



**POLICY No: CCC002**

# **CODE OF CONDUCT**

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# Contents

<b>Foreword – Code of Conduct Framework</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>PART 1 - INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>PART 2 – PURPOSE OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>PART 3 – GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
General conduct .....	7
Fairness and equity .....	8
Harassment and discrimination.....	8
Development and other statutory decisions.....	8
Binding caucus votes .....	9
Public Interaction.....	9
Drugs and Alcohol .....	10
Health and Safety .....	10
Public Comment .....	10
<b>PART 4 - CONFLICT OF INTERESTS</b> .....	<b>11</b>
What is a pecuniary interest? .....	11
What are non-pecuniary interests? .....	12
Managing non-pecuniary conflict of interests.....	12
Reportable political donations .....	13
Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part.....	14
Other business or employment.....	15
Personal dealings with Council.....	15
Political support and community participation.....	15
Council Officials and future employment .....	15
Former Council Officials.....	16
Declarations by Council Officials under this Part .....	16
Declarations as part of recruitment or tendering processes .....	16
<b>Part 5 – Personal Benefit</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Gifts and benefits.....	17
Token gifts and benefits .....	17
Gifts and benefits of value .....	17

How are offers of gifts and benefits to be dealt with? .....	18
Improper and undue influence.....	18
<b>PART 6 – RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Obligations of Councillors and Administrators .....	19
Obligations of staff .....	20
Obligations during meetings .....	20
Inappropriate interactions.....	20
<b>PART 7 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>21</b>
Councillor and Administrator access to information .....	21
Councillors and Administrators to properly examine and consider information.....	22
Refusal of access to documents .....	22
Use of certain Council information.....	22
Use and security of confidential information.....	22
Personal information .....	23
Use of Council resources.....	23
Councillor access to Council buildings .....	24
<b>PART 8 – MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
Reporting of Complaints made .....	25
Complaints made for an improper purpose .....	25
Detrimental action .....	26
Compliance with requirements under this Code.....	26
Disclosure of information about the consideration of a matter under this Code.....	27
Complaints alleging a breach of this part.....	27
<b>PART 9 – DEFINITIONS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>PART 10 – REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>PART 11 – AUTHORISATION .....</b>	<b>28</b>

## Foreword – Code of Conduct Framework

Governance is integral for the effective operations of any organisation.

The practice of good governance is critical for ensuring that Central Coast Council (Council) meets legal and ethical compliance and that decisions are made in the best interests of the community. Council demonstrates good governance through its rigorous and transparent decision making processes, supplemented by the various Codes and policies that have been developed to guide Council's operations.

The Code of Conduct is Council's principal Governance Policy and is an important foundation for a strong ethical culture. This Code of Conduct uses the Office of Local Government's Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW as the basis, and supplements it with specific provisions relevant to Central Coast Council.

As the central component of Council's governance framework, the Code of Conduct is supplemented by the *Procedures for the Administration of the Code* and a series of policies that facilitate the administration of the Code as they relate to gifts and benefits, fraud and corruption prevention, complaints management and other key aspects of ethical behaviour. Failure to comply with the provisions of these and other Council policies could be considered a breach of the Code of Conduct.

# PART 1 - INTRODUCTION

This Code of Conduct is made for the purposes of section 440 of the Local Government Act 1993 ("the Act"). Section 440 of the Act requires every Council to adopt a Code of Conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code. For the purposes of section 440 of the Act, the Code of Conduct comprises all parts of the Model Code of Conduct.

Councillors, Administrators, members of staff of Council, independent conduct reviewers, members of Council Committees including a conduct review Committee and delegates of Council must comply with the applicable provisions of Council's Code of Conduct in carrying out their functions as Council Officials. It is the personal responsibility of Council Officials to comply with the standards in the Code and regularly review their personal circumstances with this in mind.

The community is entitled to know what they can expect of public Officials and have confidence that decisions will be made transparently, ethically and in the public interest. This Code of Conduct is the contract between Council and community and it is the minimum standard to be applied. When the Code of Conduct is breached, it is a breach of public trust and undermines confidence in the Council specifically, and local government generally.

Failure by a Councillor to comply with the standards of conduct prescribed under this Code constitutes misconduct for the purposes of the Act. The Act provides for a range of penalties that may be imposed on Councillors for misconduct, including suspension or disqualification from civic office. A Councillor who has been suspended on three or more occasions for misconduct is automatically disqualified from holding civic office for five years.

Failure by a member of staff to comply with Council's Code of Conduct may give rise to disciplinary action.

## Corporate Values

Central Coast Council has adopted Corporate Values to guide the conduct of all Council staff and to provide a foundation in its approach to delivering services to the community. Council's Code of Conduct provides guidelines to ensure that behaviour and decisions reflect the Corporate Values. The Corporate Values are:

				
<b>SERVE</b>	<b>IMPROVE</b>	<b>COLLABORATE</b>	<b>BE YOUR BEST</b>	<b>BE POSITIVE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliver amazing services through empowering people</li> <li>Pursue collaborative partnership for better community outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look for better ways of doing things</li> <li>Encourage participation and new ideas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build relationships based on mutual trust</li> <li>Share ideas, talent, skills and knowledge</li> <li>Actively listen to find the best overall outcome</li> <li>Demonstrate care and respect for ourselves and each other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strive to be your best everyday</li> <li>Promote self-awareness and development</li> <li>Open to continual learning and improvement</li> <li>Take personal responsibility for actions and decisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Celebrate having a go</li> <li>Build our team spirit</li> </ul>

## PART 2 – PURPOSE OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct sets the minimum requirements of conduct for Council Officials in carrying out their functions. The Code is prescribed by the Act and the Regulation. It is the personal responsibility of Council Officials to comply with the standards in the Code and regularly review their personal circumstances with this in mind.

Council Officials are defined in the Code as including "Councillors, members of staff of Council, Administrators, Council committee members, conduct reviewers and delegates of Council".

The Code of Conduct has been developed to assist Council Officials to:

- understand the standards of conduct that are expected of them;
- enable them to fulfil their statutory duty to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence (section 439 of the Act); and
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in the integrity of local government.

## PART 3 – GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

### General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in carrying out your functions in a manner that is likely to bring the Council or holders of civic office into disrepute. Specifically, you must not act in a way that:
- a) contravenes the Act, associated Regulations, Council's relevant administrative requirements (including procedures and guidelines) and policies;
  - b) is detrimental to the pursuit of the charter of Council;
  - c) is improper or unethical;
  - d) is an abuse of power or otherwise amounts to misconduct;
  - e) causes, comprises or involves intimidation, harassment or verbal abuse;
  - f) causes, comprises or involves discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to employment; or
  - g) causes, comprises or involves prejudice in the provision of a service to the community. (Schedule 6A of the Act)

- 3.2 You must act lawfully, honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the Act or any other Act (section 439 of the Act).
- 3.3 You must treat others with respect at all times.

## Fairness and equity

- 3.4 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.5 You must take all relevant facts known to you, or that you should be reasonably aware of, into consideration and have regard to the particular merits of each case. You must not take irrelevant matters or circumstances into consideration when making decisions.

## Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass, discriminate against, or support others who harass and discriminate against colleagues or members of the public. This includes, but is not limited to harassment and discrimination on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, age, race, responsibilities as a carer, marital status, disability, homosexuality, transgender grounds or if a person has an infectious disease.
- 3.7 Any person who causes, instructs, induces, aids or knowingly permits another person to engage in bullying, harassment or discrimination in the workplace shall be deemed to have committed the act and shall also be treated accordingly.

## Development and other statutory decisions

- 3.8 You must ensure that development and other statutory decisions are properly made and that parties involved in these processes are dealt with fairly. You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the development assessment process or consideration or determinations under statute, including regulations.
- 3.9 In determining development applications or exercising other statutory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and applicants or objectors conveys any suggestion of willingness to provide improper concessions or preferential treatment.
- 3.10 For the purposes of clarity, statutory functions referred to in clauses 3.8 and 3.9 above include but are not limited to the following functions:
- The preparation and consideration of planning proposals, and related processes (including the exercise of functions delegated by the Minister for Planning), under Part 3 Division 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
  - Considering and determining development applications, applications to modify development consents or review of any such determination under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;



- Entering in to any planning agreement pursuant to Part 4 Division 6 Subdivision 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- The making of any contributions plan pursuant to s. 94EA of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- The granting of any certificate under Part 4A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- The granting of approval under section 68 of the Act;
- The granting of any consent, approval or authority under the *Roads Act 1993*;
- The issue of directions, orders and the taking of regulatory and enforcement actions under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the Act, *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*;
- The conduct of appeals under sections 97, 97AA, 98 or 98A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* or Chapter 7 Part 5 of the Act.

## Binding caucus votes

- 3.11 You must not participate in binding caucus votes in relation to matters to be considered at a Council or Committee meeting.
- 3.12 For the purposes of clause 3.11, a binding caucus vote is a process whereby a group of Councillors are compelled by a threat of disciplinary or other adverse action to comply with a predetermined position on a matter before the Council or Committee irrespective of the personal views of individual members of the group on the merits of the matter before the Council or Committee.
- 3.13 Clause 3.11 does not prohibit Councillors from discussing a matter before the Council or Committee prior to considering the matter in question at a Council or Committee meeting or from voluntarily holding a shared view with other Councillors on the merits of a matter.
- 3.14 Clause 3.11 does not apply to a decision to elect the Mayor or Deputy Mayor or to nominate a person to be a member of a Council Committee.

## Public Interaction

- 3.15 Appropriate public interaction with (including lobbying of) Councillors is part of the democratic process and is an acceptable feature of the relationship between the public and their elected representatives. It is however in the public interest that lobbying is done fairly and does not undermine public confidence in Council decision making. The *Lobbying local government councillors* guide published by the NSW Independent Commission against Corruption identifies some of the challenges for Councillors.
- 3.16 Council Officials must also be mindful of inappropriate interactions and avoid situations that may be perceived as, or constitute, improper and undue influence. Council requires ethical behaviour and compliance with reporting requirements for all Council Officials when interacting with members of the public to ensure transparency, integrity and public accountability in Council's decision making process and interactions.

- 3.17 All information received in an official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the relevant legislation (State Records Act 1998) and record management policies.

## **Drugs and Alcohol**

- 3.18 All Council Officials are required to comply with the laws of the State of NSW and the Commonwealth of Australia in relation to any consumption of drugs and alcohol.
- 3.19 Council recognises that the use of drugs, alcohol and/or medications which may impair ability in the workplace may impact on the effectiveness of Council Officials in the performance of their duties, to the detriment of the health, safety and welfare of themselves and others.
- 3.20 Council will not tolerate illegal, unsafe or unacceptable behaviour resulting from drugs, alcohol and/or medications which may impair ability. All Council Officials are under a duty when acting as a Council Official to declare any consumption of drugs, alcohol or medications which may impair ability.

## **Health and Safety**

- 3.21 Council is committed to providing a workplace that is safe and without risk to health or the welfare of all Council Officials, contractors and members of the public, and the effective rehabilitation of injured employees.
- 3.22 All Council Officials are under a duty to take active accountability and responsibility for the health, safety and welfare of other Council Officials.
- 3.23 Councillors are under a duty to take active accountability for the health, safety and welfare of the Chief Executive Officer.

## **Public Comment**

- 3.24 The Mayor or Chief Executive Officer will generally be the spokesperson on Council business or matters before the Council. Only Council Officials with specific delegations are authorised to make public comment about Council business or on matters before Council. All comments are to be made in accordance with Council's associated Policies and Procedures.
- 3.25 On social media, such as Council's Twitter, Instagram and Facebook accounts, the Communication and Media Team are generally the spokesperson on all Council business. Other staff can apply to use these sites if a particular project warrants it.
- 3.26 If a Council Official makes a comment on Council business using their personal social media accounts, they are under a duty to ensure it is clear that it is a personal opinion, that it is not the official position of Council and that the comment is not derogative, malicious, vindictive, defamatory or in any way a breach of the State of NSW or Commonwealth of Australian Anti-Discrimination Laws.

- 3.27 Council Officials must not defame other persons, including other Council Officials. This includes during any meeting of the Council, meeting of any Committee of the Council, any public meeting conducted by or for the Council, or in any publication made by or for the Council.

## PART 4 - CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

- 4.1 A conflict of interests exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your public duty.
- 4.2 You must avoid or appropriately manage any conflict of interests. The onus is on you to identify a conflict of interests and take the appropriate action to manage the conflict in favour of your public duty.
- 4.3 Any conflict of interests must be managed to uphold the probity of Council decision-making. When considering whether or not you have a conflict of interests, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.
- 4.4 Private interests can be of two types: pecuniary or non-pecuniary.

### What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.5 A pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person. ([section 442 of the Act](#))
- 4.6 A person will also be taken to have a pecuniary interest in a matter if that person's spouse or de facto partner or a relative of the person or a partner or employer of the person, or a company or other body of which the person, or a nominee, partner or employer of the person is a member, has a pecuniary interest in the matter. ([section 443 of the Act](#))
- 4.7 Pecuniary interests are regulated by Chapter 14, Part 2 of [the Act](#). [The Act](#) requires that:
- a) Councillors and designated persons lodge an initial and an annual written disclosure of interests that could potentially be in conflict with their public or professional duties ([section 449 of the Act](#))
  - b) Councillors and members of Council Committees disclose an interest and the nature of that interest at a meeting, leave the meeting and be out of sight of the meeting and not participate in discussions or voting on the matter ([section 451 of the Act](#))
  - c) designated persons immediately declare, in writing, any pecuniary interest. ([section 459 of the Act](#))
- 4.8 Designated persons are defined at [section 441 of the Act](#), and include, but are not limited to, the Chief Executive Officer and other senior staff of the Council.

- 4.9 Where you are a member of staff of Council, other than a designated person (as defined by [section 441](#)), you must disclose in writing to your supervisor or the Chief Executive Officer, the nature of any pecuniary interest you have in a matter you are dealing with as soon as practicable.

## What are non-pecuniary interests?

- 4.10 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests the Council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in [the Act](#). These commonly arise out of family, or personal relationships, or involvement in sporting, social or other cultural groups and associations and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 4.11 The political views of a Councillor do not constitute a private interest.

## Managing non-pecuniary conflict of interests

- 4.12 Where you have a non-pecuniary interest that conflicts with your public duty, you must disclose the interest fully and in writing, even if the conflict is not significant. You must do this as soon as practicable.
- 4.13 If a disclosure is made at a Council or Committee meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 4.12.
- 4.14 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interests will depend on whether or not it is significant.
- 4.15 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interests will be significant where a matter does not raise a pecuniary interest but it involves:
- a) a relationship between a Council official and another person that is particularly close, for example, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child of the person or of the person's spouse, current or former spouse or partner, de facto or other person living in the same household
  - b) other relationships that are particularly close, such as friendships and business relationships. Closeness is defined by the nature of the friendship or business relationship, the frequency of contact and the duration of the friendship or relationship
  - c) an affiliation between the Council official and an organisation, sporting body, club, corporation or association that is particularly strong.
- 4.16 If you are a Council official, other than a member of staff of Council, and you have disclosed that a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interests exists, you must manage it in one of two ways:
- a) remove the source of the conflict, by relinquishing or divesting the interest that creates the conflict, or reallocating the conflicting duties to another Council official;

- b) have no involvement in the matter, by absenting yourself from and not taking part in any debate or voting on the issue as if the provisions in section 451(2) of the Act apply.

4.17 If you determine that a non-pecuniary conflict of interests is less than significant and does not require further action, you must provide an explanation of why you consider that the conflict does not require further action in the circumstances.

4.18 If you are a member of staff of Council, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interests must be made in consultation with your manager.

4.19 Despite clause 4.16(b), a Councillor who has disclosed that a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interests exists may participate in a decision to delegate Council's decision-making role to Council staff through the Chief Executive Officer, or appoint another person or body to make the decision in accordance with the law. This applies whether or not Council would be deprived of a quorum if one or more Councillors were to manage their conflict of interests by not voting on a matter in accordance with clause 4.16(b) above.

## Reportable political donations

4.20 Councillors should note that matters before Council involving political or campaign donors may give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interests.

4.21 Where a Councillor has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation:

- a) made by a major political donor in the previous four years, and
- b) where the major political donor has a matter before Council

then the Councillor must declare a non-pecuniary conflict of interests, disclose the nature of the interest, and manage the conflict of interests in accordance with clause 4.16(b).

4.22 For the purposes of this Part:

- a) a "reportable political donation" is a "reportable political donation" for the purposes of section 86 of the *Election Funding, Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*,
- b) a "major political donor" is a "major political donor" for the purposes of section 84 of the *Election Funding, Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*.

4.23 Councillors should note that political donations below \$1,000, or political donations to a registered political party or group by which a Councillor is endorsed, may still give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interests. Councillors should determine whether or not such conflicts are significant and take the appropriate action to manage them.

4.24 If a Councillor has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation of the kind referred to in clause 4.21, that Councillor is not prevented from participating in a decision to delegate Council's decision-making role to Council staff through the Chief Executive Officer or appointing another person or body to make the decision in accordance with the law (see clause 4.19 above).

## Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

- 4.25 Where a majority of Councillors are precluded under this Part from consideration of a matter the Council or Committee must resolve to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another person.
- 4.26 Where a majority of Councillors are precluded under this Part from consideration of a matter and the matter in question concerns the exercise of a function that may not be delegated under [section 377 of the Act](#), the Councillors may apply in writing to the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government to be exempted from complying with a requirement under this Part relating to the management of a non-pecuniary conflict of interests.
- 4.27 The Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government will only exempt a Councillor from complying with a requirement under this Part where:
- a) compliance by Councillors with a requirement under the Part in relation to a matter will result in the loss of a quorum, and
  - b) the matter relates to the exercise of a function of the Council that may not be delegated under [section 377 of the Act](#).
- 4.28 Where the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government exempts a Councillor from complying with a requirement under this Part, the Councillor must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to in accordance with the requirements of this Part.
- 4.29 A Councillor, who would otherwise be precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this Part because they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interests in the matter, is permitted to participate in consideration of the matter, if:
- a) the matter is a proposal relating to:
    - i) the making of a principal environmental planning instrument applying to the whole or a significant part of the Council's area, or
    - ii) the amendment, alteration or repeal of an environmental planning instrument where the amendment, alteration or repeal applies to the whole or a significant part of the Council's area, and
  - b) the non-pecuniary conflict of interests arises only because of an interest that a person has in that person's principal place of residence, and
  - c) the Councillor declares the interest they have in the matter that would otherwise have precluded their participation in consideration of the matter under this Part.

## Other business or employment

- 4.30 If you are a member of staff of Council considering outside employment or contract work that relates to the business of the Council or that might conflict with your Council duties, you must notify and seek the approval of the Chief Executive Officer in writing. ([section 353 of the Act](#))
- 4.31 As a member of staff, you must ensure that any outside employment or business you engage in will not:
- a) conflict with your official duties;
  - b) involve using confidential information or Council resources obtained through your work with the Council;
  - c) require you to work while on Council duty;
  - d) discredit or disadvantage the Council.

## Personal dealings with Council

- 4.32 You may have reason to deal with your Council in your personal capacity (for example, as a ratepayer, recipient of a Council service or applicant for a consent granted by Council). You must not expect or request preferential treatment in relation to any matter in which you have a private interest because of your position. You must avoid any action that could lead members of the public to believe that you are seeking preferential treatment.

## Political support and community participation

- 4.33 Staff must ensure that any participation in political activities does not conflict with their primary duty as a Council employee to serve the public in a politically neutral manner.
- 4.34 If employees become aware that a conflict of interest has arisen or might arise due to their participation in political activities they should inform the Chief Executive Officer, their Director or their Executive Manager, and immediately take adequate steps to manage that conflict in accordance with this Code.

## Council Officials and future employment

- 4.35 Councillors and employees should not use their position to obtain opportunities for future employment.
- 4.36 You must not allow yourself or your work to be influenced by plans for, or offers of, employment outside Council.

## Former Council Officials

- 4.37 You must be careful in your dealings with former Council Officials and make sure that you do not give them, or appear to give them, favourable treatment or access to information.
- 4.38 Former Council Officials must not use, or take advantage of confidential information obtained in the course of their official duties at Council that may lead to gain or profit.
- 4.39 At the end of your involvement with Council, all Council Officials must return all Council property, documents or items and not make public, or otherwise use, any confidential information gained as a consequence of your involvement with Council.

## Declarations by Council Officials under this Part

- 4.40 Declarations by all Council Officials are to be made on the specified form.
- 4.41 Declarations by the Mayor or Councillors are to be signed by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 4.42 Declarations by the Chief Executive Officer are to be signed by the Mayor.
- 4.43 Declarations by Council staff are to be signed by the Chief Executive Officer, relevant Director or Executive Manager.
- 4.44 All declarations will be held in the Disclosure of Interest Register. This is a public document accessible in accordance with the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* provisions.

## Declarations as part of recruitment or tendering processes

- 4.45 Declarations regarding conflicts of interest will be required to be made by Council Officials participating in a recruitment panel. This is to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant recruitment and selection Policies and Procedures.
- 4.46 Declarations regarding conflicts of interest will be required to be made by Council Officials participating in procurement processes. This is to be undertaken in accordance with the procurement framework, Policies and Procedures.

## Part 5 – Personal Benefit

For the purposes of this Part, a reference to a gift or benefit does not include a political donation or contribution to an election fund that is subject to the provisions of the relevant election funding legislation.



## Gifts and benefits

- 5.1 You must avoid situations giving rise to the appearance that a person or body, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind, is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the Council.
- 5.2 You must take all reasonable steps to ensure that your immediate family members do not receive gifts or benefits that give rise to the appearance of being an attempt to secure favourable treatment. Immediate family members ordinarily include parents, spouses, children and siblings.

## Token gifts and benefits

- 5.3 Generally speaking, token gifts and benefits include:
  - a) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments provided in conjunction with:
    - i) the discussion of official business;
    - ii) Council work related events such as training, education sessions, and workshops;
    - iii) conferences;
    - iv) Council functions or events; or
    - v) social functions organised by groups, such as Council Committees and community organisations.;
  - b) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events;
  - c) gifts of single bottles of reasonably priced alcohol to individual Council Officials at end of year functions, public occasions or in recognition of work done (such as providing a lecture/training session/address);
  - d) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers; or
  - e) prizes of token value.

Token value in relation to this clause is considered to be AUD \$50.

## Gifts and benefits of value

- 5.4 Notwithstanding clause 5.3, gifts and benefits that have more than a token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as state or international cricket matches or matches in other national sporting Codes (including the NRL, AFL, FFA, NBL), corporate hospitality at a corporate

facility at major sporting events, discounted products for personal use, the frequent use of facilities such as gyms, use of holiday homes, free or discounted travel.

## How are offers of gifts and benefits to be dealt with?

5.5 You must not:

- a) seek or accept a bribe or other improper inducement;
- b) seek gifts or benefits of any kind;
- c) accept any gift or benefit that may create a sense of obligation on your part or may be perceived to be intended or likely to influence you in carrying out your public duty;
- d) accept any gift or benefit of more than token value; or
- e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift, regardless of the amount.

5.6 For the purposes of clause 5.5(e), a "cash-like gift" includes but is not limited to gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internal credit, memberships or entitlements to discounts.

5.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, this must be disclosed promptly to your supervisor, the Mayor or the Chief Executive Officer. The recipient, supervisor, Mayor or Chief Executive Officer must ensure that any gifts or benefits of more than token value that are received are recorded in a Gifts Register. The gift or benefit must be surrendered to Council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical. This must be done in accordance with Council's [Gifts and Benefits Policy](#).

5.8 In normal circumstances, all gifts and/or benefits offered to a Council Official in the course of their employment are to be declined in accordance with Council's adopted [Gifts and Benefits Policy](#).

## Improper and undue influence

5.9 You must not use your position to influence other Council Officials in the performance of their public or professional duties to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for somebody else. A Councillor will not be in breach of this clause where they seek to influence other Council Officials through the appropriate exercise of their representative functions.

5.10 You must not take advantage (or seek to take advantage) of your status or position with or of functions you perform for Council in order to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for any other person or body.

## PART 6 – RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS

### Obligations of Councillors and Administrators

- 6.1 Each Council is a body politic. The Councillors or Administrator/s are the governing body of the Council. The governing body has the responsibility of directing and controlling the affairs of the Council in accordance with the Act and is responsible for policy determinations, for example, those relating to workforce policy.
- 6.2 Councillors or Administrators must not:
- a) direct Council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the Chief Executive Officer in the performance of Council's functions by way of Council or Committee resolution, or by the Mayor or Administrator exercising their power under section 226 of the Act (section 352 of the Act);
  - b) in any public or private forum, direct or influence or attempt to direct or influence, any other member of the staff of the Council or a delegate of the Council in the exercise of the functions of the member or delegate (Schedule 6A of the Act);
  - c) contact a member of the staff of the Council on Council related business unless in accordance with the Policy and Procedures governing the interaction of Councillors and Council staff that have been authorised by the Council and the Chief Executive Officer;
  - d) contact or issue instructions to any of Council's contractors or tenderers, including Council's legal advisers, unless by the Mayor or Administrator exercising their power under section 226 of the Act. This does not apply to Council's external auditors or the Chair of Council's audit Committee who may be provided with any information by individual Councillors reasonably necessary for the external auditor or audit Committee to effectively perform their functions.
  - e) make unauthorised statements to the media without identifying it is their own opinion only, and as such, does not represent the position of Council. Statements should be well considered as to the potential impact they could make on Council, its decisions and its services, as well as ensuring that any the comment made is not derogative, malicious, vindictive, defamatory or in any way a breach of the State of NSW or Commonwealth of Australian Anti-Discrimination Laws
  - f) as specified in section 664 of the Act, disclose materials classified as confidential in reports presented to Council at any time.
- 6.3 Councillors or Administrators:
- a) can expect all Council staff to be courteous to Councillors and Administrators at all times;
  - b) are expected to be courteous to staff at all times;

- c) may mix in the same social circles, or have associations through sporting, business or family interests with Council staff. General social interaction and conversation in these situations is acceptable; and
- d) can contact the Chief Executive Officer regarding Council matters, or other Senior members of Council Staff as prescribed by the Chief Executive Officer regarding Council matters specific to their area of business, or the staff identified for Councillor support services.

## Obligations of staff

- 6.5 The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the efficient and effective operation of the Council's organisation and for ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the Council without delay.
- 6.6 Members of staff of Council must:
- a) give their attention to the business of Council while on duty
  - b) ensure that their work is carried out efficiently, economically and effectively
  - c) carry out lawful directions given by any person having authority to give such directions
  - d) give effect to the lawful decisions, policies, and procedures of the Council, whether or not the staff member agrees with or approves of them
  - e) ensure that any participation in political activities outside the service of the Council does not conflict with the performance of their official duties.

## Obligations during meetings

- 6.7 You must act in accordance with Council's Code of Meeting Practice, if Council has adopted one, and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 during Council and Committee meetings.
- 6.8 You must show respect to the chair, other Council Officials and any members of the public present during Council and Committee meetings or other formal proceedings of the Council.

## Inappropriate interactions

- 6.9 You must not engage in any of the following inappropriate interactions:
- a) Councillors and Administrators approaching staff and staff organisations to discuss individual or operational staff matters other than broader workforce policy issues.
  - b) Council staff approaching Councillors and Administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters other than broader workforce policy issues.

- c) Council staff refusing to give information that is available to other Councillors to a particular Councillor.
- d) Councillors and Administrators who have lodged a development application with Council, discussing the matter with Council staff in staff-only areas of the Council.
- e) Councillors and Administrators being overbearing or threatening to Council staff.
- f) Councillors and Administrators making personal attacks on Council staff in a public forum.
- g) Councillors and Administrators directing or pressuring Council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make.
- h) Council staff providing ad hoc advice to Councillors and Administrators without recording or documenting the interaction as they would if the advice was provided to a member of the community.
- i) Council staff meeting with applicants or objectors alone AND outside office hours to discuss applications or proposals.
- j) Councillors attending on-site inspection meetings with lawyers and/or consultants engaged by Council associated with current or proposed legal proceedings unless permitted to do so by Council's Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of the Mayor or Administrator, exercising their power under section 226 of the Act.
- k) Any interaction that is not permitted under any adopted Councillors and Staff Interaction Policy.

## **PART 7 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES**

### **Councillor and Administrator access to information**

- 7.1 The Chief Executive Officer and public officer are responsible for ensuring that members of the public, Councillors and Administrators can gain access to the documents available under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.
- 7.2 The Chief Executive Officer must provide Councillors and Administrators with information sufficient to enable them to carry out their civic office functions.
- 7.3 Members of staff of Council must provide full and timely information to Councillors and Administrators sufficient to enable them to carry out their civic office functions and in accordance with Council procedures.
- 7.4 Members of staff of Council who provide any information to a particular Councillor in the performance of their civic duties must also make it available to any other Councillor who requests it and in accordance with Council procedures.

- 7.5 Councillors and Administrators who have a private (as distinct from civic) interest in a document of Council have the same rights of access as any member of the public.

## **Councillors and Administrators to properly examine and consider information**

- 7.6 Councillors and Administrators must properly examine and consider all the information provided to them relating to matters that they are dealing with to enable them to make a decision on the matter in accordance with Council's charter.

## **Refusal of access to documents**

- 7.7 Where the Chief Executive Officer and public officer determine to refuse access to a document sought by a Councillor or Administrator they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the document sought is required for the Councillor or Administrator to perform their civic duty (see clause 7.2). The Chief Executive Officer or public officer must state the reasons for the decision if access is refused.

## **Use of certain Council information**

- 7.8 In regard to information obtained in your capacity as a Council official, you must:
- a) only access Council information needed for Council business;
  - b) not use that Council information for private purposes;
  - c) not seek or obtain, either directly or indirectly, any financial benefit or other improper advantage for yourself, or any other person or body, from any information to which you have by virtue of your office or position with Council;
  - d) only release Council information in accordance with established Council policies and procedures and in compliance with relevant legislation.

## **Use and security of confidential information**

- 7.9 You must maintain the integrity and security of confidential documents or information in your possession, or for which you are responsible.

- 7.10 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of Council information, you must:

- a) protect confidential information;

- b) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so;
- c) only use confidential information for the purpose it is intended to be used;
- d) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person;
- e) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to your Council or any other person or body;
- f) not disclose any information discussed during a confidential session of a Council meeting.

## Personal information

7.11 When dealing with personal information you must comply with:

- a) the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*;
- b) the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002*;
- c) the Information Protection Principles and Health Privacy Principles;
- d) Council's Privacy Management Plan;
- e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government; and
- f) *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* and Regulation.

## Use of Council resources

7.12 You must use Council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in the course of your official duties, and must not use them for private purposes (except when supplied as part of a contract of employment) unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

7.13 Union delegates and consultative Committee members may have reasonable access to Council resources for the purposes of carrying out their industrial responsibilities, including but not limited to:

- a) the representation of members with respect to disciplinary matters;
- b) the representation of employees with respect to grievances and disputes;
- c) functions associated with the role of Council's Consultative Committee.

- 7.14 You must be scrupulous in your use of Council property, including intellectual property, official services and facilities, and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 7.15 You must avoid any action or situation that could create the appearance that Council property, official services or public facilities are being improperly used for your benefit or the benefit of any other person or body.
- 7.16 You must not use Council resources, property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others unless the resources, property or facilities are otherwise available for use or hire by the public and any publicly advertised fee is paid for use of the resources, property or facility.
- 7.17 You must not use Council letterhead, Council crests and other information that could give the appearance it is official Council material for:
- a) the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
  - b) for other non-official purposes.
- 7.18 You must not convert any property of the Council to your own use unless properly authorised.
- 7.19 You must not use Council's computer resources to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature.

## **Councillor access to Council buildings**

- 7.20 Councillors and Administrators are entitled to have access to the Council Chamber/s, Committee room/s, Mayor's office/s (subject to availability), Councillors' rooms, and public areas of Council's buildings during normal business hours and for meetings. Councillor and Administrator entitlement to meeting space is detailed in Council's Policy for the *Payment of Expenses and the Provision of Facilities for Councillors*.
- 7.21 Councillors and Administrators needing access to other facilities must obtain authority from the Chief Executive Officer.
- 7.21 Councillors and Administrators must not use staff or access any public areas within Council buildings or other Council properties for media or other political purposes (refer to Council's Policy for the *Payment of Expenses and the Provision of Facilities for Councillors*).
- 7.22 Councillors and Administrators must not enter staff-only areas of Council buildings without the approval of the Chief Executive Officer (or delegate), or as provided in any adopted Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy.
- 7.23 Councillors and Administrators must ensure that when they are within a staff area they avoid giving rise to the appearance that they may improperly influence Council staff decisions.



## **PART 8 – MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE**

- 8.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that is likely to undermine confidence in the integrity of this Code or its administration.

### **Reporting of Complaints made**

- 8.2 Code of Conduct complaints provide a valuable tool for managing and understanding risk within Council. While it is essential that the confidentiality of complaints be maintained, there is an opportunity to respond to complaint issues in general terms to improve the performance of Council.
- 8.3 Beyond the specific finding of any complaint, a report should be provided to the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee of the Council setting out the general substance of the complaint, the outcome and what business improvement or process has been put in place to mitigate the associated risk. This should be completed every quarter and include complaints about Councillors and Council Staff.
- 8.4 Annually, the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee should be provided with a report of all Code of Conduct complaints (while maintaining confidentiality) so that trends can be identified and measures implemented.

### **Complaints made for an improper purpose**

- 8.5 You must not make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made under this Code for an improper purpose.
- 8.6 For the purposes of clause 8.2, a complaint is made for an improper purpose where it is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or where it otherwise lacks merit and has been made substantially for one or more of the following purposes:
- a) to intimidate or harass another Council official
  - b) to damage another Council official's reputation
  - c) to obtain a political advantage
  - d) to influence a Council official in the exercise of their official functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
  - e) to influence the Council in the exercise of its functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
  - f) to avoid disciplinary action under this Code
  - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint under this Code except as may be otherwise specifically permitted under this Code

- h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the procedures for the administration of this Code except as may be otherwise specifically permitted under this Code
- i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this Code.

## **Detrimental action**

- 8.7 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for a complaint they have made under this Code except as may be otherwise specifically permitted under this Code.
- 8.8 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for any function they have exercised under this Code except as may be otherwise specifically permitted under this Code.
- 8.9 For the purposes of clauses 8.7 and 8.8 detrimental action is an action causing, comprising or involving any of the following:
- a) injury, damage or loss;
  - b) intimidation or harassment;
  - c) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to employment;
  - d) dismissal from, or prejudice in, employment; or
  - a) disciplinary proceedings.

## **Compliance with requirements under this Code**

- 8.10 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under this Code.
- 8.11 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under this Code.
- 8.12 You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office of Local Government.
- 8.13 Where you are a Councillor or the Chief Executive Officer, you must comply with any Council resolution requiring you to take action as a result of a breach of this Code.

## Disclosure of information about the consideration of a matter under this Code

- 8.14 You must report breaches of this Code in accordance with the reporting requirements under this Code.
- 8.15 You must not make allegations of suspected breaches of this Code at Council meetings or in other public forums.
- 8.16 You must not disclose information about the consideration of a matter under this Code except for the purposes of seeking legal advice unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under this Code.

## Complaints alleging a breach of this part

- 8.17 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part (Part 8) by a Councillor, the Chief Executive Officer or an Administrator are to be made to the Office of Local Government.
- 8.18 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by other Council Officials are to be made to the Chief Executive Officer.

## PART 9 – DEFINITIONS

In the Code of Conduct the following definitions apply:

<b>Act of disorder</b>	See the definition in clause 256 of the <i><u>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</u></i> .
<b>Administrator</b>	An Administrator of a Council appointed under <u>the Act</u> other than an Administrator appointed under <u>section 66</u> of <u>the Act</u> .
<b>Authorised Staff</b>	Council staff nominated by the Chief Executive Officer who can interact with or provide advice to Councillors.
<b>Committee</b>	A Council Committee.
<b>Conflict of Interests</b>	A conflict of interests exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your public duty.
<b>Council Committee</b>	A Committee established by resolution of Council.
<b>Council Committee member</b>	A person other than a Councillor or member of staff of Council who is a member of a Council Committee.

<b>Council official</b>	Includes Councillors, members of staff of Council, Administrators, Council Committee members, conduct reviewers and delegates of Council.
<b>Councillor</b>	A person elected or appointed to civic office and includes the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.
<b>Delegate of Council</b>	A person (other than a Councillor or member of staff of Council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the Council is delegated.
<b>Designated person</b>	See the definition in <a href="#">section 441</a> of <a href="#">the Act</a> .
<b>Election Campaign</b>	Includes Council, State and Federal election campaigns.
<b>Personal Information</b>	Information or an opinion about a person whose identity is apparent, or can be ascertained from the information or opinion.
<b>The Act</b>	The <a href="#">Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</a> .
<b>The Regulation</b>	The <a href="#">Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW)</a> .

The term “you” used in the Code of Conduct refers to Council Officials.

The phrase “this Code” used in the Code of Conduct refers also to the procedures for the administration of the Code of Conduct prescribed under the [Regulation](#).

## PART 10 – REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

10.1 This Policy should be reviewed annually.

10.2 Council must, within 12 months after each ordinary election, review its adopted Code of Conduct, and make such adjustments as it considers appropriate.

## PART 11 – AUTHORISATION

11.1 This Code of Conduct was adopted by Central Coast Council on 30 August 2017.