

DACORUM BOROUGH COUNCIL

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

Part 1

General Provisions

1. Introduction and interpretation

- (1) As a member you are a representative of this authority and the public will view you as such therefore your actions impact on how the authority as a whole is viewed and your actions can have both positive and negative impacts on the authority. This Code deals with the conduct that is expected of you as a member of this authority when you are acting in that capacity.

The Code has been drawn up in accordance with Section 28 of the Localism Act 2011 (the Act). The provisions of this Code are consistent with the seven principles contained in Section 28(1) of the Act (the so-called “Nolan Principles”) and these are set out in Appendix 1.

- (2) In this Code-

“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;
- (d) any Task and Finish Group or similar internal body;
- (e) one or more members with an officer or officers of the authority, including any briefings by officers and site visits organised by the authority; or
- (f) any other meeting (except party group meetings) where one or more members are attending in an official capacity (or might reasonably be regarded by a member of the public as attending in an official capacity);

2. Who does the Code apply to?

- (1) This Code applies to all members of Dacorum Borough Council, including co-opted members.
- (2) It is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.

3. What does the Code apply to?

- (1) This Code applies to your conduct when you are acting in the capacity of an elected member or co-opted member of the Council or its Committees and Sub-Committees.
- (2) You must comply with this Code whenever you-
 - (a) conduct the business of the 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 the authority,and references to your official capacity are construed accordingly.
- (3) This Code does not have effect in relation to your conduct other than where it is in your official capacity.
- (4) Where you act as a representative of the 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 this Code, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

4. General Obligations

- (1) You must treat others with respect.
- (2) You must not
 - (a) do anything which may cause your authority to breach any of the equality enactments (as defined in section 33 of the Equality Act 2006(a));
 - (b) bully any person;
 - (c) intimidate or attempt to intimidate 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 comprises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the authority.

4. Confidential Information

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-
 - (aa) reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - (bb) 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. Not bringing the authority into disrepute

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

6. Conferring an advantage or disadvantage

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; and
- (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the authority-
 - (i) act in accordance with the 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. Decision-making

- (1) When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by-
 - (a) the authority's chief finance officer; or
 - (b) the 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 the authority.

Part 2

Members' Interests

8. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

- 8.1 You have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any business of the authority if it is of a description set out in 8.2 below and is either-

- (a) an interest of yours, or
- (b) an interest of-
 - (i) your spouse or civil partner,
 - (ii) a person with whom you are living with as husband and wife, or
 - (iii) a person with whom you are living with as if you were civil partners,

and you are aware that that other person has the interest.

- 8.2 "Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" are defined by *(regulations still awaited)* and are-

(to be completed when regulations are issued)

9. Other Personal Interests

- (1) You have a personal interest in any business of the 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 the authority;
 - (ii) any body:
 - (aa) exercising functions of a public nature;
 - (bb) directed to charitable purposes; or

- (cc) 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) any employment or business carried on by you;
 - (iv) any person or body who employs or has appointed you;
 - (v) any person or body, other than a relevant authority, who has made a payment to you in respect of your election or any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties;
 - (vi) any person or body who has a place of business or land in the authority's area, and in whom you have a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that person or body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital (whichever is the lower);
 - (vii) any contract for goods, services or works made between the authority and you or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi);
 - (viii) the interests of any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25;
 - (ix) any land in the authority's area in which you have a beneficial interest;
 - (x) any land where the landlord is the authority and you are, or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi) is, the tenant;
 - (xi) any land in the authority's area for which you have a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer; or
- (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 other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision;

- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(b), a relevant person is-

- (a) a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association; 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 (1)(a)(i) or (ii)

10. Disclosure of Personal Interests

- (1) Where you have a personal interest in any business of the authority and you attend a meeting of the authority at which the business is to be considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest before the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.
- (2) Where you have a personal interest in any business which relates to or is likely to affect a body described in paragraph 9(1)(a)(i) – i.e. a body to which you have been appointed as the authority’s nominee – or 9(1)(a)(ii)(aa) – i.e. a body exercising functions of a public nature of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management - you need only disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of that interest if and when you address the meeting on that business.
- (3) Where you have a personal interest in any business of the authority of the type mentioned in paragraph 9(1)(a)(viii) – i.e. where you have received a gift or hospitality from a person worth at least £25 – you need not disclose the nature and existence of that interest to the meeting if the interest was registered more than three years before the date of the meeting.
- (4) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the personal interest.
- (5) Where you have a personal interest but, by virtue of paragraph 14, sensitive information relating to it is not registered in the authority’s Register of Members’ Interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have a personal interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- (6) Subject to paragraph 13(c), where you have a personal interest in any business of the authority and you have made an executive decision in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.
- (7) 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.

11. Prejudicial Interests Generally

- (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), where you have a personal interest in any business of the authority you also have a prejudicial interest in that business where 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) You only have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority where that business -
 - (a) affects your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in paragraph 9;
 - (b) relates to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in paragraph 9; or
 - (c) relates to the functions of the 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) 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.

12. Prejudicial interests arising in relation to overview and scrutiny committees

You also have a prejudicial interest in any business before an overview and scrutiny committee of the 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 the 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.

13. Effect of prejudicial interests on participation

(1) Where you have a prejudicial interest in any business of the authority under paragraph 11 which is to be considered at a meeting (including a meeting of an overview and scrutiny committee) at which you are present--

(a) you must, unless paragraph 10(5) applies (sensitive information) disclose the existence and nature of the interest in accordance with paragraph 10(1)

and, unless the meeting is a Council meeting, you must move to the public seating area until that business has been concluded;

(b) you must not, unless you have obtained dispensation from the monitoring officer, participate in any discussion or voting on the matter, except that you may still make representations, answer questions or give evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose;

(c) you must not exercise executive functions in relation to that business; and

(d) you must not seek improperly to influence a decision about that business.

14. Effect of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests on Participation

(1) If present at a meeting and you are aware that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest under paragraph 8 in any matter to be considered, or being considered at the meeting, you must not, unless you have obtained dispensation from the monitoring officer--

(a) participate, or participate further, in any discussion of the matter at the meeting, or

(b) participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting,

and, unless the meeting is a Council meeting, you must move to the public seating area until that business has been concluded,

(c) you must not exercise executive functions in relation to that business; and

(d) you must not seek improperly to influence a decision about that business

(2) If a function of the authority may be discharged by a member acting alone and you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be dealt with or being dealt with in the course of discharging that function you may not take any steps or any further steps in relation to the matter (except for the purpose of enabling the matter to be dealt with otherwise than by yourself)

Part 3

Registration of Members' Interests

13. Registration of members' interests

(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 authority's Register of Members' Interests (maintained by the monitoring officer under Section 29(1)) of the Act details of any-

- (i) disclosable pecuniary interests as referred to in paragraph 8 that you may have, or your spouse, civil partner or person with whom you live as if they were your spouse or civil partner may have in so far as you are aware of their interests at that time
- (ii) other personal interests that you may have where they fall within a category mentioned in paragraph 9(1)(a)

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

(2) Subject to paragraph 14, you must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new disclosable pecuniary interest or other personal interest or change to any existing disclosable pecuniary interest or other personal interest registered under paragraph (1), register details of that new interest or change by providing written notification to the authority's monitoring officer.

14. Sensitive information

(1) Where you and the authority's monitoring officer both consider that the information relating to any of your interests (whether or not a disclosable pecuniary interest) is sensitive information then copies of the register that are made available for inspection, and any published version should not include details of the interest but may state that you have an interest details of which are withheld under Section 32(2) of the Act and/or this paragraph.

(2) You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that details excluded under paragraph (1) are no longer sensitive information, notify the authority's monitoring officer asking that the details be included in the authority's Register of Members' Interests.

(3) In this Code, "sensitive information" means information which if disclosed or made available for inspection by the public could lead you, or a person connected with you, to being subject to violence or intimidation.

CODE OF CONDUCT

APPENDIX 1

THE NOLAN PRINCIPLES AND SECTION 28(1) OF THE LOCALISM ACT 2011

SELFLESSNESS

To serve only the public interest and never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person

INTEGRITY

Not to place themselves in situations where their integrity may be questioned, should not behave improperly and should on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour

OBJECTIVITY

Make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding Contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

ACCOUNTABILITY

To 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 Office.

OPENNESS

To be as open as possible about their actions and those of the Council and should be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

HONESTY

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

LEADERSHIP

Should promote and support these principles by leadership and by example and should always act in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.