

Part Five, Section A

Members' Code of Conduct

MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

Part 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The General Principles

1.1 **Selflessness**

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

1.2 **Integrity**

Members should not 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.

1.3 **Objectivity**

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

1.4 **Accountability**

Members should be accountable to the public for their actions and the manner in which they carry out their responsibilities. They should co-operate fully and honestly with any scrutiny appropriate to their particular office, including any formal standards investigations.

1.5 **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.

1.6 **Honesty**

Members should not 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.

1.7 **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. Application of the Code

- 2.1 This Code applies to you as a member of Haringey Council.
- 2.2 In your capacity as a member you should at all times adhere to the general principles set out at paragraphs 1.1 – 1.7 above.
- 2.3 It is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.
- 2.4 In this Code "meeting" means any meeting of
- (a) the Council; or
 - (b) the executive of the Council; or
 - (c) any of the Council's or its executive's committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, or area committees;

"member" means an elected member and a co-opted member

"co-opted member" means a person who is not an elected member of the Council but who has been appointed to a committee or sub-committee of the Council or represents the Council on a joint committee or joint sub-committee of the Council and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee.

- 2.5 You must comply with this Code whenever you are acting in your capacity as a member
- 2.6 This Code regards you as acting in your capacity as a member when 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 as a representative of your authority; or
 - (c) claim to act or give the impression you are acting as a representative of your authority.
- 2.7 This Code does not have effect in relation to your conduct other than where you are acting in your capacity as a member.
- 2.8 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

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conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

2.9 “Relevant authority” as referred to in paragraph 2.8(a) above is as for the time being defined in section 43 Localism Act 2011 and currently means

–

- (a) a county council,
- (b) a county borough council,
- (c) a district council,
- (d) a London borough council,
- (e) the Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority,
- (f) the Council of the Isles of Scilly,
- (g) the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority,
- (h) a metropolitan county fire and rescue authority, or
- (i) a fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 or a scheme to which section 4 of the Act applies.

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3. General Obligations

3.1 You must treat others with respect.

3.2 You must not

- (a) do anything which may cause your authority to breach any of its equality duties;

Additional section to cover bullying as follows:

- (b) bully or harass any person through any means;

(i) bullying includes conduct such as: offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behavior; or an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure someone;

(ii) harassment includes conduct such 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;

(iii) examples of bullying or harassment include but not be limited to:

- spreading malicious rumours, or insulting someone by word or behaviour
- copying memos that are critical about someone to others who do not need to know
- ridiculing or demeaning someone – picking on them or setting them up to fail
- exclusion or victimisation
- unfair treatment
- overbearing supervision or other misuse of power or position
- unwelcome sexual advances – including touching, standing too close, display of offensive materials, asking for sexual favours, making lewd or sexual comments remarks, making decisions on the basis of sexual advances being accepted or rejected
- making threats or comments about job security without foundation
- deliberately undermining a competent worker by overloading and constant criticism
- preventing individuals progressing by intentionally blocking promotion or training opportunities

- (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,

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in relation to an allegation that a member (including yourself) has failed to comply with this Members' 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; or
- (e) make trivial or malicious allegations against any other person, including another member.

3.3 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 Council; or
- (b) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.

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

3.5 You 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.

3.6 You must when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority

- (a) act in accordance with your authority's reasonable requirements;

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- (b) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes);
 - (c) have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.
- 3.7 When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by
- (a) the Council's Chief Finance Officer; or
 - (b) the Council's Monitoring Officer,
- where that officer is acting pursuant to his/her statutory duties.
- 3.8 You must give reasons for all decisions you make in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by your authority.

PART 2: MEMBERS INTERESTS

4. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

4.1 You have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be considered or being considered by your authority if it is of a description set out at Appendix A and either:

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

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

4.2 You must comply with the statutory requirements to register, disclose and withdraw from participating and voting in respect of any matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest

5. Personal Interests

5.1 You have a personal interest in any matter to be considered or being considered by your authority where your interest is not a disclosable pecuniary interest in that matter and either

- (a) the matter 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
 - (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) the interests of a person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25 or

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- (b) a decision in relation to that matter 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 electoral division or ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision;

5.2 For the purpose of Paragraph 5.1(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; or
- (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 Paragraph 5.1(a)(i) and (ii) above of which such persons are members or in a position of general control or management.

5.3 “Family member” as referred to in paragraph 5.2(a) above is for the time being defined as –

A spouse, partner, parent, parent in law, son, daughter, step son, stepdaughter, child of a partner, brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, or the spouse or partner of any of the preceding persons; and partner means a member of a couple who live together.

6. **Prejudicial Interests**

6.1 Where you have a **personal interest** in any matter to be considered or being considered by your authority you also have a prejudicial interest in that matter 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 judgment of the public interest and where that matter

- (a) affects your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in Paragraph 5 above, or
- (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 5 above.

6.2 A personal interest in any matter to be considered or being considered by your authority is not a prejudicial interest where that matter relates to the functions of your authority in respect of

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- (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;
- (vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992

PART 3: REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

7. Notification and Registration of Members' Interests

- 7.1 You must, within 28 days of adoption of this code or of becoming a member notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest, or personal interest as set out in Paragraph 5 (1)(a) above, which you have, and the Monitoring Officer shall, subject to Paragraph 8 (Sensitive Interests) below, enter the interest(s) notified in the Council's Register of Members' Interests maintained under the Localism Act 2011.
- 7.2 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest or change to any interest registered under Paragraph 7.1 above, register details of that new interest or change by providing written notification to the Monitoring Officer who shall, subject to Paragraph 8 (Sensitive Interests) enter the interests notified in the Register of Members' Interests.
- 7.3 You must observe the notification provisions relating to disclosable pecuniary interests which arise at meetings or when a member is acting alone which are set out at Paragraphs 9.4 and 9.6 respectively.

Registration of Gifts and Hospitality

- 7.4 You should record in your Register of Interests any gifts or hospitality you are offered in your role as a Member or co-opted member of the Council with an estimated value of at least £25. You should record any such gifts or hospitality within 28 days of their being offered and in any event review and update your declaration form once per quarter.

8. Sensitive Interests

- 8.1 Where you have an interest (whether or not a disclosable pecuniary interest) and the nature of it is such that you and the Monitoring Officer consider that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to you or a person connected with you being subject to violence and intimidation if the interest is entered in the Register of Members' Interests then copies of the register available for inspection and any published version of the register must not include details of the interest but may state that you have an interest the details of which are withheld under section 32(2) of the Localism Act 2011.
- 8.2 If Paragraph 8.1 above refers to the entry of the interest in the Register of Members' Interests that provision is to be read as requiring you to disclose not the interest but merely the fact that the you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in the matter concerned.

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8.3 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that information excluded under Paragraph 8.1 above is no longer sensitive information, notify the Monitoring Officer asking that the information be included in the Register of Members' Interests.

PART 4: DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS AND EFFECT UPON PARTICIPATION AT MEETINGS

9. Disclosure of Interests

- 9.1 Subject to paragraphs 9.3 to 9.6 below, where you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in any matter being considered by your authority and you are present at a meeting of the authority or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, or joint sub-committee of the authority at which the matter is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest whether or not such interest is registered in the Register of Members' Interests or for which you have made a pending notification.
- 9.2 Where you have a personal interest in any matter being considered by your authority which is not a disclosable pecuniary interest nor a prejudicial interest and you are present at a meeting of the authority or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, or joint sub-committee of the authority, at which the matter is considered, you are under no obligation to make a disclosure to the meeting but you may do so if you wish.
- 9.3 Paragraphs 9.1 - 9.2 above only apply where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the interest.
- 9.4 Where you have disclosed a disclosable pecuniary interest pursuant to Paragraph 9.1 above, and that interest is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests and is not the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date of the disclosure.
- 9.5 Where you have an interest in any matter to be considered or being considered by your authority which would be disclosable by virtue of Paragraph 9.1 but by virtue of Paragraph 9 (Sensitive Interests) details of the interest are not registered in the Council's published Register of Members' Interests, at a meeting at which you are present you must disclose the fact that you have a disclosable interest in the matter concerned but details of that interest need not be disclosed.
- 9.6 If a function of the Council may be discharged by **a member acting alone** and you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in any matter to be dealt with or being dealt with in the course of discharging that function:
- (a) if the interest is a **disclosable pecuniary interest** and is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests and is not the subject of a pending notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date upon which you first became aware of having the interest in relation to the matter;

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- (b) you must 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).

10. Effect of Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or Prejudicial Interest on participation at meetings

10.1 Subject to Paragraph 10.3, if you are present at a meeting and you have a **disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest** in any matter to be considered, or being considered at the meeting;

- (a) You may not 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
- (c) You must withdraw from the room or chamber where the meeting considering the matter is being held,

unless you have obtained a dispensation from your authority's Standards Committee.

10.2 Subject to Paragraph 10.3, if you are present at a meeting and you have a **disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest** in any matter to be considered, or being considered at the meeting;

- (a) You may not exercise executive functions in relation to that matter, or
- (b) seek improperly to influence a decision about that matter.

10.3 Where you have a **prejudicial interest** in any matter to be considered or being considered at a meeting of your authority, 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 matter, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

Appendix A

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

In the extract from the Regulations* below, 'M' means the member and 'relevant person' means the member, the member's spouse or civil partner or a person with whom the member is living with as spouse or as if they were civil partners.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Prescribed description</u>
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.

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Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— (a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; 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 relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

*The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 specify the interests above as disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Chapter 7 of Part 1 of the Localism Act 2011.

The Regulations provide the following definitions of terms used in the specification of disclosable pecuniary interests:

“the Act” means the Localism Act 2011;

“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” excludes 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 a member of a relevant authority.

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“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) or 31(7), as the case may be, of the Act;

“relevant person” means M or any other person referred to in section 30(3)(b) of the Act;

“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.

Appendix B

Offences

It is a criminal offence to

- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of election
- Fail to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest at a meeting if it is not on the register
- Fail to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of a disclosable pecuniary interest that is not on the register that you have disclosed to a meeting
- Participate in any discussion or vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest
- As an executive member discharging a function acting alone, and having a disclosable pecuniary interest in such a matter, failing to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of becoming aware of the interest.
- Knowingly or recklessly providing information that is false or misleading in notifying the Monitoring Officer of a disclosable pecuniary interest or in disclosing such interest to a meeting
- As an executive member discharging a function alone, takes steps or further steps in relation to the matter (except for the purpose of enabling the matter to be dealt with otherwise than by the member)

The criminal penalties available to a court are to impose a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from being a councillor for up to 5 years.