



STANDARDS COMMITTEE

—Agenda—

30 JULY 2007

ITEM

PAGE

MINUTES – 26 MARCH 2007

To confirm and sign the Minutes of the meeting held on 26 March 2007 as an accurate record.

APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

If a Councillor has any personal or prejudicial interests in a particular report, they should declare the interest.

A Councillor should not take part in the discussion or vote on any matter in which they have a prejudicial interest. They should withdraw from the meeting while the matter is under discussion unless the disability to discuss the matter has been removed by the Standards Committee.

THE NEW MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT – MAY 2007

To receive the SBfE's training presentation on the new Code of Conduct, including explanatory handouts.

(+SBfE training Powerpoint)

STANDARDS COMMITTEE ARTICLE FOR HFM

To consider and agree the past Chairman's article on the role of the Standards Committee for publication in the Borough's newspaper.

STANDARDS COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee to note & update its proposed work programme.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

STANDARDS COMMITTEE

—Minutes—

26 MARCH 2007

Members Present:

Mr.Christopher Troke (Chairman)
Mr.Steven Moussavi
Mrs.Grace Moody-Stuart
Councillor Lisa Homan

Officers in attendance:

Lesley Courcouf, ACE (OD) & Monitoring Officer
Michael Cogher, Head of Legal Services
John Cheong, interim Committee Manager

ITEM		ACTION
Item 1	<u>MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE HELD ON 7 NOVEMBER 2006</u>	
	<u>RESOLVED</u> - That the minutes of the meeting held on 7 November 2006 be agreed and signed as an accurate record.	ACE/JPC to note
Item 2	<u>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</u>	
	Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Nicholas Botterill and Donald Johnson.	ACE/JPC to note
Item 3	<u>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST</u>	
	There were no declarations of interest made by members of the Committee at this meeting.	
Item 4	<u>DCLG CONSULTATION PAPER ON A REVISED MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS</u>	
	The Committee noted the DCLG Consultation Paper and the changes proposed to be made as revisions to the Code of Conduct for Members.	
	The Chairman, Mr.Troke, advised the Committee that it was hoped the revised Code of Conduct, together with guidance from	

the Standards Board, would be published by early May 2007 so that it could be adopted at Local Authority's Annual Council Meetings, with a six month period allowed for full implementation. Separate legislation for the devolution of powers to Local Authorities would be issued in the summer of 2007, with the local filter becoming fully operational by 2008. There would of course be resource implications for Monitoring Officers both in terms of finance and resources, but no additional funding to cover this aspect was alluded to by DCLG.

It was anticipated the new Code would cover such aspects as:

- A re-definition of "personal interests"
- A new category of interest called "public service interest"
- Disclosure of confidential information in the public interest
- Bringing the council or office into disrepute
- Bullying by members
- Abolition of the duty to report breaches of the Code by other members

Mr Troke advised the Committee that he and Grace Moody-Stuart had recently attended the networking event staged by Brent Council, where a presentation on the new Code of Conduct was given by external training solicitor, Peter Keith-Lucas. He had been highly sceptical of the Government's implementation timescale, not least because the section concerning members' conduct in public life would need to be brought in separately in the light of the recent High Court ruling in the Livingstone case.

The Committee had the option of either adopting the proposed new Code at the Annual Council meeting in May 2007 (assuming it was available), or to wait until the new revised section became available and then adopt. Following discussion on this point, Members agreed that it would be preferable to adopt the proposed new Code at the Annual Council meeting even though part of it would need later revision, as it was possible the DCLG timescale could slip.

**ACE (JC) to
action for
Annual
Council**

Grace Moody-Stuart also advised the Committee that Peter Keith-Lucas had suggested it might be necessary to have two separate panels of the Committee – one for dealing with referrals and another for conducting investigations. This would entail more meetings (once every fortnight had been suggested), more members being required on the Committee (between 8 -10 members), and more financial resources being required (a cost figure of c. £5,000 per investigation was suggested).

The Head of Legal Services stated that the Committee's numbers would need to be looked at again once the

Local Government & Public Involvement in Health Bill became an Act. This was because there was a “right of review” inherent in the Bill’s provision regarding Standards Board referrals and investigations and any appeals could not be heard by the same members. Enlarging the Committee would not present a problem with regard to elected members, but would be a problem for independent members as there was quite a long advertisement and recruitment process to be gone through. HLS agreed to bring a report to the next meeting of the Committee on the practical implications of the Bill on the work of the Committee.

**HLS(MC) to
action for next
Cttee**

Grace Moody-Stuart also raised the issue of training for new members. Lesley Courcouf, as Monitoring Officer, also raised the issue of officer time and involvement in the investigation of any alleged misconduct allegations and whether this should be dealt with in-house or farmed out..

The Committee discussed a possible solution could be joint working with other Boroughs in the West London Alliance area. However, it was agreed to ascertain with opposite numbers first how many cases were currently being dealt with by neighbouring WLA Boroughs prior to committing to a joint approach in order to avoid the danger of being swamped in a unfair reciprocal arrangement.

**HLS (MC) to
contact WLA
opposite nos.
informally to
gather info.**

RESOLVED: That the report be noted.

Item 5 **“GETTING DOWN TO DETAIL” – 6TH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF STANDARDS COMMITTEES**

The Committee noted the dates of the 6th Annual Assembly of Standards Committees and the proposed items for discussion:

- Local filter process
- Referrals, investigations, hearings & sanctions
- Joint working
- Mediation

The Committee agreed to nominate Mr.Moussavi as a delegate to the Conference, plus one other member to be decided at the Committee’s July meeting.

RESOLVED:

1. That the dates of the 6th Annual Assembly of Standards Committees be noted.

2. That Mr.Moussavi be delegated to attend on behalf of the Committee, plus one other member to be decided at the Committee's July meeting.

ACE(JC) to note and action.

Item 6 DECISION IN THE CASE OF MAYOR LIVINGSTONE VS. ADJUDICATION PANEL FOR ENGLAND

The Committee noted the recent High Court decision in the case of Mayor Livingstone vs. Adjudication Panel for England and its implications for the proposed New Model Code of Conduct.

In the light of the ruling, the Committee noted it would be necessary for the Government to revise the provisions of the new Model Code relating to misconduct in public office and bringing one's office into disrepute.

Item 7 STANDARDS COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME

Members noted the Committee's future work programme. Mr.Troke asked, in his role as Chairman of the Committee, whether brief (5 minute) meetings could be arranged with the Leader of the Council, Leader of the Opposition, Chief Executive and Chief Internal Auditor so that he could introduce himself to them and also raise the profile of the Committee, especially in anticipation of the local filter arrangements coming into being. It was agreed this should be arranged, where possible, before the end of April.

ACE/JPC to note & action

RESOLVED: Accordingly.

Item 8 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Grace Moody-Stuart requested that her Chairmanship of the Committee for the Municipal year 2007/08 be deferred due to her family commitments. It was unanimously agreed that Mr.Moussavi take over the Chairing of the Committee for 2007/08.

ACE/JPC to note & action

Mr.Troke informed members that he was in the process of writing a short article for possible inclusion in HFM in order to introduce and raise the profile of the Committee. He agreed to circulate this to Committee members and the Monitoring Officer outside of the meeting for approval/agreement.

Mr.Troke to action

It was unanimously agreed that independent members be formally invited to attend the Annual Council meeting as guests and the first Ordinary Council meeting (June) to observe the Council in operation.

ACE/JPC to note & action

- Standards Committee -

Meeting began : 7:00 pm
Meeting ended : 7:52 pm

CHAIR.....

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Guide for members
May 2007

Preface

This guide from the Standards Board for England provides an overview of the revised Model Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct applies to all members and co-opted members of local authorities, and all members are required to sign up to it as part of their declarations of acceptance of office. The Code of Conduct does not apply to the actions of authorities as a whole, or to the conduct of its officers and employees.

The following pages aim to provide you with a general understanding of the Code of Conduct and its requirements. Chapter 1 provides an introduction, whilst Chapter 2 outlines your obligations under the Code of Conduct, referencing specific paragraphs of the Code of Conduct for further information. Chapters 3 and 4 deal with general issues surrounding interests, and aim to clarify a number of provisions which you will find in Parts 2 and 3 of the Code of Conduct. You can obtain a copy of the Code of Conduct by downloading it from www.standardsboard.gov.uk or to purchase a printed copy, contact The Stationery Office by visiting www.tsoshop.co.uk or calling 0870 242 2345.

Ultimately, however, it is your responsibility to take specific advice from your monitoring officer where appropriate and to make a decision as to the most suitable course of action.

This guide is issued by the Standards Board for England under the *Local Government Act 2000* for elected, co-opted and appointed members of:

- district, unitary, metropolitan, county and London borough councils
- parish and town councils
- English and Welsh police authorities
- fire and rescue authorities (including fire and civil defence authorities)
- the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- passenger transport authorities
- the Broads Authority
- national park authorities
- the Greater London Authority
- the Common Council of the City of London
- the Council of the Isles of Scilly

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1.

Introduction

Adopting the Model Code of Conduct

Your local authority will have until 1 October 2007 to adopt the Code of Conduct. After this time, members of authorities that have not adopted it will be automatically covered by it. To avoid confusion with the previous Code, the Standards Board for England ('the Standards Board') encourages your local authority to adopt the Code of Conduct at its first opportunity.

It is also important that the Code of Conduct is adopted in its model form, without amendment. This will give certainty to members and the public as to what standards are expected. It will ensure consistency throughout local authorities, avoiding confusion for members on more than one authority and for the public. It will also minimise the legal risk of your authority adopting additional provisions which are unenforceable.

However, there is one important exception. The right to make representations, answer questions and give evidence like a member of the public when a member has a prejudicial interest is not a mandatory provision for:

- parish and town councils
- English and Welsh police authorities
- fire and rescue authorities (including fire and civil defence authorities)

- the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- passenger transport authorities
- the Broads Authority
- national park authorities
- the Greater London Authority

Therefore, this right will only apply to the above authorities if paragraph 12(2) of the Code of Conduct is adopted by them. Simply adopting the mandatory provisions will not incorporate this important change.

The Ten General Principles of Public Life

The Standards Board recommends that your local authority includes a preamble to the Code that it adopts, which outlines the ten general principles governing the conduct of members of local authorities. These ten general principles are set out in the *Relevant Authorities (General Principles) Order 2001*. They are based on the Seven Principles of Public Life set out by the Committee on Standards in Public Life, and appear in full in **Table 1**.

These principles define the standards that members should uphold, and serve as a reminder of the purpose of the Code of Conduct.

As these principles do not create a statutory obligation for members, the Standards Board cannot accept allegations that they have been breached.

However, you should be aware that a failure to act in accordance with these general principles may amount to a breach of the Code of Conduct. For example, by placing yourself in situations where your honesty and integrity may be questioned, your conduct may be “conduct which could reasonably be regarded as bringing a member’s office or authority into disrepute” as stated in paragraph 5 of the Code of Conduct.

Deciding when the Code of Conduct applies to you

The Code of Conduct applies to you:

1. Whenever you act in your official capacity, including whenever you conduct the business of your authority or act, claim to act, or give the impression you are acting, in your official capacity or as a representative of your authority.
2. At any time¹, where your behaviour has led to a criminal conviction. However, only paragraphs 3(2)(c), 5 and 6(a) have effect in these circumstances when you are acting in your private capacity. Otherwise, the Code of Conduct does not apply to your private life.

Where you act as a representative of your authority on another relevant authority, you must, when acting for that other authority, comply with their Code of Conduct.

You may also act as a representative of your authority on another body, for example as a school governor. When acting for that other body, you must comply with your authority's Code of Conduct, unless it conflicts with lawful obligations of the other body.

¹ Transitional Note: Until such time as there is Parliamentary approval for amendments to section 52 of the *Local Government Act 2000* which reinstates the situation prior to Collins J's decision in *Livingstone v Adjudication Panel for England 2006*, the Code of Conduct does not apply to conduct outside of the performance of your functions as a member. Only if you have engaged in an activity which has a link with the functions of your office will any conduct in your private capacity be covered by the Code of Conduct. If the legislative amendments are passed, the Code of Conduct will also apply to criminal activity which has led to a conviction.

Table 1 The Ten General Principles of Public Life

Selflessness – members should serve only the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person.

Honesty and integrity – members should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly, and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

Objectivity – members should make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

Accountability – members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities, and should co-operate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office.

Openness – members should be as open as possible about their actions and those of their authority, and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

Personal judgement – members may take account of the views of others, including their political groups, but should reach their own conclusions on the issues before them and act in accordance with those conclusions.

Respect for others – members should promote equality by not discriminating unlawfully against any person, and by treating people with respect, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. They should respect the impartiality and integrity of the authority's statutory officers and its other employees.

Duty to uphold the law – members should uphold the law and, on all occasions, act in accordance with the trust that the public is entitled to place in them.

Stewardship – members should do whatever they are able to do to ensure that their authorities use their resources prudently, and in accordance with the law.

Leadership – members should promote and support these principles by leadership, and by example, and should act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

2.

General obligations under the Code of Conduct

Treating others with respect

See Paragraph 3(1)

You must treat others with respect.

In politics, rival groupings are common, either in formal political parties or more informal alliances. It is expected that each will campaign for their ideas, and they may also seek to discredit the policies and actions of their opponents. Criticism of ideas and opinion is part of democratic debate, and does not in itself amount to bullying or failing to treat someone with respect.

Ideas and policies may be robustly criticised, but individuals should not be subject to unreasonable or excessive personal attack. This particularly applies to dealing with the public and officers. Chairs of meetings are expected to apply the rules of debate and procedure rules or standing orders to prevent abusive or disorderly conduct.

Whilst it is acknowledged that some members of the public can make unreasonable demands on members, members should, as far as possible, treat the public courteously and with consideration. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in its elected representatives.

Complying with equality laws

See Paragraph 3(2)(a)

You must not do anything which may cause your authority to breach any equality laws.

Equality laws prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age.

The provisions of these laws are complex. In summary, there are four main forms of discrimination:

- Direct discrimination: treating people differently because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation or age.
- Indirect discrimination: treatment which does not appear to differentiate between people because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation or age, but which disproportionately disadvantages them.
- Harassment: engaging in unwanted conduct on the grounds of sex, race, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation or age, which violates another person's dignity or creates a hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment.

- Victimisation: treating a person less favourably because they have complained of discrimination, brought proceedings for discrimination, or been involved in complaining about or bringing proceedings for discrimination.

Equality laws also impose positive duties to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment and to promote equality. They also impose specific positive duties on certain authorities.

Under equality laws, your authority may be liable for any discriminatory acts which you commit. This will apply when you do something in your official capacity in a discriminatory manner.

You must be careful not to act in a way which may amount to any of the prohibited forms of discrimination, or to do anything which hinders your authority's fulfilment of its positive duties under equality laws. Such conduct may cause your authority to break the law, and you may find yourself subject to a complaint that you have breached this paragraph of the Code of Conduct.

Bullying and intimidation

See Paragraphs 3(2)(b) and 3(2)(c)

You must not bully any person including other councillors, council officers or members of the public.

Bullying may be characterised as offensive, intimidating, malicious, insulting or humiliating behaviour. Such behaviour may happen once or be part of a pattern of behaviour directed at a weaker person or person over whom you have some actual or perceived influence. Bullying behaviour attempts to undermine an individual or a group of individuals, is detrimental to their confidence and capability, and may adversely affect their health.

This can be contrasted with the legitimate challenges which a member can make in challenging policy or scrutinising performance. An example of this would be debates in the chamber about policy, or asking officers to explain the rationale for the professional opinions they have put forward. You are entitled to challenge fellow councillors and officers as to why they hold their views.

It is important that you raise issues about poor performance in the correct way and proper forum. However, if your criticism is a personal attack or of an offensive nature, you are likely to cross the line of what is acceptable behaviour.

You must not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be a complainant, a witness, or involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings relating to a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct.

However much you may be concerned about allegations that you or a fellow councillor failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, it is always wrong to bully, intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person involved in the investigation or hearing. Even though you may not have breached the Code of Conduct, you will have your say during any independent investigation or hearing, and you should let these processes follow their natural course.

If you intimidate a witness in an investigation about your conduct, for example, you may find yourself subject to another complaint that you breached this paragraph of the Code of Conduct.

Compromising the impartiality of officers of the authority

See Paragraph 3(2)(d)

You must not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the authority.

You should not approach or pressure anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the

authority to carry out their duties in a biased or partisan way. They must be neutral and should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. For example, you should not get officers to help you prepare party political material, or to help you with matters relating to your private business. You should not provide or offer any incentive or reward in return for acting in a particular way or reaching a particular decision.

Although you can robustly 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.

Disclosing confidential information

See Paragraph 4(a)

You must not disclose confidential information, or information which you believe to be of a confidential nature, except in any of the following circumstances:

- You have the consent of the person authorised to give it.
- You are required by law to do so.

- The disclosure is made to a third party for the purposes of obtaining professional advice (for example, your lawyer or other professional adviser) provided that person agrees not to disclose the information to any other person.
- The disclosure is in the public interest. This is only justified in limited circumstances, when all of the following four requirements are met:
 1. the disclosure must be reasonable
 2. the disclosure must be in the public interest
 3. the disclosure must be made in good faith
 4. the disclosure must be made in compliance with any reasonable requirements of your authority

In relation to the disclosure of confidential information in the public interest, the four requirements to be met are outlined in more detail below.

1. The first requirement, that the disclosure must be reasonable, requires you to consider matters such as:
 - Whether you believe that the information disclosed, and any allegation contained in it, is substantially true. If you do not believe this, the disclosure is unlikely to be reasonable.
 - Whether you make the disclosure for personal gain. If you are paid to disclose the information, the disclosure is unlikely to be reasonable.
 - The identity of the person to whom the disclosure is made. It may be reasonable to disclose information to the police or to an appropriate regulator. It is less likely to be reasonable for you to disclose the information to the world at large through the media.
 - The extent of the information disclosed. The inclusion of unnecessary detail, and in particular, private matters such as addresses or telephone numbers, is likely to render the disclosure unreasonable.
 - The seriousness of the matter. The more serious the matter disclosed, the more likely it is that the disclosure will be reasonable.
 - The timing of the disclosure. If the matter to which the disclosure relates has already occurred, and is unlikely to occur again, the disclosure may be less likely to be reasonable than if the matter is continuing, or is likely to re-occur.
 - Whether the disclosure involves your authority failing in a duty of confidence owed to another person.

2. The second requirement, that the disclosure must be in the public interest, needs to involve one or more of the following matters or something of comparable seriousness, that has either happened in the past, is currently happening, or is likely to happen in the future:
 - (a) A criminal offence is committed.
 - (b) Your authority or some other person fails to comply with any legal obligation to which they are subject.
 - (c) A miscarriage of justice occurs.
 - (d) The health or safety of any individual is in danger.
 - (e) The environment is likely to be damaged.
 - (f) That information tending to show any matter falling within (a) to (e) is deliberately concealed.
3. The third requirement, that the disclosure is made in good faith, will not be met if you act with an ulterior motive, for example, to achieve a party political advantage or to settle a score with a political opponent.

4. The fourth requirement, that you comply with the reasonable requirements of your authority, means that before making the disclosure you must comply with your authority's policies or protocols on matters such as whistle-blowing and confidential information. You must first raise your concerns through the appropriate channels set out in such policies or protocols.

In summary, to decide whether the disclosure is reasonable and in the public interest, you may need to conduct a balancing exercise weighing up the public interest in maintaining confidentiality against any countervailing public interest favouring disclosure. This will require a careful focus on how confidential the information is, on any potentially harmful consequences of its disclosure, and on any factors which may justify its disclosure despite these potential consequences.

In some situations, it is extremely unlikely that a disclosure can be justified in the public interest. These will include where the disclosure amounts to a criminal offence, or where the information disclosed is protected by legal professional privilege.

Preventing access to information

See Paragraph 4(b)

You must not prevent anyone getting information that they are entitled to by law.

You must not prevent any person from accessing information which they are entitled to by law. This includes information under the *Freedom of Information Act 2000* or those copies of minutes, agendas, reports and other documents of your authority which they have a right to access. To find out more about what types of information the public can access, contact the Information Commissioner's Office by visiting www.ico.gov.uk or by calling 0845 630 6060.

Disrepute

See Paragraph 5

You must not bring your office or authority into disrepute while acting in your official capacity, or at any time through criminal activity that leads to a criminal conviction.²

² Transitional Note: Until such time as there is Parliamentary approval for amendments to section 52 of the *Local Government Act 2000* which reinstates the situation prior to Collins J's decision in *Livingstone v Adjudication Panel for England 2006*, the Code of Conduct does not apply to conduct outside of the performance of your functions as a member. Only if you have engaged in an activity which has a link with the functions of your office will any conduct in your private capacity be covered by the Code of Conduct. If the legislative amendments are passed, the Code of Conduct will also apply to criminal activity which has led to a conviction.

As a member, your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions in both your public and private life might have an adverse impact on your office or your authority. Dishonest and deceitful behaviour in your role as a member may bring your authority into disrepute, as may conduct in your private life which results in a criminal conviction, such as dishonest, threatening or violent behaviour.

Using your position improperly

See Paragraph 6(a)

You must not use, or attempt to use, your position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of yourself or anyone else.

You should not use, or attempt to use, your public office either for your or anybody else's personal gain or loss. For example, your behaviour would be improper if you sought to further your own private interests through your position as a member.

In addition to paragraph 6(a), paragraph 12 is also relevant to the proper use of your position. Paragraph 12 supports your role as a community advocate, representing and speaking for the concerns of your community, even where you have a prejudicial interest. This right applies to you at meetings where you have a statutory right

to speak or you are provided with the same opportunity to speak as ordinary members of the public would be allowed. If your authority does not allow members of the public to attend the relevant meeting for the purpose of speaking to it, paragraph 12 will not apply to you unless you have a statutory right to speak on the matter.

You must leave the room or chamber immediately after you have made the representations, given your evidence, or answered questions, and make no further attempt to influence the decision. If the meeting decides that you must stop speaking to the meeting, even if you have more to say, you must stop and leave the room. If you fail to comply with the meeting's direction or paragraph 12 of the Code of Conduct, you may be found to have improperly influenced the decision.

The authority's resources

See Paragraph 6(b)(i)

You must only use or authorise the use of the resources of the authority in accordance with its requirements.

Where your authority provides you with resources (for example telephone, computer and other IT facilities, transport or support from council employees), you must only use

these resources or employees for carrying out your local authority business and any other activity which your authority has authorised you to use them for.

You must be familiar with the rules applying to the use of these resources made by your authority. Failure to comply with your authority's rules is likely to amount to a breach of the Code of Conduct.

If you authorise someone (for example a member of your family) to use your authority's resources, you must take care to ensure that this is allowed by your authority's rules.

Using resources for proper purposes only

See Paragraphs 6(b)(ii) and 6(c)

You must make sure you use the authority's resources for proper purposes only. It is not appropriate to use, or authorise others to use, the resources for political purposes, including party political purposes. When using the authority's resources, you must have regard, if applicable, to any Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the *Local Government Act 1986*.

You should never use council resources for

purely political purposes, including designing and distributing party political material produced for publicity purposes.

However, your authority may authorise you to use its resources and facilities for political purposes in connection with your authority's business. For example, holding surgeries in your ward and dealing with correspondence from your constituents. In this case, you must be aware of the limitations placed upon such use for these purposes. Using your authority's resources outside of these limitations is likely to amount to a breach of the Code of Conduct.

Considering advice provided to you and giving reasons

See Paragraph 7

Please note: paragraph 7 is not mandatory for parish councils. However, your parish may choose to include an obligation to take account of your clerk's advice in the Code your authority adopts.

You must have regard to advice from your monitoring officer or chief finance officer where they give it under their statutory duties.

If you seek advice, or advice is offered to

you, for example, on whether or not you should register a personal interest, you should have regard to this advice before you make your mind up. Failure to do so may be a breach of the Code of Conduct.

You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with statutory requirements and any reasonable requirements imposed by your authority. Giving reasons for decisions is particularly important in relation to regulatory decisions and decisions where people's rights are affected.

Where members disagree with officer recommendations in making a decision, members will need to take particular care in giving clear reasons for the decision.

3.

Personal and prejudicial interests

Personal interests

Key points:

Two types of personal interest

You have a **personal interest** in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect:

- a) An interest that you must **register**.
- b) An interest that is not on your register, but where the well-being or financial position of you, members of your family, or people with whom you have a close association, is likely to be affected by the business of your authority more than it would affect the majority of:
 - inhabitants of the ward or electoral division affected by the decision (in the case of authorities with electoral divisions or wards)
 - inhabitants of the Assembly constituency affected by the decision (in the case of the Greater London Authority)
 - inhabitants of the authority's area (in all other cases)

These two categories of personal interests are explained in this section. If you declare a personal interest you can remain in the meeting, speak and vote on the matter, unless your personal interest is also a **prejudicial interest**.

What constitutes a prejudicial interest is outlined in the next section on page 22.

Effect of having a personal interest in a matter

You must declare that you have a personal interest, and the nature of that interest, before the matter is discussed or as soon as it becomes apparent to you except in limited circumstances. Even if your interest is on the register of interests, you must declare it in the meetings where matters relating to that interest are discussed, unless an exemption applies. When an exemption may be applied is explained opposite.

Exemption to the rule on declaring a personal interest to the meeting

An exemption applies where your interest arises solely from your membership of, or position of control or management on:

1. any other body to which you were appointed or nominated by the authority
2. any other body exercising functions of a public nature (for example another local authority)

In these exceptional cases, provided that you do not have a prejudicial interest, you only need to declare your interest if and when you speak on the matter.

Example: if you are attending a council debate on education policy and are also a local education authority appointed governor, you would only need to declare an interest if and when you decided to speak during the debate. If you do not want to speak to the meeting on the decision, you may vote on the matter without making a declaration.

If you have sensitive employment, which you would like to withhold from the register of interests, please see page 31 for more information.

a) Interests you must register

Key points:

All members have to provide a record of their interests in a public register of interests.

You must tell your monitoring officer in writing (in the case of a parish councillor, perhaps through your clerk) within 28 days of taking office, or within 28 days of any change to your register of interests, of any interests which fall within the categories set out in the Code of Conduct, outlined below.

You need to register your interests so that the public, authority staff 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.

As previously mentioned, you must tell your monitoring officer in writing within 28 days of taking office, or within 28 days of any change to your register of interests, of any interests which fall within the categories set out in the Code of Conduct. These categories include:

- Your membership or position of control or management in:
 - any other bodies to which you were appointed or nominated by the authority
 - any bodies **exercising functions of a public nature** (described below), or directed to charitable purposes, or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party or trade union
- Your job(s) or business(es).
- The name of your employer or people who have appointed you to work for them.
- The name of any person who has made a payment to you in respect of your election, or expenses you have incurred in carrying out your duties.
- The name of any person, company or other body which has a place of business or land in the authority's area, and in which you have a shareholding of more than £25,000 (nominal value) or have a stake of more than 1/100th of the share capital of the company.
- Any contracts between the authority and yourself, your firm (if you are a partner) or a company (if you are a paid director or if you have a shareholding as described above) including any lease, licence from the authority and any contracts for goods, services or works. Where the contract relates to use of land or a property, the land must be identified on the register.
- Any gift or hospitality over the value of £25 that you receive as a member and the person you believe to be the source of the gift or hospitality.
- Any land and property in the authority's area in which you have a beneficial interest (or a licence to occupy for more than 28 days) including, but not limited to, the land and house you live in and any allotments you own or use.

If you have sensitive employment, which you would like to withhold from the register of interests, please see page 31 for more information.

What is “a body exercising functions of a public nature”?

The phrase “a body exercising functions of a public nature” has been subject to broad interpretation by the courts for a variety of different purposes. Although it is not possible to produce a definitive list of such bodies, here are some of the criteria to consider when deciding whether or not a body meets that definition:

- Does that body carry out a public service?
- Is the body taking the place of local or central government in carrying out the function?
- Is the body (including one outsourced in the private sector) exercising a function delegated to it by a public authority?
- Is the function exercised under legislation or according to some statutory power?
- Can the body be judicially reviewed?

Unless you answer ‘yes’ to one of the above questions, it is unlikely that the body in your case is exercising functions of a public nature.

Examples of bodies included in this definition: regional and local development agencies, other government agencies, other councils, public health bodies, council-owned companies exercising public functions, arms length management organisations carrying out housing functions on behalf of your authority, school governing bodies.

If you need further information or specific advice on this matter, please contact your monitoring officer.

b) Interests that are not on your register

Key points:

You have a personal interest in a matter if that matter affects the **well-being or financial position** of you, members of your **family**, or people with whom you have a **close association**, more than it would affect the majority of people in the **ward or electoral division** affected by the decision, or in the authority’s area or constituency.

You must also look at how any matter would affect your interests or those of members of your family or close associates. This includes:

- your and their jobs and businesses
- your and their employers, firms you or they are a partner of, and companies you or they are a director of
- any person or body who has appointed you, members of your family or close associates, to any position
- corporate bodies in which you or they have a shareholding of more than £25,000 (nominal value)

What does “affecting well-being or financial position” mean?

The term ‘well-being’ can be described as a condition of contentedness and happiness. Anything that could affect your quality of life, either positively or negatively, is likely to affect your well-being.

A personal interest can affect you, your family or close personal associates positively and negatively. So if you or they have the potential to gain or lose from a matter under consideration, a personal interest would need to be declared in both situations.

Who is a member of your family or close associate?

A member of your family should be given a very wide meaning. It includes a partner (someone you are married to, your civil partner, or someone you live with in a similar capacity), a parent, a parent-in-law, a son or daughter, a stepson or stepdaughter, the child of a partner, a brother or sister, a brother or sister of your partner, a grandparent, a grandchild, an uncle or aunt, a nephew or niece, and the partners of any of these people.

A person with whom you have a close association is someone that you are in either regular or irregular contact with over a period of time who is more than an acquaintance. It is someone a reasonable member of the public might think you would be prepared to favour or disadvantage when discussing a matter that affects them. It may be a friend, a colleague, a business associate or someone whom you know through general social contacts.

What if I belong to an authority without wards?

If you are a member of an authority that does not have wards, you will need to declare a personal interest whenever you consider a matter in a meeting of your authority if it affects the well-being or financial position of you, your family, or

people with whom you have a close association, more than it would affect other people in your authority's area.

What if I am not aware of my personal interest?

Your obligation to disclose a personal interest to a meeting only applies when you are aware of or ought to be aware of the existence of the personal interest.

Clearly you cannot be expected to declare something of which you are unaware. It would be impractical to expect you to research into the employment, business interests and other activities of all your close associates and relatives. However, you should not ignore the existence of interests which, from the point of view of a reasonable and objective observer, you should have been aware.

Prejudicial interests

1. What is a prejudicial interest?

Key points:

Your personal interest will also be a **prejudicial interest** in a matter if all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The matter does not fall within one of the **exempt categories** of decisions.
- b) The matter affects **your financial interests** or relates to a **licensing or regulatory matter**.
- c) A member of the public, who knows the relevant facts, would **reasonably think your personal interest is so significant** that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest.

An explanation of each of these points follows.

a) Exempt categories of decisions

Paragraph 10(2)(c) of the Code of Conduct states that a member will not have a prejudicial interest if the matter relates to any of the following functions of their authority:

- Housing: if you hold a tenancy or lease with the authority, as long as the matter does not relate to your particular tenancy or lease.
- School meals or school transport and travelling expenses: if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full-time education or you are a parent governor, unless it relates particularly to the school your child attends.
- Statutory sick pay: if you are receiving this, or are entitled to this.
- An allowance, payment or indemnity for members.
- Any ceremonial honour given to members.
- Setting council tax or a precept.

b) Financial interests and licensing or regulatory matters

You can only have a prejudicial interest in a matter if it falls into one of the following two categories:

- a) The matter affects your financial position or the financial position of any person or body through whom you have a personal interest.

Examples: an application for grant-funding to a body on your register of interests; a contract for services between the authority and that body; or leasing a property to or from a close associate or member of your family. Your financial position can be affected directly or indirectly, favourably or unfavourably, substantially or marginally.

- b) The matter relates to an approval, consent, licence, permission or registration that affects you or any person or body with which you have a personal interest.

Examples: considering a planning or licensing application made by you or a body on your register of interests; Licensing Act licences; pet shop and dog breeding licensing; petroleum licences; street trading licences; taxi

licensing; consent, approval or permission pursuant to a contractual document such as a lease or commercial contract; street collection permit; or lottery registration.

c) What is so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement?

If a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the relevant facts would think that your judgement of the public interest might be prejudiced, then you have a prejudicial interest.

You must ask yourself whether a member of the public – if he or she knew all the relevant facts – would think that your personal interest was so significant that it would be likely to prejudice your judgement. In other words, the interest must be perceived as likely to harm or impair your ability to judge the public interest.

The mere existence of local knowledge, or connections within the local community, will not normally be sufficient to meet the test. There must be some factor that might positively harm your ability to judge the public interest objectively. The nature of the matter is also important, including whether a large number of people are equally affected by it or whether you or a smaller group are particularly affected.

Some general principles must be remembered when applying this test. You should clearly act in the public interest and not in the interests of family or close associates. You are a custodian of the public purse and the public interest and your behaviour and decisions should reflect this responsibility.

Example: you would have a prejudicial interest in a planning application proposal if a member of your family lives next to the proposed site. This is because your family member would be likely to be affected by the application to a greater extent than the majority of the inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision (or authority, if your authority does not have wards) and this gives you a personal interest in the issue. The existence of the close family tie means a reasonable member of the public might think that it would prejudice your view of the public interest when considering the planning application. It does not matter whether it actually would or not.

2. What to do when you have a prejudicial interest

Even where you have a prejudicial interest, the Code of Conduct supports your role as a community advocate and enables you in certain circumstances to represent your community and to speak on issues important to them and to you.

However, this right is not mandatory for certain types of authorities (including parish councils and police authorities). For such authorities it will only apply if paragraph 12(2) of the code is expressly adopted by your authority and the public are allowed to speak to meetings of your authority. Simply adopting the mandatory provisions will not incorporate this important change. See page 4 for a full list of authorities in this category.

Key points:

If you have a **prejudicial interest** in a matter being discussed at a meeting, you must declare that you have a prejudicial interest and the nature of that interest as soon as that interest becomes apparent to you.

You should then leave the room, **unless members of the public are allowed to make representations, give evidence or answer questions about the matter**, by statutory right or otherwise. If that is the case, you can also attend the meeting for that purpose.

However, you must immediately leave the room once you have finished or when the meeting decides that you have finished (if that is earlier). You cannot remain in the public gallery to observe the vote on the matter.

In addition, you must not seek to **improperly influence** a decision in which you have a prejudicial interest. This rule is similar to your general obligation not to use your position as a member improperly to your or someone else's advantage or disadvantage.

Do I have a statutory right to speak to the meeting?

The Code of Conduct does not provide you with a general right to speak to a meeting where you have a prejudicial interest. However, in limited circumstances, legislation may provide you with a right to speak (for example, licensing hearings and standards hearings) which the Code of Conduct recognises. If so, you will be allowed to exercise that right to speak. Your monitoring officer should be able to confirm whether this is relevant to your case.

If I don't have a statutory right, will I be allowed to speak to the meeting?

The Code of Conduct aims to provide members with the same rights as ordinary members of the public to speak on certain matters in meetings, despite having a prejudicial interest. These rights are usually governed by your authority's constitution, procedure rules or standing orders, and may be subject to conditions including time limits or the fact that representations can only be made in writing.

If an ordinary member of the public would be allowed to speak to a meeting about an item, you should be provided with the same opportunity. You will be able to make representations, answer questions or give evidence, even if you have a prejudicial

interest in the item. You may not take part in the discussion or observe the vote.

When must I leave the room where the meeting is held?

You must leave immediately after you have made your representations, given evidence or answered questions, and before any debate starts.

If the meeting decides that you should finish speaking, despite your intention to say more, you must comply with the meeting's decision. Although members of the public may be allowed to observe the discussion and vote on the matter, you are not allowed to do so and must leave the room immediately. Failure to do so may be viewed as an attempt to **improperly influence** the meeting.

What does improperly influencing a decision mean?

You must not use your position or attempt to use your position improperly to further your own interests in a way that is not open to ordinary members of the public. Clear examples of improper influence would be using coercion, harassment, inducement or pressure to influence a matter.

It may also be improper if you refuse to leave the meeting, or continue to speak to a

meeting, on a matter in which you have a prejudicial interest, after the meeting has decided that you must stop speaking and leave.

What if the public are not allowed to speak to the meeting on the matter?

If an ordinary member of the public is not allowed to speak on the matter, you cannot do so if you have a prejudicial interest. You must leave the room where the debate is being held and not seek to influence the debate in any way.

This may be the case, for example, where your authority is discussing a confidential matter in closed session or does not have procedure rules or standing orders in place that allow members of the public to speak at a meeting of your authority. Like the public, you are not allowed to participate if you have a prejudicial interest. However, where the public may be allowed to sit in the public gallery to observe the meeting, you will be required to leave the room during the debate and vote.

If I have a prejudicial interest, how else can I influence the decision?

You can still present your views to the meeting through other means and influence the decision in a way that is not improper. For example, you can:

- Make written representations in your private capacity. The Standards Board recommends that the existence and nature of the interest should be disclosed in such representations. You should not seek preferential consideration for your representations. Such written representations should be addressed to officers rather than other members of the authority.
- Use a professional representative to make, for example, a planning application on your behalf.
- Arrange for another member of your authority to represent the views of your constituents on matters in which you have a prejudicial interest.

3. Dispensations

If I have a prejudicial interest, can I obtain a dispensation to allow me to take part in the meeting?

Key points:

You can apply in writing to your local standards committee for a dispensation on one of the following grounds:

- over 50 per cent of the authority or committee members would be prevented from taking a full part in a meeting because of prejudicial interests
- the political balance at the meeting would be upset¹

You must apply for a dispensation individually and not as a group or authority. If the standards committee approves your application, it must grant the dispensation in writing and before the meeting is held. If you need a dispensation, you should apply for one as soon as is reasonably possible.

Only the standards committee can grant the dispensation and will do so at its discretion. The standards committee will need to balance the public interest in preventing members with prejudicial interests from taking part in decisions, against the public interest in decisions being taken by a reasonably representative group of members of the authority. If failure to grant a dispensation will result in an authority or committee not achieving a quorum, this may well constitute grounds for granting a dispensation.

The Standards Board cannot grant dispensations or advise on whether or not they should be granted. For further advice on dispensations, you should contact your monitoring officer.

¹ Please note there is currently a problem with the drafting of the Dispensation Regulations. The political balance criterion is linked to an authority being unable to comply with its duty under section 15(4) of the *Local Government and Housing Act 1989*. This duty requires the appointment of committees that reflect the overall political balance of an authority. However, the duty does not arise in relation to individual meetings either of the authority or its committees. For this reason it is difficult to envisage circumstances in which the criterion would be met. Until such time as the appropriate amendments are made to the Regulations it is not likely that dispensations would be granted on the basis of the political balance criterion.

4.

Special categories of interests

1. Gifts and hospitality

Key points:

You must register any gifts or hospitality **worth £25 or over** that you receive **in connection with your official duties as a member**, and the source of the gift or hospitality.

You must register the gift or hospitality and its source within 28 days of receiving it.

Like other interests in your register of interests, you automatically have a **personal interest** in a matter under consideration if it is likely to affect a person who gave you a gift or hospitality that is registered. If that is the case, you must declare the existence and nature of the gift or hospitality, the person who gave it to you, how the business under consideration relates to that person and then decide whether that interest is also a **prejudicial interest**.

Once three years have passed since you registered the gift or hospitality in your register of interests, your obligation to disclose that interest to any relevant meeting ceases.

Is the gift or hospitality connected to my official duties as a member?

You should ask yourself, would I have been given this if I was not on the council? If you are in doubt as to the motive behind a gift or hospitality, we recommend that you register it or speak to your monitoring officer or your parish clerk where appropriate.

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 should always register a gift or hospitality if it could be perceived as something given to you because of your position or if your authority requires you to.

What if I do not know the value of a gift or hospitality?

The general rule is, if in doubt as to the value of a gift or hospitality, you should register it, as a matter of good practice and in accordance with the principles of openness and accountability in public life.

You may have to estimate how much a gift or hospitality is worth. Also, an accumulation of small gifts you receive from the same source over a short period that add up to £25 or over should be registered.

2. Overview and scrutiny committee meetings

Please note: this section will not apply to parish and town councils, English and Welsh police authorities, fire and rescue authorities (including fire and civil defence authorities), the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, passenger transport authorities, the Broads Authority, national park authorities and the Greater London Authority.

You have a prejudicial interest in any business before an overview and scrutiny committee or sub-committee meeting where both of the following requirements are met:

- 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.
- You were a member of that decision-making body at that time and you were present at the time the decision was made or action taken.

If the overview and scrutiny committee is checking a decision which you were involved in making you may be called to attend the meeting to give evidence or answer questions on the matter. However, you will not be able to attend the meeting in this manner unless your authority's

constitution or standing orders allow members of the public to attend the overview and scrutiny committee for the same purpose.

You will, however, be able to attend the meeting to give evidence or answer questions if you are a leader or cabinet member of an authority operating executive arrangements, provided you follow the normal rules for executive members who have personal and prejudicial interests.

3. Executive or cabinet roles

Please note: this section will not apply to parish and town councils, English and Welsh police authorities, fire and rescue authorities (including fire and civil defence authorities), the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, passenger transport authorities, the Broads Authority, national park authorities, the Greater London Authority or any other authorities that do not have executive arrangements.

If you are a leader or cabinet member of an authority operating executive arrangements, you must follow the normal rules for executive members who have personal and prejudicial interests.

If your interest is personal but not prejudicial, you can advise the executive on the issue and take part in executive discussions and decisions as long as you declare your interest. You can also exercise

delegated powers in the matter as long as you record the existence and nature of your personal interest.

If you are an executive member who can take individual decisions, and you have a prejudicial interest in a decision, your authority may make other arrangements as set out in sections 14-16 of the *Local Government Act 2000*. This means that the decision can be taken by an officer, another cabinet member, the full executive, or a committee of the executive.

Although you have a prejudicial interest in a matter, you may be able to make representations, answer questions and give evidence as long as a member of the public would have the same rights, but you are barred from decision-making about that matter individually or in cabinet. You also should not participate in any early consideration of it, or exercise any delegated powers in relation to it. If you have delegated powers in that area, you should refer the consideration and any decisions on the matter to the cabinet to avoid the perception of improper influence.

4. Sensitive information

Key points:

You may be exempt from having to include sensitive information on your register of interests. If your personal interest in a matter under discussion at a meeting is sensitive information, you will need to declare that you have a personal interest but you will not have to give any details about the nature of that interest.

Sensitive information may include your sensitive employment (such as certain scientific research or the Special Forces) or other interests that are likely to create a serious risk of violence or intimidation against you or someone who lives with you.

You should provide this information to your monitoring officer and explain your concerns regarding the disclosure of the sensitive information; including why it is likely to create a serious risk that you or a person who lives with you will be subjected to violence or intimidation. You do not need to include this information in your register of interests, if your monitoring officer agrees. Ultimately, you must decide what information to include on your publicly available register of interests.

How to contact us:

The Standards Board for England
Fourth Floor
Griffin House
40 Lever Street
Manchester M1 1BB

www.standardsboard.gov.uk

For enquiries about the Code of Conduct, please contact:

Enquiries line: 0845 078 8181
enquiries@standardsboard.gov.uk

For further copies of this publication, please contact:
publications@standardsboard.gov.uk

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30 JULY 2007

CONTRIBUTORS

STANDARDS COMMITTEE ARTICLE FOR HFM

WARDS

H.Cttees

ALL

Synopsis

The attached sets out a brief outline of the role and functions of the Standards Committee written by the past Chairman for publication in the Borough's newspaper in order to raise the Committee's profile.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Members agree the proposed outline for publication in HFM.

LBHF ADOPTS NEW MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

Confidence in local government is the cornerstone of our way of life. It can only be achieved when elected and co-opted members of local authorities are seen to live up to the high standards the public has a right to expect from them.

To help build this confidence in local democracy the Standards Board for England (SBE) was established in March 2001 by Act of Parliament along with the Model Code of Conduct which was approved by Parliament in November 2001.

The Model Code of Conduct sets out rules which aim to prevent members (Councillors) from abusing their position and misusing the resources of the local authority. In addition, there are rules governing disclosure of interest and withdrawal from meetings where members have relevant interests. Members are also required to record on the public register their financial and other interests.

The SBE is responsible for both promoting the ethical behaviour of members and co-opted members who serve on a wide range of authorities and investigating allegations where it is felt a members' behaviour may have fallen short of the required standard and consequently breached the Code. The SBE Office has recently relocated from London to Manchester.

Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, the SBE received 3,549 allegations of breaches of the Code. In 54% of the cases the allegation did not fall within the Code and were dismissed; and, in 39% of cases there was no evidence of a breach. The remaining cases were either referred to the Adjudication Panel for England (3%) or to the Local Authority for determination (4%).

To assist the SBE in their role, every Local Authority set up a Standards Committee (SC); LBHF set up their SC in April 2002. The LBHF Code of Conduct, based on the Model Code of Conduct, was adopted by the authority in April 2002. All elected, co-opted and independent members of the local authority are covered by the Code.

There are 6 people on the LBHF SC: 3 independent members (one Barrister, one businessman and one charity worker) and 3 members (councillors). The chair of the SC is always an independent member. The SC meets every 3 months or more frequently if required. The Council's SC is responsible for:

- Promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct within the Council.
- Developing an updated ethical framework for the Council.
- Investigation and determining cases.

The SC has seen their role and responsibilities increase significantly since 2002. Initially, its powers were limited to granting dispensation for members to attend a council meeting (for example, planning meeting) where the councillor had a personal but not prejudicial interest; now, it will be responsible for investigating all but the most serious breaches of the Code. These increased responsibilities stem from the introduction of the new Model Code which has recently come into force. It has been revised following a consultation period and with the benefit of the experience of the last 5 years.

The new Code of Conduct was adopted by LBHF at their Annual General Meeting on 30 May 2007.

We believe our work is important to everyone who cares about the maintenance of an open and honest system of local governance. If you would like to find out more about LBHF's Standards Committee, please visit our web site www.lbhf.gov.uk.

30 JULY 2007

CONTRIBUTORS	STANDARDS COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME	WARDS
H.Cttees		ALL
HLS	<u>Synopsis</u>	

The attached appendix sets out the Committee's future work programme and scheduled reporting dates. Members are asked to note and update the work programme as necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Standards Committee note and agree its proposed future work programme .

APPENDIX A

STANDARDS COMMITTEE PROPOSED FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

TITLE	PROPOSED DATE
[The Committee to note that the Annual Council Meeting appointed Steven Moussavi as Chairman for the Municipal Year 2007/8]	
Feedback from Annual Conference & matters arising (Govt / Standards Board initiatives for the future)	29 October 2007 Committee meeting
	21 January 2008 Committee meeting
Review & update as necessary of the Council's Local Protocols for the Annual Council meeting	2 April 2008 Committee meeting

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000
BACKGROUND PAPERS**

No.	Brief Description of Background Papers	Name/Ext. of holder of file/copy	Department/Location
1.		John Cheong x 2062	Room 203, Hammersmith Town Hall