

Councillors' Code of Conduct

Background

- 5.1 The Councillors' Code of Conduct is largely based on the Model Code of Conduct of the Local Government Association (LGA) approved on 3 December 2020 and updated by the LGA on 19 January and 17 May 2021. The Council has **not**, however, sought to expressly apply the Code when actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a Councillor or a co-opted member with voting rights.
- 5.2 The reason for this departure is that the Localism Act 2011 as currently in force only applies the code to the conduct that is expected of members and co-opted members with voting rights of the local authority '*when they are acting in that capacity*'.

Local Government Association's Joint Statement to their Model Code of Conduct

- 5.3 The role of Councillor across all tiers of local government is a vital part of our country's system of democracy. It is important that as Councillors we can be held accountable, and all adopt the behaviours and responsibilities associated with the role. Our conduct as an individual Councillor affects the reputation of all Councillors. We want the role of Councillor to be one that people aspire to. We also want individuals from a range of backgrounds and circumstances to be putting themselves forward to become Councillors.
- 5.4 As Councillors, we represent local residents, work to develop better services and deliver local change. The public have high expectations of us and entrust us to represent our local area, taking decisions fairly, openly, and transparently. We have both an individual and collective responsibility to meet these expectations by maintaining high standards and demonstrating good conduct, and by challenging behaviour which falls below expectations.
- 5.5 Importantly, we should be able to undertake our role as a Councillor without being intimidated, abused, bullied, or threatened by anyone, including the public.
- 5.6 This Code has been designed to protect our democratic role, encourage good conduct and safeguard the public's trust in local government.

Introduction

- 5.7 The Local Government Association (LGA) has developed this Model Councillor Code of Conduct, in association with key partners and after extensive consultation with the sector, as part of its work on supporting all tiers of local government to continue to aspire to high standards of leadership and performance. It is a template for Councils to adopt in whole and/or with local amendments. All Councils are required to have a local Councillor Code of Conduct. The LGA will undertake an annual review of this Code to ensure it continues to be fit for purpose, incorporating advances in technology, social media and changes in legislation. The LGA can also offer support, training and mediation to Councils and Councillors on the application of the Code and the National Association of Local Councils (NALC) and the county



Definitions

- 5.8 For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “Councillor” means a member or co-opted member of a local authority or a directly elected mayor.
- A “co-opted member” is defined in Section 27(4) of the Localism Act 2011 as “a person who is not a member of the authority but who:
 - is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or,
 - is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority
 - and who is entitled to vote on any question that falls to be decided at any meeting of that committee or sub-committee”.
- 5.9 For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, “local authority” includes County Councils, District Councils, London Borough Councils, Parish Councils, Community Councils, Town Councils, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Police Authorities, Joint authorities, Economic Prosperity Boards, Combined Authorities and National Park Authorities.

Purpose of the Code of Conduct

- 5.10 The purpose of this Code of Conduct is to assist you, as a Councillor, in modelling the behaviour that is expected of you, to provide a personal check and balance, and to set out the type of conduct that could lead to action being taken against you. It is also to protect you, the public, fellow Councillors, local authority Officers and the reputation of local government. It sets out general principles of conduct expected of all Councillors and your specific obligations in relation to standards of conduct. The LGA encourages the use of support, training and mediation prior to action being taken using the Code. The fundamental aim of the Code is to create and maintain public confidence in the role of Councillor and local government.

General principles of Councillor conduct

- 5.11 Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, Civil Servants, Councillors and local authority Officers; should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life, also known as the Nolan Principles, as set out in the Localism Act 2011 and on page 5 of the Committee on Standards in Public Life’s 20 January 2019 report. Please see **Appendix A** in the Appendices section of this Code.
- 5.12 Building on these principles, the following **general** principles have been developed specifically for the role of Councillor.
- 5.13 In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:
- I act with integrity and honesty.
 - I act lawfully.
 - I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and

- I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of Councillor.
- In undertaking my role:
- I impartially* exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community.
- I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person.
- I avoid conflicts of interest.
- I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority's requirements and in the public interest.

5.14 *NB. There are specific circumstances where a Councillor is not expected to act totally impartially nor to the standard expected of a person in “a judicial position” or “quasi-judicial position”, due to their role within democracy in which they will stand for election on, and subsequently hold, views and policies. Predisposition is to be expected. Such a Councillor is still required to act fairly, keeping their mind open to persuasion until the moment of decision. This is where, for example, a Councillor is acting in their “administrative capacity” when determining planning applications or licensing applications. Given the democratic role of Councillors, “clear pointers” are required if your state of mind is to be held to have become a closed mind or apparently closed mind at the point of decision. With regard to your obligation to avoid conflicts of interest, you shall withdraw, for example, from being a member of the Planning Committee where you have predetermined your position by personally lodging any support or objection to a particular planning application and/or where you wish to speak for or against the particular proposal as a campaigner, whether or not the matter is in your electoral division. This is because you will be seen to have made your mind up unequivocally in advance and so cannot exercise your judgment as a decision-maker in the public interest. You would be pursuing private interest(s) in these circumstances and so cannot be seen to act fairly as a decision-maker. However, if you have not yet predetermined your position but wish to speak on behalf of a lobby group at the meeting of the Planning Committee, whether a Planning Committee member or not, you shall withdraw from the meeting once any public or electoral division speaking opportunities have been completed. This is to counter any suggestion that members of the Planning Committee may have been influenced by your continuing presence.

Application of the Code of Conduct

- 5.15 This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of Councillor or attend your first meeting as a co-opted member and continues to apply to you until you cease to be a Councillor.
- 5.16 This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a Councillor which may include when you misuse your position as a Councillor.
- 5.17 The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:
- at face-to-face meetings
 - at online or telephone meetings
 - in written communication
 - in verbal communication

- in non-verbal communication
- in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments.

- 5.18 You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and always show leadership when acting as a Councillor.
- 5.19 Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct. Parish, Community and Town Councillors are encouraged to seek advice from their Clerk, who may refer matters to the Monitoring Officer.

Standards of Councillor conduct

- 5.20 In addition to the general principles of Councillor conduct required of you above, this section sets out your obligations, which are together the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a Councillor. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken. Guidance is included to help explain the reasons for the obligations and how they should be followed.

General Conduct

Respect

- 5.21 As a Councillor:
- I treat other Councillors and the public with respect.
 - I treat local authority employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the local authority with respect and respect the role they play.
- 5.22 Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a Councillor, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas, opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack. You can disagree without being disagreeable.
- 5.23 In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in Councillors.
- 5.24 In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the local authority, the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow Councillors, where action could then be taken under the Councillor Code of Conduct, and local authority employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the local authority's Councillor-Officer protocol.

Bullying, harassment and discrimination

- 5.25 As a Councillor:
- I do not bully any person.

- I do not harass any person.
- I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against any person.

- 5.26 The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and may not always be obvious or noticed by others.
- 5.27 The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.
- 5.28 Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 5.29 The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Councillors have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the local authority's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

Impartiality of Officers of the Council

As a Councillor:

- 5.30 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the local authority.
- 5.31 Officers work for the local authority as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question Officers to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

Confidentiality and access to information

As a Councillor:

- 5.32 I do not disclose information:
- given to me in confidence by anyone
 - acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless
 - I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it,
 - I am required by law to do so,
 - the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional legal advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or

- the disclosure is:
- reasonable and in the public interest; and
- made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the local authority; and
- I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.

- 5.33 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely because of my role as a Councillor for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.
- 5.34 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.
- 5.35 Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the local authority must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

Disrepute

As a Councillor:

- 5.36 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.
- 5.37 As a Councillor, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other Councillors and/or your local authority and may lower the public's confidence in you or your local authority's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring your local authority into disrepute.
- 5.38 You can hold the local authority and fellow Councillors to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the Council whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

Use of position

As a Councillor:

- 5.39 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.
- 5.40 Your position as a member of the local authority provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

Use of local authority resources and facilities

As a Councillor:

- 5.41 I do not misuse Council resources, including I will not misuse the standards process by making trivial or malicious allegations.

- 5.42 I will, when using the resources of the local authority or authorising their use by others:
- act in accordance with the local authority's requirements; and
 - ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the local authority or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.
- 5.43 You may be provided with resources and facilities by the local authority to assist you in carrying out your duties as a Councillor.
- 5.44 Examples include:
- office support
 - stationery
 - equipment such as phones, and computers
 - transport
 - access and use of local authority buildings and rooms.
- 5.45 These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a Councillor more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the local authority's own policies regarding their use.

Complying with the Code of Conduct

As a Councillor:

- 5.46 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by my local authority.
- 5.47 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.
- 5.48 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.
- 5.49 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.
- 5.50 It is extremely important for you as a Councillor to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the local authority or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the local authority's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority

Interests

As a Councillor:

- 5.51 I register and disclose my interests.
- 5.52 Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of Councillors of the authority.

- 5.53 You need to register your interests so that the public, local authority employees and fellow Councillors know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether you should disclose an interest in a meeting or not, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other Councillors when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.
- 5.54 You should note that failure to notify/register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in **Table 1**, is a criminal offence in certain circumstances under the Localism Act 2011. Please see section 34 of that Act for more information.
- 5.55 NB. Moreover, please note your obligations not to betray the trust placed in you by the public by misconducting yourself in a public office as there is a separate criminal offence misconduct in a public office – please see [Misconduct in Public Office | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](https://www.cps.gov.uk/misconduct-in-public-office)
- 5.56 **Appendix B** sets out the detailed provisions on notifying/registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer.

Gifts and hospitality

As a Councillor:

- 5.57 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the local authority or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence, or other significant advantage.
- 5.58 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value over £50 or totalling £100 over a year from a single source, within 28 days of its receipt.
- 5.59 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.
- 5.60 To protect your position and the reputation of the local authority, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a Councillor.
- 5.61 The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality.
- 5.62 However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case, you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered.
- 5.63 However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a Councillor, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family.



- 5.64 It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a Councillor such, as for example, when duly discharging the duties of the role of Chair of the Council.
- 5.65 If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer or one of their nominees for guidance.
- 5.66 Please also read the Protocol on Gifts and Hospitality.

Appendix A: The Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Principles)

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

Appendix B: Notifying/Registering interests**

Duty to notify the Monitoring Officer on taking office

1. Within 28 days of becoming a Councillor or becoming a Councillor as a result of your re-election or re-appointment to office, you must notify the Monitoring Officer or have notified the Monitoring Officer of the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in "The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012". NB. The 28-day notification period begins on the day on which you become a member or co-opted member with voting rights of the Isle of Wight Council. You must also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.
2. "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in **Table 1** below. "Partner" means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners.

Subsequent notification of interests whilst in office

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept **up to date**.
2. Within 28 days of becoming aware of any new notifiable interest, or of any change to a registered interest, you must notify the Monitoring Officer of this.
3. **Where you believe you have a 'sensitive interest' (whether the interest is a "disclosable pecuniary interest" or not) you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register. A 'sensitive interest' is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the Councillor, or a person connected with the Councillor, being subject to violence or intimidation.

Non-participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest

1. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in **Table 1**, you must disclose the interest, must not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.
2. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest.
3. Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest. Please see the Dispensation Protocol.

Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests

1. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your other Registerable Interests (as set out in **Table 2**), you must disclose the interest.
2. You may speak on the matter only if the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.
3. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests

1. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates** to your financial interest or wellbeing (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in **Table 1**) or a financial interest or

well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise, you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

2. Where a matter arises at a meeting which **affects**:
 - your own financial interest or well-being,
 - a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
 - a financial interest or well-being of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**
3. you must disclose the interest. To determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied.
4. NB. The scope of the term "well-being" is defined by the context in which it is to be applied. It can be described as a condition of contentedness, healthiness, and happiness. Anything that could be said to affect a person's quality of life, either positively or negatively, is likely to affect their well-being. It is not restricted to matters affecting a person's financial position. The range of personal interests is, accordingly, likely to be very broad. Someone can have a sense of well-being without having benefitted in a material or financial way.
5. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 6 above) **affects** the financial interest or well-being:
 - to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests or well-being of most inhabitants of the electoral division affected by the decision and;
 - reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest,
 - you may speak on the matter only if the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room (unless you have been granted a dispensation relating to a "disclosable pecuniary interest" for which a dispensation from the application of section 31 (4) of the Localism Act 2011 has been granted under section 33 of the Localism Act 2011).
6. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012. Please see [The Relevant Authorities \(Disclosable Pecuniary Interests\) Regulations 2012 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1000/contents/part_1/section_1)

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the Council) made to the Councillor during the previous 12-month period for expenses incurred by him/her in carrying out his/her duties as a Councillor, or towards his/her election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.
Contracts	Any contract made between the Councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners (or a firm in which such person is a partner, or an incorporated body of which such person is a director* or a body that such person has a beneficial interest in the securities of*) and the Council — (a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the Council. 'Land' excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not give the Councillor or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licenses	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land within the area of the Council for a month or longer
Corporate tenancies	Any tenancy where (to the Councillor's knowledge)— (a) the landlord is the Council; and (b) the tenant is a body that the Councillor, or his/her spouse or civil partner or the person with whom the Councillor is living as if they were spouses/ civil partners is a partner of or a director* of or has a beneficial interest in the securities* of.
Securities	Any beneficial interest in securities* of a body where— (a) that body (to the Councillor's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the Council; and (b) either— (i)) the total nominal value of the securities* exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the Councillor, or his/ her spouse or civil

	partner or the person with whom the Councillor is living as if they were spouses/civil partners have a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.
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* 'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society.

* 'securities' means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

Table 2: Other Registrable Interests

You must register as an "Other Registerable Interest":

- Any unpaid directorships
- Any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority
- Any body
 - exercising functions of a public nature
 - directed to charitable purposes or
 - one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management.

For example, if you are a member of a lodge (freemasonry) and it is directed to charitable purposes and/or has one of its principal purposes the influence of public opinion or policy, you must notify this as a registrable interest.

Guidance on personal interests has been issued by the Government – please see [Openness and transparency on personal interests: guidance for Councillors - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/openness-and-transparency-on-personal-interests-guidance-for-councillors)

End of Councillors' Code of Conduct