vannin*

FRAUD ACT 2017

Signed in Tynwald: 18 July 2017
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AN ACT to make provision for, and in connection with, criminal liability for fraud and obtaining services dishonestly; and for connected purposes.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Council and Keys in Tynwald assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART 1 – INTRODUCTORY

1 Short title

The short title of this Act is the Fraud Act 2017.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act (other than section 1 and this section) comes into operation on the day appointed by the Department of Home Affairs and different days may be appointed for different provisions and different purposes.¹
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may include such supplemental, incidental, consequential and transitional provisions as appear to the Department of Home Affairs to be necessary or expedient.

PART 2 – FRAUD

3 Fraud

P2006/35/1 and drafting

- (1) A person is guilty of fraud if he or she is in breach of any of the sections listed in subsection (2) (which provide for different ways of committing the offence).

- (2) The sections are —
 - (a) section 4 (fraud by false representation);
 - (b) section 5 (fraud by failing to disclose information); and
 - (c) section 6 (fraud by abuse of position).
- (3) A person who is guilty of fraud is liable —
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to custody for a term not exceeding 12 years or to a fine (or to both);
 - (b) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding £20,000 (or to both).

4 Fraud by false representation

P2006/35/2

- (1) A person is in breach of this section if he or she —
 - (a) dishonestly makes a false representation; and
 - (b) intends, by making the representation —
 - (i) to make a gain for the person or another; or
 - (ii) to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.
- (2) A representation is false if —
 - (a) it is untrue or misleading; and
 - (b) the person making it knows that it is, or might be, untrue or misleading.
- (3) “Representation” means any representation as to fact or law, including a representation as to the state of mind of —
 - (a) the person making the representation; or
 - (b) any other person.
- (4) A representation may be express or implied.
- (5) For the purposes of this section a representation may be regarded as made if it (or anything implying it) is submitted in any form to any system or device designed to receive, convey or respond to communications (with or without human intervention).

5 Fraud by failing to disclose information

P2006/35/3

A person is in breach of this section if he or she —

- (a) dishonestly fails to disclose to another person information which the person is under a legal duty to disclose; and
- (b) intends, by failing to disclose the information —
 - (i) to make a gain for the person or another; or

- (ii) to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.

6 Fraud by abuse of position

P2006/35/4

- (1) A person is in breach of this section if he or she —
 - (a) occupies a position in which the person is expected to safeguard, or not to act against, the financial interests of another person;
 - (b) dishonestly abuses that position; and
 - (c) intends, by means of the abuse of that position —
 - (i) to make a gain for the person or another; or
 - (ii) to cause loss to another or to expose another to a risk of loss.
- (2) A person may be regarded as having abused his or her position even though the person's conduct consisted of an omission rather than an act.

7 “Gain” and “loss”

P2006/35/5

- (1) The references to gain and loss in sections 4 to 6 are to be read in accordance with this section.
- (2) “Gain” and “loss” —
 - (a) extend only to gain or loss in money or other property;
 - (b) include any such gain or loss whether temporary or permanent, and “property” means any property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).
- (3) “Gain” includes a gain by keeping what one has, as well as a gain by getting what one does not have.
- (4) “Loss” includes a loss by not getting what one might get, as well as a loss by parting with what one has.

8 Possession etc. of articles for use in frauds

P2006/35/6 and drafting

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if the person has in his or her possession or under his or her control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable —
 - (a) on conviction on information, to custody for a term not exceeding 6 years or to a fine (or to both);

- (b) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding £10,000 (or to both).

9 Making or supplying articles for use in frauds

P2006/35/7 and drafting

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article —
 - (a) knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud; or
 - (b) intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of, fraud.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable —
 - (a) on conviction on information, to custody for a term not exceeding 12 years or to a fine (or to both);
 - (b) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding £20,000 (or to both).

10 “Article”

P2006/35/8(1)

- (1) For the purposes of the provisions specified in subsection (2) “**article**” includes any program or data held in electronic form.
- (2) Those provisions are —
 - (a) sections 8 and 9; and
 - (b) section 1(7)(b) (powers of a constable to stop and search persons, vehicles etc.) of the *Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998*, so far as it relates to articles for use in the course of or in connection with fraud.

11 Participating in fraudulent business

P2006/35/9 and drafting

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he or she is knowingly a party to the carrying on of a business with intent to defraud creditors or for any other fraudulent purpose.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable —
 - (a) on conviction on information, to custody for a term not exceeding 10 years or to a fine (or to both);
 - (b) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding £10,000 (or to both).
- (3) “**Fraudulent purpose**” has the same meaning as in section 259 of the *Companies Act 1931*.

- (4) This section is in addition to sections 255 to 259 (offences antecedent to or in course of winding up) of the *Companies Act 1931*.

PART 3 – OBTAINING SERVICES DISHONESTLY

12 Obtaining services dishonestly

P2006/35/11 and drafting

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence under this section if he or she obtains services for the person or another –
- (a) by a dishonest act; and
 - (b) in breach of subsection (2).
- (2) A person obtains services in breach of this subsection if –
- (a) they are made available on the basis that payment has been, is being or will be made for or in respect of them;
 - (b) the person obtains them without any payment having been made for or in respect of them or without payment having been made in full; and
 - (c) when the person obtains them, he or she knows –
 - (i) that they are being made available on the basis described in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) that they might be, but intends that payment will not be made, or will not be made in full.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to custody for a term not exceeding 6 years or to a fine (or to both);
 - (b) on summary conviction, to custody for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding £20,000 (or to both).

PART 4 – JURISDICTION

13 Conspiracy to commit fraud outside the Island

P1993/36/5(3) and drafting

- (1) A person may be guilty of conspiracy to commit an offence under this Act if –
- (a) a party to the agreement constituting the conspiracy, or a party's agent, did anything in the Island in relation to the agreement before its formation;

- (b) a party to it became a party in the Island (by joining it either in person or through an agent); or
- (c) a party to it, or a party's agent, did or omitted anything in the Island in pursuance of it,

and the conspiracy would be triable in the Island but for the fraud which the parties to it had in view not being intended to take place in the Island.

- (2) Where subsection (1) applies, the person —
 - (a) commits the offence under this Act; and
 - (b) is liable on conviction to the penalty provided for that offence in this Act.
- (3) To avoid doubt, the provisions of section 330 of the *Criminal Code 1872* are not affected.

14 Aiding and abetting fraud outside the Island

G/2009/XVI/11 and drafting

- (1) Subsection (3) applies if a person, within the Island, aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission by another person of an offence specified in subsection (2).
- (2) An offence referred to in subsection (1) is an offence committed in another jurisdiction which would be an offence under this Act if committed in the Island.
- (3) A person referred to in subsection (1) —
 - (a) commits the offence under this Act; and
 - (b) is liable on conviction to the penalty provided for that offence in this Act.
- (4) To avoid doubt, the provisions of sections 237, 350, 351, 354 to 356 and 415 of the *Criminal Code 1872* are not affected.

15 Offences committed outside the Island

- (1) This section applies if —
 - (a) a resident of the Island does anything in a country or territory outside the Island; and
 - (b) the act would, if it took place in the Island, constitute an offence under this Act.
- (2) In such a case —
 - (a) the act constitutes the offence concerned;
 - (b) proceedings for the offence may be taken in the Island;

- (c) the offence may be treated for incidental purposes as having been committed in the Island.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, an offence is committed irrespective of whether the acts which form part of the offence take place in the Island or elsewhere.
- (4) In this section —
 - (a) a reference to an offence includes —
 - (i) an attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit an offence;
 - (ii) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence;
 - (b) a resident of the Island means —
 - (i) an individual who is ordinarily resident in the Island; or
 - (ii) a body corporate or partnership that is incorporated or formed under the laws of the Island.

PART 5 - SUPPLEMENTARY

16 Evidence

P2006/35/13

- (1) A person is not to be excused from —
 - (a) answering any question put to the person in proceedings relating to property; or
 - (b) complying with any order made in proceedings relating to property,

on the ground that doing so may incriminate the person or his or her spouse or civil partner of an offence under this Act or a related offence.
- (2) But, in proceedings for an offence under this Act or a related offence, a statement or admission made by the person in —
 - (a) answering such a question; or
 - (b) complying with such an order,

is not admissible in evidence against the person or (unless they married or became civil partners after the making of the statement or admission) his or her spouse or civil partner.
- (3) “Proceedings relating to property” means any proceedings for —
 - (a) the recovery or administration of any property;
 - (b) the execution of a trust; or
 - (c) an account of any property or dealings with property,

and “property” means money or other property whether real or personal (including things in action and other intangible property).

- (4) “Related offence” means —
- (a) conspiracy to defraud;
 - (b) any other offence involving any form of fraudulent conduct or purpose.

17 Liability of officers for offences by body corporate

P2006/35/12 and drafting

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate and it is proved that an officer of the body corporate authorised, permitted, participated in, or failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence.
- (2) The officer, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (3) In this section “officer” includes —
- (a) a director, secretary or other similar officer;
 - (b) a person purporting to act as a director, secretary or other similar officer;
 - (c) if the affairs of the body corporate are managed by its members, a member; and
 - (d) if the body corporate has a registered agent, as required by section 74 of the *Companies Act 2006* and section 5 of the *Limited Liability Companies Act 1996*, the registered agent.

18 Amendments, repeals and transitional and saving provisions

- (1) Schedule 1 contains amendments.
- (2) Schedule 2 contains repeals.
- (3) Schedule 3 contains transitional and saving provisions.

SCHEDULE 1

[Section 18(1)]

AMENDMENTS

1 Theft Act 1981

- (1) The *Theft Act 1981* is amended as follows.
- (2) [Amended section 20(1)]
- (3) [Amended section 22(3)]
- (4) [Repealed section 24A(3) and (4) and inserted section 24(2A)]
- (5) [Amended section 24A(7)]
- (6) [Substituted section 24A(9) and inserted sections 24(10) to (12)]
- (7) [Amended section 26(4)]
- (8) [Inserted section 26(5)]
- (9) [Amended section 27(1), (3) and (5)]

2 Criminal Law Act 1981[Amended paragraph 2 of Schedule 6 to the *Criminal Law Act 1981*]**3 Limitation Act 1984**[Substituted section 4(5)(b) of the *Limitation Act 1984*]**4 Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998**[Substituted section 1(8)(d) of the *Police Powers and Procedures Act 1998*]

SCHEDULE 2

[Section 18(2)]

REPEALS

[Repealed the following provisions of the *Theft Act 1981*—

- (a) sections 14, 15, 15A 15B, 16 and 17;
- (b) section 22(2); and
- (c) section 24A(3) and (4)]

SCHEDULE 3

[Section 18(3)]

TRANSITIONAL AND SAVING PROVISIONS

1 Abolition of deception offences

- (1) The repeal of the provisions specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Schedule 2 does not affect any liability, investigation, legal proceedings or penalty for or in respect of any offence partly committed before the repeal of the provisions so specified.
- (2) An offence is partly committed before the commencement of paragraphs (a) and (b) of Schedule 2 if —
 - (a) a relevant event occurs before their commencement; and
 - (b) another relevant event occurs on or after their commencement.
- (3) “Relevant event”, in relation to an offence, means any act, omission or other event (including any result of one or more acts or omissions) proof of which is required for conviction of the offence.

2 Dishonestly retaining a wrongful credit under the Theft Act 1981

The repeal of section 24A(3) and (4) of the *Theft Act 1981* does not affect the operation of section 24A(7) and (8) of that Act in relation to credits falling within section 24A(3) or (4) of that Act and made before the repeal.

3 Scope of offences relating to stolen goods under the Theft Act 1981

Nothing in paragraph 1(7) or (8) of Schedule 1 affects the operation of section 26 of the *Theft Act 1981* in relation to goods obtained in the circumstances described in section 14(1) of that Act where the obtaining is the result of a deception made before the date that paragraph comes into operation.

4 Limitation periods under the Limitation Act 1984

Nothing in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 affects the operation of section 4 of the *Limitation Act 1984* in relation to chattels obtained in the circumstances described in section 14(1) of the *Theft Act 1981* where the obtaining is a result of a deception made before the date that paragraph comes into operation.

ENDNOTES

Table of Endnote References

¹ ADO – Whole Act in operation 01/11/ 2017 [SD2017/0245].