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## **Members' Code of Conduct**

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Peterborough City Council

The Members’ Code of Conduct is intended to promote high standards of behaviour amongst the elected and co-opted members of the council.

The Code is underpinned by the following principles of public life, which should be borne in mind, when interpreting the meaning of the Code:

- i. **Selflessness**  
Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.
- ii. **Integrity**  
Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.
- iii. **Objectivity**  
Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.
- iv. **Accountability**  
Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.
- v. **Openness**  
Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.
- vi. **Honesty**  
Holders of public office should be truthful.
- vii. **Leadership**  
Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

## **PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS**

You are a member or co-opted member of Peterborough City Council and hence you shall have regard to the following principles – selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership.

Accordingly, when acting in your capacity as a member or co-opted member -

You must 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 yourself, your family, a friend or close associate.

You must not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.

When carrying out your public duties you must make all choices, such as making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, on merit.

You are accountable for your decisions and actions to the public and you must co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your office.

You must be as open as possible about your decisions and actions and the decisions and actions of your authority and should give reasons for those decisions and actions and restrict information only where the wider public interest clearly demands.

You must declare any private interests, both pecuniary and non-pecuniary, that relate to your public duties and must take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest, including registering and declaring interests in a manner conforming with the procedures set out in the box below.

You must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority, ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

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.

### **Registering and declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests**

You must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority'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.

In addition, you must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest which your authority has decided should be included in the register.

If an interest has not been entered onto the authority's register, then the member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the authority 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'.<sup>1</sup>

Following any disclosure of an interest not on the authority's register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the monitoring officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.

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.

Additionally, you must observe the restrictions your authority places on your involvement in matters where you have a non-statutory pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest as defined by your authority.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

**PART 2  
INTERESTS**

**1. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

1.1. 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 as follows:

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Prescribed description</b>
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 PCC) for any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties as a member, or towards your election expenses.  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 with PCC:  (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and  (b) which has not been fully discharged.  This includes a contract between PCC and any body in which you, or a person specified in paragraph 8.2(b) below, has a beneficial interest
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within PCC’s area
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the PCC’s area for a month or longer.
Corporate Tenancies	Any tenancy where (to your knowledge):  (a) the landlord is PCC; and  (b) the tenant is a body in which you, or a person listed in paragraph 8.2(b) below, has a beneficial interest

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<p>Securities</p>	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where:</p> <p>(a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in PCC’s area; and</p> <p>(b) either:</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(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 person in paragraph 8.2 (below) has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>
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For this purpose –

“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;

- i) M’s spouse or civil partner,
- ii) A person with whom M is living as husband and wife, or
- iii) A person with whom M is living as if they were civil partners.

“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.

1.2. You must declare an interest if:

- (a) it is your interest, or
- (b) it is an interest of:
  - (i) your spouse or civil partner;
  - (ii) a person with whom you are living 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.

## 2. Other Disclosable Interests

2.1. You should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, or your friends. You must declare and resolve any interests and relationships as set out below, seeking the advice of the Monitoring Officer as necessary on what needs to be declared.

2.2. You have a “non-statutory disclosable interest” in an item of business of your authority where:

- i) 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 or body with whom you have a close association; or
- ii) It relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests listed in 1.1 but is in respect of a member of your family (other than your spouse or common law partner) ; or
- iii) It relates to an outside body or organisation to which you have been appointed by the council

2.3. If you attend a meeting and are aware that you have a non-statutory disclosable interest in any matter to be considered, or being considered, at that meeting:

- (a) If the interest is not entered in your register of members' interests you must disclose to the meeting the fact that you have a non-statutory disclosable interest in that matter; and

- (b) If 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 judgement of the public interests, you must not:
  - i) participate, or participate further, in any discussion of the matter at the meeting; or
  - ii) remain in the meeting room whilst the matter is being debated or participate in any vote taken on the matter at the meeting

apart from making representations, giving evidence or answering questions prior to the commencement of the debate on that matter.

- 2.4. You must declare the interests of any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £100.

### **3. Registration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and Other Interests**

- 3.1. Subject to paragraph 5 below (sensitive interests), you must, within 28 days of:

- (a) this Code being adopted or applied by PCC; or
- (b) your election or appointment (where that is later)

notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any disclosable pecuniary interests and other interests you have at that time.

- 3.2. Subject to paragraph 5 below (sensitive interests) you must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new disclosable pecuniary or other interest or any change to any such interest, notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of that new pecuniary interest or change.

### **4. Disclosable Pecuniary Interests in Matters Considered at Meetings or by a Single Member**

- 4.1. If you attend a meeting and are aware that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in any matter to be considered at that meeting:

- (a) if the interest is not entered in the register of members' interests you must disclose to the meeting the fact that you have a disclosable pecuniary or other interest in that matter
- (b) if you have not already done so, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest before the end of 28 days beginning with the date of the disclosure, and
- (c) whether the interest is registered or not you must not, unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Monitoring Officer, participate, in any



discussion of the matter at the meeting and should leave the room until the consideration of the item has completed

- (d) whether the interest is registered or not you must not, unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Constitution and Ethics Committee, participate in any vote, or further vote, taken on the matter at the meeting and should leave the room until the consideration of the item has completed.

#### 4.2. Single Member Action

If you are empowered to discharge functions acting alone, and are aware that you have a disclosable pecuniary interest or other interest in any matter being dealt with, you must not take any steps, or any further steps, in relation to the matter (except for the purposes of enabling the matter to be dealt with otherwise than by you).

If the Disclosable Pecuniary Interest is not entered in the Register and is not subject to a Pending Notification, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of the Disclosable Pecuniary Interest before the end of 28 days, beginning with the date of when you became aware of the matter

### 5. Sensitive Interests

- 5.1. Where you consider (and the Monitoring Officer agrees) that the nature of a disclosable pecuniary or other interest is such that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to intimidation or violence, it is a “sensitive interest” for the purposes of the Code and the details of the sensitive interest do not need to be disclosed to a meeting, although the fact that you have a sensitive interest must be disclosed.

## PART 3 RELATED DOCUMENTS

The following documents also provide guidance on the standards of conduct expected of members and can assist in the interpretation of this Code of Conduct. These documents can be found in the Council’s Constitution.

1. The Constitution & Ethics Committee Rules of Procedure set out the arrangements for dealing with an alleged breach of this Code
2. PCC’s Planning Code of Conduct deals specifically with the Code of Conduct within the remit of the Planning and Environmental Protection Committee
3. PCC’s Social Media Code for members sets out appropriate behaviour when using social media and acting, or appearing to act, in your capacity as a councillor
4. PCC’s Member/Officer Protocol sets out how members and officers should work together

5. PCC's Gifts and Hospitality Policy which sets out the procedures under which registration and declaration of interests, gifts and hospitality are to be made.

## **PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY POLICY**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This Policy sets out guidance for elected members, co-opted members and independent members (“Members”) on the principles governing the acceptance of gifts and hospitality.

Members are likely to be offered gifts or hospitality during the course of conducting Council business. This raises an initial question of deciding whether or not to accept. The acceptance of a gift or hospitality potentially creates a risk to the integrity and reputation of the Member as well as the Council itself. The overriding objective is to ensure transparency in the dealings of the Council, which in turn is a safeguard against this and any associated allegations of misconduct.

The fundamental principle of this Policy is that a Member should not do anything that might give rise to the inference that they have or may have been influenced by a gift or hospitality, to show bias for or against anybody or any organisation in carrying out their duties. Members are therefore strongly advised to be cautious and should consult the Monitoring Officer if they are in any doubt.

### **LAW AND GOVERNANCE**

#### **Legal Position**

While there is now no specific statutory requirement for members/co-opted members to register the offer of gifts and hospitality, the Bribery Act 2010 provides that if you accept any gift, loan, fee, reward or advantage whatsoever as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do anything in respect of any matter or transaction in which the Council is concerned, you commit a criminal offence carrying a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or a fine or both.

#### **Members’ Code of Conduct and Constitution**

The Council’s Members’ Code of Conduct (Part 5, Section 1 of the Constitution) provides that you must serve the public interest, rather than acting in the interests of any particular individual or section of the community, and it is a breach of the Code to place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

In deciding whether it is proper to accept any gift or hospitality, you should apply the following principles. Even if it would normally be appropriate to accept a small gift or hospitality, you should not do so if it would be in breach of one or more of these principles:

- Never accept a gift or hospitality as an inducement or reward for anything you do as a Member.
- You must not be influenced in the discharge of your duties by the offer, prospect of an offer, or the non-offer of any inducement or reward for discharging those duties in a particular manner.
- You should only accept a gift or hospitality if there is a commensurate benefit to the Council.

- The only proper reason for accepting any gift or hospitality is that there is a commensurate benefit for the Council that would not have been available but for the acceptance of that gift or hospitality.
- Acceptance of hospitality can confer an advantage on the authority, such as an opportunity to progress the business of the authority through a working lunch. Acceptance of a gift is much less likely to confer such an advantage. But unless the benefit to the Council is clear and is commensurate with the value of the gift or hospitality, the presumption must be that the gift or hospitality is purely for your personal benefit.
- Never accept a gift or hospitality if acceptance might be open to misinterpretation.
- The appearance of impropriety can be just as damaging to the Council and to you as a Member as actual impropriety. The Council’s ability to govern rests upon its reputation for acting fairly and in the public interest. You must consider whether acceptance of the gift or hospitality is capable of being interpreted as a sign that you or the Council favours any particular person, company, organisation or section of the community or as placing you under any improper obligation to any person or organisation. If so, you must either refuse the gift or hospitality or take appropriate steps to ensure that such a misunderstanding cannot arise.
- Certain occasions are particularly sensitive and require the avoidance of any opportunity for such misunderstanding. These include:
  - competitive procurement processes;
  - determinations of planning applications or planning policy;
  - funding decisions.
- Never accept a gift or hospitality that puts you under an improper obligation. Some commercial organisations and private individuals see the provision of gifts and hospitality as a means of buying influence. If you accept a gift or hospitality improperly, they may seek to use this fact to persuade you to determine an issue in their favour. If others note that you have been prepared to accept a gift or hospitality improperly, they may feel that they will no longer be able to secure impartial consideration from the Council.
- Never solicit a gift or hospitality in connection with your position as a Member and you should also take care to avoid giving any indication that you might be open to any such improper offer.

## **GIFTS**

In general, all gifts should be refused, this includes all such offers from organisations or persons who do, or might provide work, goods or services to the Council or who need some decision from the Council. These rules also apply to discounts offered to an individual Member going beyond those offered to the general public (other than those available to all Members and Officers).

As general guidance, the following small gifts worth under an individual value of £50 or accumulative value of £100 (from a single source) over the course of a municipal year may occasionally be accepted (provided that they do not conflict with the General Principles):

- office equipment or stationery given by way of trade advertisements or for use in the office. Nothing more elaborate than calendars, pens or diaries would fall within this exception. (NB: You should take care not to display any such branded items when this might be taken as an indication of favour to a particular supplier or contractor, for example in the course of a procurement exercise).
- gifts of only token value given on the conclusion of an official courtesy visit, for example, a visiting delegation.
- Gifts e.g. a box of chocolates or flowers of a value less than £25 provided they are given as a genuine show of appreciation of work undertaken but should never be accepted if it may give rise to an appearance of influence or reward.

## **HOSPITALITY**

Offers of hospitality should always be approached with caution and offers of hospitality where any suggestion of improper influence is possible must be refused.

Hospitality should only be accepted with the utmost caution, and on a scale appropriate, to the occasion or the circumstances. Acceptance may make it difficult to avoid some obligation to the party offering it and might later be thought to have affected a Member's impartiality in dealing with official matters.

Some offers of hospitality are always unacceptable for example, offers of holiday accommodation. Others will need to be considered on their facts, for example, invitations to sporting fixtures, evenings at the theatre or similar entertainment should only be accepted when they are required for the conduct of Council business or can properly be considered to provide a commensurate benefit to the Council not the individual Member. Hospitality on a lower scale than this may also be unacceptable. No absolute dividing-line can be laid down.

There is an important difference between, for example, attendance in an official capacity at a function organised by a public authority and accepting hospitality from a private individual or firm standing to benefit from the goodwill of the Council. However, it will not always be possible or even desirable to reject offers of hospitality on a modest scale. Acceptable hospitality is that not exceeding an individual value of £50 or an accumulative value (from a single source) of £100 over the course of a municipal year such as official hospitality at a function organised by a public authority; a drink and sandwich following a site visit; or a working lunch of modest standard to enable business discussions. The decision whether to accept or not must depend on the circumstances in each case but hospitality should never be accepted if it may give rise to an appearance of influence or reward.

## **WILLS & BEQUESTS**

If there is any connection between your work as a Member and being a beneficiary under a will, then you need to be cautious as the offer of any benefit will need to be considered carefully in accordance with the General Principles and if accepted, may need to be registered. You should discuss this matter fully with the Monitoring Officer before a decision is taken on acceptance or refusal.

## **SPONSORSHIP**

Offers of sponsorship need to be treated carefully. If the offer is to sponsor the Council it should be referred to the Monitoring Officer who will consider the offer in accordance with the Council's usual processes.

If the offer is to sponsor you as an individual, it should be dealt with in the same way as an offer of a gift or hospitality. In some cases such offers may be acceptable for example, where colleagues or others are sponsoring you for a charitable purpose. In other cases they may not be acceptable for example, where they are related in some way to the work of the Council or your role as a Member; involve significant sums; or seek specific outcomes for the person or organisation making the offer. If in doubt you should consult the Monitoring Officer.

## **GIFTS TO THE COUNCIL**

You may at some time be offered a gift for the Council as opposed to a gift to you in your individual capacity as a Member. Such gifts could take several forms, for example: land, buildings, goods, services, either for the Council to retain or test with a view to future acquisition; offers to carry out works, or provide services; or sponsorship of a Council-supported or organised function or activity. In such cases you should report the offer on receipt to the Monitoring Officer who will consider and determine in accordance with normal Council processes whether the Council should or should not accept the gift.

The Monitoring Officer will notify the person or the organisation offering the gift, whether it is accepted or not and will:

- Record the acceptance or non-acceptance;
- Record the outcome for audit purposes;
- Ensure the gift, if accepted, is properly applied for the benefit of the Council.

## **GIFTS TO THE CHAIR**

Gifts received by the Chair in his or her official capacity are deemed to be gifts of the Council. The Chair should record the receipt of all such gifts in the Register and in consultation with the Monitoring Officer determine how best they may be used for the benefit of the Council.

## **REGISTER**

In order to protect your integrity and that of the Council, and to counter any possible accusations or suspicion of improper conduct, the organisation will maintain a central register of gifts and hospitality.

All gifts and offers of hospitality accepted by you or your partner in accordance with the General Principles should be recorded on a Member Gifts and Hospitality Declaration Form (see Appendix A) and recorded centrally at [giftsandhospitality@peterborough.gov.uk](mailto:giftsandhospitality@peterborough.gov.uk).

All declarations should be made within 28 days of receipt of offer and will be published on the Council’s website

If you are in any doubt as to whether to accept or decline any gift, hospitality or sponsorship then you are advised to seek the Monitoring Officer’s advice before doing so. In order to do this you will need to advise the Monitoring Officer of the following:

- The nature and your estimate of the market value of the gift or hospitality;
- The name of the person or company offering the gift or hospitality;
- The connection which you have with the person or organisation making the offer or invitation such as any work which you have undertaken for the Council in which they have been involved;
- Any work, permission, concession or facility that you are aware that the person or organisation making the offer or invitation may seek from the Council;
- Any special circumstances that lead you to believe that acceptance would not be improper.

The Monitoring Officer will give you advice wherever possible but it will be a matter for you to make the decision as to whether to accept or decline.

You may also make a voluntary declaration to be entered on the Register of Gifts and Hospitality, even if you have declined the gift or hospitality or the value of the gift or hospitality is less than the maximum permissible amount. If you are concerned that an offer or its acceptance might be misinterpreted you may make such a voluntary declaration to ensure that there is nothing secret or underhand about the gift or hospitality or your actions

### **WHAT DO I NEED TO DECLARE AT A MEETING?**

If a matter under consideration at a meeting is likely to affect a person who gave you a gift or hospitality then you must declare the existence and nature of the gift or hospitality, the source who gave it to you and how the business under consideration relates to that source.

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