



## STANDARDS COMMITTEE

FRIDAY, 14 AUGUST 2020

10.00 AM VIA TEAMS / CC2 - COUNTY HALL, LEWES

**++Please note that this meeting will be taking place remotely++**

MEMBERSHIP - Councillor Richard Stogdon (Chair)  
Councillors Colin Belsey, Godfrey Daniel, Laurie Loe, Ruth O'Keeffe,  
Barry Taylor and David Tutt

### A G E N D A

- 1 Minutes of meeting held on 16 June 2020 (*Pages 3 - 4*)
- 2 Apologies for absence
- 3 Disclosures of interests  
Disclosure by all Members present of personal interests in matters on the agenda, the nature of any interest and whether the Member regards the interest as prejudicial under the terms of the Code of Conduct
- 4 Urgent items  
Notification of items which the Chair considers to be urgent and proposes to take at the appropriate part of the agenda. Any members who wish to raise urgent items are asked, wherever possible, to notify the Chair before the start of the meeting. In so doing, they must state the special circumstances which they consider justify the matter being considered urgent.
- 5 Consultation on the Local Government Association Model Code of Conduct for Councillors (*Pages 5 - 42*)  
Report by Assistant Chief Executive
- 6 Any other items previously notified under agenda item 4

PHILIP BAKER  
Assistant Chief Executive  
County Hall, St Anne's Crescent  
LEWES BN7 1UE

6 August 2020

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NOTE: *As part of the County Council's drive to increase accessibility to its public meetings, this meeting will be broadcast live on its website and the record archived. The live broadcast is accessible at: [www.eastsussex.gov.uk/yourcouncil/webcasts/default.htm](http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/yourcouncil/webcasts/default.htm)*

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## STANDARDS COMMITTEE

MINUTES of a meeting of the Standards Committee held at CC1 - County Hall, Lewes on 16 June 2020.

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PRESENT: Councillors Richard Stogdon (Chair), Colin Belsey, Godfrey Daniel, Laurie Loe, Ruth O'Keeffe, Barry Taylor and David Tutt

Also present: Councillor Nick Bennett

### 1 MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON 12 NOVEMBER 2019

1.1 It was RESOLVED to agree the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee held on 12 November 2019.

### 2 REPORTS

2.1 Copies of the reports referred to below are included in the minute book.

### 3 AMENDMENTS TO THE LOCAL STANDARDS FRAMEWORK

3.1 The Committee considered a report by the Assistant Chief Executive regarding proposed changes to the Local Standards Framework.

3.2 Councillor Tutt proposed that the proposal that the Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Chair of the Standards Committee, may agree not to progress a complaint if there appears to be an insufficient basis to refer the matter to the Assessment Sub-Committee of the Council's Standards Committee should be deleted from the Local Standards Framework. The amendment was put to the vote and was lost.

3.2 It was RESOLVED to agree the revised Local Standards Framework (Arrangements for Dealing with Complaints about Councillor Conduct) as set out in Appendix A of the report subject to:

- a) The Hearings Procedure being amended to clarify that Members of the Assessment Sub-Committee could be also be Members of the Hearings Sub-Committee;
- b) Paragraph 1.2 of the 'Arrangements for dealing with complaints about Councillor Conduct' being amended to include 'the complaint relates to a decision taken by councillors rather than the conduct of a councillor';
- c) The Hearings Procedure being amended to make clear that there is a presumption that hearings will be held in private and reports and appendices will be marked as containing exempt information

### 4 ANNUAL REPORT

4.1 The Committee considered a report by the Assistant Chief Executive that provided an update in relation to Member conduct issues and the work of the Standards Committee.

4.2 It was Resolved to:

- 1) note the report; and
- 2) agree the report for submission to the County Council.

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**Report to:** Standards Committee

**Date of meeting:** 14 August 2020

**By:** Assistant Chief Executive

**Title:** Consultation on the Local Government Association Model Code of Conduct for Councillors

**Purpose:** To respond to the consultation on the Local Government Association draft Model Code of Conduct for Councillors

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## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The Standards Committee is recommended to approve the response to the Local Government Association consultation on its draft model Code of Conduct for Councillors.**

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### **1 Background Information**

1.1 The Local Government Association (LGA) has committed to reviewing the current model Member Code of Conduct, as recommended by the Committee on Standards in Public Life's report into Local Government Ethical Standards. The model Code of Conduct is used by individual local authorities as a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments. In June 2020, the LGA published its draft updated model Code (attached as Appendix 1) for consultation. The consultation period ends on 17 August 2020.

1.2 The LGA intends to create additional guidance, working examples and explanatory text once the Code has been finalised.

1.3 Since 2012 the borough, district and county councils in East Sussex have adopted broadly similar codes of conduct. This level of consistency has worked well and been of particular benefit to dual hatted councillors. It is recommended that if possible we retain this consistency. With this in mind, the district and borough councils have been contacted and asked to share any responses they plan to make to the consultation. The draft response attached as Appendix 2 to this report has also been shared with the local councils. We will continue to work with colleagues in the districts and boroughs in relation to any further proposals that are received from the LGA following the consultation and in advance of bringing recommendations to Members.

1.4 The Council's current Code of Conduct has been attached, for information, as Appendix 3. Three of the main differences between the current Code and the Model Code produced by the LGA include:

a) The current Code has the following general obligation 'You must treat others with respect'. This has been replaced in the draft model Code with 'Treating other councillors and members of the public with civility'. This is commented on below and in Appendix 2.

b) The current Code provides that where a councillor considers that the information relating to any of their personal interests is sensitive information, and the authority's monitoring officer agrees, the monitoring officer shall not include details of the interest on any copies of the register of members' interests which are made available for inspection or any published version of the register. The model Code refers to sensitive interests to be declared at meetings but does not make reference to the disclosure of sensitive interests on the Register of interests.

- c) In relation to declarations of interests made at meetings, the model Code states that a declaration should be made where a matter that arises at a meeting affects –
- i) your own financial interest or well-being; or
  - ii) a financial interest or well-being of a friend, relative, close associate.

This goes beyond what is in the current Code.

## **2 East Sussex County Council response**

2.1 The draft response to the consultation is attached at Appendix 2. The main areas of focus are:

- a) In 2019 the Committee on Standards in Public Life published a report that had a number of recommendations. The inclusion in the draft Code of recommendations made by the Committee (to which the Government has not yet responded), which are set out in brackets in the code, will potentially create confusion. These references should either be removed or the publication of the updated Code should be deferred until such time as the Government has responded.
- b) It would be helpful if the draft Code contained information regarding interests which the Member considers to be sensitive including a definition of 'sensitive'. Proposed wording that could be included in the Model Code is set out in Appendix 2 (question 17).
- c) The Code of Conduct should include provisions requiring councillors to comply with any formal standards investigation, and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by councillors as proposed by the Committee for Standards in Public Life.
- d) Obligation 1 should be reworded to refer to 'respect' rather than 'civility'. Respect is a fundamental and well understood principle and should not be removed.
- e) The draft Code is unclear on the distinction between principles (which are for guidance) and the specific obligations (that are requirements). This needs to be clarified to minimise any possible confusion for councillors or the public.
- f) The Code should provide that where a member has a personal interest (which is not pecuniary or prejudicial) that where it is already set out in the register of interest that there is no requirement to declare at a meeting unless the Member wants the interest to be expressly recorded in the minutes.

2.2 The important underlying point is in relation to clarity. Whilst accepting there will always be a margin of interpretation, a breach of the Code is potentially significant and so Members are entitled to as much certainty as possible in relation to the rules which govern their conduct so that they do not inadvertently breach the Code.

## **3 Conclusion and reasons for the recommendations**

3.1 The Standards Committee is recommended to approve the response to the LGA consultation on the draft Code of Conduct as set out in Appendix 2 of this report to ensure that the views and practice of the County Council are taken into account.

PHILIP BAKER  
Assistant Chief Executive

Contact Officer – Andy Cottell, Democratic Services Manager (01273 481955)

Local Members: All

# Local Government Association Model Member Code of Conduct

# Introduction

The Local Government Association (LGA) is providing this Model Member Code of Conduct as part of its work on supporting the sector to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance.

The role of councillor in all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. In voting for a local councillor, the public is imbuing that person and position with their trust. As such, it is important that as councillors we can be held accountable and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. The conduct of an individual councillor affects the reputation of all councillors. We want the role of councillor to be one that people aspire to and want to participate with. We want to continue to attract individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances who understand the responsibility they take on and are motivated to make a positive difference to their local communities.

All councils are required to have a local Member Code of Conduct. This Model Member Code of Conduct has been developed in consultation with the sector and is offered as a template for councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments. The LGA will undertake an annual review of the Code to ensure it continues to be fit-for-purpose, particularly with respect to advances in technology, social media and any relevant changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to councils and councillors on the application of the Code, whilst the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county associations of local councils can offer advice and support to town and parish councils.

As a councillor we all represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent everyone (in our ward/town/parish), taking decisions fairly, openly, transparently and with civility. Councillors should also be treated with civility by members of the public, other councillors and council employees. Members have both individual and collective responsibility to maintain these standards, support expected behaviour and challenge behaviour which falls below expectations. This Code, therefore, has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.



**Councillor Izzi Seccombe OBE**  
Leader, LGA Conservative Group



**Councillor Nick Forbes CBE**  
Leader, LGA Labour Group



**Councillor Howard Sykes MBE**  
Leader, LGA Liberal Democrats Group



**Councillor Marianne Overton MBE**  
Leader, LGA independent Group



## Purpose

The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist councillors in modelling the behaviour that is expected of them, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct against which appropriate action may be taken. It is also to protect yourself, the public, fellow councillors, council officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out the conduct expected of all members and a minimum set of obligations relating to conduct. The overarching aim is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of member and local government.

## Application of the Code

The Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting [or claiming or giving the impression that you are acting]<sup>1</sup> in [public or in]<sup>2</sup> your capacity as a member or representative of your council, although you are expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times. The Code applies to all forms of member communication and interaction, including written, verbal, non-verbal, electronic and via social media, [including where you could be deemed to be representing your council or if there are potential implications for the council's reputation.] Model conduct and expectations is for guidance only, whereas the specific obligations set out instances where action will be taken.

## The seven principles of public life

Everyone in public office at all levels – ministers, civil servants, members, council officers – all who serve the public or deliver public services should uphold the seven principles of public life. This Code has been developed in line with these seven principles of public life, which are set out in appendix A.

## Model member conduct

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions I will:

- act with integrity and honesty
- act lawfully
- treat all persons with civility; and
- lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the office of councillor

In undertaking my role, I will:

- impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- avoid conflicts of interest
- exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- ensure that public resources are used prudently and in the public interest

## Specific obligations of general conduct

This section sets out the minimum requirements of member conduct. Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed. These obligations must be observed in all situations where you act [or claim or give the impression that you are acting] as a councillor [or in public], including representing your council on official business and when using social media.

**As a councillor I commit to:**

## Civility

- 1. Treating other councillors and members of the public with civility.**
- 2. Treating council employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the councils with civility and respecting the role that they play.**

Civility means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a councillor you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a civil manner. You should not subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to unreasonable or excessive personal attack.

In your contact with the public you should treat them courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in its elected representatives.

In return you have a right to expect courtesy from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, threatening or intimidatory you are entitled to close down any conversation in person or online, refer them to the council, any social media provider or if necessary, the police. This also applies to members, where action could then be taken under the Member Code of Conduct.

## Bullying and harassment

- 3. Not bullying or harassing any person.**

Bullying may be characterised as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. The bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Equality Act 2010 defines harassment as 'unwanted conduct related to a relevant protected characteristic, which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for that individual'. The relevant protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

## Impartiality of officers of the council

- 4. Not compromising, or attempting to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the council.**

Officers work for the council as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. Although you can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

## Confidentiality and access to information

- 5. Not disclosing information given to me in confidence or disclosing information acquired by me which I believe is of a confidential nature, unless I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it or I am required by law to do so.**
- 6. Not preventing anyone getting information that they are entitled to by law.**

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and

printed materials are open to the public except in certain circumstances. You should work on this basis but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the council are treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

## Disrepute

### **7. Not bringing my role or council into disrepute.**

Behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your council into disrepute. As a member you have been entrusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on other councillors and/or your council.

## Your position

### **8. Not using, or attempting to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.**

Your position as a member of the council provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities and privileges. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further private interests.

## Use of council resources and facilities

### **9. Not misusing council resources.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the council to assist you in carrying out your duties as a councillor. Examples include office support, stationery and equipment such as phones, and computers and transport. These are given

to you to help you carry out your role as a councillor more effectively and not to benefit you personally.

## Interests

### **10. Registering and declaring my interests.**

You need to register your interests so that the public, council employees and fellow members know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises, and so allows others to know what interests you have, and whether they might give rise to a possible conflict of interest. The register also protects you. You are responsible for deciding whether or not you should declare an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise.

It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be declared by you or other members, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained. Discuss the registering and declaration of interests with your Monitoring Officer/Town or Parish Clerk and more detail is set out in appendix B.

## Gifts and hospitality

### **11. Not accepting significant gifts or hospitality from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the council or from persons who may apply to the council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.**

### **12. Registering with the monitoring officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within 28 days of its receipt.**

You should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you

because you are a member. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a member, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family, or gifts which you do not accept. However, you may wish to notify your monitoring officer of any significant gifts you are offered but refuse which you think may have been offered to influence you.

Note – items in square brackets [x] refer to recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life and may be part of a future Government consultation. This includes possible future sanctions and appeals processes.

## Breaches of the Code of Conduct

Most councillors conduct themselves appropriately and in accordance with these standards. Members have both individual and collective responsibility to maintain these standards, support expected behaviour and challenge behaviour which falls below expectations.

Section 27 of the Localism Act 2011 requires relevant authorities to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by members and co-opted members of the authority. Each local authority must publish a code of conduct, and it must cover the registration of pecuniary interests, the role of an 'independent person', and sanctions to be imposed on any councillors who breach the Code.

The 2011 Act also requires local authorities to have mechanisms in place to investigate allegations that a member has not complied with the Code of Conduct, and arrangements under which decisions on allegation may be made.

Failure to comply with the requirements to register or declare disclosable pecuniary interests is a criminal offence. Taking part in a meeting or voting, when prevented from doing so by a conflict caused by disclosable pecuniary interests, is also a criminal offence.

Political parties may have its own internal standards and resolution procedures in addition to the Member Code of Conduct that members should be aware of.

# Example

## LGA guidance and recommendations

### Internal resolution procedure

Councils must have in place an internal resolution procedure to address conduct that is in breach of the Member Code of Conduct. The internal resolution process should make it clear how allegations of breaches of the Code of Conduct are to be handled, including the role of an Independent Person, the appeals process and can also include a local standards committee. The internal resolution procedure should be proportionate, allow for members to appeal allegations and decisions, and allow for an escalating scale of intervention. The procedure should be voted on by the council as a whole.

In the case of a non-criminal breach of the Code, the following escalating approach can be undertaken.

If the breach is confirmed and of a serious nature, action can be automatically escalated.

1. an informal discussion with the monitoring officer or appropriate senior officer
2. an informal opportunity to speak with the affected party/ies
3. a written apology
4. mediation
5. peer support
6. requirement to attend relevant training
7. where of a serious nature, a bar on chairing advisory or special committees for up to two months
8. where of a serious nature, a bar on attending committees for up to two months.

Where serious misconduct affects an employee, a member may be barred from contact with that individual; or if it relates to a specific responsibility of the council, barred from participating in decisions or information relating to that responsibility.

## Endnotes

1. CSPL recommend that “Section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011 should be amended to state that a local authority’s code of conduct applies to a member when they claim to act, or give the impression they are acting, in their capacity as a member or as a representative of the local authority”.
2. CSPL recommend that “councillors should be presumed to be acting in an official capacity in their public conduct, including statements on publicly accessible social media. Section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011 should be amended to permit local authorities to presume so when deciding upon code of conduct breaches.”
3. Subject to footnotes 1 and 2 above
4. See CSPL website for further details [www.gov.uk/government/news/the-principles-of-public-life-25-years](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/the-principles-of-public-life-25-years)
5. ACAS’s definition of bullying

# Appendices

## Code Appendix A

The principles are :

### **Selflessness**

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

### **Integrity**

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

### **Objectivity**

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

### **Accountability**

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

### **Openness**

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

### **Honesty**

Holders of public office should be truthful.

### **Leadership**

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

## Code Appendix B

### **Registering interests**

1. Within 28 days of this Code of Conduct being adopted by the council or your election or appointment to office (where that is later) you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) and Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests).
2. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest in Table 1 or 2, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.

### **Declaring interests**

3. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to an interest in Table 1, you must declare the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.
4. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to an interest in Table 2, you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest) or a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.
6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which affects –
  - a. your own financial interest or well-being;
  - b. a financial interest or well-being of a friend, relative, close associate; or
  - c. a body covered by table 1 below

you must disclose the interest.

7. Where the matter affects the financial interest or well-being to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.



**Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

Subject	Description
<b>Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation</b>	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.  [Any unpaid directorship.]
<b>Sponsorship</b>	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the council) made to the councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a councillor, or towards his/her election expenses.  This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the <b>Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992</b> .
<b>Contracts</b>	Any contract made between the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the council —  (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and  (b) which has not been fully discharged.
<b>Land and Property</b>	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the council.  ‘Land’ excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
<b>Licences</b>	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the council for a month or longer.
<b>Corporate tenancies</b>	Any tenancy where (to the councillor’s knowledge)—  (a) the landlord is the council; and  (b) the tenant is a body that the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
<b>Securities</b>	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where—  (a) that body (to the councillor’s knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the council; and  (b) either—  (i) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or  (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

\*'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

\*'securities' means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

**Table 2: Other Registerable Interests**

<b>Any Body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the council;</b>	
Any Body—	(a) exercising functions of a public nature;
	(b) directed to charitable purposes; or
	(c) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)
of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.	





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We consider requests on an individual basis.

**Response of East Sussex County Council to Local Government Association consultation on the Model Code of Conduct for Councillors**

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**Are you...**

- A councillor
- An officer
- X Answering on behalf of a whole council (Please provide council name below)

**East Sussex County Council**

- Other (please specify below)

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**Please indicate your council type**

- Community/Neighbourhood/Parish/Town
  - District/Borough
  - X County
  - Metropolitan/Unitary/London Borough
  - Other (please specify below)
- 

**Application of the Code** Under the Localism Act 2012, the Code of Conduct applies to councillors only when they are acting in their capacity as a member. The LGA believes that because councillors are elected by the public and widely recognised by the public, it makes sense for them to continue to model these behaviours when they are making public comment, are identifying as a councillor and when it would be reasonable for the public to identify them as acting or speaking as a councillor. The Committee on Standards in Public Life supported this approach in their report into Local Government Ethical Standards. Whilst the LGA is waiting for Government's response to these recommendations the option has been added in square brackets as it would need changes in legislation.

**Q1. To what extent do you support the proposal that councillors demonstrate the behaviours set out in the Code when they are publicly acting as, identifying as, and/or giving the impression that they are acting as a councillor, including when representing their council on official business and when using social media?**

- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q1a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:**

The inclusion in the draft Code of the wording 'you are expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times' could lead to confusion and suggestions that the Code should apply 'at all times'. There needs to be a clear distinction as to when the Code applies – when acting in the capacity as a member of the authority. It should be clear that the Code does not apply when not acting in that capacity thereby creating the distinction between public and private life. rather than in private life

The inclusion of the text in square brackets is confusing. The text is summarised below:

Application of the Code

*The Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting [or claiming or giving the impression that you are acting] in [public or in] your capacity as a member or representative of your council, although you are expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times. The Code applies to all forms of member communication and interaction, including written, verbal, non-verbal, electronic and via social media, [including where you could be deemed to be representing your council or if there are potential implications for the council's reputation.]*

Specific obligations of general conduct

*This section sets out the minimum requirements of member conduct. Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed. These obligations must be observed in all situations where you act [or claim or give the impression that you are acting] as a councillor [or in public], including representing your council on official business and when using social media.*

This text refers to recommendations made by the Committee on Standards in Public Life in 2019. The inclusion in the draft Code of recommendations made by the Committee (to which the Government has not yet responded) will create ambiguity and confusion. It is important that there is clarity in relation to the rules that Members are subject to. These references should either be removed or the publication of the updated Code should be deferred until such time as the Government has responded.

**Q2. Is it sufficiently clear which parts of the Model Code are legal requirements, which are obligations, and which are guidance?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

It is not clear in the Model Code what are legal requirements, which are Principles, (Guidance) and which are the Obligations. The distinction needs to be clear for both

councillors and the public and that any allegation of a breach of the Code needs to specify which Obligation(s) is alleged to have been breached. There is not a clear distinction between the guidance and the obligations. The Guidance appears in effect to be more than just guidance and is a Welcome interpretation of the obligations.

**Q3. Do you prefer the use of the personal tense, as used in the Code, or would you prefer the passive tense?**

- Personal tense (“I will”)
- **X** Passive tense (“Councillors should”)
- No preference

**Specific obligations** The Code lists 12 specific obligations – these set out a minimum standard councillors are asked to adhere to

Each obligation or group of obligations is put into a wider context to explain why that particular obligation is important.

**Q4. To what extent do you support the 12 specific obligations?**

	To a great extent	To a moderate extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/prefer not to say
1. Treating other councillors and members of the public with civility	X*				
2. Treating council employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the councils with civility and respecting the role that they play.	X*				
3. Not bullying or harassing any person.	X				
4. Not compromising, or attempting to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the council.	X				
5. Not disclosing information given to me in confidence or disclosing information acquired by me which I believe is of a confidential nature, unless I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it or I am required by law to do so.	X				
6. Not preventing anyone getting information that they are entitled to by law.	X				
7. Not bringing my role or council into disrepute	X				
8. Not using, or attempting to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.	X				
9. Not misusing council resources	X*				
10. Registering and declaring my interests	x				

11. Not accepting significant gifts or hospitality from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the council or from persons who may apply to the council for any permission, licence or other significant advantage	x				
12. Registering with the monitoring officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 within 28 days of its receipt	X*				

- - see comments in response to question 5

**Q5. If you would like to propose additional or alternative obligations, or would like to provide more comment on a specific obligation, please do so here:**

Obligations 1 and 2 – would prefer that this referred to treating others with respect rather than civility. Respect is a broader and more widely understood term.  
Obligation 12 – the threshold for registering gifts and hospitality should be increased from £25 to £50 which is the threshold in place in East Sussex since 2012

**Q6. Would you prefer to see the obligations as a long list followed by the guidance, or as it is set out in the current draft, with the guidance after each obligation?**

- As a list
- Each specific obligation followed by its relevant guidance
- No preference

**Q7. To what extent do you think the concept of ‘acting with civility’ is sufficiently clear?**

- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q7a. If you would like to suggest an alternative phrase that captures the same meaning, or would like to provide a comment on this concept, please do so here:**

It would be far clearer to all if the wording of the current Code was used – You must treat others with respect. Respect is an important and fundamental principle in public life, it should not be removed, and is well understood.

**Q8. To what extent do you think the concept of ‘bringing the council into disrepute’ is sufficiently clear?**

- To a great extent



- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q8a. If you would like to suggest an alternative phrase that captures the same meaning, or would like to provide a comment on this concept, please do so here:**

None

**Q9. To what extent do you support the definition of bullying and harassment used in the code in a local government context?**

- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q9a. If there are other definitions you would like to recommend, please provide them here.**

No

**Q10. Is there sufficient reference to the use of social media?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q10a. Should social media be covered in a separate code or integrated into the overall code of conduct?**

- Separate code
- Integrated into the code
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q10b. If you would like to make any comments or suggestions in relation to how the use of social media is covered in the code please do so here:**

Use of social media is a normal part of everyday life and just another form by which councillors can communicate. There is no need for a separate document

### **Registration and declarations of interest**

The law at present requires, as a minimum, registration and declaration of 'Disclosable Pecuniary Interests' - that is matters which directly relate to the councillor and their partner if applicable. The LGA is proposing that all councillors are required to declare interests where matters also relate to or affect other family members or associates. The LGA has broadened the requirement to declare interests beyond this current statutory minimum in line with a recommendation from the Committee on Standards in Public Life. These specific provisions are set out in **Appendix B** of the Code.

**Q11. To what extent do you support the code going beyond the current requirement to declare interests of the councillor and their partner?**

- To a great extent
- **X** To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q11a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:**

Whilst we agree with the principle it is very important that there is clarity about who this will be extended to. Terms such as “family” are too ambiguous. How is family being defined? Does this mean immediate family or extended family? Families where there is no legal relationship?

The same comment applies to associates, this needs to be clarity over what an associate is, and the nexus between the Member and the person concerned for them to be an Associate

The inclusion of the financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate could lead to confusion. Explanations are required as to what is meant by ‘financial interest’, ‘well-being’ and ‘close associate’.

**Q12. Should the requirement to declare interests be in the main body of the code or in the appendix where the draft model code currently references it?**

- **x** In the main body of the code
- In the appendix
- Other (please specify below)
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q12a.** If you would like to make any comments or suggestions in relation to how the requirement to declare interests is covered in the code please do so here:

It is also suggested that more outside interests should be registered than is the current statutory minimum. These are set out in **Table 2 of the Appendix** and are designed to demonstrate to the community transparency about other bodies with which the councillor is engaged.

**Q13.** To what extent do you support the inclusion of these additional categories for registration?

	To a great extent	To a moderate extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/prefer not to say
Any organisation, association, society or party of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the Council	x				
Any organisation, association, society or party that exercises functions of a public nature of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.	x				

Any organisation, association, society or party directed to charitable purposes	X				
Any organisation, association, society or party of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union)	X				

Q13a. If you would like to propose additional or alternative **categories** for registration, please provide them here:

None

**14. To what extent to you support the proposed requirement that councillors do not accept significant gifts as set out in Obligation 11?**

- To a great extent
- To a moderate extent
- To a small extent
- Not at all
- Don't know/prefer not to say

Q14a. If you would like to elaborate on your answer please do so here:

This is supported in principle but there needs to be clarity as to what constitutes 'significant'.

**Q15. The draft code proposes £25 as the threshold for registering gifts and hospitality. Is this an appropriate threshold?**

- Yes
- Yes, but the amount should be reviewed annually with the code's review
- No, it should be lower (please specify amount)
- No, it should be higher (please specify amount) £50
- Don't know/prefer not to say

**Q16. The LGA will be producing accompanying guidance to the code. Which of the following types of guidance would you find most useful? Please rank 1-5, with 1 being the most useful.**

1. Explanatory guidance on the code
2. Improvement support materials, such as training and e-learning packages
3. Supplementary guidance that focuses on specific areas, e.g., social media
4. Case studies and examples of good practice
5. Regularly updated examples of case law

**Q16a. If you would like to suggest any other accompanying guidance please do so here:**

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**Q17. If you would like to make any further comments about the code please so here:**

- a) It would be helpful if the draft Code contained information regarding interests which the Member considers to be sensitive including a definition of 'sensitive'. The following proposed wording could be included in the Model Code:

*Sensitive information*

*(1) Where you consider that the information relating to any of your personal interests is sensitive information, and your authority's monitoring officer agrees, the monitoring officer shall not include details of the interest on any copies of the register of members' interests which are made available for inspection or any published version of the register, but may include a statement that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld under this paragraph.*

*(2) You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that information excluded under paragraph (1) is no longer sensitive information, notify your authority's monitoring officer asking that the information be included in the register of members' interests.*

*(3) In this Code, "sensitive information" means information, the details of which, if disclosed, could lead to you or a person connected with you being subject to violence or intimidation.*

- b) The Code of Conduct should include provisions requiring councillors to comply with any formal standards investigation, and prohibiting trivial or malicious allegations by councillors as proposed by the Committee for Standards in Public Life.

(4) The Code should provide that where a member has a personal interest (which is not pecuniary or prejudicial) that where it is already set out in the register of interest that there is no requirement to declare at a meeting unless the Member wants the interest to be expressly recorded in the minutes.

## Code of Conduct for Members

On their election or co-option to the East Sussex County Council, members are required to sign an undertaking to comply with the authority's Code of Conduct.

This Code of Conduct, adopted by the authority on 20 July 2012, is set out below. It is made under Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011 and includes, as standing orders made under Chapter 7 of that Act and Schedule 12 of the Local Government Act 1972, provisions which require members to leave meetings in appropriate circumstances, while matters in which they have a personal interest are being considered.

### Part 1 – General provisions

#### Introduction and interpretation

1. —(1) This Code applies to **you** as a member of the authority, when acting in that capacity.

(2) This Code is based upon seven principles fundamental to public service, which are set out in **Appendix 1**. You should have regard to these principles as they will help you to comply with the Code.

(3) If you need guidance on any matter under this Code you should seek it from the authority's monitoring officer or your own legal adviser – but it is entirely your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.

(4) It is a criminal offence to fail to notify the authority's monitoring officer of a disclosable pecuniary interest, to take part in discussions or votes at meetings, or to take a decision where you have disclosable pecuniary interest, without reasonable excuse. It is also an offence to knowingly or recklessly to provide false or misleading information to the authority's monitoring officer.

(5) Any written allegation received by the authority that you have failed to comply with this Code will be dealt with by the authority under the arrangements which it has adopted for such purposes. If it is found that you have failed to comply with the Code, the authority has the right to have regard to this failure in deciding -

(a) whether to take action in relation to you and

(b) what action to take.

(6) Councillors are required to comply with any request regarding the provision of information in relation to a complaint alleging a breach of the Code of Conduct and must comply with any formal standards investigation.

(7) Councillors should not seek to misuse the standards process, for example, by making trivial or malicious allegations against another councillor for the purposes of political gain.

(8) In this Code—

“authority” means East Sussex County Council

“Code” means this Code of Conduct

“co-opted member” means a person who is not a member of the authority but who-

(a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or

(b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority,

and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee.

"meeting" means any meeting of—

(a) the authority;

(b) the executive of the authority

(c) any of the authority's or its executive's committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees;

"member" includes a co-opted member.

“register of members’ interests” means the authority's register of members' pecuniary and other interests established and maintained by the authority's monitoring officer under section 29 of the Localism Act 2011.

## **Scope**

2. —(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), you must comply with this Code whenever you—

(a) conduct the business of your authority (which, in this Code, includes the business of the office to which you are elected or appointed); or

(b) act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting as a representative of your authority,

and references to your official capacity are construed accordingly.

(2) This Code does not have effect in relation to your conduct other than where it is in your official capacity.

(3) Where you act as a representative of your authority—

(a) on another relevant authority, you must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority's code of conduct; or

(b) on any other body, you must, when acting for that other body, comply with your authority's code of conduct, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

## **General obligations**

**3.** —(1) You must treat others with respect.

(2) You must not—

(a) do anything which may cause your authority to breach any of its equality duties (in particular as set out in the Equality Act 2010);

(b) bully or harass any person; Note: Bullying may be characterised as: offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Harassment may be characterised as unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for an individual.

(c) intimidate or improperly influence or attempt to intimidate or improperly influence any person who is or is likely to be—

(i) a complainant,

(ii) a witness, or

(iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with his or her authority's code of conduct; or

(d) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, your authority.

**4.** You must not—

(a) disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where—

- (i) you have the consent of a person authorised to give it;
- (ii) you are required by law to do so;
- (iii) the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
- (iv) the disclosure is—
  - (a) reasonable and in the public interest; and
  - (b) made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the authority; or

(b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.

**5.** You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or authority into disrepute.

**6.** You—

(a) must not use or attempt to use your position as a member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage;

(b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority—

- (i) act in accordance with your authority's reasonable requirements;
- (ii) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes); and

(c) must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

**7.** —(1) When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by—

- (a) your authority's chief finance officer; or
- (b) your authority's monitoring officer,

where that officer is acting pursuant to his or her statutory duties.

(2) You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by your authority.



## Part 2 – Interests

### Personal interests

8. – (1) The interests described in paragraphs 8(3) and 8(5) are your personal interests and the interests in paragraph 8(5) are your pecuniary interests which are disclosable pecuniary interests as defined by section 30 of the Localism Act 2011.

(2) If you fail to observe Parts 2 and 3 of the Code in relation to your personal interests-

(a) the authority may deal with the matter as mentioned in paragraph 1(5) and

(b) if the failure relates to a disclosable pecuniary interest, you may also become subject to criminal proceedings as mentioned in paragraph 1(4).

(3) You have a personal interest in any business of your authority where either—

(a) it relates to or is likely to affect—

(i) any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by your authority;

(ii) any body—

(a) exercising functions of a public nature;

(b) directed to charitable purposes; or

(c) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union),

of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;

(iii) the interests of any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £50;

(b) a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a relevant person to a greater extent than the majority of (in the case of authorities with electoral divisions or wards) other council tax payers,

ratepayers or inhabitants of the electoral division or ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision;

(4) In sub-paragraph (3)(b), a relevant person is—

(a) a member of your family or a close friend; or

(b) any person or body who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;

(c) any person or body in whom such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000; or

(d) any body of a type described in sub-paragraph (3)(a)(i) or (ii).

(5) Subject to sub-paragraphs (6) and (7), you have a personal interest which is also a disclosable pecuniary interest as defined by section 30 of the Localism Act 2011 in any business of your authority where (i) you or (ii) your partner have an interest within the following descriptions:

<b>Interest</b>	<b>Description</b>
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by M in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of M. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority— (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged.
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and

Securities	<p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p> <p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>
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These descriptions on interests are subject to the following definitions;

‘body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest’ means a firm in which the relevant person is a partner or a body corporate of which the relevant person is a director, or in the securities of which the relevant person has a beneficial interest;

‘director’ includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;

‘land’ includes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for the relevant person (alone or jointly with another) to occupy the land or to receive income;

‘M’ means the person M referred to in section 30 of the Localism Act 2011;

‘member’ includes a co-opted member;

‘relevant authority’ means the authority of which M is a member;

‘relevant period’ means the period of 12 months ending with the day on which M gives a notification for the purposes of section 30(1) of the Localism Act 2011;

‘relevant person’ means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Localism Act 2011;

‘securities’ means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

(6) In sub-paragraph (5), your partner means—

(a) your spouse or civil partner,

(b) a person with whom you are living as husband and wife, or

(c) a person with whom you are living as if you were civil partners,

(7) In sub-paragraph (5), any interest which your partner may have is only treated as your interest if you are aware that that your partner has the interest.

### **Disclosure of personal interests (See also Part 3)**

**9.** —(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (6), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you attend a meeting of your authority at which any matter relating to the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.

(2) If the personal interest is entered on the authority's register there is no requirement for you to disclose the interest to that meeting, but you should do so if you wish a disclosure to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the personal interest.

(4) Where you have a personal interest but, by virtue of paragraph 14, sensitive information relating to it is not registered in your authority's register of members' interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have a personal interest and, if also applicable, that it is a disclosable pecuniary interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.

(5) Subject to paragraph 12(1)(b), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority and you have made an executive decision on any matter in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.

(6) In this paragraph, "executive decision" is to be construed in accordance with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 22 of the Local Government Act 2000.

### **Prejudicial interest generally**

**10.** —(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), where you have a personal interest in any business of your authority you also have a prejudicial interest in that business where either-

(a) the interest is a disclosable pecuniary interest as described in paragraph 8(5), or

(b) the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b), you do not have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority where that business—

(a) does not affect your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in paragraph 8;

(b) does not relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in paragraph 8; or

(c) relates to the functions of your authority in respect of—

- (i) housing, where you are a tenant of your authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
- (ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
- (iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the receipt of, such pay;
- (iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members;
- (v) any ceremonial honour given to members; and
- (vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

### **Interests arising in relation to overview and scrutiny committees**

**11.** You also have a personal interest in any business before an overview and scrutiny committee of your authority (or of a sub-committee of such a committee) where—

(a) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by your authority's executive or another of your authority's committees, sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees; and

(b) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were a member of the executive, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph (a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken.

### **Effect of prejudicial interests on participation**

**12.** —(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) and (3), where you have a prejudicial interest in any matter in relation to the business of your authority—

(a) you must not participate, or participate further, in any discussion of the matter at any meeting, or participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting and must withdraw from the room or chamber where the meeting considering the matter is being held—

- (i) in a case where sub-paragraph (2) applies, immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence;
- (ii) in any other case, whenever it becomes apparent that the matter is being considered at that meeting;

unless you have obtained a dispensation from your authority's monitoring officer or standards committee;

(b) you must not exercise executive functions in relation to that matter; and

(c) you must not seek improperly to influence a decision about that matter.

(2) Where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of your authority which is not a disclosable pecuniary interest as described in paragraph 8(5), you may attend a meeting (including a meeting of the overview and scrutiny committee of your authority or of a sub-committee of such a committee) but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence

relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

(3) Where you have a prejudicial interest which is not a disclosable pecuniary interest as described in paragraph 8(5), arising solely from membership of any body described 8(3)(a)(i) or 8(3)(a)(ii)(a) then you do not have to withdraw from the room or chamber and may make representations to the committee but may not participate in the vote.

### **Part 3 – Registration of Interests**

#### **Registration of members' interests**

**13.** —(1) Subject to paragraph 14, you must, within 28 days of—

(a) this Code being adopted by the authority; or

(b) your election or appointment to office (where that is later), register in the register of members' interests details of-

- (i) your personal interests where they fall within a category mentioned in paragraph 8(3)(a) and
- (ii) your personal interests which are also disclosable pecuniary interests where they fall within a category mentioned in paragraph 8(5)

by providing written notification to your authority's monitoring officer.

(2) Subject to paragraph 14, you must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new personal interest falling within sub-paragraphs (1)(b)(i) or (1)(b)(ii) or any change to any personal interest registered under sub-paragraphs (1)(b)(i) or (1)(b)(ii), register details of that new personal interest or change by providing written notification to your authority's monitoring officer.

#### **Sensitive information**

**14.** —(1) Where you consider that the information relating to any of your personal interests is sensitive information, and your authority's monitoring officer agrees, the monitoring officer shall not include details of the interest on any copies of the register of members' interests which are made available for inspection or any published version of the register, but may include a statement that you have an interest, the details of which are withheld under this paragraph.

(2) You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that information excluded under paragraph (1) is

no longer sensitive information, notify your authority's monitoring officer asking that the information be included in the register of members' interests.

(3) In this Code, "sensitive information" means information, the details of which, if disclosed, could lead to you or a person connected with you being subject to violence or intimidation.

## **Dispensations**

**15** - (1) The standards committee, or any sub-committee of the standards committee or the monitoring officer may, on a written request made to the monitoring officer of the authority by a member, grant a dispensation relieving the member from either or both of the restrictions in paragraph 12(1)(a) (restrictions on participating in discussions and in voting), in cases described in the dispensation.

(2) A dispensation may be granted only if, after having had regard to all relevant circumstances, the standards committee, its sub-committee or the monitoring officer.—

(a) considers that without the dispensation the number of persons prohibited by paragraph 12 from participating in any particular business would be so great a proportion of the body transacting the business as to impede the transaction of the business,

(b) considers that without the dispensation the representation of different political groups on the body transacting any particular business would be so upset as to alter the likely outcome of any vote relating to the business,

(c) considers that granting the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the authority's area,

(d) if it is an authority to which Part 1A of the Local Government Act 2000 applies and is operating executive arrangements, considers that without the dispensation each member of the authority's executive would be prohibited by paragraph 12 from participating in any particular business to be transacted by the authority's executive, or

(e) considers that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

(3) A dispensation must specify the period for which it has effect, and the period specified may not exceed four years.

(4) Paragraph 12 does not apply in relation to anything done for the purpose of deciding whether to grant a dispensation under this paragraph.



## **APPENDIX 1**

### **The Seven Principles of Public Life**

The Principles of public life apply to anyone who works as a public office holder. This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the Civil Service, local government, the police, courts and probation services, non-departmental public bodies, and in the health, education, social and care services. All public office-holders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources. The principles also have application to all those in other sectors delivering public services.

#### *Selflessness*

1. Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

#### *Integrity*

2. Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

#### *Objectivity*

3. Holder of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

#### *Accountability*

4. Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

#### *Openness*

5. Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for doing so.

#### *Honesty*

6. Holders of public office should be truthful.

#### *Leadership*

7. Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

