



Odiham

Parish Council

ODIHAM PARISH COUNCIL'S CODE OF CONDUCT

**Revised and Adopted on
2 October 2017
Reviewed and adopted 13 May 2019**

1. This code of conduct is adopted pursuant to the council's duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by members and co-opted members¹ of the council.
2. This code applies to you as a member or co-opted member of this council when you act in that role and it is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this code. The rules of good conduct apply to you whenever you act in your official capacity. This includes whenever you conduct business of the Council or act, or give the impression or reasonable perception that you are acting in your official capacity as a representative of the Council which includes when using social media.

Selflessness

3. You must serve only the public interest and must never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person including yourself.

Objectivity

4. In carrying out public business you must make decisions on merit, including when making appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.

Accountability

5. You are accountable for your decisions and actions to the public and must submit yourself to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your office.

Openness

6. You must be as open as possible about your actions and those of your council, and must be prepared to give reasons for those actions.

Honesty and integrity

7. You must not place yourself in situations where your honesty and integrity may be questioned, must not behave improperly and must on all occasions avoid the appearance of such behaviour.

Leadership

8. You must promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example in a way that secures or preserves public confidence.

General Obligations

9. You must treat others with respect and ensure that you are aware of and comply with all legal obligations that apply to you as a member or co-opted member of the council and act within the law;
10. You must not bully² any person.

¹ A "co-opted member" for the purpose of this code is, as defined in the Localism Act section 27 (4) "a person who is not a member of the council but who

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

b) is a member of, and represents the council on, any 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 Bullying is defined as offensive, intimidating, malicious, insulting or humiliating behaviour which attempts to undermine, hurt or humiliate an individual or group. It can have a damaging effect on a victim's confidence, capability and health. Bullying conduct can involve behaving in an abusive or threatening way, or making allegations about people in public, in the company of any of their colleagues, through the press or in blogs. It

11. You must not do anything that compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of the council.
12. You must not disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you of which you are aware, 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 legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person, or
 - (iv) the disclosure is:
 - a) reasonable and in the public interest; and/or
 - b) made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the council.
13. You must not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of your role as a member for your own personal advantage.
14. When making decisions on behalf of or as part of the council you must have regard to any professional advice provided to you by the council's officers.
15. When using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the council:
 - (i) you must act in accordance with the council's reasonable requirements;
 - (ii) you must make sure that you do not use resources improperly for political purposes and do not use them at all for party political purposes.

Registering and declaring interests

16. You must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify the council's monitoring officer of any 'disclosable pecuniary interest' as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State.
17. As soon as you are aware of any changes in your 'disclosable pecuniary interests' you must, within 28 days, notify the council's monitoring officer.
18. You must disclose the interest at any meeting of the council at which you are present, where you have a 'disclosable pecuniary interest' in any matter being considered and where the matter is not a 'sensitive interest'³.
19. Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a 'disclosable pecuniary interest' as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State. You must withdraw from the room or chamber when the meeting discusses and votes on the matter.

Other Interests

20. If you attend a meeting at which any item of business is to be considered and you are aware

may happen once or be part of a pattern of behaviours, although minor isolated incidents are unlikely to be considered bullying. Nothing herein however, should be construed as meaning that it is not right to challenge or test arguments or opinions provided that it is done in an appropriate and respectful manner.

³ A "sensitive interest" is described in the Localism Act 2011 as a member or co-opted member of a council having an interest, and the nature of the interest being such that the member or co-opted member, and the council's monitoring officer, consider that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to the member or co-opted member, or a person connected with the member or co-opted member, being subject to violence or intimidation.

that you have a “non-disclosable pecuniary interest or non-pecuniary interest” in that item, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.

21. You have a “non-disclosable pecuniary interest or non-pecuniary interest” in an item of business of your authority where –
- a) A decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial standing of you or a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the authority’s administrative area, or
 - b) It relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests listed in the Table Appended to this Code, but in respect of a member of your family (other than a “relevant person”) or a person with whom you have a close association and that interest is not a disclosable pecuniary interest.
22. If you have a pecuniary, personal or prejudicial interest in the matter under discussion, you should not:-
- a) Participate or participate further in any discussion of the matter at the meeting.
 - b) Participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting (unless the member has requested and been granted a relevant dispensation); or
 - c) Remain in the room during the discussion or vote on the matter.

If you have a pecuniary, personal or prejudicial interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting, you may attend the meeting 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.

Once you have finished, or the meeting decides that you have finished, you must leave the room and may not remain in the room during the discussion or vote on the matter.

Gifts and Hospitality

23. This register of interests also includes the details of any gifts or hospitality received which was worth over £25 and received in your capacity as a Councillor.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

The duties to register, disclose and not to participate in respect of any matter in which a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest are set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011. Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 **and** it is either the interest of yourself; **or** your partner (which means spouse or civil partner; a person with whom you are living as husband or wife; or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners) within the following descriptions:

(In the extracts from the Regulations below, 'M' means you and the 'relevant person' means you and your partner, as above)

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

These descriptions on interests are subject to the following definitions;

“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;

“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.