

Officers' Code of Conduct

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INTRODUCTION

The public is entitled to expect the highest standards of conduct from all employees who work for local government. This Code provides guidance to assist employees of West Lancashire Borough Council in their day-to-day work.

Status of the Code

The Code has been adopted by the Council and sets out the standards that apply. The aim of the Code is to lay down guidelines for employees which will help establish standards and protect employees from misunderstanding or criticism.

The Code is not intended to prohibit all social involvement with the outside world, nor would it be right to restrict private dealings between employees and any particular person or body. It is, however, important that employees judge the wisdom of their actions not by any comparison with the practices which, no doubt for good reasons, are followed in the private sector, but rather by reference to the traditional public service principles of accountability and responsibility.

The Code cannot cover all cases likely to arise in practice, but the principles certainly do. Ultimately the Council relies on the integrity, common sense and professional judgement of individual employees. You should not hesitate at any time to seek advice from your Director/Head of Service either on the interpretation of the Code, or, when circumstances arise which it does not cover.

Who the Code is aimed at

The Code applies to all employees under a contract of employment with the Council. Inevitably some of the issues covered by the Code will affect senior, managerial and professional employees more than it will others. Activities carried out by employees, acting in the course of their employment, as members of companies or voluntary organisations should also be subject to the standards within the Code.

This Code is designed to help employees maintain the standards required of public officials. You should be aware that actions which are clearly contrary to the Code may provide evidence which could be considered gross misconduct and potentially lead to disciplinary action in accordance with the Council's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

Form of the Code

The Code takes the form of a statement of the standard which applies, followed by explanatory notes on that standard. I am pleased to endorse the Code. Local Government has for the most part a very good reputation and West Lancashire has been an exemplar in the way that staff go about their

business in a fair, impartial and honest way. This Code of Conduct provides a very clear framework for employees to follow and ensures that we maintain our current high standards.

Kim Webber
Chief Executive

March 2018

CODE OF CONDUCT

1.0 Standards

1.1 Employees are expected to give the highest possible standard of service to the public, and where it is part of their duties, to provide appropriate advice to councillors and fellow employees with impartiality. Employees will be expected, through the local procedure referred to below and without fear of recrimination, to bring to the attention of the appropriate level of management any deficiency in the provision of service. Employees must report any impropriety or breach of procedure using this local procedure, or where appropriate, the Council's Whistleblowing Code at Constitution 17.2.

Notes:

Paragraph 2.1 of Part 2 of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service for Local Government Services Employees says "Employees will maintain conduct of the highest standard such that public confidence in their integrity is sustained."

Similar provisions are incorporated in the national conditions of service of Chief Officers.

Local Procedure

The employee should raise any deficiency in the provision of service with his/her immediate manager. If the circumstances inhibit reference to the immediate manager then an approach should be made to the appropriate senior manager. If the employee is not satisfied with the response then he/she should raise the matter with a more senior manager or relevant Director/Head of Service/Chief Executive.

2.0 Disclosure of Information

2.1 It is generally accepted that open government is best as is confirmed in the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The law requires that certain types of information must be available to members, auditors, government departments, service users and the public. The Council itself has decided to be open about some other types of information as set out in the Council's Publication Scheme. Conversely, the Council is committed to keeping confidential matters in relation to staff and customers out of the public domain. It expects all those serving the Council to handle all individuals' personal information in a sensitive and professional manner and in line with the Council's Data Protection Policy. Employees must be aware of which information the Council is not open about, and act accordingly. Details can be found at schedule 1.

2.2 Employees should not use any information obtained in the course of their employment for personal gain or benefit, nor should they pass it on to others who might use it in such a way. Official information which has not been made public and is still confidential should not be disclosed to the press or made public without authority. Any particular information received by an employee from a councillor which is personal to that councillor and does not belong to the authority should not be divulged by the employee without the prior approval of that councillor, except where such disclosure is required or sanctioned by the law.

Notes:

No officer shall communicate to the public the proceedings of any committee meeting, etc., nor the content of any document relating to the authority unless required by law or expressly authorised to do so.

Information concerning an officer's private affairs shall not be supplied to any person outside the service of the employing authority unless the consent of such officer is first obtained.

The Local Government Act 1972, Section 100A - 100K provides for public access to the meetings and documents of the Council together with additional information which it is required to publish. Any person having custody of documents to which right of access applies would commit an offence by obstructing that right.

3.0 Political Neutrality

3.1 Employees serve the Council as a whole. It follows that they must serve all councillors and not just those of the controlling group, and must ensure that the individual rights of all councillors are respected.

3.2 Subject to the Council's conventions, employees may also be required to advise political groups. They must do so in ways which do not compromise their political neutrality, see the guidelines attached as schedule 2.

3.3 Employees, whether or not politically restricted, must follow every lawful expressed policy of the Council whilst at work and must not allow their own personal or political opinions to interfere with their work.

Notes:

The Local Government & Housing Act 1989, Part I - contains provisions to stop "twin-tracking" (where a senior local authority employee is also an elected member of another local authority) and to restrict the political activity of senior employees and those operating in politically sensitive areas. Local authority employees holding politically restricted posts are disqualified from

membership of any local authority, other than a parish or community council, from being an MP or MEP and are subject to prescribed restrictions on their political activity.

The Local Government Officers (Political Restriction) Regulations 1990 and the Local Government (Politically Restricted Posts) (No.2) Regulations 1990 – detail the restrictions on the public political activities of local government officers who are appointed to or employed in posts which are politically restricted. The political restrictions are deemed to be incorporated in the contract of employment of every local authority employee who holds a politically restricted post.

4.0 Relationships

4.1 Councillors

4.1.1 Employees are responsible to the Council through its senior managers. For some, their role is to give advice to councillors and senior managers and all are there to carry out the Council's work. Mutual respect between employees and councillors is essential to good local government. Close personal familiarity between employees and individual councillors can damage the relationship and prove embarrassing to other employees and councillors and should therefore be avoided.

Notes:

Both Councillors and officers are servants of the public and they are indispensable to one another. But their responsibilities are distinct. Councillors are responsible to the electorate and serve only so long as their term of office lasts. Officers are responsible to the Council. Their job is to give advice to Councillors and the Council, and to carry out the Council's work under the direction and control of the Council, its Committees and Sub-Committees and/or Cabinet.

The law and Officer Employment procedure rules lay down the rules for appointment, discipline and dismissal of staff. Councillors must ensure that they observe these scrupulously at all times. Special rules apply to the appointment of assistants to political groups. In all other circumstances, if Councillors are called upon to take part in appointing an officer, the only question they should consider is which candidate would best serve the whole council. They should not let their political or personal preferences influence their judgement. They should not canvass the support of colleagues for any candidate and they should resist any attempt by others to canvass theirs.

Useful reference can be made to the *Protocol on Member/Officer Relations at Constitution 16.2*

4.2 The local community and service users

4.2.1 Employees should always remember their responsibilities to the community they serve and ensure courteous, efficient and impartial service delivery to all groups and individuals within that community as defined by the policies of the Council.

4.3 Contractors

4.3.1 All relationships of a business or private nature with external contractors, or potential contractors, should be declared. Orders and contracts must be awarded on merit, by fair competition against other tenders, and no special favour should be shown to businesses run by, for example, friends, partners or relatives in the tendering process. No part of the local community should be discriminated against.

4.3.2 Employees who engage or supervise contractors or have any other official relationship with contractors and who have previously had or currently have a relationship in a private or domestic capacity with contractors, should declare that relationship.

4.3.3 Declarations arising from 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 above should be made under the mechanism set out below.

Notes:

Local Government Act 1972 - Section 117 - pecuniary interests - provides that if an officer knows that a contract in which he has a pecuniary interest whether direct or indirect has been, or is proposed to be, entered into by the local authority, he must give notice of his interest to the authority. This does not, of course, apply to a contract with him in his own name because the authority will then know of his interest.

Employees should also abide by the following:-

- “(1) In addition to his duty under section 117 of the 1972 Act if it comes to the knowledge of any officer of the authority that he has a disclosable pecuniary interest in any contract which has been, or is proposed to be, entered into by the authority, or in some other matter which is to be considered by Council or Cabinet or any Committee or Sub-Committee, and which (in either case) is not
- (a) the contract of employment (if any) under which he serves the authority, or

- (b) the tenancy of a dwelling or domestic garage provided by the authority, he shall as soon as practicable give notice in writing to the proper officer of the fact that he is interested therein.
- (2) For these purposes, a disclosable pecuniary interest is an interest that, if the officer were a member of the council, and if the contract or other matter were to be considered at a meeting of the council at which he were present, he would have to disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest or pecuniary interest.
- (3) The Chief Executive of the Council shall record in a book to be kept for the purpose, particulars of any notice given by an officer of the council under section 117 of the Local Government Act, 1972, of a pecuniary interest in a contract, and the book shall be open during office hours to the inspection of any member of the council.
- (4) Where an officer submits a report to a meeting on a matter in which he has declared an interest under section 117 of the 1972 Act or paragraph (1), he shall state that such declaration has been made, and give brief details of it, in a separate paragraph at the commencement of the report.
- (5) Where any officer advises orally a meeting of the council, the committee or a sub-committee on a contract, grant, proposed contract or other matter and has declared a pecuniary interest in that matter, whether under the requirements of section 117 of the 1972 Act, or of paragraph (1), he shall remind the meeting orally of that interest.”

The Council's Contract Procedure Rules at Constitution 12 together with EU legislation set out the Council's standards in this area.

Mechanism for Employees to declare any non-financial or financial interest

A Declaration shall be made by giving notice in writing to the Chief Executive of the relationship/interest. The Chief Executive shall, via the Assistant Member Services Manager, record it in a book kept for the purpose and the book shall be open during office hours to the inspection of any member of the Council.

N.B. Financial interest includes, for example, shareholdings and offers of future employment

5.0 Appointment and other employment matters

5.1 Employees involved in appointments should ensure that these are made on the basis of merit. It would be unlawful for an employee to make an appointment which was based on anything other than the ability of the candidate to undertake the duties of the post. In order to avoid any possible accusation of bias, employees should not be

involved in an appointment where they are related to an applicant, or have a close personal relationship outside work with him or her.

- 5.2** Similarly, employees should not be involved in decisions relating to discipline or pay for any other employee who is a relative, partner, etc.

Notes:

Every candidate for any appointment under the Council shall, when making an application, disclose whether to his knowledge he is related to any member of the authority or to a holder of any senior office under the authority.

Deliberate omission to make such a disclosure will disqualify the candidate, and if the omission is discovered after appointment he should be liable to dismissal. Every member and senior officer of the authority shall similarly disclose to the authority any relationship known to him to exist between himself and a candidate for an appointment of which he is aware. It shall be the duty of the Chief Executive to report to the authority or appropriate committee any such disclosure.

The Officer Employment Procedure Rules at Constitution 13 prescribe the procedure to be followed in respect of the appointment of Chief Officers and their dismissal in the event of misconduct.

See also - *section 7, Local Government and Housing Act 1989* for appointment on merit and the Council's Codes of Practice on Recruitment and Equality in Employment.

6.0 Outside commitments

- 6.1** Some employees have conditions of service which require them to obtain written consent to take any outside employment. All employees should be clear about their contractual obligations and should not take outside employment which conflicts with the Council's interests.

Notes:

The Council stresses to employees of all grades that they should not undertake outside work if their official duties overlap in some way with their proposed work, if it causes a conflict of interest, if by its nature it will come before the Council or an officer for approval, or if it makes use of material to which the employee has access by virtue of his or her position (e.g. a planner who draws up plans within his or her own authority for an applicant for planning consent). It is irrelevant whether or not the work is paid.

An officer's off duty hours are his personal concern but he should not subordinate his duty to his private interests or put himself in a position where his duty and his private interests conflict. The employing authority should not attempt to preclude officers from undertaking additional employment, but any such employment must not, in the view of the authority, conflict with or react

detrimentally to the authority's interests, or in any way weaken public confidence in the conduct of the authority's business. Reference should be made to the Council's Working Time Policy in relation to the notification of secondary jobs.

Officers above scale 6 shall devote their whole time service to the work of their council and shall not engage in any other business or take up any other additional appointment without the express consent of the council.

No outside work of any sort should be undertaken in the office and use of facilities e.g. telephones, internet, email or access to typists is forbidden. Employees are also advised that correspondence and incoming telephone calls related to outside work are not allowed.

Procedure for seeking permission

The employee should complete the relevant form for the Chief Executive or relevant Director/Head of Service requesting permission and giving full details of the business to be engaged in, or the additional appointment. The Chief Executive or Director/Head of Service will consider the matter and may ask for further information. He/she will then grant or refuse permission, on the relevant form and forward a copy of the form to the Assistant Member Services Manager, who will record it in the Register of Outside Commitments.

6.2 Employees should follow the Council's rules on the ownership of intellectual property or copyright created during their employment, as set out below.

Notes:

Intellectual property

Intellectual property is a generic term that includes inventions, creative writings and drawings. If these are created by the employee during the course of employment, then as a general rule, they belong to the employer. However, various acts of parliament cover different types of intellectual property.

The Council will regard intellectual property and copyright created during employment as belonging to it. If an employee wishes to use or benefit from the same, the express consent of the Chief Executive must be sought e.g. writing for a local government journal on matters pertaining to work related issues.

Inventions and patents

Inventions made before 1st June 1978 are the property of the employer if made in the course of that employer's employment. However, the Patents Act 1977 states that after 1st June 1978 inventions are only the property of the employer if, they have been made in the course of the employees normal duties; or they have been made in the course of duties specifically assigned to

the employee and where invention might be reasonably expected; or it was made in the course of the employees duties and at the time the employee had (because of the nature of his or her duties and particular responsibilities arising from them) a special obligation to further the interests of the employer.

7.0 Personal Interests

7.1 Employees must declare any financial interests which could conflict with the Council's interests.

7.2 Employees must declare any non-financial interests they consider could bring about conflict with the Council's interests e.g. kinship; friendship; freemasonry, membership of a society, organisation or trades union; involvement with a school or other organisation receiving grant aid from the authority; membership of a national health service trust board; involvement with an organisation or pressure group which may seek to influence the Council's policies.

7.3 Declarations arising from 7.1 and 7.2 above should be made under the mechanism set out in the notes to 4.3 above.

Notes:

See also paragraph 4.3 of this Code in relation to contractors and the notes thereon. These refer to areas other than contracts where pecuniary interests should be disclosed even though there is no statutory requirement.

Remuneration from a person or body which has dealings with the Council is a direct interest. If the remuneration were to be paid by the person or body to a spouse, this would be regarded as direct financial interest.

Employees should carefully consider their positions to avoid conflict of interest where either there is a direct financial interest but no contract, or they or their spouses are receiving remuneration from a person or body which is dealing with the Council.

"Remuneration" includes commission, honoraria, dividends, agency fees and interest as well as salary, wages, or fees.

There may be a conflict of interest even where no financial interest or advantage exists or accrues. This covers areas where relationships might be seen to influence judgements and convey the impression of personal motive. A simple example is where a council employee, who acts as an honorary officer of a voluntary association, is also directly involved during the course of his or her employment with claims for grant from the association.

A good test is to ask yourself whether others would think that the interest is of a kind to make it possible that you might be acting from personal motives. Normally ordinary membership of a national organisation would not need to be declared e.g. National Trust, RSPB, Unison.

8.0 Equality issues

- 8.1** All employees should ensure that policies relating to equality issues as agreed by the Council are complied with in addition to the requirements of the law. All members of the local community, customers and other employees have a right to be treated with fairness and equity.

Notes:

Please see the Council's current policies on "*Equality Statement*" and "*Equality in Employment Policy*" which comply with the requirements of the *Equality Act 2010*, together with the "*Dignity at Work policy*" available from Human Resources or on the Council's Intranet.

9.0 Separation of roles during tendering

- 9.1** Employees involved in the tendering process and dealing with contractors should be clear on the separation of client contractor roles within the council. Senior employees who have both a client and contractor responsibility must be aware of the need for accountability and openness.
- 9.2** Employees in contractor or client units must exercise fairness and impartiality when dealing with all customers, suppliers, other contractors and sub-contractors.
- 9.3** Employees who are privy to confidential information on tenders or costs for either internal or external contractors should not disclose that information to any unauthorised party or organisation.
- 9.4** Employees contemplating a management buy out should, as soon as they have formed a definite intent, inform the Chief Executive and withdraw from the contract awarding processes.
- 9.5** Employees should ensure that no special favour is shown to current or recent former employees or their partners, close relatives or associates in awarding contracts to businesses run by them or employing them in a senior or relevant managerial capacity.

Notes:

The Council's *Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Regulations at Constitution 11 and Constitution 12*, together with EU legislation, set out the Council's standards.

The internal arrangements for the client and contractor functions are designed to resolve any conflict which may arise.

10.0 Corruption and Bribery

10.1 It is an offence to bribe another person i.e. promise or give a financial or other advantage to another person with the intention of inducing that person to perform improperly a function or activity. Likewise, employees are guilty of an offence if they agree to receive or accept a financial or other advantage intending that in consequence a function or activity should be performed improperly

Notes:

Employees should be extremely cautious when, in a private capacity, they use the services of persons or bodies which they know to have dealings with the Council. It may sometimes be difficult to find persons or bodies which are not dealing with an Authority the size of West Lancashire and employees may often have such dealings without knowing of the relationship with the Council.

- (a) Goods or services for private use may be bought from persons or bodies trading with the council, providing the price offered is readily available to the general public either directly or by way of a recognised trading organisation or discount scheme.
- (b) Where, however, an employee has good reason to believe, that an offer of preferential terms, might in fact be a specific inducement in the form of either goods or services, to promote a person's or body's interest, he or she should decline to have such dealings. An employee should not use his or her position with the council to obtain a discount. Purchase of goods and services at discounted rates under a scheme or arrangement which applies to members of trade unions or employees as a whole are excluded from this paragraph.
- (c) Employees should avoid contact with persons or bodies engaged in "pressure selling" where personal inducements are offered in return for orders. The proper action is for the employee concerned to report the matter to the Chief Executive or relevant Director/Head of Service immediately.

To avoid any suggestion of restraint of trade and unfair discrimination against any particular person or body, employees involved should always explain diplomatically the dangers to both parties inherent in such preferential offers.

The procedures by which the Council selects developers or consultants for schemes and for the supply of goods are clearly defined in the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and Financial Regulations at Constitution 11.1 and are publicly known.

See also paragraph 4.3 of this Code in relation to contractors and paragraph 7 of this code in relation to personal interests and the notes thereon.

Local Government Act 1972 - Section 117(2) - forbids an officer "under cover of his office or employment" to accept "any fee or reward" whatsoever other than proper remuneration.

Under the *Bribery Act 2010* it is an offence for employees to be bribed and consequently perform a function or activity improperly or to bribe another person to perform improperly.

See also paragraph 12 of this Code in relation to hospitality and gifts and the notes thereon and paragraph 13 in relation to sponsorship.

11.0 Use of financial resources

11.1 Employees must ensure that they use public funds entrusted to them in a responsible and lawful manner. They should strive to ensure value to the local community and to avoid legal challenge to the Council.

Notes:

See the Council's *Financial Regulations at Constitution 11.1*. See also the local procedure provided at Paragraph 1.

12.0 Hospitality and Gifts

12.1 Employees should only accept offers of hospitality if there is a genuine need to impart information or represent the Council in the community. Offers to attend purely social or sporting functions should be accepted only when these are part of the life of the community or where the Council should be seen to be represented. They should be properly authorised and recorded, see the procedures and standards attached at schedule 3.

12.2 When hospitality has to be declined, those making the offer should be courteously but firmly informed of the procedures and standards as set out in schedule 3, operating within the Council.

12.3 When receiving authorised hospitality, employees should be particularly sensitive as to its timing in relation to decisions which the Council may be taking affecting those providing the hospitality.

12.4 Acceptance by employees of hospitality through attendance at relevant conferences and courses is acceptable where it is clear the hospitality is corporate rather than personal, where attendance has been authorised and provided any purchasing decisions are not compromised.

12.5 Employees should not accept significant personal gifts from contractors and outside suppliers, although the Council may wish to allow employees to keep insignificant items of token value such as pens, diaries etc., see schedule 3 as to the principles to be applied here.

Notes:

Contract Procedure Rule 14(iv) provides “The Senior Officer shall be aware of the Bribery Act 2010 which introduces general offences of offering or receiving bribes, a specific offence of bribing a foreign public official and the corporate offence of failing to prevent bribery; and the Council’s Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Corruption Strategy.

The following clause shall be inserted in every written Council contract:

‘The Council may terminate this contract and recover all its loss if the Contractor, its employees or anyone acting on the Contractor’s behalf do any of the following things:

- (a) offer, give or agree to give to anyone any inducement or reward in relation to the improper performance of any function or activity in respect of this or any other Council contract (even if the Contractor does not know what has been done) or
- (b) commit an offence under the Bribery Act 2010 or Section 117(2) of the Local Government Act 1972 or
- (c) commit any fraud in connection with this or any other Council contract whether alone or in conjunction with Council members, contractors or employees. Any clause limiting the Contractor’s liability shall not apply to this clause’ ”

13.0 Sponsorship - Giving and Receiving

13.1 Where an outside organisation wishes to sponsor or is seeking to sponsor a local government activity, whether by invitation, tender, negotiation or voluntarily, the basic conventions concerning acceptance of gifts or hospitality apply. Particular care must be taken when dealing with contractors or potential contractors.

13.2 Where the Council wishes to sponsor an event or service neither an employee nor any partner, spouse or relative must benefit from such sponsorship in a direct way without there being full disclosure of any such interest through the mechanism set out in the notes to 4.3 above. Similarly, where the Authority through sponsorship, grant aid, financial or other means, gives support in the community, employees should ensure that impartial advice is given and that there is no conflict of interest involved.

14.0 Use of Council Facilities

- 14.1** Employees of the Council are provided with facilities including office equipment, and secretarial services etc., to use in carrying out their official duties only.
- 14.2** The use of computer facilities is governed by the Council's IT Security Policy.
- 14.3** Telephones may be used, on occasions, by employees for private local calls if it is not practicable to make such calls out of office hours. The use of mobile telephones should similarly be restricted and should not be used during working hours for general conversation.
- 14.4** Employees of the Council are generally not entitled to free or concessionary use of Council owned facilities such as sports centre, public halls etc, except where this is specifically required as part of their employment, in order to maintain fitness or competence or a specific scheme has been agreed.

15.0 Dress Code

- 15.1** Many employees will come into contact with the public each day and a smart appearance and courteous, helpful manner is essential. Personal hygiene is also an important factor. Certain employees are provided with appropriate clothing or protective equipment to ensure the proper performance of their duties. Other employees must wear a uniform as a condition of employment e.g. Customer Services. Additional guidance on dress code is available on the Council's intranet

SCHEDULE 1
(Paragraph 2.1)**INFORMATION THE COUNCIL IS OR IS NOT OPEN ABOUT**

In certain circumstances employees may have a legal or professional duty to disclose information to a third party (e.g. in the course of legal proceedings).

In addition, the following should be taken into account:-

- (a) Information should not be released to the media by individual employees except where they have been appointed or authorised for a specific purpose.
- (b) Information which is confidential should not be disclosed to third parties except in response to a formal request from (i) an approved source e.g. HM Revenues and Customs, Departments for Work and Pensions or (ii) Bank Managers or Building Society Managers (where authorised)
- (c) Employees are not encouraged, when acting in a private capacity, to comment publicly on the Council's policies or a specific decision. However, in circumstances where employees find it necessary to make public comment, they are expected to exercise prudence, discretion and to properly recognise the fact that the Council is their employer. It is recognised that there will be grounds for such comment in exceptional cases e.g.
 - (i) recognised trade union officials issuing statements on behalf of their trade union, commenting on a matter relating to the Council.
 - (ii) statements made by staff acting as officials of bodies such as parish councils or community associations.
- (d) Advance knowledge of any impending council decision, particularly those relating to investment decisions or proposed developments, should not be used to further private interest.
- (e) All employees should be circumspect in what is said outside the office about matters going on inside it.

Note 1. The requirements of the Data Protection and Freedom of Information Acts should be taken into account in respect of the above and advice sought from DP Link Officers, IAOs or the SIRO as required.

- 2. Please do not hesitate to seek advice in this area, either from the Chief Executive, relevant Director or Legal Services should issues of confidentiality arise.

Please also see Constitution 6 Access to Information Procedure Rules.

SCHEDULE 2
(Paragraph 3.2)

GUIDELINES ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH EMPLOYEES MAY ADVISE POLITICAL GROUPS AND WHETHER SUCH ADVICE IS CONFIDENTIAL TO THAT GROUP

1. Please see paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Convention for the Management of Council Business at Constitution 18.
2. Advice to all Council members must be even handed. If the advice of officers is sought by and offered to a particular group on the Council, consideration must be given as to whether or not similar facilities should be afforded to other groups of members.

SCHEDULE 3
(Clauses 12 and 13)**PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISING AND RECORDING ACCEPTED OFFERS OF HOSPITALITY AND GIFTS, AND STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES IN RESPECT OF THE SAME****1.0 Hospitality**

1.1 A reasonable amount of hospitality is a normal part of the courtesies of public life creating contacts that can aid the Council's interests. However, it is important that attendance at any event or activity does not create an appearance of improper influence thus undermining public confidence.

1.2 Where hospitality is offered to employees as official representatives of the Council, it will normally be authorised where it appears appropriate and reasonable to accept. However, when hospitality is offered to individual employees, special caution is needed where the host is seeking to do business with the Council or to obtain a decision from it. Whether to accept an offer or not is often a question of judgement and the following checklist should help Officers to decide:

- Is the donor or event significant in the community or in the Council's area?
- Are you expected to attend because of your position in the community or Council?
- Will the event be attended by others of a similar position?
- What is the motivation behind the invitation?
- Would acceptance of the invitation be in any way inappropriate or place you under pressure in relation to any current or future issue involving the Council?
- Could you justify your attendance to the Council, press or public?
- Does the extent of the hospitality seem reasonable and appropriate and do you feel comfortable with the decision?

The following examples of acceptable and unacceptable hospitality are intended to give general advice only and must not be construed as being exhaustive.

1.3 Acceptable Hospitality

- (a) An invitation to a society, institute or other dinner or function, related to local government, where the employee represents the Council or attends by virtue of his or her professional position.
- (b) An invitation to a trade fair or similar event where there is a general invitation to customers.

- (c) Drinks and food provided in the course of normal business, for example lunch at a Contractor's expense during a meeting or event.

1.4 **Unacceptable Hospitality**

- (a) The offer of a free or subsidised holiday
- (b) The offer of free or subsidised hotel accommodation, theatre tickets or tickets for a sporting event.
- (c) The offer of free or subsidised use of a flat or hotel suite.
- (d) The offer of free or subsidised membership of clubs e.g. leisure club, golf club etc.

- 1.5 It is generally more acceptable to join in hospitality offered to a group, than to accept something unique to an individual. When a particular person or body has a matter currently in issue with the Council (e.g. an arbitration arising from a contract or a development proposal) an offer of hospitality should clearly be refused even if, in normal times, it would be acceptable.

2.0 **Gifts**

- 2.1 There are two considerations when gifts are offered: the nature of the gift in terms of value; and, the motivation of the giver. Most organisations, as part of their normal commercial activity, distribute gifts which range from the promotional e.g. calendars, diaries, etc., to the more expensive e.g. wines and spirits. The more expensive gifts are obviously distributed where they will have the greater specific impact. All this is often commonplace and acceptable conduct in the private sector, but the requirements of the public sector are very different.

- 2.2 Employees should refuse any personal gift offered to them by any person or body who has or seeks dealings with the Council. The exceptions to this are:-

- (a) modest promotional material of low value such as calendars and diaries which are, in many cases, unsolicited and simply delivered by post. Even here, however, employees should use judgement and more expensive commercial items should be refused or returned.
- (b) small gifts of a token value, given on the conclusion of a courtesy visit to a factory or other premises, of a sort normally given by that person or body.
- (c) a small gift of token value, where refusal would cause needless offence and the giver is not currently seeking a decision or business from the

Council, but merely wishes to express thanks for advice, help or co-operation received.

- 2.3 When a gift has to be refused and/or returned this should be done with tact and courtesy so as not to cause offence.
- 2.4 It is sometimes acceptable to the giver, for a gift which in other circumstances would be refused as in 2.3 above, to be donated instead to charity. An arrangement of this sort should only be made with the approval of the Chief Executive or relevant Director/Head of Service.

3.0 Register of Accepted Offers of Hospitality and Gifts

- 3.1 All offers of hospitality which an employee decides to accept; other than hospitality of a nominal value only (e.g. an offer of a drink following a site visit or an invitation to a working lunch of a modest standard provided to allow the parties to discuss business) or hospitality arising as part of an authorised conference or course; should be reported to the Chief Executive or relevant Director/Head of Service, in writing, on the relevant form, with the employees detailed comments as to why it would be appropriate to accept the same. The Chief Executive or Director/Head of Service will then make a decision whether or not to authorise acceptance of the offer in line with the standards set out above and endorse the form accordingly. If acceptance is authorised the employee should forward the form to the Assistant Member Services Manager so that the same can be recorded in the Register of hospitality and gifts.
- 3.2 The Chief Executive or relevant Director/Head of Service and the Assistant Member Services Manager should be advised of all gifts accepted in accordance with the principles referred to above, other than those of modest promotional material of low value such as calendars and diaries, by completing the relevant form, so that the details can be included in the Register.