

**EPPING FOREST DISTRICT STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

**REVISED ADVICE NOTE – DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST FOR MEMBERS SERVING ON OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITIES**

**1. PURPOSE OF REVISION**

1.1 To clarify the position regarding Councillors who serve on outside organisations as follows:

(a) declaration of interests where members have been appointed by the Council to outside organisations including situations where membership involves executive or managerial responsibility for that organisation;

(b) the position of Councillors who serve on such organisations but are not appointed by the Council;

(c) the position of Councillors who serve on other public authorities (i.e. established by statute law) whether appointed by the Council or not; and

(d) the position concerning membership of lobby or campaign groups.

**2. STATUS OF ADVICE**

<p>2.1 <b>It is for members of the Council individually to determine whether they have a personal interest and whether the interest is prejudicial. Any complaint to the Standards Board for England regarding failure to declare interests, would take into account the advice set out in this note.</b></p>
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**3. CODE OF CONDUCT**

3.1 The Code of Conduct for the Council (paragraph 10(2)) (Page Q6 of the Constitution Binder) sets out the circumstances where a personal interest may not be regarded as a prejudicial interest. These include:

(a) where a member holds a position of general control or management in another public authority; or

(b) where the member has been appointed or nominated by the Authority as its representative on an outside organisation.

3.2 Recent advice received from the Standards Board for England indicates that these exemptions, which remove the need to declare a prejudicial interest, may not always apply.

#### **4. ADVICE FROM STANDARDS BOARD FOR ENGLAND – BACKGROUND**

4.1 The Monitoring Officer asked the Standards Board for advice on members appointed by the Council to outside organisations (e.g. Citizens' Advice Bureaux or similar charitable trusts) where they become trustees (or equivalent). The Board was asked whether such a member would have a prejudicial interest in relation to issues coming before the Council, notwithstanding that it was the Council which appointed them. The particular case cited was grant aid applications.

4.2 The Standards Board stated that the position was not entirely clear. The Board said that where a member is appointed to an outside organisation by the Council, paragraph 10(2) of the Code is relevant. However the Board also suggested that paragraph 10(2) should not be regarded as an exemption in every case. A grant aid application (where the organisation is effectively competing for funds) is the kind of situation where it may not be appropriate to rely on paragraph 10(2). The Board stated that this would be the case whether a member becomes a trustee or does not hold such a position.

4.3 The Board advised that if a Councillor is a trustee of an organisation and has not been appointed by the Council then the exemption in paragraph 10(2) does not apply. The normal test for a prejudicial interest in paragraph 10(1) would therefore be relevant, namely that a member must determine whether 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 the member's judgement of the public interest".

4.4 In September 2004, the Standards Board for England issued new advice in respect of "dual-hatted" Councillors and this advice note has been revised to take account of that advice.

## **5. EPPING FOREST STANDARDS COMMITTEE - VIEWS**

- 5.1 The comments of the Standards Board for England must, in the Standards Committee's view, be taken into account in any advice. The Board's comments have cast doubt over whether paragraph 10(2) can be used to avoid the declaration of a prejudicial interest where outside organisations are concerned.

### **Trusts and Similar Bodies**

- 5.2 The Committee has been told that there are cases where a Council representative is obliged to become a trustee, a board member or some other "official" position, as a result of having been appointed by the Council as its representative. The Committee feels that the advice must reflect those cases as well as Councillors who do not hold such positions. Furthermore, the Committee feels that advice is required for those who represent the Council and those who occupy such positions independently.

- 5.3 The Standards Committee also took account of the Standards Board for England's advice regarding lobbying groups as set out in its September 2004 advice. This advice stated:

(a) membership of the lobby or campaign group must be registered with the Monitoring Officer;

(b) consequent to (a), a personal interest must be declared;

(c) a prejudicial interest will be created where a matter under discussion will have a direct bearing on the lobby or campaign group (viz finance, estates, licensing, planning consent, and the rights and obligations of the group).

### **Public Authorities**

- 5.4 The Committee also looked at references in the Code of Conduct to "public authorities". In the Committee's view, "public authorities" are bodies which

are established under statutory powers and is giving separate advice to members who serve on such authorities. The Committee also took note of new advice regarding Councillors who serve on more than one public authority.

- 5.5 The Committee does not regard Citizens' Advice Bureaux (or similar organisations) as public authorities.

## **6. SUMMARY OF ADVICE**

- 6.1 Referring to the three situations on which we were asked to advise as set out in Paragraph 1.2 of this note, the Committee advises that:

(a) Where members are appointed to an outside organisation by the Council including those appointments which involve, individually or collectively, responsibility for its activities, they must declare a personal interest in all matters relating to that body. Where issues regarding funding or grant aid are discussed by the Council a prejudicial interest should apply;

(b) Where Councillors are involved in campaign or lobby groups it is likely that they will have a personal interest and, if the matter before the Council bears directly on the campaign group, a prejudicial one.

(c) Where a member of the Council is a member of an outside organisation (including positions of control and management) but has not been appointed by the District Council, under paragraph 10 of the Code of Conduct, a personal interest should be declared in all matters relating to that organisation and the member concerned should take part in consideration unless there is a prejudicial interest which requires the member to leave the meeting; and

(d) Where a member serves on another public authority (including positions of general control or management) the Committee considers that a member must declare a personal interest in any matter relating to that authority and give very careful consideration as to whether a prejudicial interest exists on any financial and estates issues which arise. This advice

should apply irrespective of whether the Council has appointed the member or the appointment has been made separately.

... 6.2 A matrix summarising this advice is provided in the Appendix to this note.

## **7. HOW THE ADVICE SHOULD BE APPLIED**

7.1 Councillors need to be aware that this advice applies not only to meetings of the Council and its Cabinet/Committees etc., but also to more informal settings, particularly where issues about lobbying arise.

7.2 Separate advice for “dual hated” members involved in planning as set out in the District Council’s planning protocol.

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