



Harton  
Academy



## Assets and Disposal Policy

February 2023

To be reviewed in February 2024

## **1 Introduction**

The Illuminare Multi-Academy Trust ("The Trust") is required to establish systems of control to ensure that assets and resources used by the Trust are recorded and adequately safeguarded against loss or theft. Records of some assets and stocks must be kept for accounting purposes but the systems of control should extend to other assets, particularly if they are attractive and portable items. This policy will also discuss the procedures for dealing with obsolete equipment. The aims of the policy can be summarised as follows:

- To provide the means for the disposal of redundant or surplus assets.
- To achieve the best possible outcome for the Trust, by gaining the best available net return when selling and to ensure the Trust is even-handed, open and honest in all dealings.
- To ensure that a best value outcome to the Trust is a major consideration, when disposing of assets.
- Asset disposal decisions, and the reasons for taking them, must be documented. Not only does this assist in audit and other examinations, but it highlights successes and problems for future reference.
- Non-disposal of obsolete equipment only takes up space, potentially incurs on-going maintenance costs and deprives the Trust of income without any offsetting benefit. The Trust should, therefore, dispose of such equipment in line with the processes set out below.
- To consider the identification of any risks and areas most susceptible to fraud.

## **2 Systems of control**

The system of control for assets incorporates the following features

### **2.1 Capital Asset definition.**

Capital assets are defined as tangible and intangible assets that have initial useful lives that extend beyond a single reporting period.

### **2.2 Capitalisation method**

All capital assets are recorded at historical cost, as of the date acquired or constructed. If historical cost information is not available, assets are recorded at estimated historical cost by calculating current replacement cost and deflating the cost using the appropriate price-level index.

### **2.3 Capitalisation thresholds**

The Trust has established the following minimum capitalisation thresholds for capitalising fixed assets:

- Land, Buildings and improvements £7,000
- Machinery/equipment/vehicles/ICT £3,000

Detailed records shall be maintained in the Financial Management System for all fixed assets above the established thresholds.

### **3.4 Other assets**

Detailed records are maintained at the discretion of the CFO for all items below the capitalisation thresholds that should be safeguarded from loss. These items are part of the annual physical inventory discussed below. These items include computer equipment that falls below the established thresholds and any other assets specified by the CFO.

## **4 Procedure:**

### **4.1 Purchase of Assets**

All fixed assets purchased with a value over the threshold must be entered into the asset register.

Approval for purchase of assets must follow the Trust's purchasing policies.

The asset register will include the source of funds for the asset.

The asset register will detail the following:

- asset description
- asset number
- serial number
- date of acquisition
- asset cost
- source of funding (% of original cost funded from DFE grant and % funded from other sources)
- expected useful economic life
- depreciation
- current book value
- location
- name of member of staff responsible for the asset

### **4.2 Gifts of Assets**

All fixed assets given to the Trust are recorded in the accounts as income in the period in which the fixed asset was given to the Trust. The value placed on gifts in kind should be either a reasonable estimate of their gross value to the Trust, or the amount actually realised. The key test is what the Trust would have been prepared to pay to purchase the asset.

Gifted assets are treated and recorded in the asset register in the same way as purchased assets.

### **4.3 Security of Assets**

All fixed assets recorded in the register are tagged with a barcode sticker stating the school's name, as far as this is practical. The asset register is to be kept up to date and reviewed regularly. Items used by the Trust but not owned by the Trust should be recorded as such. Physical counts against the register are undertaken annually at, or about, July/August. This count is to be performed by someone other than the person responsible for the asset register. Differences between counts and the register are investigated promptly and significant differences are reported to the Trust Board. Stores and equipment are secured by means of physical and other security devices.

### **4.4 Depreciation of Assets**

All fixed assets will be depreciated using a straight line method of depreciation at the following rates

- Long-Leasehold Land 125 years
- Long-Leasehold Buildings 50 years
- Plant and Machinery 7 years
- Furniture and Equipment 7 years
- Motor Vehicles 7 years
- ICT Equipment 3 years

(Freehold Land, if owned, would not be depreciated.)

### **4.5 Disposal of Assets**

Assets may be available for disposal for a number of reasons, e.g.

- Beyond repair
- No longer complying with Health and Safety requirements
- No longer required due to changed procedures or functions
- Not capable of running required software

All requests for disposal must be submitted to the CFO and then reported to the Finance, Estates and Staffing Committee on a termly basis. In some circumstances the CFO may seek authorisation from the CEO or The Trust Board for the disposal.

The best possible value must be obtained in the disposal of assets.

Acceptable methods of disposal are

- Private Sale

To ensure a fair price is received, a market valuation should be obtained. The sale should be publicised appropriately, via advertising or e-mailing and could be sold to the first person to make an offer or via sealed bids, as appropriate.

- Donation to an appropriate organisation

All donations must be approved by the Board of Governors

- Recycled or Destroyed

Items with no market value or no use to another organisation should be appropriately and safely destroyed. The asset disposal should be approved by the CFO

## **5 General disposal procedures**

- Identify asset for disposal
- Determine market value
- Business Manager approve disposal
- Select the best disposal method
- Record disposal in the asset register

## **6 Sale or donation of ICT equipment - specifics**

- All hard disc contents should be erased and re-installed
- The recipient of the equipment should be advised in writing that The Trust will not be liable for and Health and Safety issues surrounding the use of the equipment

## **7 Disposal Limits**

Disposal of land and buildings must be agreed in advance with the Secretary of State.

Disposal of equipment to staff is allowed but appropriate evidence and documentation must be in place to prove that value for money was obtained. In addition, with the disposal of computer

equipment, the Trust would need to ensure licences for software programmes have been legally transferred to a new owner.

## **8 Loan of Assets**

The Trust property must not be removed from Trust premises without the authority of the CFO. A record of the loan must be recorded in a loan book and booked back to the Trust when it is returned.

If assets are on loan for extended period or to single member of staff on a regular basis, the situation may give rise to a “benefit-in-kind” for taxation purposes. Loans should therefore be kept under review and any potential benefits discussed with the Academy’s auditors.

## **9 Responsibility**

Overall responsibility for the asset register is owned by the CFO who will make any decisions related to accounting for and disposing of assets, subject to approval by the governors, as necessary.