

Far North District Council

Code of Conduct

Adopted on the 7 December 2017

1. Introduction

This Code of Conduct sets out the standards of behavior expected from individual elected members in the exercise of their duties. Its purpose is to:

- Enhance the effectiveness of the local authority and the provision of good local government of the community, district, city or region;
- promote effective decision-making and community engagement;
- enhance the credibility and accountability of the local authority to its communities; and
- develop a culture of mutual trust, respect and tolerance between the members of the local authority and between the members and management.

This purpose is given effect through the values, roles, responsibilities and specific behaviors agreed in this Code.

2. Scope

The Code has been adopted in accordance with clause 15 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and applies to all members, including the members of any local boards that may be established and members of community boards that agree to adopt it. The Code is concerned with the behaviour of members towards;

- each other;
- the chief executive;
- staff;
- the media; and
- the general public.

The Code also applies to the disclosure of information that members receive in their capacity as elected members and information which impacts on the ability of the local authority to give effect to its statutory responsibilities

This Code can only be amended (or substituted by a replacement Code) by a vote of at least 75% of members present at a meeting when amendment to the Code of Conduct are being considered. The Code should be read in conjunction with the Council's Standing Orders.

3. Values

The Code of Conduct is designed to give effect to the following values:

1. **Public interest:** members will serve the best interests of the people within their community, district or region and discharge their duties conscientiously, to the best of their ability.
2. **Public trust:** members, in order to foster community confidence and trust in their Council, will work together constructively and uphold the values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency;
3. **Ethical behaviour:** members will not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned, will not behave improperly and will avoid the appearance of any such behaviour;
4. **Objectivity:** members will make decisions on merit; including appointments, awarding contracts, and recommending individuals for rewards or benefits.
5. **Respect for others:** will treat people, including other members, with respect and courtesy, regardless of their race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Members will respect the impartiality and integrity of officials;
6. **Duty to uphold the law:** members will comply with all legislative requirements concerning their role, abide by this Code of Conduct, and act in accordance with the trust placed in them by the public;
7. **Equitable contribution:** members will take all reasonable steps to ensure they fulfil the duties and responsibilities of office, including attendance at meetings and workshops, background reading, attendance at civic events, and participation in relevant training seminars organised by the Council.
8. **Leadership:** – members will actively promote and support these principles and ensure they are reflected in the way in which the Council operates including regular review and assessment.

These values complement, and work in conjunction with, the principles of s.14 of the LGA 2002 and the governance principles of s.39 of the LGA 2002.

4. Role and responsibilities

Good governance requires clarity of roles and respect between those charged with responsibility for the leadership of the local authority and those responsible for advice and the implementation of decisions. These roles are:

4.1 Members

The role of the governing body includes:

- representing the interests of the people of the district, city or region;
- developing and adopting plans, policies and budgets;
- monitoring the performance of the Council against stated goals and objectives set out in its long term plan;
- providing prudent stewardship of the Council's resources;
- employing and monitoring the performance of the Chief Executive; and
- ensuring the Council fulfils its responsibilities to be a 'good employer' and meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

4.2 Chief Executive

The role of the Chief Executive includes:

- implementing the decisions of the Council;
- ensuring that all responsibilities delegated to the Chief Executive are properly performed or exercised;
- ensuring the effective and efficient management of the activities of the local authority
- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of the local authority;
- providing leadership for the staff of the Council; and
- employing staff on behalf of the Council (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff of the local authority).

Under section 42 of the LGA 2002 the Chief Executive is the only person *directly* employed by the Council itself. All concerns about the performance of an individual member of staff must, in the first instance, be referred to the Chief Executive.

5. Relationships

This section of the code sets out agreed standards of behaviour between members; members and staff; and members and the public.

5.1 Values adopted by members of the Far North District Council

Given the importance of behaviours to the effective performance of the Council, members have adopted a set of values by which they agree to conduct their dealings with each other, staff and the public:

1. Honesty and Integrity

Elected members are committed to the following:

- *Be truthful*
- *No surprises*
- *Sincerity*
- *Do what you say*
- *Don't undermine*
- *Act in good faith*
- *Objective and independent*

We expect openness and truthfulness from each other. We make promises we know we can keep and always work to maintain the confidence of others. We consistently uphold ethical standards. We have faith in each other to act objectively and in the best interests of our community.

2. Respect

- *Listening*
- *Treating others with dignity and respect*
- *Language and tone of voice –*
- *Empathetic*
- *Focus on the issue not the person*
- *Agree to disagree*

We value each other and the perspectives we bring to the issues we discuss. We actively listen to each other and choose to speak respectfully at all times. We accept the diversity of our viewpoints because it reflects the diversity of our community.

3. Fairness

- *Equal footing*
- *No blame*
- *Respect others' views*
- *Equity in process*
- *An open mind*
- *Inclusive*
- *Consider all aspects*

We ensure all voices are heard and are treated equally. We approach all discussions with an open mind and respect all perspectives presented. We are fair and equitable in

our processes to ensure our communities have trust and confidence in us to make the right decisions.

4. Accountability and Professionalism

- *No blame*
- *Admit your mistakes*
- *Take ownership*
- *Accept correction/ constructive criticism*
- *Language and approach*
- *Be prepared to apologise*
- *Take responsibility*
- *Be prepared and informed*

We set high professional standards for ourselves and for each other. We are prepared and informed in our work. We perform our duties and take responsibility for our actions in ways that make our communities proud to have us as their representatives.

5. Leadership

- *Walk the talk*
- *See the big picture*
- *Show respect and dignity*
- *Give others the right to speak*
- *Treat others the way you want to be treated*
- *Work as a team and back each other*
- *Model behaviours*
- *Be the leaders you want to see*

We know that to be leaders we must behave in a manner that deserves supporters. We show leadership in the way that we treat people, respecting and listening to their views. We recognise the strength of our collective voice and work to enhance it for the benefit of our communities.

5.2 Relationships with other members

Given the importance of relationships to the effective performance of Councils and their committees, members will conduct their dealings with each other in a manner that:

- maintains public confidence;
- is open and honest;
- is courteous;
- focuses on issues rather than personalities;
- avoids abuse of meeting procedures such as a pattern of unnecessary notices of motion and repetitious points of order; and

- avoids aggressive, offensive or abusive conduct, including the use of disrespectful or malicious language including misuse.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of this Code.

Please note that nothing in this Code of Conduct is intended to limit robust debate within the local authority as long as it is conducted in a respectful and insightful manner.

5.3 Relationships with Staff

An important element of good governance involves the relationship between the Councils and its Chief Executives. Members will respect arrangements put in place to manage the interface between the governing body and its Chief Executive and:

- raise any concerns about employees, officers or contracted officials with their Chief Executive;
- raise any concerns about the performance or behaviour of Chief Executive with the Mayor/Chair of the Council or the Chairperson of the Chief Executive Performance Review Committee (however described);
- make themselves aware of the obligations that the Council and the Chief Executive have as employers and observe those requirements at all times, such as the duty to be a good employer;
- treat all employees with courtesy and respect and avoid publicly criticising any employee;
- observe any protocols put in place by the Chief Executive concerning contact between members and employees;
- avoid doing anything which might compromise, or could be seen as compromising, the impartiality of an employee.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of this Code.

Please note: elected members should be aware that failure to observe this portion of the Code of Conduct may compromise the Council's obligations to be a good employer and consequently expose the Council to civil litigation or affect the risk assessment of council's management and governance control processes undertaken as part of the Council's audit.

5.4 Relationship with the public

Given that the performance of the Council requires the trust and respect of individual citizens, members will:

- interact with members of the public in a fair, respectful, equitable and honest manner;
- be available to listen and respond openly and honestly to community concerns;

- consider all points of view or interests when participating in debate and making decisions;
- treat members of the public in a courteous manner;
- act in a manner that upholds the reputation of the local authority.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of this Code.

6. Contact with the Media

The media play an important part in the operation and efficacy of local democracy. In order to fulfil this role the media needs access to accurate and timely information about the affairs of Council. From time to time individual members will be approached to comment on a particular issue either on behalf of Council, or as an elected member in their own right.

When speaking to the media on behalf of the Council or when speaking to the media on their own behalf, members will comply with the following provisions:

6.1 Media contact on behalf of the Council

- The Mayor or Chairperson is the first point of contact for an official view on any issue, unless delegations state otherwise. Where the Mayor/Chair is absent requests for comment will be referred to the Deputy Mayor/Chair or relevant Committee Chairperson;
- the Mayor or Chairperson may refer any matter to the relevant Committee Chairperson or to the Chief Executive for their comment; and
- no other member may comment *on behalf of the Council* without having first obtained the approval of the Mayor or Chairperson.

6.2 Media comment on a member's own behalf

Elected members are free to express a *personal view* in the media, at any time, provided the following rules are observed:

- media comments must not state or imply that they represent the views of the Council;
- media comments which are contrary to a council decision or policy must clearly state that they do not represent the views of the majority of members;
- media comments must observe the other requirements of the Code of Conduct; for example, comments should not disclose confidential information, criticize, or compromise the impartiality or integrity of staff;

- media comments must not be misleading and should be accurate within the bounds of reasonableness.

Any failure by members to meet the standards set out above represents a breach of this Code.

7. Information

Access to information is critical to the effective performance of a local authority and the level of public trust felt by the public.

7.1 Confidential information

In the course of their duties members will occasionally receive information that may need to be handled in a confidential manner. This will generally be information that is either commercially sensitive or is personal to a particular individual or organisation. Accordingly, members agree not to use or disclose confidential information for any purpose other than the purpose for which the information was supplied to the elected member.

7.2 Information received in capacity as an elected member

Members will disclose, to other members and, if appropriate, the Chief Executive, any information received in their capacity as an elected member that concerns the Council's ability to give effect to its responsibilities.

Members who are offered information on the condition that it remain confidential will inform the provider of the information that the member has a duty of disclosure and will decline the information if that duty is likely to be compromised.

Any failure by members to act in the manner described above represents a breach of this Code.

Please note: failure to observe these provisions may impede the performance of Council by inhibiting information flows and undermining public confidence in the Council. It may also expose Council to prosecution under the Privacy Act and/or civil litigation.

8. Conflicts of Interest

Elected members will maintain a clear separation between their personal interests and their duties as elected members in order to ensure that they are free from bias (whether real or perceived). Members therefore must familiarise themselves with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA).

If a member is in any doubt as to whether or not a particular course of action (including a decision to take no action) raises a conflict of interest, then the member should seek guidance from the Chief Executive *immediately*. Members may also contact the Office of the Auditor General for guidance as to whether they have a pecuniary interest, and if so, may seek an exemption to allow that member to participate or vote on a particular issue in which they may have a pecuniary interest. The latter must be done before the discussion or vote.

Members will not participate in any Council discussion or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest, other than an interest in common with the general public. This rule also applies where the member's spouse contracts with the authority or has a pecuniary interest. Members shall make a declaration of interest as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any such interests.

Please note: Failure to observe the requirements of LAMIA could potentially invalidate the particular decision made, or the action taken, by Council. Failure to observe these requirements could also leave the elected member open to prosecution (see Appendix 1). In the event of a conviction elected members can be ousted from office.

9. Register of interests

Members shall annually make a declaration of interest. These declarations are recorded in a register of interests maintained by the Council. The declaration must include information on the nature and extent of any interest, including:

- a) any employment, trade or profession carried on by the member or the members' spouse for profit or gain;
- b) any company, trust, partnership etc for which the member or their spouse is a director, partner or trustee;
- c) the address of any land in which the member has a beneficial interest within the jurisdiction of the local authority;
- d) the address of any land owned by the local authority in which the member or their spouse is:
 - a tenant; or
 - the land is tenanted by a firm in which the member or spouse is a partner, a company of which the member or spouse is a director, or a Trust of which the member or spouse is a Trustee;
- e) any other matters which the public might reasonably regard as likely to influence the member's actions during the course of their duties as a member (if the member is in any doubt on this, the member should seek guidance from the Chief Executive)

Please note: Where a member's circumstances change they must ensure that the Register of Interests is updated as soon as practicable.

10. Ethical behaviour

Members will seek to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct. Accordingly members will:

- claim only for legitimate expenses as determined by the Remuneration Authority and any lawful policy of council developed in accordance with that determination;
- not influence, or attempt to influence, any council employee, officer or member in order to benefit their own, or family's, personal or business interests;
- use council resources (such as facilities, staff, equipment and supplies) effectively and economically in the course of their duties and not in connection with any election campaign or personal interests;
- not solicit, demand, or request any gift, reward or benefit by virtue of their position and notify the Chief Executive if any such gifts are accepted. Where a gift to the value of \$50 or more is accepted by a member, that member must immediately disclose this to the Chief Executive for inclusion in the publicly available register of interests.

Any failure by members to comply with the provisions set out in this section represents a breach of this Code.

10.1 Undischarged bankrupt

In accordance with Clause 15(5) of Schedule 7 (LGA 2002) any member who is an un-discharged bankrupt will notify the Chief Executive prior to the inaugural meeting or as soon as practicable after being declared bankrupt. The member will also provide the Chief Executive with a brief explanatory statement of the circumstances surrounding the member's adjudication and the likely outcome of the bankruptcy.

11. Creating a supportive and inclusive environment

In accordance with the purpose of the Code, members agree to take all reasonable steps in order to participate in activities designed to promote a culture of mutual trust, respect and tolerance. These include:

- attending post-election induction programmes organised by the Council in order to facilitate agreement on vision, goals and objectives and the manner and operating style by which members will work.

- taking part in any assessment of the Council’s overall performance and operating style during the triennium.¹
- taking all reasonable steps to ensure they possess the skills and knowledge to effectively fulfill their Declaration of Office and contribute to the good governance of the district/region.

12. Breaches of the Code

Members must comply with the provisions of this Code of Conduct (LGA 2002, Schedule 5, s. 14(4)). Any member, or the Chief Executive, who believes that the Code has been breached by the behaviour of a member, may make a complaint to that effect. All complaints will be considered in a manner that is consistent with the following principles.

12.1 Principles:

The following principles will guide any processes for investigating and determining whether or not a breach under this Code has occurred:

- that the approach for investigating and assessing a complaint will be proportionate to the apparent seriousness of the breach complained about;
- that the roles of complaint, investigation, advice and decision-making will be kept separate as appropriate to the nature and complexity of an alleged breach;
- that the concepts of natural justice and fairness will apply in the determination of any complaints made under this Code. This requires, conditional on the nature of an alleged breach, that affected parties:
 - have a right to know that an investigation process is underway;
 - are given due notice and are provided with an opportunity to be heard;
 - have a right to seek appropriate advice and be represented; and
 - have their privacy respected.

12.2 Complaints

All complaints made under this Code must be made in writing and forwarded to the Chief Executive. On receipt of a complaint the Chief Executive must forward that complaint to an

¹ A self assessment template is provided in the Guidance to this Code.

independent investigator for a preliminary assessment to determine whether the issue is sufficiently serious to warrant a full investigation.²

Only members and the Chief Executive make a complaint under this Code.

12.3 Investigation, advice and decision

The process, following receipt of a complaint, will follow the steps outlined in Appendix Two.

12.4 Materiality

An alleged breach under this Code is material if, in the opinion of the independent investigator, it would, if proven, bring a member or the Council into disrepute or reflect adversely on a member or the Council if not addressed.

13. Penalties and actions

Where a complaint is determined to be material and referred to the Council the nature of any penalty or action will depend on the seriousness of the breach.

13.1 Material breaches

In the case of material breaches of this Code the Council, or a Committee with delegated authority, may require one of the following:

1. a letter of censure to the member;
2. a request (made either privately or publicly) for an apology;
3. a vote of no confidence in the member;
4. removal of certain council-funded privileges (such as attendance at conferences);
5. Restricted entry to council offices, such as no access to staff areas;
6. limitation on any dealings with council staff so that they are confined to the Chief Executive only;
7. suspension from committees or other bodies;
8. an invitation for the member to consider resigning from the council.

A Council or Committee may decide that a penalty will not be imposed where a respondent agrees to one or more of the following:

- attend a relevant training course; and/or
- work with a mentor for a period of time; and/or

² On behalf of the Council the Chief Executive will, shortly after the start of a triennium, prepare in advance either a list of independent investigators for this purpose; contract with a reputable agency capable of providing appropriate investigators, or engage an appropriate person following receipt of a complaint.

- participate in voluntary mediation (if the complaint involves a conflict between two members);and/or
- tender an apology.

The process is based on the presumption that the outcome of a complaints process will be made public unless there are grounds, such as those set out in LGOIMA, for not doing so.

13.2 Statutory breaches

In cases where a breach of the Code is found to involve regulatory or legislative requirements, the complaint will be referred to the relevant agency. For example:

1. breaches relating to members' interests (where members may be liable for prosecution by the Auditor-General under the Member's Interests Act)
2. breaches which result in the council suffering financial loss or damage (where the Auditor-General may make a report on the loss or damage under section 30 of the Local Government Act which may result in the member having to make good the loss or damage)
3. breaches relating to the commission of a criminal offence which will be referred to the Police (which may leave the elected member liable for criminal prosecution).

14. Review

Once adopted a code of conduct continues in force until amended by the Council. The code can be amended at any time but cannot be revoked unless the council replaces it with another code. Once adopted, amendments to the code of the conduct require a resolution supported by 75 percent of the members of the Council present at a council meeting where the amendment is considered.

Council may formally review the code as soon as practicable after the beginning of each triennium. The results of that review will be considered by the Council in regard to potential changes for improving the Code.

Appendix 1: Legislation bearing on the role and Conduct of Elected Members

This is a summary of the legislative requirements that have some bearing on the duties and conduct of elected members. The full statutes can be found at www.legislation.govt.nz.

The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA) provides rules about members discussing and voting on matters in which they have a pecuniary interest and about contracts between members and the council.

A pecuniary interest is likely to exist if a matter under consideration could reasonably give rise to an expectation of a gain or loss of money for a member personally (or for their spouse or a company in which they have an interest). In relation to pecuniary interests LAMIA applies to both contracting and participating in decision-making processes.

In relation to pecuniary or financial interests a person is deemed to be "concerned or interested" in a contract or interested "directly or indirectly" in a decision when:

- a person's spouse or partner is "concerned or interested" in the contract or where they have a pecuniary interest in the decision; or
- a person or their spouse or partner is involved in a company that is "concerned or interested" in the contract or where the company has a pecuniary interest in the decision.

There can also be additional situations where a person is potentially "concerned or interested" in a contract or have a pecuniary interest in a decision, such as where a contract is between an elected members' family trust and the council.

Determining whether a pecuniary interest exists

Elected members are often faced with the question of whether or not they have a pecuniary interest in a decision and if so whether they should participate in discussion on that decision and vote. When determining if this is the case or not the following test is applied:

whether, if the matter were dealt with in a particular way, discussing or voting on that matter could reasonably give rise to an expectation of a gain or loss of money for the member concerned. (OAG, 2001)

In deciding whether you have a pecuniary interest members should consider the following factors.

- What is the nature of the decision being made?

- Do I have a financial interest in that decision - do I have a reasonable expectation of gain or loss of money by making that decision?
- Is my financial interest one that is in common with the public?
- Do any of the exceptions in the LAMIA apply to me?
- Could I apply to the Auditor-General for approval to participate?

Members may seek assistance from the Mayor/Chair or other person to determine if they should discuss or vote on an issue but ultimately it is their own judgment as to whether or not they have pecuniary interest in the decision. Any member who is uncertain as to whether they have a pecuniary interest is advised to seek legal advice. Where uncertainty exists members may adopt a least-risk approach which is to not participate in discussions or vote on any decisions.

Members who do have a pecuniary interest will declare the pecuniary interest to the meeting and not participate in the discussion or voting. The declaration and abstention needs to be recorded in the meeting minutes. (Further requirements are set out in the Council's Standing Orders.)

The contracting rule

A member is disqualified from office if he or she is "concerned or interested" in contracts with their council if the total payments made, or to be made, by or on behalf of the council exceed \$25,000 in any financial year. The \$25,000 limit includes GST. The limit relates to the value of all payments made for all contracts in which you are interested during the financial year. It does not apply separately to each contract, nor is it just the amount of the profit the contractor expects to make or the portion of the payments to be personally received by you.

The Auditor-General can give prior approval, and in limited cases, retrospective approval for contracts that would otherwise disqualify you under the Act.

It is an offence under the Act for a person to act as a member of a council (or committee of that council) while disqualified.

Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

In addition to the issue of pecuniary interests rules and common law govern the issue of conflicts of interest more generally. These are rules that apply to non-pecuniary conflicts of interest and include common law rules about bias. In order to determine if bias exists or not members need to ask:

Is there a real danger of bias on the part of the member of the decision-making body, in the sense that he or she might unfairly regard with favour (or disfavour) the case of a party to the issue under consideration?

The question is not limited to actual bias, but relates to the appearance or possibility of bias reflecting the principle that justice should not only be done, but should be seen to be done. Whether or not members believe they are not biased is irrelevant.

Members should focus be on the nature of the conflicting interest or relationship and the risk it could pose for the decision-making process. The most common risks of non-pecuniary bias are where:

- members' statements or conduct indicate that they have predetermined the decision before hearing all relevant information (that is, members have a "closed mind");
- members have a close relationship or involvement with an individual or organisation affected by the decision.

In determining whether or not they might be perceived as biased members must also take into account the context and circumstance of the issue or question under consideration. For example, if a member has stood on a platform and been voted into office on the promise of implementing that platform then voters would have every expectation that the member would give effect to that promise. (this may not apply to decisions made in quasi-judicial settings, such as an RMA hearing).

Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 sets out a list of meetings procedures and requirements that apply to local authorities and local and community boards. Of particular importance for the roles and conduct of elected members is the fact that the Chairperson has the responsibility to maintain order at meetings, but all elected members should accept a personal responsibility to maintain acceptable standards of address and debate. No elected member should:

- create a disturbance or a distraction while another Councillor is speaking;
- be disrespectful when they refer to each other or other people;
- use offensive language about the Council, other members, any employee of the Council or any member of the public.

See Standing Orders for more detail.

Secret Commissions Act 1910

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected member (or officer) to advise anyone to enter into a contract with a third person and receive a gift or reward from that third person as a result, or to present false receipts to council.

If convicted of any offence under this Act a person can be imprisoned for up to 2 years, and/or fines up to \$1000. A conviction therefore would trigger the ouster provisions of the Local Government Act and result in the removal of the member from office.

Crimes Act 1961

Under this Act it is unlawful for an elected member (or officer) to:

- accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) and gift, reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of council;
- use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another persons, monetary gain or advantage.

These offences are punishable by a term of imprisonment of 7 years or more. Elected members convicted of these offences will be automatically cease to be members.

Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013

The Securities Act 1978 essentially places elected members in the same position as company directors whenever Council offers stock to the public. Elected members may be personally liable if investment documents such as a prospectus contain untrue statements and may be liable for criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act are not met.

The Local Government Act 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) sets out the general powers of local government, its purpose and operating principles. Provisions directly relevant to this Code include:

Personal liability of members

Although having qualified privilege elected members can be held personally accountable for losses incurred by a local authority where, following a report from the Auditor General under s.44 LGA 2002, it is found that one of the following applies:

- a) money belonging to, or administered by, a local authority has been unlawfully expended;
- b) an asset has been unlawfully sold or other wise disposed of by the local authority;
- c) a liability has been unlawfully incurred by the local authority;
- d) a local authority has intentionally or negligently failed to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.

Members will not be personally liable where they can prove that the act or failure to act resulting in the loss occurred as a result of one of the following:

- a) without the member's knowledge;
- b) with the member's knowledge but against the member's protest made at or before the time when the loss occurred;
- c) contrary to the manner in which the member voted on the issue;
- d) in circumstances where, although being a party to the act or failure to act, the member acted in good faith and relied on reports, statements, financial data, or other information from professional or expert advisers, namely staff or external experts on the matters.

In certain situation members will also be responsible for paying the costs of proceedings (s.47 LGA 2002).

Appendix 2: Process for the determination and investigation of complaints

Step 1: Chief executive receives complaint

On receipt of a complaint under this Code the Chief Executive will refer the complaint to an investigator selected from a panel agreed at the start of the triennium. The Chief executive will also:

- inform the complainant that the complaint has been referred to the independent investigator and the name of the investigator, and refer them to the process for dealing with complaints as set out in the Code of Conduct;
- inform the respondent that a complaint has been made against them, the name of the investigator and refer them to the process for dealing with complaints as set out in the Code of Conduct.

Step 2: Investigator makes preliminary assessment

On receipt of a complaint the investigator will assess whether:

1. the complaint is frivolous or without substance and should be dismissed;
2. the complaint is outside the scope of the Code of Conduct and should be redirected to another agency or process;
3. the complaint is non-material;
4. the complaint is material and a full investigation is required.

In making the assessment the investigator may make whatever initial inquiry is necessary to determine the appropriate course of action. The investigator has full discretion to dismiss any complaint which, in their view, fails to meet the test of materiality.

On receiving the investigator's preliminary assessment the Chief Executive will:

1. where an investigator determines that a complaint is frivolous or without substance, inform the complainant and respondent directly and inform other members (if there are no grounds for confidentiality) of the investigator's decision;
2. in cases where the investigator finds that the complaint involves a potential legislative breach and is outside the scope of the Code, forward the complaint to the relevant agency and inform both the complainant and respondent of the action.

Step 3: Actions where a breach is found to be non-material

If the subject of a complaint is found to be non-material the investigator will inform the Chief Executive and, if they choose, recommend a course of action appropriate to the breach, such as;

- that the respondent seek advice from the Chairperson or Mayor with regard to good practice;
- that the respondent attend appropriate courses or programmes to increase their knowledge and understanding of the matters that caused the initial complaint.

The Chief executive will advise both the complainant and the respondent of the investigator's decision and any recommendations. Neither of which are open to challenge. Any recommendations made in response to a non-material breach are non-binding on the respondent and the council.

Step 4: Actions where a breach is found to be material

If the subject of a complaint is found to be material the investigator will inform the Chief Executive, who will inform the complainant and respondent. The investigator will then prepare a report to the Council on the seriousness of the breach.

In preparing that report the investigator may:

- consult with the complainant, respondent and any affected parties;
- undertake a hearing with relevant parties;
- refer to any relevant documents or information.

On receipt of the investigator's report the Council, or a committee with delegated authority, will meet to consider the findings and determine whether or not a penalty, or some other form of action, will be imposed.

Step 5: Process for considering the investigator's report

Depending upon the nature of the complaint and alleged breach the investigator's report can be considered by the full council, excluding the complainant, respondent and any other 'interested' members, or a committee established for that purpose.

To remove any suggestion of bias a committee will often be the best mechanism for considering and ruling on complaints. Committees should be established at the start of a triennium with a majority of members selected from the community through either an application process or by invitation.

The Council or Committee will consider the report in open meeting, except where the alleged breach concerns matters that justify the exclusion of the public, such as the misuse of confidential information or a matter that would otherwise be exempt from public disclosure under s. 48 LGOIMA, in which case it will be a closed meeting.

Before making any decision in respect of the Investigator's report the Council or committee will give the member against whom the complaint has been made an opportunity to appear and speak in their own defense. Members with an interest in the proceedings, including the complainant and the respondent, may not take part in these proceedings.

The form of penalty that might be applied will depend on the nature of the breach and may include actions set out in Section 13.1 of the Code.

In accordance with this Code councils will agree to implement the recommendations of a Code of Conduct committee without debate.