



The Cornovii Trust

Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy

Effective from 26th November 2024

**The Trustees of The Cornovii Trust (TCT) adopted this policy on:
26th November 2024**

Shared for information with TCT local Governing Boards

Chair of TCT Trustees: Janet Furber

Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy

Summary

This policy and procedure defines the expected conduct of all staff working within the trust whether in paid or voluntary employment, in relation to deterring and/or detecting fraud and corruption, and who to report it to.

It includes clear guidelines on what is acceptable in terms of gifts and hospitality and how these matters are declared.

Also, reference is made to other trust policies where appropriate.

1. Introduction:

- 1.1 The trust is committed to ensuring that it acts with integrity and has high standards of personal conduct. Everyone involved with the trust has a responsibility in respect of preventing and detecting fraud. All staff, trustees and governors have a role to play. The trust also recognises the role of others in alerting them to areas where there is suspicion of fraud. **Appendix A** gives definitions of fraud, corruption and gifts and hospitality.
- 1.2 Recognising a potential fraud and being able to report it is just as important as the measures to prevent and detect.
- 1.3 It is the duty of all employees, trustees and governors within the trust to take reasonable steps to limit the possibility of corrupt practices, and it is the responsibility of the Responsible Officer/Internal Auditor and External Auditors to review the adequacy of the measures taken by the school to test compliance and to draw attention to any weaknesses or omissions.
- 1.4 Any investigation carried out in relation to alleged irregularities is linked to the trust's disciplinary & dismissals procedures.

2. Policy Statement:

- 2.1 This policy and procedure defines Anti-Fraud & Corruption and Gifts & Hospitality and offers guidance for all staff working within the Trust.
- 2.2 The trust aims to be an honest and ethical institution. As such, it is opposed to fraud and seeks to eliminate fraud by the way it conducts academy business. This document sets out the trust's policy and procedures for dealing with the risk of significant fraud or corruption. In order to minimise the risk and impact of fraud, the trust's objectives are, firstly, to create a culture which deters fraudulent activity, encourages its prevention and promotes its detection and reporting and, secondly, to identify and document its response to cases of fraud and corrupt practices.
- 2.3 This policy, in line with the trust's values of integrity, consistency, impartiality, fairness and best practice, provides both staff and management with mutually understood guidelines for the administration of this procedure.

- 2.4 The scope of this procedure extends to all employees, permanent, voluntary and fixed term.
- 2.5 Time limits specified in this document may be extended by mutual agreement.
- 2.6 If there is concern or doubt about any aspect of a matter which involves an irregularity, or an ongoing investigation into a suspected irregularity, the best approach is to seek advice from the CEO or Headteachers or if it relates to them the Chair of trustees or Chair of governors.
- 2.7 If requested, employees may be accompanied by a recognised trade union representative or work colleague, not involved in any part of the process, at any interviews.

3. Gifts & Hospitality:

- 3.1 These guidelines will help you to judge what sort of gift, and what level of hospitality is acceptable.
- 3.2 The following general rules apply and must guide decisions on receipt of gifts and hospitality as an employee of the trust:
- To accept gifts should be the exception. You may accept small 'thank you' gifts of a reasonable value, such as a gift voucher or a bouquet of flowers, not over £50 in total each, or if received from a 'group' where several people club together, any item above £150 should also be reported. You should notify the Chief Finance Officer of any gift or hospitality over this value for entry in a register of gifts and hospitality.
 - Always say "no" if you think the giver has an ulterior motive. Be sensitive to the possibility that the giver may think that even small gifts or simple hospitality will elicit a more prompt service or preferential treatment.
 - Never accept a gift or hospitality from anyone who is, or may be in the foreseeable future, tendering for any contract with an individual school or the trust, seeking employment within the trust or is in dispute with the trust, even if you are not directly involved in that service area.
 - Where items purchased for a school or trust include a 'free gift', such a gift should either be used for the business or handed to the Business Manager of the school or Chief Finance Officer of the trust to be used for charity raffles.
 - If you are in doubt about the acceptability of any gift or offer of hospitality, it is your responsibility to consult the Chief Finance Officer or the Headteacher of the school.
- 3.3 A gauge of what is acceptable in terms of hospitality is whether the school would offer a similar level of hospitality in similar circumstances.

- Occasional working lunches with customers, providers or partners are generally acceptable as a way of doing business provided they are not to an unreasonable level or cost.
- Invitations to corporate hospitality events must each be judged on their merit. Provided the general rules have been taken into account, it may be acceptable to join other company/organisation guests at:
 - a. sponsored cultural and sporting events, or other public performances, as a representative of the school;
 - b. special events or celebrations.

But, consider the number of these events, and always take into consideration what public perception is likely to be if they knew you were attending.

- Acceptability depends on the appropriateness of the invitations, in terms of the level of hospitality, the frequency and the status of the invited employee. In all such cases the CEO or Headteacher must be consulted.
- Paid holidays or concessionary travel rates are not acceptable. Neither are offers of hotel accommodation nor the use of company villas/apartments.
- If you are visiting a company to view equipment that the school or trust is considering buying, you should ensure that expenses of the trip are paid by the trust. Acceptance of refreshments and/or a working lunch may be acceptable, but care must be taken to ensure that the trust's purchasing and/or tender procedures are not compromised.
- Acceptance of sponsored hospitality that is built into the official programme of conferences and seminars related to your work are acceptable.
- Offers to speak at corporate dinners and social gatherings, or events organised by, for example, a professional body, where there is a genuine need to impart information or represent the school must be agreed in advance with the Headteacher or CEO. Where your spouse or partner is included in the invitation, and approval has been given for you to attend, it will be acceptable for your spouse or partner to attend as well, but if expenses are incurred, these will be met personally.
- Any invitation you accept should be made to you in your professional/working capacity as a representative of the school.

4. Roles and Responsibilities:

4.1 Staff, trustees and governors

The trust has adopted the following measures to demonstrate its commitment to anti-fraud and corruption:

- The Finance & Audit committee meet regularly;

- A requirement for all staff, trustees and governors to declare prejudicial interests and not contribute to business related to that interest;
- A requirement for staff, trustees and governors to disclose personal interests;
- All staff, trustees and governors are made aware of the understanding on the acceptance of gifts and hospitality;
- Clear recruitment policies and procedures.

All Staff, trustees and governors have a duty to report another member of staff, a trustee or governor whose conduct is reasonably believed to represent a failure to comply with the above.

4.2 Responsible Officer/Internal Auditor

The Responsible Officer has specific responsibility for overseeing the financial arrangements on behalf of the governors.

The main duties of the Responsible Officer are to provide the trustees with on-going independent assurance that:

- The financial responsibilities of the trustees are being properly discharged;
- The resources are being managed in an efficient, economical and effective manner;
- Sound systems of financial control are being maintained; and
- Financial considerations are fully taken into account in reaching decisions.

4.3 Business Manager/Chief Finance Officer

The School Business Manager/ Chief Financial Officer has a responsibility for ensuring that effective systems of internal controls are maintained and will safeguard the resources of the school.

In respect of fraud it is therefore the responsibility of the Business Manager to ensure internal controls prevent and detect any frauds promptly. This includes:

- Proper procedures and financial systems;
- Effective management of financial records;
- Management of the the school's financial position;
- Anti-fraud awareness training

4.4 External Audit

The school's Annual Report and Financial Statements include an Independent Auditors' Report. This report includes a view as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether proper accounting records have been kept by the academy trust throughout the financial year. In addition, it reports on compliance with the accounting requirements of the relevant Companies Act and confirms compliance with the financial reporting and annual accounting requirements issued by the Department of Education.

5. Reporting a Suspected Fraud:

- 5.1 All allegations of suspected fraud and irregularities are to be brought to the attention of the Business Manager/ CFO and also referred to the headteacher or CEO, unless this individual is involved in the irregularity in which case the Chair of trustees should be informed.

Please refer to the trust Whistleblowing Policy for further guidance.

6. Response to Allegations

- 6.1 The Headteacher will have initial responsibility for co-ordinating the initial response. In doing this he/she will consult with the Human Resource advisors regarding potential employment issues. The Headteacher will also seek legal advice from the Trust's solicitors on both employment and litigation issues before taking any further action.
- 6.2 The Business Manager and Headteacher will ascertain whether or not the suspicions aroused have substance. In every case, and as soon as possible after the initial investigation, they will pass the matter on to the Chair of the Finance & Audit committee. Even if there is no evidence to support the allegation, the matter must be reported.
- 6.3 The Committee will undertake the management of the investigation.
- They will, if appropriate, conduct a preliminary investigation to gather factual information and reach an initial view as to whether further action is required.
 - They will determine whether the findings, conclusions and any recommendations arising from the preliminary investigation should be reported to the Chair of Trustees
 - If further investigations are required, they will determine which outside agencies should be involved (police, auditors).
- 6.4 The CEO is required to notify the Board of trustees of any serious financial irregularities. This action will be taken at the first opportunity following the completion of the initial investigations and will involve keeping the Chair of the Board of trustees fully informed between director meetings of any developments relating to serious control weaknesses, fraud or major accounting breakdowns.
- 6.5 If evidence of fraud is forthcoming then the Board of trustees will inform the Department for Education as required by the Funding Agreement and will consider whether or not to refer the matter to the police.

7. Confidentiality and Safeguards

- 7.1 The trust recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to make, not least because of the fear of reprisal from those responsible for the alleged malpractice. The trust will not tolerate harassment or victimisation and will do what it lawfully can to protect an individual when a concern is raised in good faith.

7.2 This does not mean that if the person raising the concern is already the subject of a disciplinary, redundancy or other procedure, that those procedures will be halted as a result of the concern being reported.

7.3 There is a need to ensure that the process is not misused. For further guidance refer to the trust's disciplinary, grievance and capability policies.

8. Links with other Policies:

8.1 The Board of trustees is committed to preventing fraud and corruption. To help achieve this objective there is a clear network of systems and procedures in place for the prevention, detection and investigation of fraud and corruption. This Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption policy attempts to consolidate those in one document and should be read in conjunction with the following Trust policies:

- Whistle-Blowing Policy
- Financial Procedures Manual
- Disciplinary Policy
- Equality Policy

Created/updated by: T Sanchez	Date: November 2024
Date approved by Trustees: November 2024	Date for review: Dependent on legislation
Previous version by: n/a	Date: 26 th November 2024

Appendix A – Definitions

Definitions:

Fraud

Fraud is a general term covering theft, deliberate misuse or misappropriation of assets or anything that leads to a financial advantage to the perpetrator or others upon whose behalf he or she acts, even if these “others” are in ignorance of the fraud. Fraud is in fact intentional deceit and for this reason it cannot include negligence.

Fraud incorporates theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, false pretences, forgery, corrupt practices and falsification of accounts.

Corruption

The term ‘corrupt practices’ is defined for the purpose of this code as the offering, giving, soliciting or acceptance of an inducement or reward which may influence the actions taken by the trust and its schools, its staff, trustees or governors.

Gifts and Hospitality

Any gifts, rewards and benefits that are disproportionately generous or that could be seen as an inducement to affect a business decision should be declared.

The acceptance of gifts and hospitality is a sensitive area where actions can easily be misconstrued. Therefore, employees’ actions should be such that they would not be embarrassed to explain them to anyone.

Irregularities fall within the following broad categories, the first three of which are criminal offences –

- **Theft** - the dishonest taking of property belonging to another person with the intention of depriving the owner permanently of its possession;
- **Fraud** - the intentional distortion of financial statements or other records by persons internal and external to the school, which is carried out to conceal the misappropriation of assets or otherwise for gain;
- **Bribery and corruption (Gifts & Hospitality – see Point 5.)**- involves the offering or the acceptance of a reward, for performing an act, or for failing to perform an act, which leads to gain for the person offering the inducement;
- **Failure to observe**, or breaches of, Scheme of Delegation and Financial Regulations; The school's Procedures which in some circumstances can constitute an irregularity, with potentially significant financial consequences.

Examples of what could constitute fraud and corruption are -

- theft of cash;
- non-receipt of income;
- substitution of personal cheques for cash;
- travelling and subsistence claims for non-existent journeys/ events;
- travelling and subsistence claims inflated;
- manipulating documentation to increase salaries/wages received, e.g. false overtime claims;
- payment of invoices for goods received by an individual rather than the school;
- failure to observe, or breaches of, regulations and/or other associated legislation laid down by the school;
- unauthorised borrowing of equipment;
- breaches of confidentiality regarding information;
- failure to declare a direct pecuniary or otherwise conflicting interest;
- concealing a generous gift or reward;
- unfairly influencing the award of a contract;
- creation of false documents;
- deception;
- using position for personal reward.

The above list is not exhaustive, and fraud and corruption can take many different paths. If in any doubt about whether a matter is an irregularity or not, clarification must be sought from the Chief Financial Officer.