Decisions Standards and Ethics

John Crawford - Monitoring Officer



Decision making

- Decisions must be lawful, taken fairly and so as to avoid any bias or apparent bias. Unfair decisions are open to legal challenge and complaints of maladministration
- Distinction between policy decisions and regulatory decisions

Bias

An attitude of mind which prevents you from making an objective determination of the issues e.g. having an interest in the outcome

Apparent bias

Would a fair minded observer knowing the background consider that there was a real possibility of bias?

Predisposition

A tendency towards a particular view but you are still able to consider the matter on its merits

Predetermination

You have already made up your mind

Standards and Ethics

Nolan principles of conduct

Define the standards you should uphold

Code of Conduct

- All provisions apply whenever you are conducting Council business or representing the Council
- Some provisions apply to your private life as well
- acting in a way that brings your office or the Council into disrepute
- using your office to improperly secure an advantage/disadvantage
- intimidation of those involved in an investigation [New]

Old Code and New Code

Old applies until the Council adopts the New

Old

No unlawful discrimination

Treat others with respect
 [OK to criticise
 ideas/policies/performance
 but risk if criticise
 Officers/public]

New

 Not do anything to seriously prejudice Council's ability to comply with equality laws

- No change
- No bullying
- No intimidation of those involved in an investigation [applies at all times]



Old

- Not compromise the impartiality of anyone who works for or on behalf of the Council
- Not disclose confidential information other than in limited circumstances
 [use access to information/whistleblowing regimes]
- Not prevent anyone getting information that they are entitled to

New

No change

No change

No change



General obligations [applying at all times]

Old

- Not bring your office or the Council into disrepute
 [but Livingstone case: private conduct unlikely to be caught]
- Not use your position improperly to the advantage/disadvantage of yourself/anyone else

New

- No change
 [but Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill: private conduct leading to a criminal conviction will be caught]
- No change

 Not seek to improperly influence decisions to the advantage/disadvantage of yourself/anyone else



Old

- Only use Council resources [e.g. IT] in accordance with its requirements AND for proper purposes only [i.e. Council not private/party political business]
- Take account of Chief Finance
 Officer/Monitoring Officer advice when making decisions

New

No change

No change



Old

Must report suspected breaches

New

- No reporting requirement
- Have regard to LA Code of Publicity
- Give reasons for decisions



Personal Interests

Old

- Registered interests
- Affects you a relative or a friend more than other people in the District

- Public service interests
 Council/public appointments]
- Declare speak and vote

New

- No change
- Affects you a family member or a close associate more than other people in your ward
- Registered gifts/hospitality for 3 years following registration

- Only if speak on the matter or if prejudicial
- No change



Prejudicial interests

Old New

Your personal interest in the issue •
is so great that it would be seen as
likely to prejudice your judgement of
the public interest

Matter affects your financial interests/relates to a regulatory matter and public interest test

Declare and leave

[If the public can speak] Declare speak leave and not vote



Registers

Old

- Interests within 28 days following acceptance of office
- Changes to interests during office within 28 days
- Gifts/hospitality worth more than £25 received in your role as a Member within 28 days

New

No change

No change

No change

