

Due Diligence, Fraud and Anti-corruption Policies and Procedures

Version number: 1

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Aim of Policy

For the purposes of this Policy At Home Catering are referred to as 'the Company'.

The aim of the Policy is to ensure that employees are aware and that the Company is compliant with the Fraud Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010, Criminal Finances Act 2017 and the implications that may arise should a breach of legislation be performed by an employee of the Company.

It is our policy to conduct all our business in an honest and ethical manner and to require that from our staff, customers and suppliers. The Company take a zero-tolerance approach to financial malpractice. We are committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all our business dealings and activities wherever The Company operates, and to putting in place and enforcing systems to adhere to legislation.

The Company will uphold all laws relevant to Fraud, countering bribery and corruption in any jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

The aim of this Policy is to:

- Ensure compliance with Regulatory obligations
- Set out our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of employees, in observing and upholding our position on fraud, bribery and financial malpractice; and
- Provide information and guidance to employees on how to recognise and deal with matters related to fraud, bribery, and all other forms of financial malpractice

Financial malpractice legislation has created offences punishable with imprisonment for individuals convicted of the most serious offences. If The Company or any subsidiary are found to have taken part in corruption, we could face an unlimited fine, be excluded from tendering for public contracts and our reputation will be damaged. The Company therefore take our legal responsibilities very seriously.

For the purpose of this Policy, third party means any individual or organisation employees encounter during the course of their work for us, and includes actual and potential clients, customers, suppliers, distributors, business contacts, agents, advisers, and government and public bodies, including their advisors, representatives, and officials,



politicians and political parties.

This policy applies to all individuals associated with The Company including employees, directors, officers, contractors, consultants, agents, and any other parties acting on behalf of the organization. It also extends to our business partners, including suppliers, vendors, distributors, and other third parties with whom we engage in business relationships.

Definitions

Fraud

This term is used to describe acts such as deception, bribery, forgery, extortion, corruption, theft, embezzlement, misappropriation, false representation, concealment of material facts, collusion, money laundering.

For practical purposes fraud may be defined as the use of deception with the intention of obtaining an advantage, avoiding an obligation or causing loss to another party. The criminal act is the attempt to deceive and attempted fraud is therefore treated as seriously as accomplished fraud

The Fraud Act 2006 set out for the first time a legal definition of fraud which identified three classes of fraud, these being:

- (1) Fraud by false representation
- (2) Fraud by failing to disclose information
- (3) Fraud by abuse of position.

Bribery

A bribe is an inducement or reward offered, promised or provided in order to gain any commercial, contractual, regulatory, or personal advantage.

The six principles of the Bribery Act are;

- Proportionate procedures. The policies and procedures a commercial organisation
 has in place to prevent bribery should be proportionate to the bribery risks the
 organisation faces Procedures should be aligned to the nature, scale and
 complexity of the organisation's activities, while also being clear, practical,
 accessible and effectively implemented and enforced.
- Top level commitment Top-level management should be demonstrably committed to preventing bribery by a person associated with it, fostering a culture within the organisation in which bribery is never acceptable...
- Risk assessment For any anti-bribery process to be consistently effective, the
 organisation must assess the nature and extent of its exposure to potential external
 and internal risks of bribery on its behalf by persons associated with it. The
 assessment should be periodic, informed and well documented. As business



operations change and evolve, so will the risk facing the organisation and it is therefore imperative for regular re-assessment to be undertaken.

- Due diligence Due diligence procedures must be applied, taking a proportionate and risk based approach, with regard to the individuals who perform or will perform services for or on behalf of the organisation. This is crucial if identified bribery risks are to be mitigated.
- Communication Organisations need to ensure that that bribery prevention policies and procedures are embedded and understood throughout the organisation, via both internal and external communication. Communication should include training that is proportionate to the risks the organisation faces.
- Monitoring and review As an overarching principle, organisations should monitor and review procedures designed to prevent bribery by persons associated with it and make improvements where necessary.

The Bribery Act creates four categories of offences:

- Offering, promising or giving a bribe to another person;
- Requesting, agreeing to receive or accepting a bribe from another person;
- · Bribing a foreign public official; and
- The corporate offence of failing to prevent bribery.

Examples:

Offering a bribe

You offer a potential client ticket to a major sporting event, but only if they agree to do business with us.

This would be an offence as you are making the offer to gain a commercial and contractual advantage. The Company may also be found to have committed an offence because the offer has been made to obtain business for us. It may also be an offence for the potential client to accept the offer.

Receiving a bribe

A supplier gives your nephew a job but makes it clear that in return they expect you to use your influence in our organisation to ensure the Company continue to do business with them.

It is an offence for a supplier to make such an offer. It would be an offence for you to accept the offer as you would be doing so to gain a personal advantage.

Bribery a foreign official in a country that supplies materials



You arrange for the business to pay an additional payment to a foreign official to speed up an administrative process.

The offence of bribing a foreign public official has been committed as soon as the offer is made. This is because it is made to gain a business advantage for the Company. The Company may also be found to have committed an offence.

Facilitation payments and kick backs

The Company do not make, and will not accept, facilitation payments or kickbacks of any kind.

If you are asked to make a payment on our behalf, you should always be mindful of what the payment is for and whether the amount requested is proportionate to the goods or services provided. You should always ask for a receipt which details the reason for the payment. If you have any suspicions, concerns or queries regarding a payment you should raise these with your line manager or The Company Secretary.

Kickbacks are typically payments made in return for a business favour or advantage. All workers must avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, that a facilitation payment or kickback will be made or accepted by us.

Donations

The Company only make charitable donations that are legal and ethical under the relevant laws and practices. No donation must be offered or made without the prior approval of the Company Manager or an executive or if there is a specific delegation to a particular staff member to enable decisions to be made under specific limits.

Tax Evasion

The Company has a zero-tolerance approach towards tax evasion and no activities carried out by The Company will facilitate the evasion of taxes. The Company will also take steps to ensure that no partners or affiliated agents carry out such activities. If staff become aware of any actions which facilitate tax evasion, they should report suspicions to The Company Secretary and The Company Chief Operating Officer.

Policy

Fraud may be perpetrated by staff, customers, consultants, suppliers, contractors or development partners, individually or with others. Fraud is an ever-present threat to our scarce resources and all staff should be alert for signs of fraud and be aware that it is their responsibility to report their concerns to management.

Staff should also be alert for signs of fraud and/or financial abuse of customers which should then be reported through the Safeguarding process. Details of this can be found in our Safeguarding Policy

Staff are an important element in our stance on fraud and corruption and are required and



positively encouraged to raise any concerns they have on these issues. This can be done in the knowledge that such concerns will be treated in confidence and investigated properly and fairly through our fraud investigation process. More information is available in the Whistleblowing Policy.

Members of the public and Board members are encouraged to report concerns through or Whistleblowing Policy.

Regulatory Obligations

Irrespective of the amount involved, all cases of proven fraud shall be reported to the police as soon as they are discovered.

As a small Registered business, we mitigate fraud through the following obligations:

- Anti-fraud written policies
- Undertake a periodic assessment of fraud risk exposure to identify specific potential schemes and events which may require mitigation.
- Fraud prevention techniques to mitigate risk.
- Fraud detection measures.
- Reporting process to solicit input on potential fraud.
- Ensure a co-ordinated approach for timely investigation and corrective actions.
- Discuss fraud, fraud prevention, and potential losses at senior managed / director level.

The Managing Director carries overall responsibility for the prevention of fraud and is liable to be called to account by the Board Directors for specific failures.

Details of any suspected frauds will be maintained within the fraud register.

Operational responsibility for maintaining the fraud register is delegated to the

Managing Director. However, the above responsibilities fall directly on, line management and may involve all board members and staff in The Company.

Record Keeping

The Company must keep financial records and have appropriate internal controls in place which will evidence the business reason for making payments to third parties.

All accounts, invoices and other documents and records relating to dealings with third parties, such as clients, suppliers and business contacts, should be prepared and maintained with strict accuracy and completeness. No accounts must be kept 'off book' to facilitate of conceal improper payments.

Responsibilities



The Managing Directors has overall responsibility for ensuring this Policy complies with our legal and

ethical obligations and that all those under our control comply with it. The Managing Director has primary and day to day responsibility for implementing this Policy and for monitoring its use and effectiveness and dealing with any queries on its interpretation. Management at all levels are responsible for ensuring those reporting to them are made aware of and understand this Policy and are given adequate and regular training on it.

Boards

The Managing Directors with senior management are responsible for establishing adequate system of internal control and for ensuring that these are regularly reviewed for effectiveness and compliance.

It is acknowledged that there can never be any 'absolute' guarantees that internal checks and systems and procedures established will always prevent fraud, corruption or malpractice occurring.

The Code of Conduct notes that it is the responsibility of all members to report details of alleged, detected, suspected or attempted fraud, corruption and/or malpractice committed by any person.

The Managing Director

The Managing Director (MD) has a responsibility for preventing fraud through:

- identification of risks to which systems and procedures are exposed
- developing and maintaining effective internal controls to prevent fraud
- establishing an environment that promotes compliance with internal controls promoting fraud awareness amongst staff
- · fostering an 'anti- fraud' culture
- ensuring that if a fraud or attempted fraud occurs a vigorous and prompt investigation
- takes place without regard to position held or length of service
- take appropriate disciplinary and legal action in all cases where justified
- · reviewing systems and procedures to prevent similar frauds arising
- leading on all Fraud Investigations and deciding best course of investigation
- Is the main point of contact for reporting a suspicion of Fraud

Management Team

Management Team are responsible for implementing this Policy in respect of fraud prevention and detection and in responding to incidents of fraud. In particular, this involves ensuring that the high legal, ethical and moral standards are adhered to in their area.

The practical requirements of line managers are to:



- Have an understanding of the fraud risks in their areas and to consider whether processes under their control might be at risk.
- Have adequate processes and controls in place to prevent, deter and detect fraud.
- Be diligent in their responsibilities as managers, particularly in exercising their authority in authorising transactions [electronically or otherwise] such as timesheets, expense claims, purchase orders, returns and contracts.
- To be aware of all key documentation as it relates to areas of high risk e.g. tenancy
- fraud, IT security and Finance etc;
- Deal effectively with issues raised by staff including taking appropriate action to deal with reported or suspected fraudulent activity.
- Report suspected frauds according to the process outlined in this document.
- Provide support/resource as required to fraud investigations.

Managers are responsible for ensuring that staff are aware of this policy and procedures and associated documentation relevant to their role.

Your responsibilities as an employee of the Group

You must ensure that you read, understand and comply with this Policy.

The prevention, detection and reporting of bribery and malpractice are the responsibility of all those working for us or under our control. All employees are required to avoid any activity that might lead to, or suggest, a breach of this Policy.

You must notify your line manager or as soon as possible if you believe or suspect that a conflict with this Policy has occurred or may occur in the future.

This may happen, for example, if a client or potential client offers you something to gain a business advantage with us or indicates to you that a gift or payment is required to secure

their business.

There are other signs that as an employee you will need to be aware of. These signs are known as 'red flags. Potential 'red flags' that may indicate bribery or corruption are set out in the Anti Fraud, Anti-Corruption and Anti Bribery Procedure.

If you are unsure whether a particular act constitutes bribery or malpractice, or if you have any other queries, these should be raised with your line manager in confidence. Concerns should be reported by following our Whistleblowing Policy.

Any employee who breaches this Policy will face disciplinary action, which could result in dismissal for gross misconduct. The Company reserve our right to terminate our contractual relationship with any employee if they breach this Policy.

What to do if you are a victim of bribery or corruption

It is important that you tell your line manager, as soon as possible if you are offered a bribe by a third party, are asked to make one, suspect that this may happen in the future, or believe



that you are a victim of another form of unlawful activity.

Protection for Employees

Employees who refuse to accept or offer a bribe, or those who raise concerns or report another's wrongdoing, are sometimes worried about possible repercussions. The Company aim to encourage openness and will support anyone who raises concerns in good faith under this Policy, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

The Company is committed to ensuring that no one suffers any detrimental treatment as a result of refusing to take part in bribery or corruption, or because of reporting in good faith their suspicion that an actual or potential bribery or other corruption offence has taken place or may take place. Detrimental treatment includes dismissal, disciplinary action, threats or other unfavourable treatment connected with raising a concern. If you believe that you have suffered any such treatment, you should inform your line manager. If the matter is not remedied, and you are an employee, you should raise it formally using our Grievance Procedure.

Training and Awareness

The Company will provide comprehensive training to all employees and representatives on their responsibilities under this policy, as well as the warning signs of fraud, corruption, and bribery. Regular awareness campaigns and communication initiatives will reinforce the organization's commitment to ethical conduct.

How the Policy will be delivered

The Policy will be delivered through the existing management structure and monitored on an annual basis to ensure compliance. Furthermore, the review will ensure that the existing arrangements remain fit for purpose.

The Managing Director will monitor the effectiveness and review the implementation of this Policy annually, regularly considering its suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. Any improvements identified will be made as soon as possible.

All employees are responsible for the success of this Policy and should ensure they use it to disclose any suspected danger or wrongdoing.

At Home Catering Policy: Anti-Fraud, Anti-Corruption and Anti Bribery Policy Policy Date: 2024 -2025 Policy Review: April 2026 by Senior Management Team