

REVISED MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT



CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS IN RESPECT OF THE CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION'S LOCAL AUTHORITY, POLICE AUTHORITY AND NON-LOCAL AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS

1. You are a member of the City of London Corporation (“the Corporation”) or a member of a committee of the Corporation (in this Code collectively referred to as a “Member”) and hence you shall have regard to the Seven Principles of Public Life –
 - a) **SELFLESSNESS:** Holders of public office should act solely in the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person or act to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, a friend or close associate.
 - b) **INTEGRITY:** Holders of public office should not place themselves under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their official duties.
NB - This Principle applies only to conduct by a Member in their capacity as a Member which may foreseeably lead to the Member being subjected to inappropriate influence in the performance of their duties. It does not apply to contracts of employment, service or other formal and informal business relationships entered into by Members in their private capacities and which are dealt with by the rules on disclosable pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests.
 - c) **OBJECTIVITY:** When carrying out public duties, such as making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, holders of public office should make all choices on merit.
 - d) **ACCOUNTABILITY:** Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions to the public and should co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.
 - e) **OPENNESS:** Holders of public office should be as open as possible about their decisions and actions and the decisions and actions of their authority and should be prepared to give reasons for those decisions and actions.

- f) **HONESTY:** Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests that relate to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.
 - g) **LEADERSHIP:** Holders of public office should promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in their public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example.
2. As a Member your conduct shall in particular address the Seven Principles of Public Life by:
- a) Championing the public interest, taking into account the needs of your constituents, including those that did not vote for you, and the community as a whole.
 - b) Dealing with representations or enquiries from residents, City voters, members of our communities and visitors fairly, appropriately and impartially.
 - c) Not allowing other pressures, including the financial interests of yourself or others connected to you, to deter you from pursuing constituents' casework, the interests of the Corporation or the good governance of the Corporation in a proper manner.
 - d) Exercising independent judgement and not compromising your position by allowing individuals or organisations to improperly influence you in the performance of your official duties by means of any financial or other obligations.
 - e) Listening to the interests of all parties, including relevant advice from statutory and other professional officers, taking all relevant information into consideration, remaining objective and making decisions on merit.
 - f) Being accountable for your decisions and co-operating when scrutinised internally and externally, including by constituents.
 - g) Contributing to making the Corporation's decision-making processes as open and transparent as possible to enable constituents to understand the reasoning behind those decisions and to be informed when holding you and other Members to account but restricting access to information when the wider public interest or the law requires it.
 - h) Behaving in accordance with all of the Corporation's legal obligations, alongside any requirements contained within the Corporation's policies, protocols or procedures, including on the use of the Corporation's resources.
 - i) Ensuring that, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the Corporation, such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and having regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

- j) Valuing your colleagues and officers of the Corporation and engaging with them in an appropriate manner and one that underpins the mutual respect that is essential to good local governance.
- k) Always treating people with respect, including the organisations and constituents that you engage with and those that you work alongside.
- l) Registering and declaring any private interests, both pecuniary and non-pecuniary, that relate to your public duties in a manner conforming with the procedures set out below.
- m) Providing leadership through behaving in accordance with these principles when championing the interests of constituents with other organisations as well as within the Corporation.

Registering and declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

3. You must, within 28 days of taking office as a Member, notify the Town Clerk (on behalf of the Corporation's Monitoring Officer) of any disclosable pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State, where the pecuniary interest is yours, your spouse's or civil partner's, or is the pecuniary interest of somebody with whom you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners, together with any non-pecuniary interests of yours described in paragraph 7 below and thereafter maintain an up to date register of any such interests.
4. The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 (Appendix 1) currently define disclosable pecuniary interests under the following categories:
 - a) Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation
 - b) Sponsorship
 - c) Contracts
 - d) Land
 - e) Licences
 - f) Corporate tenancies
 - g) Securities
5. Where you believe you have a sensitive interest¹, you should apply to the Monitoring Officer (via the Town Clerk) for exemption from the requirement that details of the interest be published and made available for inspection.
6. In addition, you must, within 28 days of taking office as a Member, and thereafter on an ongoing basis, notify the Corporation's Monitoring Officer (via the Town Clerk) of any other pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest which you consider

¹ A 'sensitive interest' is described in the Localism Act 2011 as a member or co-opted member of an authority having an interest, and the nature of the interest being such that the member or co-opted member, and the authority'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.

should be included on your Members' Declaration form if you are to fulfil your duty to act in conformity with the Seven Principles of Public Life.

7. In any event you are required to disclose your membership of any:
 - (a) Management board or similar organ of any charity or body directed to a charitable purpose (e.g. a trustee or director) but excluding any charity or other such body administered by the Corporation
 - (b) Club or Society active in the City of London or which relates to any functions of the Corporation
 - (c) Fraternal or Sororal Societies
 - (d) Livery Company, City Company without Livery, Guild or Company seeking Livery
 - (e) Political Party
 - (f) Organisation, one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy, and which is likely to seek to affect the policy of the Corporation or which may have an impact on its services or stakeholders
 - (g) Professional Association
 - (h) Trade Association
 - (i) Trade Union
 - (j) Management board or similar organ of any organisation not falling within paragraph 3 or sub-paragraphs (a)-(i) above.
8. You must also notify the Corporation's Monitoring Officer (via the Town Clerk) of any gift or hospitality received by you as a Member with a value of £100 or more, or multiple gifts and/or instances of hospitality with a cumulative value of £200 or more when received from a single donor within a rolling twelve month period. Such notification must be made within 28 days of receipt, or within 28 days of reaching the cumulative threshold, as appropriate.
9. Special provision shall be made for the Lord Mayor and other holders of special offices in relation to the registration of gifts and hospitality to be set out in Guidance to be issued by the Standards Committee.
10. Entries shall be retained in the register of gifts and hospitality for three years – older entries will be removed.
11. If an interest has not been entered onto the Corporation's register, then the Member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the Corporation at which they are present, where they have a disclosable interest in any matter being considered and where the matter is not a 'sensitive interest'¹.
12. Following any disclosure of an interest not on the Corporation's register or the subject of pending notification², you must notify the Monitoring Officer (via the Town Clerk) of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.

² This is where an interest has been notified to the Monitoring Officer but has not yet been entered on the register.

13. 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 pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

14. Your participation in any item of business:

- a) in which you have any other interest; or
- b) that affects a donor from whom you have received any gift or hospitality;

that is registered, or ought to be registered as set out above, will need to be considered by you on a case by case basis. You will only be expected to exclude yourself from speaking or voting in exceptional circumstances, for example where there is a real danger of bias.

15. If in doubt about any of the above matters you are encouraged to seek advice from the Town Clerk or the Corporation's Monitoring Officer.

APPENDIX 1

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2012 No. 1464

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENGLAND

The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>6th June 2012</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>8th June 2012</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>1st July 2012</i>

1. The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 30(3) and 235(2) of the Localism Act 2011⁽³⁾, makes the following Regulations.

Citation, commencement and interpretation

—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and shall come into force on 1st July 2012.

In these regulations—

“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 section 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⁽⁴⁾ and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

Specified pecuniary interests

The pecuniary interests which are specified for the purposes of Chapter 7 of Part 1 of the Act are the interests specified in the second column of the Schedule to these Regulations.

⁽³⁾ 2011 c.20.
⁽⁴⁾ 2000 c. 8.

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SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Prescribed description</i>
3) Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	4) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
5) Sponsorship	6) 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. 7) This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 ⁽⁵⁾ .
8) Contracts	9) 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— 10) (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and 11) (b) which has not been fully discharged.
12) Land	13) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
14) Licences	15) Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
16) Corporate tenancies	17) Any tenancy where (to M's knowledge)— 18) (a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and 19) (b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.
20) Securities	21) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where— 22) (a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and 23) (b) either— 24) (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the

⁽⁵⁾ 1992 c. 52.

total issued share capital of that body; or

- 25) (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.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Section 30 of the Localism Act 2011 provides that a member or co-opted member of a relevant authority as defined in section 27(6) of the Localism Act 2011, on taking office and in the circumstances set out in section 31, must notify the authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest which that person has at the time of notification. These Regulations specify what is a pecuniary interest. Section 30(3) of the Act sets out the circumstances in which such an interest is a disclosable interest.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for these Regulations as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.