



Governor Code of Conduct

July 2023

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Code of Conduct

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Code is intended as a guide, to indicate the standards of conduct and accountability which are expected of governors, to enable them to understand their legal and ethical duties and to assist them both in carrying out those duties and in managing their relationship with the Corporation and the CEO. This Code is therefore aimed at promoting effective, well informed and accountable college governance. It is not intended to be a definitive or authoritative statement of the law or good practice.
- 1.2 In addition to this Code, Corporation Members are recommended to familiarise themselves with the source documents listed in **Schedule 1**.
- 1.3 If a governor is in doubt about the provisions of this Code or any of the source documents, the Head of Governance should be consulted and, if necessary, professional advice should be obtained. Ultimate responsibility for the appropriateness of conduct as a Governor of the College and for any act or omission in that capacity, however, rests with the individual Governor.
- 1.4 This Code applies to every committee or working party of the Corporation and to every subsidiary company or joint venture of the College to which Governors may be appointed.
- 1.5 By accepting appointment to the Corporation, each Governor agrees to abide by the provisions of this Code.
- 1.6 Each Governor by accepting the provisions of this Code agrees that any breach of the Code by them may lead to the termination of their appointment as a Governor.

2. INTERPRETATION

- 2.1 In this Code the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

“College”

this College;

“Corporation”

the college corporation which was established and designated by the Secretary of State for the purpose of conducting the College;

“Governor”, “Chair”, “Principal” and “Clerk”

mean respectively the Member of the Corporation of the College, the Chair of the Corporation, the Principal/Chief Executive of the College and the Head of Governance;

“DfE”

the Department for Education;

“ESFA”

the Education and Skills Funding Agency or any successor body;

“Secretary of State”

the Secretary of State for Education.

- 2.2 All other definitions have the same meanings as given in the College’s Instrument and Articles of Government and words importing one gender import any gender.

3. AIMS AND VALUES

- 3.1 The College Vision, Values and Principles together with the Strategic Plan, agreed by the Corporation from time to time, seek to encapsulate the core purposes and aims of the College. Governors should have due regard to these purposes and aims and to the Values and Principles when conducting the business of the Corporation and considering the activities and proposed activities of the College.

- 3.2 The Corporation recognises its obligations to all those with whom it and/or the College have dealings, including students, employees, suppliers, other educational institutions and the wider community. In particular, the Corporation is committed to:
- 3.2.1 having close regard to the voice of the learner;
 - 3.2.2 combating any discrimination within the College on the grounds of the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”) and promoting equality in accordance with its duty under the 2010 Act;
 - 3.2.3 engaging with the community which the College serves in order to understand and meet its needs and
 - 3.2.4 observing its duty under the Education (No.2) Act 1986 to take reasonable steps to ensure freedom of speech for members of the College community and visiting speakers and its duty under the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have regard to the need, when exercising its functions, to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism¹.
- 3.3 The Corporation is also committed to ensuring that it conducts its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards as set out in more detail in this Code.

4. DUTIES

- 4.1 Governors are in the position of charity trustees and as such owe a fiduciary duty to the College. This means that they should show it the highest loyalty and act in good faith in its best interests. Each Governor should act honestly, diligently and (subject to the provisions appearing in clause 10 of this Code relating to collective responsibility) independently. The actions of Governors should promote and protect the good reputation of the College and the trust and confidence of those with whom it deals.
- 4.2 Decisions taken by Corporation Members at meetings of the Corporation and its committees must not be for any improper purpose or personal motive. Decisions taken must always be for the benefit of the College, its students and staff and other users of the College and must be taken with a view to safeguarding public funds. Accordingly, Governors must not be bound in their speaking and voting by mandates given to them by other bodies or persons (including the bodies that elected them).
- 4.3 Governors must observe the provisions of the College’s Instrument and Articles of Government and in particular the duty to give immediate notice to the Clerk should they become disqualified from continuing to hold office and also the responsibilities given to the Corporation by the College’s Articles of Government. Those responsibilities, including a list of “reserved” responsibilities which are so important that they must not be delegated, are set out in **Schedule 4**.
- 4.4 Governors should comply with the Standing Orders and terms of reference of the Corporation and its committees to ensure that the Corporation conducts itself in an orderly, fair, open and transparent manner. Governors must keep those Standing Orders and terms of reference under periodic review.
- 4.5 Governors should also have regard to the different, but complementary, responsibilities given to the Principal as the College’s Chief Executive. The responsibilities given to the Principal by the College’s Articles of Government are set out in **Schedule 4**. Whereas it is the Corporation’s function to decide strategic policy and overall direction and to monitor the performance of the Principal and any other senior post holders, it is the Principal’s role to implement the Corporation’s decisions, and to manage the College’s affairs within the budgets and framework fixed by the Corporation. Governors should work together so that the Corporation and the Principal as Chief Executive perform their respective roles effectively.

¹ On the Prevent duty see the Home Office guidance on compliance with the duty in s.26 of the 2015 act: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

4.6 Governors should refer to the Clerk for advice relating to the governance functions which are set out in **Schedule 4** and have regard to the Clerk's independent advisory role.

5. **STATUTORY ACCOUNTABILITY**

5.1 Governors are collectively responsible for observing the duties set out in the Conditions of Funding Agreement which the College has entered into with the ESFA as a condition of receiving public funds. A brief summary of the ESFA's funding framework is set out in **Schedule 5**.

5.2 Although the ESFA is the main provider of funds to the College, Governors should note that they are also responsible for the proper use of income derived from other sources, such as the Office for Students (OfS), and for the control and monitoring of expenditure of such income, in order to meet the requirements of the relevant funding body and public audit. Where funding is received directly from OfS the College will have a funding agreement with OfS, as set out in the OfS's terms and conditions of funding, which confirms the basis on which such funding is provided. Where OfS funding is received indirectly via a collaboration with an OfS funded institution such funding will be subject to obligations contained in the memorandum of co-operation between the College and that institution.

5.3 As accounting officer for the ESFA, its Chief Executive is directly responsible and accountable to Parliament for ensuring that the uses to which the ESFA puts its funds are consistent with the purposes for which the funds were given and comply with the conditions attached to them. The Principal, as accounting officer for the College, is also directly responsible and accountable to Parliament, through the Committee of Public Accounts, for the effective stewardship by the College of public funds. The Principal may be required to appear before the Committee of Public Accounts, alongside the ESFA's Chief Executive, to give an account of the use made by the College of such funds. The Corporation is accountable to Parliament for ensuring the financial health of the College, and to the Courts for ensuring that the College is conducted in accordance with the Education Acts and the general law.

6. **PUBLIC SERVICE VALUES**

6.1 Public service values are at the heart of the further education service. High standards of personal and corporate conduct, based on the principles set out in **Schedule 2**, and the recognition that students and other users of the College's services come first, are a requirement of being a member and should underpin all decisions taken by the Board.

7. **SKILL, CARE AND DILIGENCE**

7.1 A Governor should in all their work for the College exercise such skill as they possess and such care and diligence as would be expected from a reasonable person in the circumstances. This will be particularly relevant when Governors act as agents of the College, e.g. when functions are delegated to a committee of the Corporation or to the Chair. Governors should be careful to act within the terms of reference of any committees on which they serve.

8. **POWERS**

8.1 Governors are responsible for taking decisions which are within the powers given to the Corporation by Parliament under sections 18 and 19 of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992, as amended. A summary of those powers is set out in **Schedule 6**. If a Governor thinks that the Corporation is likely to exceed its powers by taking a particular decision, they should immediately refer the matter to the Clerk for advice.

9. **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

9.1 Like other persons who owe a fiduciary duty, Governors should seek to avoid putting themselves in a position where there is a conflict (actual or potential) between their personal interests and their duties to the Corporation. They should not allow any conflict of interest to arise which might interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement.

9.2 Governors are reminded that under the College's Instrument of Government and the general law they must disclose to the Corporation any direct or indirect financial interest they have, or

may have, in the supply of work to the College or the supply of goods for the purposes of the College, or in any contract or proposed contract concerning the College, or in any other matter relating to the College or any other interest of a type specified by the Corporation in any matter relating to the College, or any duty which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the Corporation.

- 9.3 If an interest of any kind (including an interest of a spouse, partner or business associate of a Governor or of a close relative of the Governor or their spouse, partner or business associate) is likely or would, if publicly known, be perceived as being likely to interfere with the exercise of a Governor's independent judgement, then:
 - 9.3.1 the interest, financial or otherwise, should be reported to the Clerk;
 - 9.3.2 the nature and extent of the interest should be fully disclosed to the Corporation before the matter giving rise to the interest is considered.
- 9.4 If the Governor concerned is present at a meeting of the Corporation, or any of its committees, at which such supply, contract or other matter constituting the interest is to be considered, they should:
 - 9.4.1 not take part in the consideration or vote on any question with respect to it and shall not be counted in the quorum for that meeting; and
 - 9.4.2 withdraw from that Corporation or committee meeting where required to do so by a majority of the Governors or committee present at the meeting.
- 9.5 For the purposes of clause 9.3 "close relative" includes but is not limited to a father, mother, brother, sister, child, grandchild and step-father/mother/brother/sister/child.
- 9.6 Where it is proposed that the Corporation should grant a governor a financial interest (such as a contract for the supply of goods or services) the Corporation must observe the requirements of the Charities Act 2011. The Corporation may wish to take legal advice before granting such an interest to a member.
- 9.7 Governors must not receive gifts, hospitality or benefits of any kind from a third party which might be in breach of the Bribery Act 2010 and the College's anti-bribery policy or be seen to compromise their personal judgement or integrity. Any offer or receipt of such gifts, hospitality or benefits should immediately be reported to the Clerk.
- 9.8 The Clerk will maintain a Register of Corporation Members' Interests which will be open for public inspection. Governors must disclose routinely to the Corporation all business interests, financial or otherwise, which they or persons associated with them may have, and the Clerk will enter such interests on the Register. Governors must give sufficient details to allow the nature of the interests to be understood by enquirers. Governors should inform the Clerk whenever their circumstances change and interests are acquired or lost. In deciding whether an interest should be disclosed, Governors should have regard to the meaning given to "interest" in clauses 9.2 to 9.4 of this Code.

10. COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

- 10.1 The Corporation operates by Governors taking majority decisions in a corporate manner at quorate meetings, including meetings held by telephone, via a virtual platform and by alternative methods such as written resolutions, in all cases only if so provided for in the Instrument and Articles. Therefore, a decision of the Corporation, even when it is not unanimous, is a decision taken by the Governors collectively and each individual Governor has a duty to stand by it, whether or not they were present at the meeting of the Corporation when the decision was taken.
- 10.2 If a Governor disagrees with a decision taken by the Corporation, their first duty is to have any disagreement discussed and minuted. If the Governor strongly disagrees, they should consult the Chair and, if necessary, then raise the matter with the Corporation when it next meets. Alternatively, as a final resort, the Governor may decide to offer their resignation from office, after consulting the Chair.

11. OPENNESS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

- 11.1 Because of the Corporation's public accountability and the importance of conducting its business openly and transparently, Governors should ensure that, as a general principle, students and staff of the College have free access to information about the proceedings of the Corporation. Accordingly, agendas, minutes and other papers relating to meetings of the Corporation are normally available for public inspection when they have been approved for publication by the Chair.
- 11.2 There will be occasions when the record of discussions and decisions will not be made available for public inspection, e.g. when the Corporation considers sensitive issues or named individuals and for other good reasons. Some confidential items are likely to be of a sensitive nature for a certain period of time only (for example information relating to a proposed commercial transaction or collaboration with another institution). The Corporation should specify how long such items should be treated as confidential or, if this is not possible, such items should be regularly reviewed to consider whether the confidential status should be removed or whether the public interest in disclosure outweighs that confidential status and the item made available for public inspection. The Governors must also consider the personal data that is contained within the excluded items in accordance with the Corporation's obligations under the UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 ("Data Protection Laws") and whether or not disclosure of that personal data would be in breach of the Data Protection Laws or the rights and freedoms of the individual(s) in question. When considering such issues the Governors must also consider the College's publication scheme issued under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004. Nothing in this section overrides the College's obligation to disclose in response to a request received under these information law regimes (unless an appropriate exemption applies in each case).
- 11.3 Staff and student Governors have, however, no right of access to minutes dealing with matters in respect of which they are required to withdraw from meetings under the College's Instrument of Government.
- 11.4 It is important that the Corporation and its committees have full and frank discussions in order to take decisions collectively. To do so, there must be trust between Governors with a shared corporate responsibility for decisions. Governors should keep confidential any matter which, by reason of its nature, the Chair or members of any committee of the Corporation are satisfied should be dealt with on a confidential basis.
- 11.5 Governors should not make statements to the press or media or at any public meeting relating to the proceedings of the Corporation or its committees without first having obtained the approval of the Chair or, in their absence, the Vice Chair. It is unethical for Governors publicly to criticise, canvass or reveal the views of other Governors which have been expressed at meetings of the Corporation or its committees.

12. COMPLAINTS

- 12.1 In order to ensure that the affairs of the College are conducted in an open and transparent manner and that the College is accountable for its use of public funds but also to its employees, its students and the community it serves, it is important for there to be appropriate complaints procedures in place and for these to be well publicised. Corporation Members are reminded of their specific responsibility under the Articles of Government to make rules specifying the procedures in accordance with which employees may seek redress of any grievances relating to their employment, of the importance of having formal complaints procedures in place to handle issues raised by students, former students and third parties and of the legal requirement to have a whistleblowing procedure in place.
- 12.2 Under the ESFA's Conditions of Funding Agreement with colleges (clause 15.3), students, employers and other third parties have a right to make a complaint to the ESFA in respect of the College or of any of its decisions[, and this right is referred to in the College's relevant complaints and disciplinary procedures. Corporation Members in particular are reminded that

under the ESFA's procedure for dealing with complaints about post 16 education and training provision funded by the ESFA (November 2018)² the ESFA can investigate complaints about:

- 12.2.1 quality, management or experience of education and training;
- 12.2.2 undue delay or non-compliance with published complaints procedures;
- 12.2.3 poor administration;
- 12.2.4 the quality of assessments;
- 12.2.5 equality and diversity issues (except where there is a more appropriate mechanism for dealing with the matter through the courts or tribunals or other organisations);
- 12.2.6 advanced learner loans;
- 12.2.7 apprenticeship providers from employers; and
- 12.2.8 from employers, parents or other third parties on behalf of apprentice(s).

12.3 The ESFA will not investigate complaints about:

- 12.3.1 issues that are more than 12 months old (except for exceptional cases related to advanced learner loans);
- 12.3.2 examination results, grades, marks, assessment outcomes or curriculum content;
- 12.3.3 individual employment issues;
- 12.3.4 governor or other voluntary employment issues;
- 12.3.5 contractual or commercial disputes or arrangements;
- 12.3.6 disputes between an employer and a provider in relation to the apprenticeship levy;
- 12.3.7 matters which are the subject of legal action or matters that are better investigated by the police;
- 12.3.8 the cancellation or reimbursement of advanced learner loans (which should be referred to the student loan company);
- 12.3.9 claims for compensation, a refund of fees or costs incurred when a learner has to transfer to another provider;
- 12.3.10 issues classified as serial; or
- 12.3.11 allegations of fraud, financial irregularity, whistleblowing and allegations of incentives and inducements (which should be directed to the allegations team); and
- 12.3.12 safeguarding concerns³.

12.4 Complaints made by learners following HE courses in FE colleges are directed to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator for HE.

13. ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

13.1 A high level of attendance at meetings of the Corporation is expected so that Governors can perform their functions properly.

14. GOVERNANCE DEVELOPMENT

14.1 The Corporation shall seek to ensure that all Governors are appointed on merit, in accordance with an open selection procedure carried out by the Corporation's Governance, Search and

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/complaints-about-post-16-education-and-training-provision-funded-by-esfa>

³ These will be passed onto the appropriate team within ESFA who will contact the college. ESFA may also contact other organisations, e.g. Ofsted and local authorities

Strategy Committee, and are drawn widely from the community which the College serves so as to be representative of that community. The Corporation should have regard to the provisions relating to the membership of the Corporation in the College's Instrument of Government, the need to combat discrimination and to promote equality, and the need to make available a range of necessary skills and experience to ensure that the Corporation carries out its functions under the College's Articles of Government.

- 14.2 Governors must obtain a thorough grounding in their duties and responsibilities by participating in the College's governance induction and training programmes, including regular refresher workshops.
- 14.3 In order to promote more effective governance, Governors will carry out an annual review of the performance by the Corporation of its duties and responsibilities, including a review of their own performance as part of a continuing and critical process of self-evaluation.

AS A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION I AGREE TO OBSERVE THIS CODE OF CONDUCT TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITIES

Signature: Date:

Schedule 1

List of source documents

1. The College's Instrument of Government.
2. The College's Articles of Government.
3. The Standing Orders and terms of reference of the Corporation and its committees.
4. The Conditions of Funding Agreement entered into by the College with the ESFA.
5. The College's Vision and Values
6. The College's Strategic Plan.
7. The College's policies that extend to Governors, including the College's policies on equal opportunities, the anti-bribery policy as required by the Bribery Act 2010, Safeguarding and Prevent and Health and Safety.
8. The principles laid down by the Committee on Standards in Public Life (Nolan Committee) for those holding public office. An extract from the report of the Nolan Committee setting out these Principles in more detail is set out at **Schedule 2**.
9. The Post 16 Audit Code of Practice issued by the ESFA.
10. The AoC Code of Good Governance for English Colleges as amended from time to time.
11. The Charity Governance Code as amended from time to time.
12. The UK Corporate Governance Code as amended from time to time.
13. The Department for Education's Further education corporations and sixth-form college corporations: governance guide.
14. The Good Governance Standard for Public Services published by the Independent Commission on Good Governance in Public Services (Good Governance Standard). An extract from the Good Governance Standard setting out the six core principles of good governance is set out at **Schedule 3**.

Schedule 2

The Seven Principles of Public Life

The following is an extract from the Second Report of the Nolan Committee on Standards in Public Life, May 1996:

SELFLESSNESS

Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

INTEGRITY

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.

OBJECTIVITY

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

OPENNESS

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

HONESTY

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

LEADERSHIP

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

Schedule 3

Six Core Principles of Good Governance

The following is an extract from the Good Governance Standard for Public Services published by the Independent Commission on Good Governance in Public Services, January 2005:

1. **Good governance means focusing on the organisation's purposes and on outcomes for citizens and service users**
 - 1.1 Being clear about the organisation's purposes and its intended outcomes for citizens and service users;
 - 1.2 Making sure that users receive a high quality service;
 - 1.3 Making sure that taxpayers receive value for money.
2. **Good governance means performing effectively in clearly defined functions and roles**
 - 2.1 Being clear about the functions of the governing body;
 - 2.2 Being clear about the responsibilities of the non-executives and the executive, and making sure that those responsibilities are carried out;
 - 2.3 Being clear about relationships between the governors and the public.
3. **Good governance means promoting values for the whole organisation and demonstrating the values of good governance through behaviour**
 - 3.1 Putting organisational values into practice;
 - 3.2 Individual governors behaving in ways that uphold and exemplify effective governance.
4. **Good Governance means taking informed, transparent decisions and managing risk**
 - 4.1 Being rigorous and transparent about how decisions are taken;
 - 4.2 Having and using good quality information, advice and support;
 - 4.3 Making sure that an effective risk management systems is in operation.
5. **Good governance means developing the capacity and capability of the governing body to be effective**
 - 5.1 Making sure that appointed and elected governors have the skills, knowledge and experience they need to perform well;
 - 5.2 Developing the capability of people with governance responsibilities and evaluating their performance, as individuals and as a group;
 - 5.3 Striking a balance, in the membership of the governing body, between continuity and renewal.
6. **Good governance means engaging stakeholders and making accountability real**
 - 6.1 Understanding formal and informal accountability relationships;
 - 6.2 Taking an active and planned approach to dialogue with accountability to the public;
 - 6.3 Taking an active and planned approach to responsibility to staff;
 - 6.4 Engaging effectively.

Schedule 4

Summary of Main Responsibilities under the Articles of Government

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Corporation Members | |
| 1.1 The determination and periodic review of the educational character and mission of the institution and for oversight of its activities. | 1.9.1 the determination of the educational character and mission of the institution; |
| 1.2 Publishing arrangements for obtaining the views of staff and students on the determination and periodic review of the educational character and mission of the institution and the oversight of its activities. | 1.9.2 the approval of the annual estimates of income and expenditure; |
| 1.3 Approving the quality strategy of the institution. | 1.9.3 the responsibility for ensuring the solvency of the institution and the Corporation and the safeguarding of their assets; |
| 1.4 The effective and efficient use of resources, the solvency of the institution and the Corporation and for safeguarding their assets. | 1.9.4 the appointment of the Principal or holder of a senior post; |
| 1.5 Approving annual estimates of income and expenditure. | 1.9.5 the appointment of the Clerk (including, where the Clerk is, or is to be, appointed as a member of staff the Clerk's appointment in the capacity as member of staff); |
| 1.6 The appointment, grading, suspension, dismissal and determination of the pay and conditions of service of the holders of senior posts ⁴ and the Clerk, including, where the Clerk is, or is to be appointed as, a member of staff, the Clerk's appointment, grading, suspension, dismissal and determination of pay in the capacity as a member of staff. | 1.9.6 the modifying or revoking of the Articles of Government; |
| 1.7 Setting a framework for the pay and conditions of service of all other staff. | 1.9.7 the consideration of the case for dismissal, of the Principal, the Clerk or the holder of a senior post unless such function is delegated to a committee of Members of the Corporation; |
| 1.8 Setting the policy by which the tuition and other fees payable to the College are determined (subject to any terms and conditions attached to grants, loans or other payments paid or made by the ESFA). | 1.9.8 the power to determine an appeal in connection with the dismissal of the Principal, the Clerk or the holder of a senior post unless such power is delegated to a committee of Members of the Corporation. |
| 1.9 Responsibilities which must not be delegated by the Corporation: | |

⁴ "Senior Post" means the post of Principal and such other senior posts if any as the Corporation Members may designate for the purposes of the Articles. Under the revised Schedule 4 FHEA it is open to corporations not to designate any posts as senior ones.

2. **Principal**

- 2.1 Making proposals to the Corporation about the educational character and mission of the institution, and for implementing the decisions of the Corporation.
- 2.2 The determination, of the institution's academic activities and the determination of its other activities.
- 2.3 Preparing annual estimates of income and expenditure, for consideration and approval by the Corporation, and the management of budget and resources within the estimates approved by the Corporation.
- 2.4 The organisation, direction and management of the institution and leadership of the staff.
- 2.5 The appointment, assignment, grading, appraisal, suspension, dismissal, and determination, within the framework set by the Corporation, of the pay and conditions of service of staff, other than the holders of senior posts or the Clerk, where the Clerk is also a member of the staff.
- 2.6 Maintaining student discipline and, within the rules and procedures provided for within the Articles, suspending or expelling students on disciplinary grounds and expelling students for academic reasons.

3. **Clerk**

- 3.1 The operation of the Corporation's powers.
- 3.2 Procedural matters.
- 3.3 The conduct of Corporation business.
- 3.4 Matters of governance practice.

Schedule 5

Summary of the ESFA's College Funding Framework

1. The ESFA implemented a new funding framework from May 2019, with the purpose of:
 - 1.1 reducing the number of separate agreements that providers will hold with ESFA;
 - 1.2 ensuring consistency across ESFA agreements;
 - 1.3 updating the contracts with the latest commercial best practice.
2. The agreements are formed of a main terms and conditions document and schedules. Further information about the new framework can be accessed here:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/esfa-education-and-skills-agreements-2020-to-2021>
3. Schedule 9 of the Conditions of Funding Agreement sets out the key issues for Corporation Members to take account of. Nevertheless, all governors should ensure that they have reviewed and are familiar with the Condition of Funding Agreement in its entirety and any other ESFA agreement that applies to the College.

Schedule 6

Summary of the Statutory Powers of the Corporation

1. “Principal Powers”

- 1.1 Under section 18(1) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 a further education corporation may:
- 1.1.1 provide further and higher education;
 - 1.1.2 provide secondary education suitable to the requirements of persons who have attained the age of 14 years, or provide secondary education or participate in the provision of secondary education at a school (subject to the consultation with the appropriate local education authority); and
 - 1.1.3 supply goods or services in connection with their provision of education.

2. “Supplementary Powers”

- 2.1 Under section 19 of the 1992 Act the Corporation may do anything which appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of or in connection with the exercise of any of the principal powers conferred by section 18 of the Act, including in particular the following:
- 2.1.1 the power to acquire and dispose of land and other property;
 - 2.1.2 the power to enter into contracts, including in particular:
 - 2.1.3 contracts for the employment of teachers and other staff for the purposes of or in connection with carrying on any activities undertaken in the exercise of the Corporation’s principal powers; and
 - 2.1.4 contracts with respect to the carrying on by the Corporation of any such activities;
 - 2.1.5 the power to form, participate in forming or invest in a company or become a member of a charitable incorporated organisation.
 - 2.1.6 the power to borrow such sums as the Corporation thinks fit for the purposes of carrying on any activities it has power to carry on or to meet any liability transferred to it under sections 23 to 27 of the 1992 Act (i.e. when the College achieved its corporate independence on 1 April 1993) and, in connection with such borrowing, the power to grant any mortgage, charge or other security in respect of any land or other property of the Corporation;
 - 2.1.7 power to invest any sums not immediately required for the purposes of carrying on any activities the Corporation has power to carry on;
 - 2.1.8 power to accept gifts of money, land or other property and apply it, or hold and administer it on trust for, any of those purposes;
 - 2.1.9 power to do anything incidental to the conduct of an educational institution providing further or higher education, including founding scholarships or exhibitions, making grants and giving prizes; and

- 2.1.10 provide advice or assistance to any other person where it appears to the Corporation to be appropriate for them to do so for the purpose of or in connection with the provision of education by the other person.
- 2.2 The Corporation may also provide facilities of any description (including boarding accommodation and recreational facilities for students and staff and facilities to meet the needs of students having learning difficulties) which appear to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of or in connection with the carrying on of the principal powers.