



**ATTACHMENTS TO REPORTS OF THE BLAYNEY SHIRE COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON MONDAY 20 MAY 2019**

08	2019/2020 Councillor and Mayoral Remuneration	
	Attachment 1: Local Government Remuneration Tribunal Annual Report and Determination	1
10	Adoption of Code of Meeting Practice	
	Attachment 1: Code of Meeting Practice	21
11	Adoption of Code of Conduct and Procedures	
	Attachment 1: 1B Code of Conduct for Councillors	57
	Attachment 2: 1D Code of Conduct for Council Staff	101
	Attachment 3: 1E Code of Conduct for Committee Members, Delegates of Council and Council Advisers	141
	Attachment 4: 1F Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct	177
12	Adoption of Council Policies	
	Attachment 1: Records Management Policy	213
	Attachment 2: Email and Internet Policy	219
	Attachment 3: Information Technology Security and Usage Policy	225
	Attachment 4: Community Financial Assistance Policy	231
	Attachment 5: Voluntary Planning Agreement Policy	241

**Local
Government
Remuneration
Tribunal**

Annual Report
and
Determination

*Annual report and determination under sections 239 and
241 of the Local Government Act 1993*

**15 April
2019**

[NSW Remuneration Tribunals website](#)

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Contents

Contents	1
Executive Summary	2
Section 1 Introduction	3
Section 2 Background	3
Section 2 2018 Determination	4
Section 3 2019 Review	4
Categorisation	5
Fees	8
Other matters	10
Conclusion	10
Section 4 Determinations	12
Determination No. 1- Determination Pursuant to Section 239 of Categories of Councils and County Councils Effective From 1 July 2019	12
Table 1: General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan	12
Table 2: General Purpose Councils – Non-Metropolitan	13
Table 3: County Councils	14
Determination No. 2- Determination Pursuant to Section 241 of Fees for Councillors and Mayors	15
Table 4: Fees for General Purpose and County Councils	15
Appendices	16
Appendix 1 Criteria that apply to categories	16

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Executive Summary

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal (the Tribunal) is required to report to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces by 1 May each year as to its determination of categories of councils and the maximum and minimum amounts of fees to be paid to mayors, councillors, and chairpersons and members of county councils.

Categories

The Tribunal did not undertake a broad review of the categorisation of councils and considered only those requests where an individual submission was made. The Tribunal found that the current allocation of councils into the current categories is appropriate.

The Tribunal will next consider the model, the criteria applicable to each group and the allocation of councils in detail in 2020. The criteria applicable to each of the categories are published in Appendix 1 of the determination and are unchanged from 2018.

Fees

The Tribunal has determined that the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category will be increased by 2.5 per cent which is consistent with the government's policy on wages.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Section 1 Introduction

1. The role of Assessor assisting the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal (the Tribunal), pursuant to section 236 (1) (b) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the LG Act) was undertaken by Mr Ian Reynolds from 1 July 2015 until the expiration of his appointment on 27 November 2018. The Tribunal thanks Mr Reynolds for his contributions over those years.
2. On 28 November 2018, Dr Robert Lang was re-appointed as the Tribunal and Mr Brian Bell PSM was appointed to the role of Assessor assisting the Tribunal pursuant to section 236 (1) (b) of the LG Act. The role of Assessor assisting the Tribunal pursuant to 236 (1) (a) continues to be undertaken by Mr Tim Hurst, CEO, Office of Local Government, Department of Planning and Environment.

Section 2 Background

3. Section 239 of the LG Act provides for the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices and to place each council and mayoral office into one of those categories. The categories are to be determined at least once every 3 years.
4. Section 241 of the LG Act provides for the Tribunal to determine, not later than 1 May in each year, for each of the categories determined under section 239, the maximum and minimum amount of fees to be paid to mayors and councillors of councils, as well as chairpersons and members of county councils.
5. In determining the maximum and minimum fees payable in each of the categories, the Tribunal is required, pursuant to section 242A (1) of the LG Act, to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those of the Industrial Relations Commission. The current policy on wages is that public sector wages cannot increase by more than 2.5 per cent, and this includes the maximum and minimum fees payable to councillors and mayors and chairpersons and members of county councils.
6. The Tribunal is however able to determine that a council can be placed in another existing or a new category with a higher range of fees without breaching the government's wage policy pursuant to section 242A (3) of the LG Act.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

7. The Tribunal's determinations take effect from 1 July in each year.

Section 2 2018 Determination

1. The Tribunal considered ten requests for re-categorisation having regard to the case put forward and the criteria for each category. A multi variable approach was adopted in assessing each council against all the criteria (not only population) for the requested category and the relativities within the categories.
2. The Tribunal noted that at the time of making the determination only the population data as of 2016 was available.
3. The Tribunal found that the current categorisation for the ten councils was appropriate and noted that some of those councils seeking to be moved are likely to meet the criteria for re-categorisation in future determinations in the medium term.
4. The Tribunal's 2018 Determination was made on 17 April 2018 and provided a general increase of 2.5 per cent which was consistent with the Government's policy on wages.

Section 3 2019 Review

5. The Tribunal wrote to all mayors in December 2018 advising of the commencement of the 2019 Annual Review. In doing so the Tribunal noted that it is only required to review the categories every three years and will next consider the model, the criteria applicable to each group and the allocation of councils in detail in 2020.
6. The Tribunal also stated that it does not intend to alter the groups that apply to individual councils unless there is a very strong case to do so. Any requests for a review should be supported by evidence which would indicate that the council is more appropriately allocated in another category based on the criteria.
7. The Tribunal also wrote to the President of Local Government NSW (LGNSW) in similar terms, and subsequently met with the President and Chief Executive of LGNSW. The Tribunal thanks the President and Chief Executive for making the time to meet with the Tribunal.
8. In response to this review the Tribunal received 20 submissions from individual councils and a submission from LGNSW. Those submissions addressed the allocation of councils into

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

those categories and fees. The Tribunal also received a submission from a joint organisation requesting that the Tribunal determine the fees for members of the boards of joint organisations. A summary of the matters raised, and the Tribunal's consideration of those matters is outlined below.

Categorisation

9. Ten submissions received from councils requested re-categorisation now and two submissions requested re-categorisation when the Tribunal considers the categories in detail in 2020. Each of the ten requests for re-categorisation now were considered having regard to the case put forward and the criteria for each category.
10. At the time of making the determination the Tribunal had available to it the 30 June 2018 population data released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on 27 March 2019. In reviewing the submissions received the Tribunal also applied a multi variable approach assessing each council against all the criteria (not only population) for the requested category and the relativities within the categories.
11. The Tribunal finds that the allocation of councils into the current categories is appropriate but again notes that some of those councils seeking to be moved are likely to meet the criteria for re-categorisation in future determinations.
12. A few submissions have suggested alternative categorisation models. The Tribunal will consider this in detail in the 2020 review. The Tribunal intends to commence the 2020 annual review earlier than usual to ensure there is time to review the existing model and to examine alternatives. The Tribunal is of the preliminary view that a case may exist to revise the number of categories, and their applicable criteria, particularly for regional and rural councils.
13. A summary of the Tribunal's findings for each of the 2019 applications for re-categorisation is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Metropolitan Large

14. Canterbury-Bankstown and Penrith have sought re-categorisation to new categories noting that no changes to the categories of councils are planned until 2020. Canterbury-Bankstown has proposed a new categorisation model for consideration in the 2020 review. The proposed model would provide different categories for metropolitan councils. Penrith

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

has again sought to be re-categorised to a new category - 'Metropolitan Large – Growth Centre'.

15. Both councils may wish to provide further details for consideration in the 2020 annual review.

Metropolitan Medium Councils

16. Inner West has again sought to be re-categorised to Metropolitan Large. The Tribunal outlined in the 2018 determination that Inner West did not demonstrate enough additional criteria to warrant re-categorisation at that time, but with population growth the council would likely be more comparable with other Metropolitan Large councils in the short to medium term.
17. The Tribunal has again considered in detail the features of Inner West having regard to the other criteria for Metropolitan Large councils. The Tribunal finds that Inner West does not provide the same degree of regional servicing or have an equivalent sphere of economic influence as other Metropolitan Large councils. This is supported by development and planning information published by the Greater Sydney Commission.
18. Inner West's June 2018 population of 198,024 is below the indicative population of other Metropolitan Large councils. Based on existing growth predictions it is likely Inner West will meet the minimum population threshold for inclusion in Metropolitan Large in 2020.

Metropolitan Small Council

19. Willoughby and Camden have sought to be re-categorised to Metropolitan Medium.
20. Willoughby's June 2018 population of 80,339 is below the indicative population of Metropolitan Medium Councils. The Tribunal outlined in the 2018 determination that Willoughby sought recognition of its scale of operations and businesses and regional significance of its centres and high percentage of non-resident visitors and workers. The Tribunal found the characteristics of the council were more appropriately aligned with those of other Metropolitan Small councils and found no case for it to be re-categorised at that time.
21. Willoughby's 2019 submission argues there is an over emphasis on resident population and no recognition of the complexity or burden on high volumes of non-resident populations.
22. As previously stated, the Tribunal considers a range of factors (not only population) in determining categories as required under section 240 of the LG Act. The Tribunal has again considered in detail the features of Willoughby having regard to the other criteria for other

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Metropolitan Medium councils and finds that Willoughby has not demonstrated the criteria to warrant inclusion in the Metropolitan Medium group at this time.

23. Camden's 2018 population of 94,159 is below the indicative population of Metropolitan Medium councils. The Tribunal has considered the features of Camden having regard to the other criteria for Metropolitan Medium councils. The Tribunal finds that Camden does not provide the same degree of regional servicing or have an equivalent sphere of economic influence as Metropolitan Medium councils. The Tribunal notes however that the ABS identifies that Camden has the largest and fastest population growth in NSW. Based on existing growth predictions it is likely Camden will meet the minimum population threshold for inclusion in Metropolitan Medium in 2020.

Regional Strategic Area Councils

24. Central Coast has sought to be re-categorised to Regional City. The council submits that its characteristics are more like Newcastle and Wollongong (Regional City) and substantially different to Lake Macquarie (Regional Strategic Area). The Tribunal finds that Central Coast has not demonstrated the additional criteria to warrant inclusion in the Regional City group.

Regional Rural Councils

25. Shellharbour and Port Macquarie have sought re-categorisation to Regional Strategic Area.
26. Shellharbour's June 2018 population of 72,240 is significantly below the indicative population of Regional Strategic Area councils. In addition, the submission was not supported by evidence which would indicate that the council is more appropriately allocated in another category based on the criteria.
27. Port Macquarie's June 2018 population of 83,131 is significantly below the indicative population of Regional Strategic Area councils. The Tribunal finds that Port Macquarie has not demonstrated the additional criteria to warrant inclusion in the Regional Strategic Area group.
28. Port Macquarie (as an alternative) and Mid-Coast sought to be re-categorised to a new category between Regional Strategic Area and Regional Rural. Both councils may wish to provide further details for consideration in the 2020 annual review.

Rural Councils

29. Muswellbrook and Federation have sought to be re-categorised to Regional Rural.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

30. Muswellbrook's June 2018 population of 16,383 and Federation's June 2018 population of 12,462 are well below the indicative population of Regional Rural councils. Both councils have not demonstrated the additional criteria to warrant inclusion in the Regional Rural group.
31. The Tribunal also undertook a review of Hilltops having regard to its 2018 submission and the Tribunal's findings that re-categorisation at that time was not warranted:

"41. Hilltops Council has sought to be re-categorised from Rural to Regional Rural. The new Hilltops Council is an amalgamation of three former councils in the Rural category (Young, Boorowa and Harden). The submission states that the new council has increased complexity of business and should be recognised as Regional Rural.

42. The Tribunal notes that Hilltops has a population of 19,150 (2016) which is just below the indicative population range of Regional Rural councils. The category of Regional Rural currently includes one council – Broken Hill – which has a population similar to that of Hilltops. Broken Hill warrants categorisation as Regional Rural in recognition of the degree of regional servicing it provides to far western NSW. It is not considered that Hilltops provides the same degree of regional services and on that basis re-categorisation is not warranted at this time."

32. Hilltops' June 2018 population of 18,782 is below the indicative population range of Regional Rural councils. The Tribunal has reviewed the additional criteria and finds no reason to alter its findings as outlined in the 2018 determination.

Fees

33. The LGNSW submission requested that the Tribunal increase fees by the allowable maximum of 2.5 per cent. The submission also repeated its view that the current arrangement for setting fees is inadequate and does not compensate elected members for the significant workload and range of responsibilities which are expanding. Comparative information was presented in respect to board fees, fees paid to mayors and councillors of councils in Queensland, and salaries for members of Parliament. A report detailing the findings of an independent review conducted on current remuneration paid to councillors and mayors was also provided. The LGNSW submission

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

also requested that the Tribunal make a recommendation in support of the payment of superannuation.

34. Several submissions sought an increase to the allowable maximum of 2.5 per cent and raised similar issues to LGNSW in respect to the current fees not being adequate compensation for increased responsibilities and workload required to carry out mayoral and councillor duties and non-payment of superannuation. Several submissions also sought an increase significantly higher than the allowable 2.5 per cent or that fees be increased by benchmarking them to Principal CBD fees or population per councillor or using the base salary and allowances for Members of Parliament in the relevant region.
35. Two submissions also raised the matter of fees for deputy mayors. The Tribunal addressed this matter in the 2018 determination and will make no further comment.
36. The Tribunal has considered the submissions received. The Tribunal is mindful that the roles and responsibilities of councillors and mayors in NSW are outlined in the LG Act and notes that they are not necessarily comparable to the roles and responsibilities of councillors and mayors in other states, members of Parliament or members of boards and committees.
37. The Tribunal again notes that some of the other matters raised by submissions are more appropriately dealt with in the context of the current Local Government reform agenda and are outside the Tribunal's powers.
38. The Tribunal is required to have regard to the Government's wages policy when determining the increase to apply to the maximum and minimum fees that apply to councillors and mayors. The public sector wages policy currently provides for a cap on increases of 2.5 per cent.
39. The Tribunal has reviewed the key economic indicators, including the Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index, and had regard to budgetary limitations imposed by the Government's policy of rate pegging, and finds that the full increase of 2.5 per cent is warranted. The 2.5 per cent increase will apply to the minimum and the maximum of the ranges for all existing categories.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Other matters

40. The submission from LGNSW and several councils have again raised the matter of the non-payment of superannuation. The Tribunal addressed this matter in the 2018 determination as outline below and will make no further comment:

“54. The matter of the non-payment of superannuation has been previously raised in submissions to the Tribunal and is not a matter for the Tribunal to determine. Section 251 of the LG Act confirms that councillors are not employees of the council and the fee paid does not constitute a salary under the Act. The Tribunal notes that the Australian Tax Office has made a definitive ruling (ATO ID 2007/205) that allows councillors to redirect their annual fees into superannuation on a pre-tax basis and is a matter for councils (Ref: Councillor Handbook, Oct 2017, Office of Local Government p.69).”

41. The Tribunal also received a submission from the Canberra Region Joint Organisation (CRJO) although no invitation to do so was issued by the Tribunal. The CRJO has requested that the Tribunal set chair and member fees for joint organisations in the 2019 annual determination.
42. The Tribunal is constituted under Chapter 9, Part 2, Division 4 of the LG Act. The Tribunal’s determinations apply to Councils, Mayors and Councillors within the meaning of Chapter 9 of the LG Act.
43. Joint organisations, including the Board of a joint organisation, are constituted under Chapter 12, Part 7 of the LG Act. The Tribunal’s jurisdiction does not apply to joint organisations, as provided for in section 400ZH(3)(e) of the LG Act.
44. On that basis the Tribunal has no power to consider the CRJO submission and it is a matter that the CRJO may wish to raise with the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces who is the Minister responsible for the LG Act. The Tribunal has written to the CRJO in the above terms.

Conclusion

45. The Tribunal’s determinations have been made with the assistance of the two Assessors - Mr Brian Bell and Mr Tim Hurst. The allocation of councils into each of the categories,

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

pursuant to section 239 of the LG Act, is outlined in Determination No. 1. The maximum and minimum fees paid to councillors and mayors and members and chairpersons of county councils, pursuant to section 241 of the LG Act, are outlined in Determination No. 2.

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

(Signed)

Dr Robert Lang

Dated: 15 April 2019

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Section 4 Determinations

Determination No. 1- Determination Pursuant to Section 239 of Categories of Councils and County Councils Effective From 1 July 2019

Table 1: General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan

Principal CBD (1)	Major CBD (1)
Sydney	Parramatta

Metropolitan Large (8)	Metropolitan Medium (9)
Blacktown	Bayside
Canterbury-Bankstown	Campbelltown
Cumberland	Georges River
Fairfield	Hornsby
Liverpool	Ku-ring-gai
Northern Beaches	Inner West
Penrith	Randwick
Sutherland	Ryde
	The Hills

Metropolitan Small (11)
Burwood
Camden
Canada Bay
Hunters Hill
Lane Cove
Mosman
North Sydney
Strathfield
Waverley
Willoughby
Woollahra

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Table 2: General Purpose Councils – Non-Metropolitan

Regional City (2)	Regional Strategic Area (2)
Newcastle	Central Coast
Wollongong	Lake Macquarie

Regional Rural (37)	Rural (57)
Albury	Balranald
Armidale	Bellingen
Ballina	Berrigan
Bathurst	Bland
Bega	Blayney
Blue Mountains	Bogan
Broken Hill	Bourke
Byron	Brewarrina
Cessnock	Cabonne
Clarence Valley	Carrathool
Coffs Harbour	Central Darling
Dubbo	Cobar
Eurobodalla	Coolamon
Goulburn Mulwaree	Coonamble
Griffith	Cootamundra-Gundagai
Hawkesbury	Cowra
Kempsey	Dungog
Kiama	Edward River
Lismore	Federation
Lithgow	Forbes
Maitland	Gilgandra
Mid-Coast	Glen Innes Severn
Mid-Western	Greater Hume
Orange	Gunnedah
Port Macquarie-Hastings	Gwydir
Port Stephens	Hay
Queanbeyan-Palerang	Hilltops
Richmond Valley	Inverell
Shellharbour	June
Shoalhaven	Kyogle
Singleton	Lachlan
Snowy Monaro	Leeton
Tamworth	Liverpool Plains
Tweed	Lockhart
Wagga Wagga	Moree Plains
Wingecarribee	Murray River
Wollondilly	Murrumbidgee
	Muswellbrook
	Nambucca
	Narrabri
	Narrandera
	Narromine
	Oberon
	Parkes
	Snowy Valleys
	Temora
	Tenterfield
	Upper Hunter
	Upper Lachlan
	Uralla
	Walcha
	Walgett
	Warren
	Warrumbungle
	Weddin
	Wentworth
	Yass

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Table 3: County Councils

Water (4)	Other (6)
Central Tablelands	Castlereagh-Macquarie
Goldenfields Water	Central Murray
Riverina Water	Hawkesbury River
Rous	New England Tablelands
	Upper Hunter
	Upper Macquarie

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Determination No. 2- Determination Pursuant to Section 241 of Fees for Councillors and Mayors

Pursuant to s.241 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, the annual fees to be paid in each of the categories to Councillors, Mayors, Members and Chairpersons of County Councils effective on and from 1 July 2019 are determined as follows:

Table 4: Fees for General Purpose and County Councils

Category		Councillor/Member Annual Fee		Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee*	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan	Principal CBD	27,640	40,530	169,100	222,510
	Major CBD	18,430	34,140	39,160	110,310
	Metropolitan Large	18,430	30,410	39,160	88,600
	Metropolitan Medium	13,820	25,790	29,360	68,530
	Metropolitan Small	9,190	20,280	19,580	44,230
General Purpose Councils - Non-metropolitan	Regional City	18,430	32,040	39,160	99,800
	Regional Strategic Area	18,430	30,410	39,160	88,600
	Regional Rural	9,190	20,280	19,580	44,250
	Rural	9,190	12,160	9,780	26,530
County Councils	Water	1,820	10,140	3,920	16,660
	Other	1,820	6,060	3,920	11,060

*This fee must be paid in addition to the fee paid to the Mayor/Chairperson as a Councillor/Member (s.249(2)).

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

(Signed)

Dr Robert Lang

Dated: 15 April 2019

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Appendices

Appendix 1 Criteria that apply to categories

Principal CBD

The Council of the City of Sydney (the City of Sydney) is the principal central business district (CBD) in the Sydney Metropolitan area. The City of Sydney is home to Sydney's primary commercial office district with the largest concentration of businesses and retailers in Sydney. The City of Sydney's sphere of economic influence is the greatest of any local government area in Australia.

The CBD is also host to some of the city's most significant transport infrastructure including Central Station, Circular Quay and International Overseas Passenger Terminal. Sydney is recognised globally with its iconic harbour setting and the City of Sydney is host to the city's historical, cultural and ceremonial precincts. The City of Sydney attracts significant visitor numbers and is home to 60 per cent of metropolitan Sydney's hotels.

The role of Lord Mayor of the City of Sydney has significant prominence reflecting the CBD's importance as home to the country's major business centres and public facilities of state and national importance. The Lord Mayor's responsibilities in developing and maintaining relationships with stakeholders, including other councils, state and federal governments, community and business groups, and the media are considered greater than other mayoral roles in NSW.

Major CBD

The Council of the City of Parramatta (City of Parramatta) is the economic capital of Greater Western Sydney and the geographic and demographic centre of Greater Sydney. Parramatta is the second largest economy in NSW (after Sydney CBD) and the sixth largest in Australia.

As a secondary CBD to metropolitan Sydney the Parramatta local government area is a major provider of business and government services with a significant number of organisations relocating their head offices to Parramatta. Public administration and safety has been a growth sector for Parramatta as the State Government has promoted a policy of moving government agencies westward to support economic development beyond the Sydney CBD.

The City of Parramatta provides a broad range of regional services across the Sydney Metropolitan area with a significant transport hub and hospital and educational facilities. The City of Parramatta is home to the Westmead Health and Medical Research precinct which represents the largest concentration of hospital and health services in Australia, servicing Western Sydney and providing other specialised services for the rest of NSW.

The City of Parramatta is also home to a significant number of cultural and sporting facilities (including Sydney Olympic Park) which draw significant domestic and international visitors to the region.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Metropolitan Large

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will typically have a minimum population of 200,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$200M per annum
- the provision of significant regional services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- significant industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will have a sphere of economic influence and provide regional services considered to be greater than those of other metropolitan councils.

Metropolitan Medium

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Medium will typically have a minimum population of 100,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$100M per annum
- services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

The sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Large councils.

Metropolitan Small

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Small will typically have a population less than 100,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other metropolitan councils include:

- total operating revenue less than \$150M per annum.

While these councils may include some of the facilities and characteristics of both Metropolitan Large and Metropolitan Medium councils the overall sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Medium councils.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Regional City

Councils categorised as Regional City will typically have a population above 150,000. These councils are metropolitan in nature with major residential, commercial and industrial areas. These Councils typically host government departments, major tertiary education and health facilities and incorporate high density commercial and residential development.

These councils provide a full range of higher order services and activities along with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment facilities to service the wider community and broader region. These councils typically also contain ventures which have a broader State and national focus which impact upon the operations of the council.

Newcastle City Council and Wollongong City Councils are categorised as Regional City.

Regional Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area are differentiated from councils in the Regional Rural category on the basis of their significant population. Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area will typically have a population above 200,000. These councils contain a mix of urban and rural settlements. They provide a range of services and activities including business, office and retail uses, along with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment facilities to service the wider community. These councils host tertiary education campuses and health facilities.

While councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area may have populations which exceed those of Regional City, they would not typically provide the same range of regional services or have an equivalent sphere of economic influence.

Central Coast Council and Lake Macquarie Council are categorised as Regional Strategic Area.

Regional Rural

Councils categorised as Regional Rural will typically have a minimum population of 20,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other non-metropolitan councils include:

- a major town or towns with the largest commercial component of any location in the surrounding area
- a significant urban population existing alongside a traditional farming sector, and are surrounded by smaller towns and villages or may be located on or close to the coast with high levels of population and tourist facilities
- provide a full range of higher-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- regional services to the wider community through principal referral hospitals, tertiary education services and major regional airports
- these councils may also attract large visitor numbers to established tourism ventures.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Rural

Councils categorised as Rural will typically have a population below 20,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other non-metropolitan councils include:

- one or two significant townships combined with a considerable dispersed population spread over a large area and a long distance from a major regional centre
- a limited range of services, facilities and employment opportunities compared to Regional Rural councils
- local economies based on agricultural/resource industries.

County Councils - Water

County councils that provide water and/or sewerage functions with a joint approach in planning and installing large water reticulation and sewerage systems.

County Councils - Other

County councils that administer, control and eradicate declared noxious weeds as a specified Local Control Authority under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.



Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW 2018

Policy	1C
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 3

2 MEETING PRINCIPLES..... 3

3 BEFORE THE MEETING..... 4

4 PUBLIC FORUMS 8

5 COMING TOGETHER..... 10

6 THE CHAIRPERSON 13

7 MODES OF ADDRESS 14

8 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS 14

9 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS..... 15

10 RULES OF DEBATE..... 17

11 VOTING 20

12 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE 21

13 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC..... 21

14 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS 25

15 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST..... 28

16 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL 28

17 AFTER THE MEETING 30

18 COUNCIL COMMITTEES 31

19 IRREGULARITIES..... 34

20 DEFINITIONS 35

1 INTRODUCTION

This Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Meeting Code) is made under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (the Regulation).

This code applies to all meetings of councils and committees of councils of which all the members are councillors (committees of council). Council committees whose members include persons other than councillors may adopt their own rules for meetings unless the council determines otherwise.

Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

A council's adopted code of meeting practice may also incorporate the non-mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code and other supplementary provisions. However, a code of meeting practice adopted by a council must not contain provisions that are inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of this Model Meeting Code.

A council and a committee of the council of which all the members are councillors must conduct its meetings in accordance with the code of meeting practice adopted by the council.

2 MEETING PRINCIPLES

2.1 Council and committee meetings should be:

Transparent: Decisions are made in a way that is open and accountable.

Informed: Decisions are made based on relevant, quality information.

Inclusive: Decisions respect the diverse needs and interests of the local community.

Principled: Decisions are informed by the principles prescribed under Chapter 3 of the Act.

Trusted: The community has confidence that councillors and staff act ethically and make decisions in the interests of the whole community.

Respectful: Councillors, staff and meeting attendees treat each other with respect.

Effective: Meetings are well organised, effectively run and skilfully chaired.

Orderly: Councillors, staff and meeting attendees behave in a way that contributes to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

3 BEFORE THE MEETING

Timing of ordinary council meetings

- 3.1 Ordinary meetings of the council will be held on the following occasions:

Council shall meet at 6:00pm on the third Monday of each month at the Blayney Shire Community Centre, except for the June meeting which is held on the fourth Monday to adopt the Operational Plan. Where a Council meeting falls on a Monday that is a public holiday, the Council meeting shall be held on the Monday of the following week.

Council shall adopt an annual schedule of dates for Council and Council Committee meetings at the September meeting.

Any change from the date or commencement time of a Council meeting shall be by resolution of the Council or, in emergency circumstances, by the authorisation of the Mayor.

Extraordinary meetings

- 3.2 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least two (2) councillors, the mayor must call an extraordinary meeting of the council to be held as soon as practicable, but in any event, no more than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request. The mayor can be one of the two councillors requesting the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.2 reflects section 366 of the Act.

Notice to the public of council meetings

- 3.3 The council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings and of each meeting of committees of the council.

Note: Clause 3.3 reflects section 9(1) of the Act.

- 3.4 For the purposes of clause 3.3, notice of a meeting of the council and of a committee of council is to be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on the council's website, and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

- 3.5 For the purposes of clause 3.3, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

- 3.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.6 reflects section 367(1) of the Act.

- 3.7 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

Note: Clause 3.8 reflects section 367(3) of the Act.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

- 3.8 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of the council in cases of emergency.

Note: Clause 3.8 reflects section 367(2) of the Act.

Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

- 3.9 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by the council at its next ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be in writing and must be submitted **6 (six)** business days before the meeting is to be held.
- 3.10 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 3.11 If the general manager considers that a notice of motion submitted by a councillor for consideration at an ordinary meeting of the council has legal, strategic, financial or policy implications which should be taken into consideration by the meeting, the general manager may prepare a report in relation to the notice of motion for inclusion with the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by the council.
- 3.12 A notice of motion for the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the notice of motion. If the notice of motion does not identify a funding source, the general manager must either:
- (a) prepare a report on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted for inclusion in the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered by the council, or
 - (b) by written notice sent to all councillors with the business papers for the meeting for which the notice of motion has been submitted, defer consideration of the matter by the council to such a date specified in the notice, pending the preparation of such a report.

Questions with notice

- 3.13 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.9, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of the council.

- 3.14 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.13 that comprises a complaint against the general manager or a member of staff of the council, or a question that implies wrongdoing by the general manager or a member of staff of the council.
- 3.15 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.13 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council or orally at the meeting.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

- 3.16 The general manager must cause the agenda for a meeting of the council or a committee of the council to be prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- 3.17 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of the council states:
- (a) all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of the council, and
 - (b) if the mayor is the chairperson – any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
 - (c) all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
 - (d) any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.9.
- 3.18 Nothing in clause 3.17 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting under clause 9.6.
- 3.19 The general manager must not include in the agenda for a meeting of the council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the general manager, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The general manager must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of the council.
- 3.20 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- (a) identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
 - (b) states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.

Note: Clause 3.20 reflects section 9(2A)(a) of the Act.

- 3.21 The general manager must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in

the business papers made available to the public, and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

- 3.22 Copies of the agenda and the associated business papers, such as correspondence and reports for meetings of the council and committees of council, are to be published on the council's website, and must be made available to the public for inspection, or for taking away by any person free of charge at the offices of the council, at the relevant meeting and at such other venues determined by the council.

Note: Clause 3.22 reflects section 9(2) and (4) of the Act.

- 3.23 Clause 3.22 does not apply to the business papers for items of business that the general manager has identified under clause 3.20 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 3.23 reflects section 9(2A)(b) of the Act.

- 3.24 For the purposes of clause 3.22, copies of agendas and business papers must be published on the council's website and made available to the public at a time that is as close as possible to the time they are available to councillors.

Note: Clause 3.24 reflects section 9(3) of the Act.

- 3.25 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.22, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form.

Note: Clause 3.25 reflects section 9(5) of the Act.

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

- 3.26 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of the council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.

- 3.27 Despite clause 3.26, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the council, even though due notice of the business has not been given, if:

- (a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
- (b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.

- 3.28 A motion moved under clause 3.27(a) can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with.

- 3.29 Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.27(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.

- 3.31 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.27(b) on whether a matter is of great urgency.

Pre-meeting briefing sessions

- 3.28 Prior to each ordinary meeting of the council, the general manager may arrange a pre-meeting briefing session to brief councillors on business to be considered at the meeting. Pre-meeting briefing sessions may also be held for extraordinary meetings of the council and meetings of committees of the council.
- 3.29 Pre-meeting briefing sessions are to be held in the absence of the public.
- 3.30 The general manager or a member of staff nominated by the general manager is to preside at pre-meeting briefing sessions.
- 3.31 Councillors must not use pre-meeting briefing sessions to debate or make preliminary decisions on items of business they are being briefed on, and any debate and decision-making must be left to the formal council or committee meeting at which the item of business is to be considered.
- 3.32 Councillors (including the mayor) must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of a briefing at a pre-meeting briefing session, in the same way that they are required to do so at a council or committee meeting. The council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at pre-meeting briefing sessions and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

4 PUBLIC FORUMS

- 4.1 The council may hold a public forum prior to each ordinary meeting of the council for the purpose of hearing oral submissions from members of the public on items of business to be considered at the meeting. Public forums may also be held prior to extraordinary council meetings and meetings of committees of the council.
- 4.2 Public forums are to be chaired by the mayor or their nominee.
- 4.3 To speak at a public forum, a person must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications to speak at the public forum must be received by 4.30pm on the day of the Council meeting on which the public forum is to be held, and must identify the item of business on the agenda of the council meeting the person wishes to speak on, and whether they wish to speak 'for' or 'against' the item.
- 4.4 Legal representatives acting on behalf of others are not to be permitted to speak at a public forum unless they identify their status as a legal representative when applying to speak at the public forum.
- 4.5 The general manager or their delegate may refuse an application to speak at a public forum. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.

- 4.6 The general manager or their delegate is to determine the order of speakers at the public forum.
- 4.7 Each speaker will be allowed 5 (five) minutes to address the council. This time is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson.
- 4.8 Speakers at public forums must not digress from the item on the agenda of the council meeting they have applied to address the council on. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.
- 4.9 A councillor (including the chairperson) may, through the chairperson, ask questions of a speaker following their address at a public forum. Questions put to a speaker must be direct, succinct and without argument.
- 4.10 Speakers at public forums cannot ask questions of the council, councillors or council staff.
- 4.11 When addressing the council, speakers at public forums must comply with this code and all other relevant council codes, policies and procedures. Speakers must refrain from engaging in disorderly conduct, publicly alleging breaches of the council's code of conduct or making other potentially defamatory statements.
- 4.12 If the chairperson considers that a speaker at a public forum has engaged in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.11, the chairperson may request the person to refrain from the inappropriate behaviour and to withdraw and unreservedly apologise for any inappropriate comments. Where the speaker fails to comply with the chairperson's request, the chairperson may immediately require the person to stop speaking.
- 4.13 Clause 4.12 does not limit the ability of the chairperson to deal with disorderly conduct by speakers at public forums in accordance with the provisions of Part 14 of this code.
- 4.14 Where a speaker engages in conduct of the type referred to in clause 4.11, the general manager or their delegate may refuse further applications from that person to speak at public forums for such a period as the general manager or their delegate considers appropriate.
- 4.15 Councillors must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to any item of business that is the subject of an address at a public forum, in the same way that they are required to do so at a council or committee meeting. The council is to maintain a written record of all conflict of interest declarations made at public forums and how the conflict of interest was managed by the councillor who made the declaration.

5 COMING TOGETHER

Attendance by councillors at meetings

- 5.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.

Note: A councillor may not attend a meeting as a councillor (other than the first meeting of the council after the councillor is elected or a meeting at which the councillor takes an oath or makes an affirmation of office) until they have taken an oath or made an affirmation of office in the form prescribed under section 233A of the Act.

- 5.2 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting.

- 5.3 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more ordinary meetings of the council, the councillor should request that the council grant them a leave of absence from those meetings. This clause does not prevent a councillor from making an apology if they are unable to attend a meeting. However the acceptance of such an apology does not constitute the granting of a leave of absence for the purposes of this code and the Act.

- 5.4 A councillor's request for leave of absence from council meetings should, if practicable, identify (by date) the meetings from which the councillor intends to be absent and the grounds upon which the leave of absence is being sought.

- 5.5 The council must act reasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.

- 5.6 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without prior leave of the council, or leave granted by the council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because they have been suspended from office under the Act, or because the council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.

Note: Clause 5.6 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.

- 5.7 A councillor who intends to attend a meeting of the council despite having been granted a leave of absence should, if practicable, give the general manager at least two (2) days' notice of their intention to attend.

The quorum for a meeting

- 5.8 The quorum for a meeting of the council is a majority of the councillors of the council who hold office at that time and are not suspended from office.

Note: Clause 5.8 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.

- 5.9 Clause 5.8 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of the council.

Note: Clause 5.9 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.

- 5.10 A meeting of the council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:
- (a) at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or
 - (b) within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
 - (c) at any time during the meeting.
- 5.11 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date and place fixed:
- (a) by the chairperson, or
 - (b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
 - (c) failing that, by the general manager.
- 5.12 The general manager must record in the council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of the council, together with the names of the councillors present.
- 5.13 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the safety and welfare of councillors, council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster (such as, but not limited to flood or bushfire), the mayor may, in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on the council's website and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 5.14 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.13, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered, where practicable, at the next ordinary meeting of the council or at an extraordinary meeting called under clause 3.2.

Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings

- 5.16 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of the council and committees of the council. The council must ensure that all meetings of the council and committees of the council are open to the public.

Note: Clause 5.16 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.

- 5.17 Clause 5.16 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

- 5.18 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council if expelled from the meeting:
- (a) by a resolution of the meeting, or
 - (b) by the person presiding at the meeting if the council has, by resolution, authorised the person presiding to exercise the power of expulsion.

Note: Clause 5.18 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.

Webcasting of meetings

- 5.19 All meetings of the council and committees of the council are to be webcast on the council's website. Meetings shall be livestreamed and will comprise of an audio visual recording of the meeting commencing September 2019.
- 5.20 Clause 5.19 does not apply to parts of a meeting that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 5.21 At the start of each meeting the chairperson is to make a statement informing those in attendance that the meeting is being webcast and that those in attendance should refrain from making any defamatory statements.
- 5.22 A recording of each meeting of the council and committee of the council is to be retained on the council's website for 6 (six) months. Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the State Records Act 1998.

Attendance of the general manager and other staff at meetings

- 5.23 The general manager is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council of which all of the members are councillors.

Note: Clause 5.23 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.

- 5.24 The general manager is entitled to attend a meeting of any other committee of the council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.

Note: Clause 5.24 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.

- 5.25 The general manager may be excluded from a meeting of the council or a committee while the council or committee deals with a matter relating to the standard of performance of the general manager or the terms of employment of the general manager.

Note: Clause 5.25 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.

- 5.26 The attendance of other council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of the public) shall be with the approval of the general manager.

6 THE CHAIRPERSON

The chairperson at meetings

- 6.1 The mayor, or at the request of or in the absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor (if any) presides at meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 6.1 reflects section 369(1) of the Act.

- 6.2 If the mayor and the deputy mayor (if any) are absent, a councillor elected to chair the meeting by the councillors present presides at a meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 6.2 reflects section 369(2) of the Act.

Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor

- 6.3 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of the council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.

- 6.4 The election of a chairperson must be conducted:

- (a) by the general manager or, in their absence, an employee of the council designated by the general manager to conduct the election, or
- (b) by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the general manager nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no general manager or designated employee.

- 6.5 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.

- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.5, the person conducting the election must:

- (a) arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
- (b) then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.

- 6.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.

- 6.8 Any election conducted under clause 6.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

- 6.9 When the chairperson rises or speaks during a meeting of the council:

- (a) any councillor then speaking or seeking to speak must cease speaking and, if standing, immediately resume their seat, and

- (b) every councillor present must be silent to enable the chairperson to be heard without interruption.

7 MODES OF ADDRESS

- 7.1 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor' or 'Madam Mayor'.
- 7.2 Where the chairperson is not the mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson'.
- 7.3 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.
- 7.4 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation or as Mr/Ms [position title].

8 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 8.1 Deleted
- 8.2 The general order of business for an ordinary meeting of the council shall be:
 - (1) Acknowledgment of Country
 - (2) Recording of Meeting Statement
 - (3) Apologies for non-attendance
 - (4) Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting(s)
 - (5) Matters arising from Minutes
 - (6) Disclosure(s) of Interests
 - (7) Public Forum
 - (8) Mayoral Minute
 - (9) Notice(s) of Motion
 - (10) Reports of Staff
 - I. Executive Services
 - II. Corporate Services
 - III. Infrastructure Services
 - IV. Planning and Environmental Services
 - (11) Committee Meeting Minutes
 - (12) Delegate Reports
 - (13) Questions from Councillors
 - (14) Closed Meeting
- 8.3 The order of business as fixed under clause 8.2 may be altered for a particular meeting of the council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.
- 8.4 Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.3 may speak to the motion before it is put.

9 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

- 9.1 The council must not consider business at a meeting of the council:
- (a) unless a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.10, and
 - (b) unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.7 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.9 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:
- (a) is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before the council, or
 - (b) is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
 - (c) subject to clause 9.9, is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
 - (d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee, including, but not limited to, a committee of the council.
- 9.3 Despite clause 9.1, business may be considered at a meeting of the council even though due notice of the business has not been given to the councillors if:
- (a) a motion is passed to have the business considered at the meeting, and
 - (b) the business to be considered is ruled by the chairperson to be of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 9.4 A motion moved under clause 9.3(a) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 9.3(a) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 9.5 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 9.3(b).

Mayoral minutes

- 9.6 Subject to clause 9.9, if the mayor is the chairperson at a meeting of the council, the mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that is within the jurisdiction of the council, or of which the council has official knowledge.
- 9.7 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on the council's agenda for the meeting. The chairperson (but only if the chairperson is the mayor) may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.
- 9.8 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

- 9.9 A mayoral minute must not be used to put without notice matters that are routine and not urgent, or matters for which proper notice should be given because of their complexity. For the purpose of this clause, a matter will be urgent where it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 9.10 Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan, it must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the recommendation. If the mayoral minute does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the recommendation if adopted.

Staff reports

- 9.11 A recommendation made in a staff report is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

Reports of committees of council

- 9.12 The recommendations of a committee of the council are, so far as they are adopted by the council, resolutions of the council.
- 9.13 If in a report of a committee of the council distinct recommendations are made, the council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

Questions

- 9.14 A question must not be asked at a meeting of the council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.14.
- 9.15 A councillor may, through the chairperson, put a question to another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 9.16 A councillor may, through the general manager, put a question to a council employee about a matter on the agenda. Council employees are only obliged to answer a question put to them through the general manager at the direction of the general manager.
- 9.17 A councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to documents. Where a councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of the council.
- 9.18 Councillors must put questions directly, succinctly, respectfully and without argument.

- 9.19 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or council employee.

10 RULES OF DEBATE

Motions to be seconded

- 10.1 Unless otherwise specified in this code, a motion or an amendment cannot be debated unless or until it has been seconded.

Notices of motion

- 10.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 10.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 wishes to withdraw it after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the councillor may request the withdrawal of the motion when it is before the council.
- 10.4 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of the council:
- (a) any other councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move the motion at the meeting, or
 - (b) the chairperson may defer consideration of the motion until the next meeting of the council.

Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

- 10.5 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of the council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.
- 10.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 10.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 10.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.
- 10.8 Any motion, amendment or other matter that the chairperson has ruled out of order is taken to have been lost.

Motions requiring the expenditure of funds

- 10.9 A motion or an amendment to a motion which if passed would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the motion. If the motion does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the general manager on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted.

Amendments to motions

- 10.10 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 10.11 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before the council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.
- 10.12 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.
- 10.13 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 10.14 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 10.15 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 10.16 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Foreshadowed motions

- 10.17 A councillor may propose a foreshadowed motion in relation to the matter the subject of the original motion before the council, without a seconder during debate on the original motion. The foreshadowed motion is only to be considered if the original motion is lost or withdrawn and the foreshadowed motion is then moved and seconded. If the original motion is carried, the foreshadowed motion lapses.
- 10.18 Where an amendment has been moved and seconded, a councillor may, without a seconder, foreshadow a further amendment that they propose to move after the first amendment has been dealt with. There is no limit to the number of foreshadowed amendments that may be put before the council at any time. However, no discussion can take place on foreshadowed amendments until the previous amendment has been dealt with and the foreshadowed amendment has been moved and seconded.
- 10.19 Foreshadowed motions and foreshadowed amendments are to be considered in the order in which they are proposed. However, foreshadowed motions cannot be considered until all foreshadowed amendments have been dealt with.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 10.20 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of the council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.
- 10.21 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 10.22 A councillor must not, without the consent of the council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.
- 10.23 Despite clause 10.22, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than five (5) minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 10.24 Despite clause 10.22, the council may resolve to shorten the duration of speeches to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 10.25 Despite clauses 10.20 and 10.21, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:
- (a) if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
 - (b) if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 10.26 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 10.25. A seconder is not required for such a motion.
- 10.27 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 10.20.
- 10.28 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.
- 10.29 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 10.30 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.

11 VOTING

Voting entitlements of councillors

11.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

Note: Clause 11.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.

11.2 The person presiding at a meeting of the council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

Note: Clause 11.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.

11.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

Voting at council meetings

11.4 A councillor who is present at a meeting of the council but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.

11.5 If a councillor who has voted against a motion put at a council meeting so requests, the general manager must ensure that the councillor's dissenting vote is recorded in the council's minutes.

11.6 The decision of the chairperson as to the result of a vote is final, unless the decision is immediately challenged and not fewer than two (2) councillors rise and call for a division.

11.7 When a division on a motion is called, the chairperson must ensure that the division takes place immediately. The general manager must ensure that the names of those who vote for the motion and those who vote against it are recorded in the council's minutes for the meeting.

11.8 When a division on a motion is called, any councillor who fails to vote will be recorded as having voted against the motion in accordance with clause 11.4 of this code.

11.9 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, the council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.

Voting on planning decisions

11.10 The general manager must keep a register containing, for each planning decision made at a meeting of the council or a council committee (including, but not limited to a committee of the council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.

- 11.11 For the purpose of maintaining the register, a division is taken to have been called whenever a motion for a planning decision is put at a meeting of the council or a council committee.
- 11.12 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 11.13 Clauses 11.10–11.12 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

Note: Clauses 11.10–11.13 reflect section 375A of the Act.

12 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

- 12.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.

Note: Clause 12.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.

- 12.2 All the provisions of this code relating to meetings of the council, so far as they are applicable, extend to and govern the proceedings of the council when in committee of the whole, except the provisions limiting the number and duration of speeches.

Note: Clauses 10.20–10.30 limit the number and duration of speeches.

- 12.3 The general manager or, in the absence of the general manager, an employee of the council designated by the general manager, is responsible for reporting to the council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.
- 12.4 The council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in the council's minutes. However, the council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

13 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC

Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public

- 13.1 The council or a committee of the council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion or the receipt of any of the following types of matters:
- (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors),
 - (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer,
 - (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business,
 - (d) commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:
 - (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or
 - (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or

- (iii) reveal a trade secret,
- (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law,
- (f) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property,
- (g) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege,
- (h) information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land,
- (i) alleged contraventions of the council's code of conduct.

Note: Clause 13.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.

- 13.2 The council or a committee of the council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

Note: Clause 13.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.

Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public

- 13.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 13.1:

- (a) except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
- (b) if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret – unless the council or committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 13.3 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act.

- 13.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 13.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:

- (a) are substantial issues relating to a matter in which the council or committee is involved, and
- (b) are clearly identified in the advice, and
- (c) are fully discussed in that advice.

Note: Clause 13.4 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.

- 13.5 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 13.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 13.1.

Note: Clause 13.5 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.

- 13.6 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:
- (a) a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
 - (b) the discussion of the matter may:
 - (i) cause embarrassment to the council or committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of the council, or
 - (ii) cause a loss of confidence in the council or committee.

Note: Clause 13.6 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.

- 13.7 In deciding whether part of a meeting is to be closed to the public, the council or committee concerned must consider any relevant guidelines issued by the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government.

Note: Clause 13.7 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.

Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases

- 13.8 Part of a meeting of the council, or of a committee of the council, may be closed to the public while the council or committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.21 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:
- (a) it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 14.1, and
 - (b) the council or committee, after considering any representations made under clause 14.9, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
 - (i) should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
 - (ii) should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 13.8 reflects section 10C of the Act.

Representations by members of the public

- 13.9 The council, or a committee of the council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

Note: Clause 13.9 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.

- 13.10 A representation under clause 14.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.

- 13.11 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.20 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 13.9, members of the public must first make an application to the council in the approved form. Applications must be received by 4.30pm on day of the meeting at which the matter is to be considered.

- 13.12 The general manager (or their delegate) may refuse an application made under clause 14.11. The general manager or their delegate must give reasons in writing for a decision to refuse an application.
- 13.13 If more than the permitted number of speakers apply to make representations under clause 13.9, the general manager or their delegate may request the speakers to nominate from among themselves the persons who are to make representations to the council. If the speakers are not able to agree on whom to nominate to make representations under clause 13.9, the general manager or their delegate is to determine who will make representations to the council.
- 13.14 The general manager (or their delegate) is to determine the order of speakers.
- 13.15 Where the council or a committee of the council proposes to close a meeting or part of a meeting to the public in circumstances where the matter has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.20 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, the chairperson is to invite representations from the public under clause 13.9 after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.
- 13.16 Each speaker will be allowed 5 (five) minutes to make representations, and this time limit is to be strictly enforced by the chairperson. Speakers must confine their representations to whether the meeting should be closed to the public. If a speaker digresses to irrelevant matters, the chairperson is to direct the speaker not to do so. If a speaker fails to observe a direction from the chairperson, the speaker will not be further heard.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

- 13.17 If a meeting or part of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.
- 13.18 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public

- 13.19 The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The grounds must specify the following:
- (a) the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act,
 - (b) the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,
 - (c) the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or

a trade secret) an explanation of the way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 13.19 reflects section 10D of the Act.

Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public

- 13.20 If the council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 13.21 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 13.20 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

14 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS

Points of order

- 14.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.
- 14.2 A point of order cannot be made with respect to adherence to the principles contained in clause 2.1.
- 14.3 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provision of this code they believe has been breached. The chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

Questions of order

- 14.4 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.
- 14.5 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.
- 14.6 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of the council.
- 14.7 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Motions of dissent

- 14.8 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.
- 14.9 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given. If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been rejected as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.
- 14.10 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

Acts of disorder

- 14.11 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council:
- (a) contravenes the Act or any regulation in force under the Act or this code, or
 - (b) assaults or threatens to assault another councillor or person present at the meeting, or
 - (c) moves or attempts to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose or that deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or the committee, or addresses or attempts to address the council or the committee on such a motion, amendment or matter, or
 - (d) insults or makes personal reflections on or imputes improper motives to any other council official, or alleges a breach of the council's code of conduct, or
 - (e) says or does anything that is inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting or is likely to bring the council or the committee into disrepute.
- 14.12 The chairperson may require a councillor:
- (a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 14.11(a) or (b), or
 - (b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 14.11(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
 - (c) to retract and apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 14.11(d) and (e).

How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with

- 14.13 If disorder occurs at a meeting of the council, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes and leave the chair. The council, on reassembling, must, on a question put from the chairperson, decide without debate whether the business is to be proceeded with or not. This clause applies to disorder arising from the conduct of members of the public as well as disorder arising from the conduct of councillors.

Expulsion from meetings

- 14.14 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person other than a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act. Councillors may only be expelled by resolution of the council or the committee of the council.
- 14.15 Clause 14.14 does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to expel a person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, under section 10(2)(a) of the Act.
- 14.16 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 14.11. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.
- 14.17 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.
- 14.18 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 14.19 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of the council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings

- 15.21 Councillors, council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent during meetings of the council and committees of the council.
- 15.22 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 15.23 Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 15.22, may be expelled from the meeting as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act.
- 15.24 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using only such force as is necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

15 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 15.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in matters being considered at meetings of the council and committees of the council in accordance with the council's code of conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest and how the conflict of interest was managed by the person who made the declaration must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.

16 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Council decisions

- 16.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is a decision of the council.
- 16.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Rescinding or altering council decisions

- 16.3 A resolution passed by the council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given under clause 3.9.

Note: Clause 16.3 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.

- 16.4 If a notice of motion to rescind a resolution is given at the meeting at which the resolution is carried, the resolution must not be carried into effect until the motion of rescission has been dealt with.

Note: Clause 16.4 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.

- 16.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with clause 3.9.

Note: Clause 16.5 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.

- 16.6 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution, and a notice of motion which has the same effect as a motion which has been lost, must be signed by three (3) councillors if less than three (3) months has elapsed since the resolution was passed, or the motion was lost.

Note: Clause 16.6 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.

- 16.7 If a motion to alter or rescind a resolution has been lost, or if a motion which has the same effect as a previously lost motion is lost, no similar motion may be brought forward within three (3) months of the meeting at which it was lost. This clause may not be evaded by substituting a motion differently worded, but in principle the same.

Note: Clause 16.7 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.

- 16.8 The provisions of clauses 17.5–17.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

Note: Clause 16.8 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.

- 16.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 17.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.10 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.
- 16.10 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the general manager no later than 5pm on the day after the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.
- 16.11 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved on the report of a committee of the council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 16.11 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.

- 16.12 Subject to clause 16.7, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:
- (a) a notice of motion signed by three councillors is submitted to the chairperson, and
 - (b) a motion to have the motion considered at the meeting is passed, and
 - (c) the chairperson rules the business that is the subject of the motion is of great urgency on the grounds that it requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 16.13 A motion moved under clause 16.12(b) can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 16.12(b) can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 16.14 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 16.12(c).

Recommitting resolutions to correct an error

- 16.15 Despite the provisions of this Part, a councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting:
- (a) to correct any error, ambiguity or imprecision in the council's resolution, or
 - (b) to confirm the voting on the resolution.
- 16.16 In seeking the leave of the chairperson to move to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.
- 16.17 The chairperson must not grant leave to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 16.15(a), unless they are satisfied that the proposed alternative

wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.

- 16.18 A motion moved under clause 16.15 can be moved without notice. Despite clauses 10.20–10.30, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 16.15 can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 16.19 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 16.15.
- 16.20 A motion moved under clause 16.15 with the leave of the chairperson cannot be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

17 AFTER THE MEETING

Minutes of meetings

- 17.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 17.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.

- 17.2 At a minimum, the general manager must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the council's minutes:

- (a) details of each motion moved at a council meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
- (b) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
- (c) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
- (d) such other matters specifically required under this code.

- 17.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 17.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 17.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.

- 17.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.

Note: Clause 17.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 17.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.

- 17.7 The confirmed minutes of a council meeting must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

Access to correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, a meeting

- 17.8 The council and committees of the council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.

Note: Clause 17.8 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.

- 17.9 Clause 17.8 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.

Note: Clause 19.9 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.

- 17.10 Clause 17.8 does not apply if the council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.

Note: Clause 17.10 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.

- 17.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 17.9 and 17.10 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

Implementation of decisions of the council

- 17.12 The general manager is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council.

Note: Clause 17.12 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.

18 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Application of this Part

- 18.1 This Part only applies to committees of the council whose members are all councillors.

Council committees whose members are all councillors

- 18.2 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.
- 18.3 A committee of the council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by the council.
- 18.4 The quorum for a meeting of a committee of the council is to be:
- (a) such number of members as the council decides, or
 - (b) if the council has not decided a number – a majority of the members of the committee.

Functions of committees

- 18.5 The council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established, but may from time to time amend those functions.

Notice of committee meetings

- 18.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, regardless of whether they are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:

- (a) the time, date and place of the meeting, and
- (b) the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

- 18.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Attendance at committee meetings

- 18.8 A committee member (other than the mayor) ceases to be a member of a committee if the committee member:

- (a) has been absent from three (3) consecutive meetings of the committee without having given reasons acceptable to the committee for the member's absences, or
- (b) has been absent from at least half of the meetings of the committee held during the immediately preceding year without having given to the committee acceptable reasons for the member's absences.

- 18.9 Clause 18.8 does not apply if all of the members of the council are members of the committee.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

- 18.10 A councillor who is not a member of a committee of the council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:

- (a) to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
- (b) to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
- (c) to vote at the meeting.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees

- 18.11 The chairperson of each committee of the council must be:

- (a) the mayor, or
- (b) if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by the council, or
- (c) if the council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.

- 18.12 The council may elect a member of a committee of the council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If the council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.
- 18.13 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a committee of the council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.
- 18.14 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a committee of the council. If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting, but if neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

Procedure in committee meetings

- 18.15 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each committee of the council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all committees of the council unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with this clause.
- 18.16 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 18.15.
- 18.17 Voting at a council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

Closure of committee meetings to the public

- 18.18 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of committees of the council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of the council to the public.
- 18.19 If a committee of the council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended, and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of the council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 18.19 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 18.18 during a part of the meeting that is webcast.

Disorder in committee meetings

- 18.20 The provisions of the Act and this code relating to the maintenance of order in council meetings apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way as they apply to meetings of the council.

Minutes of council committee meetings

- 18.21 Each committee of the council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of its meetings. At a minimum, a committee must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the committee's minutes:
- (a) details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
 - (b) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
 - (c) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
 - (d) such other matters specifically required under this code.
- 18.22 All voting at meetings of committees of the council (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment, (including the use of the casting vote), being recorded.
- 18.23 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.
- 18.24 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 18.25 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at that subsequent meeting.
- 18.26 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.
- 18.27 The confirmed minutes of a meeting of a committee of the council must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of meetings of committees of the council on its website prior to their confirmation.

19 IRREGULARITIES

- 19.1 Proceedings at a meeting of a council or a council committee are not invalidated because of:
- (a) a vacancy in a civic office, or
 - (b) a failure to give notice of the meeting to any councillor or committee member, or
 - (c) any defect in the election or appointment of a councillor or committee member, or
 - (d) a failure of a councillor or a committee member to declare a conflict of

- interest, or to refrain from the consideration or discussion of, or vote on, the relevant matter, at a council or committee meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct, or
- (e) a failure to comply with this code.

Note: Clause 19.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.

20 DEFINITIONS

the Act	means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
act of disorder	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 15.11 of this code
amendment	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving an amendment to that motion
audio recorder	any device capable of recording speech
business day	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout New South Wales
chairperson	in relation to a meeting of the council – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 20.11 of this code
this code	means the council's adopted code of meeting practice
committee of the council	means a committee established by the council in accordance with clause 20.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of councillors) or the council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 12.1
council official	has the same meaning it has in the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW
day	means calendar day
division	means a request by two councillors under clause 11.7 of this code requiring the recording of the names of the councillors who voted both for and against a motion
foreshadowed amendment	means a proposed amendment foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 10.18 of this code during debate on the first amendment
foreshadowed motion	means a motion foreshadowed by a councillor under clause 10.17 of this code during debate on an original motion
open voting	means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
planning decision	means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> including any decision relating to a development application, an

	environmental planning instrument, a development control plan or a development contribution plan under that Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act
performance improvement order	means an order issued under section 438A of the Act
quorum	means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
the Regulation	means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
webcast	a video or audio broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet either concurrently with the meeting or at a later time
year	means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June

End

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Code of Conduct for Councillors

Policy	1B
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Strategic Policy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION 3

PART 2 DEFINITIONS 4

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS..... 6

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS 10

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST 15

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT 19

PART 7 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS 22

PART 8 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES 24

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE..... 28

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN
WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.9 30

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED
UNDER CLAUSE 4.9 38

SCHEDULE 3: FORM OF SPECIAL DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST
SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.25..... 42

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

This code of conduct applies to councillors. It is based on the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* ("the Model Code of Conduct") which has been prescribed under the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* ("the Regulation").

Section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("LGA") requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct may also include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct and that extend its application to persons that are not "council officials" for the purposes of the Model Code of Conduct (eg volunteers, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees).

The Model Code of Conduct sets the minimum standards of conduct for council officials. It is prescribed by regulation to assist council officials to:

- understand and comply with 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)
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in local government.

Councillors, administrators, members of staff of councils, delegates of councils, (including members of council committees that are delegates of a council) and any other person a council's adopted code of conduct applies to, must comply with the applicable provisions of their council's code of conduct. It is the personal responsibility of council officials to comply with the standards in the code and to regularly review their personal circumstances and conduct with this in mind.

Failure by a councillor to comply with the standards of conduct prescribed under this code constitutes misconduct for the purposes of the LGA. The LGA 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.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In this code the following terms have the following meanings:

administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
committee	see the definition of “council committee”
complaint	a code of conduct complaint made for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the Procedures.
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and council advisers
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the mayor and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
conduct	includes acts and omissions
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
election campaign	includes council, state and federal election campaigns
environmental planning instrument	has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
general manager	includes the executive officer of a joint organisation
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA

LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
local planning panel	a local planning panel constituted under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
mayor	includes the chairperson of a county council or a joint organisation
members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	Office of Local Government
personal information	information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database and whether or not recorded in a material form) about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion
the Procedures	the <i>Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW</i> prescribed under the Regulation
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
voting representative	a voting representative of the board of a joint organisation
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that:
- a) is likely to bring the council or other council officials into disrepute
 - b) is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or policies
 - c) is improper or unethical
 - d) is an abuse of power
 - e) causes, comprises or involves intimidation or verbal abuse
 - f) involves the misuse of your position to obtain a private benefit
 - g) constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is unlawfully discriminatory.
- 3.2 You must act lawfully and honestly, and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the LGA or any other Act (*section 439*).

Fairness and equity

- 3.3 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 An act or omission in good faith, whether or not it involves error, will not constitute a breach of clauses 3.3 or 3.4.

Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, or support others who harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, breastfeeding, race, age, marital or domestic status, homosexuality, disability, transgender status, infectious disease, carer's responsibilities or political, religious or other affiliation.
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that:
- a) is not wanted by the person
 - b) offends, humiliates or intimidates the person, and
 - c) creates a hostile environment.

Bullying

- 3.8 You must not engage in bullying behaviour towards others.
- 3.9 For the purposes of this code, "bullying behaviour" is any behaviour in which:
- a) a person or a group of people repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another person or a group of persons, and

b) the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.

3.10 Bullying behaviour may involve, but is not limited to, any of the following types of behaviour:

- a) aggressive, threatening or intimidating conduct
- b) belittling or humiliating comments
- c) spreading malicious rumours
- d) teasing, practical jokes or 'initiation ceremonies'
- e) exclusion from work-related events
- f) unreasonable work expectations, including too much or too little work, or work below or beyond a worker's skill level
- g) displaying offensive material
- h) pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner.

3.11 Reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner does not constitute bullying behaviour for the purposes of this code. Examples of reasonable management action may include, but are not limited to:

- a) performance management processes
- b) disciplinary action for misconduct
- c) informing a worker about unsatisfactory work performance or inappropriate work behaviour
- d) directing a worker to perform duties in keeping with their job
- e) maintaining reasonable workplace goals and standards
- f) legitimately exercising a regulatory function
- g) legitimately implementing a council policy or administrative processes.

Work health and safety

3.12 All council officials, including councillors, owe statutory duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WH&S Act). You must comply with your duties under the WH&S Act and your responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety. Specifically, you must:

- a) take reasonable care for your own health and safety
- b) take reasonable care that your acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons
- c) comply, so far as you are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given to ensure compliance with the WH&S Act and any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety
- d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council relating to workplace health or safety that has been notified to council staff
- e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the general manager or such other staff member nominated by the general manager, and take part in any incident investigations
- f) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and coordinate with all others who have a duty under the WH&S Act in relation to the same matter.

Land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions

3.13 You must ensure that land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory decisions are properly made, and that all parties are dealt with fairly.

You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the exercise of land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions.

- 3.14 In exercising land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and others conveys any suggestion of willingness to improperly provide concessions or preferential or unduly unfavourable treatment.

Binding caucus votes

- 3.15 You must not participate in binding caucus votes in relation to matters to be considered at a council or committee meeting.

- 3.16 For the purposes of clause 3.15, 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.

- 3.17 Clause 3.15 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.

- 3.18 Clause 3.15 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 or a representative of the council on an external body.

Obligations in relation to meetings

- 3.19 You must comply with rulings by the chair at council and committee meetings or other proceedings of the council unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

- 3.20 You must not engage in bullying behaviour (as defined under this Part) towards the chair, other council officials or any members of the public present during council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions).

- 3.21 You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions), or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.

- 3.22 If you are a councillor, you must not engage in any acts of disorder or other conduct that is intended to prevent the proper or effective functioning of the council, or of a committee of the council. Without limiting this clause, you must not:

- a) leave a meeting of the council or a committee for the purposes of depriving the meeting of a quorum, or

- b) submit a rescission motion with respect to a decision for the purposes of voting against it to prevent another councillor from submitting a rescission motion with respect to the same decision, or
- c) deliberately seek to impede the consideration of business at a meeting.

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS

What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.1 A pecuniary interest is an interest that you have in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to you or a person referred to in clause 4.3.
- 4.2 You will not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision you might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6.
- 4.3 For the purposes of this Part, you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the pecuniary interest is:
- (a) your interest, or
 - (b) the interest of your spouse or de facto partner, your relative, or your partner or employer, or
 - (c) a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, partner or employer, is a shareholder or member.
- 4.4 For the purposes of clause 4.3:
- (a) Your "relative" is any of the following:
 - i) your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - ii) your spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - iii) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (b) "de facto partner" has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.
- 4.5 You will not have a pecuniary interest in relation to a person referred to in subclauses 4.3(b) or (c):
- (a) if you are unaware of the relevant pecuniary interest of your spouse, de facto partner, relative, partner, employer or company or other body, or
 - (b) just because the person is a member of, or is employed by, a council or a statutory body, or is employed by the Crown, or
 - (c) just because the person is a member of, or a delegate of a council to, a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as the person has no beneficial interest in any shares of the company or body.

What interests do not have to be disclosed?

- 4.6 You do not have to disclose the following interests for the purposes of this Part:
- (a) your interest as an elector
 - (b) your interest as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge
 - (c) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is

- offered to the public generally, or to a section of the public that includes persons who are not subject to this code
- (d) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to your relative by the council in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as apply to persons who are not subject to this code
 - (e) an interest you have as a member of a club or other organisation or association, unless the interest is as the holder of an office in the club or organisation (whether remunerated or not)
 - (f) an interest you have relating to a contract, proposed contract or other matter, if the interest arises only because of a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company
 - (g) an interest you have arising from the proposed making by the council of an agreement between the council and a corporation, association or partnership, being a corporation, association or partnership that has more than 25 members, if the interest arises because your relative is a shareholder (but not a director) of the corporation, or is a member (but not a member of the committee) of the association, or is a partner of the partnership
 - (h) an interest you have arising from the making by the council of a contract or agreement with your relative for, or in relation to, any of the following, but only if the proposed contract or agreement is similar in terms and conditions to such contracts and agreements as have been made, or as are proposed to be made, by the council in respect of similar matters with other residents of the area:
 - i) the performance by the council at the expense of your relative of any work or service in connection with roads or sanitation
 - ii) security for damage to footpaths or roads
 - iii) any other service to be rendered, or act to be done, by the council by or under any Act conferring functions on the council, or by or under any contract
 - (i) an interest relating to the payment of fees to councillors (including the mayor and deputy mayor)
 - (j) an interest relating to the payment of expenses and the provision of facilities to councillors (including the mayor and deputy mayor) in accordance with a policy under section 252 of the LGA
 - (k) an interest relating to an election to the office of mayor arising from the fact that a fee for the following 12 months has been determined for the office of mayor
 - (l) an interest of a person arising from the passing for payment of a regular account for the wages or salary of an employee who is a relative of the person
 - (m) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a councillor
 - (n) an interest arising from the appointment of a councillor to a body as a representative or delegate of the council, whether or not a fee or other recompense is payable to the representative or delegate.

- 4.7 For the purposes of clause 4.6, “relative” has the same meaning as in clause 4.4, but includes your spouse or de facto partner.

What disclosures must be made by a councillor?

- 4.8 A councillor:
- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.9, and
 - (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.16 and comply with clause 4.17 where it is applicable.

Disclosure of interests in written returns

- 4.9 A councillor must make and lodge with the general manager a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the councillor’s interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:
- (a) becoming a councillor, and
 - (b) 30 June of each year, and
 - (c) the councillor becoming aware of an interest they are required to disclose under schedule 1 that has not been previously disclosed in a return lodged under paragraphs (a) or (b).
- 4.10 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.9 paragraphs (a) and (b) if:
- (a) they made and lodged a return under that clause in the preceding 3 months, or
 - (b) they have ceased to be a councillor in the preceding 3 months.
- 4.11 A person must not make and lodge a return that the person knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular.
- 4.12 The general manager must keep a register of returns required to be made and lodged with the general manager.
- 4.13 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.9(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the last day the return is required to be lodged.
- 4.14 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.9(c) must be tabled at the next council meeting after the return is lodged.
- 4.15 Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.9 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

- 4.16 A councillor who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the council or committee at which

the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.

- 4.17 The councillor must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the council or committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or
 - (b) at any time during which the council or committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
- 4.18 In the case of a meeting of a board of a joint organisation, a voting representative is taken to be present at the meeting for the purposes of clauses 4.16 and 4.17 where they participate in the meeting by telephone or other electronic means.
- 4.19 A disclosure made at a meeting of a council or council committee must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.20 A general notice may be given to the general manager in writing by a councillor to the effect that the councillor or the councillor's spouse, de facto partner or relative, is:
- (a) a member of, or in the employment of, a specified company or other body, or
 - (b) a partner of, or in the employment of, a specified person.
- Such a notice is, unless and until the notice is withdrawn or until the end of the term of the council in which it is given (whichever is the sooner), sufficient disclosure of the councillor's interest in a matter relating to the specified company, body or person that may be the subject of consideration by the council or council committee after the date of the notice.
- 4.21 A councillor is not prevented from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the councillor has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.
- 4.22 A person does not breach clauses 4.16 or 4.17 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.
- 4.23 Despite clause 4.17, a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.
- 4.24 Clause 4.17 does not apply to a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting 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 portion 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 portion of the council's area, and

- (b) the pecuniary interest arises only because of an interest of the councillor in the councillor's principal place of residence or an interest of another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3) in that person's principal place of residence, and
- (c) the councillor made a special disclosure under clause 4.25 in relation to the interest before the commencement of the meeting.

4.25 A special disclosure of a pecuniary interest made for the purposes of clause 4.24(c) must:

- (a) be in the form set out in schedule 3 of this code and contain the information required by that form, and
- (b) be laid on the table at a meeting of the council as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, and the information contained in the special disclosure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

4.26 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter with which the council is concerned to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:

- (a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
- (b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.

4.27 A councillor with a pecuniary interest in a matter who is permitted to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter under clause 4.26, must still disclose the interest they have in the matter in accordance with clause 4.16.

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

What is a non-pecuniary conflict of interest?

- 5.1 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests a council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in clause 4.1 of this code. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 5.2 A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter.
- 5.3 The personal or political views of a council official do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.
- 5.4 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of council decision-making. The onus is on you to identify any non-pecuniary conflict of interest you may have in matters that you deal with, to disclose the interest fully and in writing, and to take appropriate action to manage the conflict in accordance with this code.
- 5.5 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter you are dealing with, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest you have in relation to the matter fully and in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-pecuniary conflict of interest and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter.
- 5.7 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 on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 5.6.
- 5.8 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will depend on whether or not it is significant.
- 5.9 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will be significant where it does not involve a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1, but it involves:
 - a) a relationship between a council official and another person who is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly close, such as a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the council

- official's extended family that the council official has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household
- b) other relationships with persons who are affected by a decision or a matter under consideration 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 (such as a sporting body, club, religious, cultural or charitable organisation, corporation or association) that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly strong. The strength of a council official's affiliation with an organisation is to be determined by the extent to which they actively participate in the management, administration or other activities of the organisation
 - d) membership, as the council's representative, of the board or management committee of an organisation that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration, in circumstances where the interests of the council and the organisation are potentially in conflict in relation to the particular matter
 - e) a financial interest (other than an interest of a type referred to in clause 4.6) that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1
 - f) the conferral or loss of a personal benefit other than one conferred or lost as a member of the community or a broader class of people affected by a decision.

5.10 Significant non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be managed in one of two ways:

- a) by not participating in consideration of, or decision making in relation to, the matter in which you have the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and the matter being allocated to another person for consideration or determination, or
- b) if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter under consideration at a council or committee meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.16 and 4.17.

5.11 If you determine that you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest you must also explain in writing why you consider that the non-pecuniary conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.

5.12 Despite clause 5.10(b), a councillor who has a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter, may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.

Political donations

5.13 Councillors should be aware that matters before council or committee meetings involving their political donors may also give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interest.

5.14 Where you are a councillor and have received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation:

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

you must declare a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter, disclose the nature of the interest, and manage the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.16 and 4.17. A disclosure made under this clause must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

5.15 For the purposes of this Part:

- a) a “reportable political donation” has the same meaning as it has in section 6 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
- b) “major political donor” has the same meaning as it has in the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

5.16 Councillors should note that political donations that are not a “reportable political donation”, 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 interest. Councillors should determine whether or not such conflicts are significant for the purposes of clause 5.9 and take the appropriate action to manage them.

5.17 Despite clause 5.14, a councillor who has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation of the kind referred to in that clause, may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.

Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

5.18 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 interest 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 portion 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 portion of the council’s area, and
- b) the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises only because of an interest that a person has in that person’s principal place of residence, and
- c) the councillor discloses the interest they have in the matter that would otherwise have precluded their participation in consideration of the matter under this Part in accordance with clause 5.6.

- 5.19 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor who is precluded under this Part from participating in the consideration of a matter to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:
- a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
 - b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 5.20 Where the Minister exempts a councillor from complying with a requirement under this Part under clause 5.19, the councillor must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.

Personal dealings with council

- 5.21 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 development 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.
- 5.22 You must undertake any personal dealings you have with the council in a manner that is consistent with the way other members of the community deal with the council. You must also ensure that you disclose and appropriately manage any conflict of interest you may have in any matter in accordance with the requirements of this code.

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Part, a gift or a benefit is something offered to or received by a council official or someone personally associated with them for their personal use and enjoyment.
- 6.2 A reference to a gift or benefit in this Part does not include:
- a) a political donation for the purposes of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - b) a gift provided to the council as part of a cultural exchange or sister-city relationship that is not converted for the personal use or enjoyment of any individual council official or someone personally associated with them
 - c) attendance by a council official at a work-related event or function for the purposes of performing their official duties, or
 - d) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments of token value provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties such as, but not limited to:
 - i) the discussion of official business
 - ii) work-related events such as council-sponsored or community events, training, education sessions or workshops
 - iii) conferences
 - iv) council functions or events
 - v) social functions organised by groups, such as council committees and community organisations.

Gifts and benefits

- 6.3 You must avoid situations that would give rise to the appearance that a person or body is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the council, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind to you or someone personally associated with you.
- 6.4 A gift or benefit is deemed to have been accepted by you for the purposes of this Part, where it is received by you or someone personally associated with you.

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

- 6.5 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) subject to clause 6.7, accept any gift or benefit of more than token value as defined by clause 6.9

- e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift as defined by clause 6.13, regardless of the amount
- f) participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in or entering into a customer–supplier relationship with the competition organiser
- g) personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.

6.6 Where you receive a gift or benefit of any value other than one referred to in clause 6.2, you must disclose this promptly to the general manager in writing. The recipient or general manager must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the council's gift register:

- a) the nature of the gift or benefit
- b) the estimated monetary value of the gift or benefit
- c) the name of the person who provided the gift or benefit, and
- d) the date on which the gift or benefit was received.

6.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.

Gifts and benefits of token value

6.8 You may accept gifts and benefits of token value. Gifts and benefits of token value are one or more gifts or benefits received from a person or organisation over a 12-month period that, when aggregated, do not exceed a value of \$50. They include, but are not limited to:

- a) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed \$50
- b) gifts of alcohol that do not exceed a value of \$50
- c) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers or the like
- d) prizes or awards that do not exceed \$50 in value.

Gifts and benefits of more than token value

6.9 Gifts or benefits that exceed \$50 in value are gifts or benefits of more than token value for the purposes of clause 6.5(d) and, subject to clause 6.7, must not be accepted.

6.10 Gifts and benefits of more than token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as international matches or matches in national sporting codes) with a ticket value that exceeds \$50, corporate hospitality at a corporate facility at major sporting events, free or discounted products or services for personal use provided on terms that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons, the use of holiday homes, artworks, free or discounted travel.

6.11 Where you have accepted a gift or benefit of token value from a person or organisation, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or organisation or another person associated with that person or organisation within a single 12-month period where the value of the gift, added to the value of earlier gifts received from the same person or organisation, or a person

associated with that person or organisation, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$50 in value.

- 6.12 For the purposes of this Part, the value of a gift or benefit is the monetary value of the gift or benefit inclusive of GST.

“Cash-like gifts”

- 6.13 For the purposes of clause 6.5(e), “cash-like gifts” include but are not limited to, gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internet credit, lottery tickets, memberships or entitlements to discounts that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons.

Improper and undue influence

- 6.14 You must not use your position to influence other council officials in the performance of their official functions 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 proper exercise of their role as prescribed under the LGA.
- 6.15 You must not take advantage (or seek to take advantage) of your status or position with council, or of functions you perform for council, in order to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for any other person or body.

PART 7 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Obligations of councillors and administrators

7.1 Each council is a body politic. The councillors or administrator/s are the governing body of the council. Under section 223 of the LGA, the role of the governing body of the council includes the development and endorsement of the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, including those relating to workforce policy, and to keep the performance of the council under review.

7.2 Councillors or administrators must not:

- a) direct council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the general manager by way of council or committee resolution, or by the mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA
- 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 staff member or delegate
- 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 general manager
- d) contact or issue instructions to any of the council's contractors, including the council's legal advisers, unless by the mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.

7.3 Despite clause 7.2, councillors may contact the council's external auditor or the chair of the council's audit risk and improvement committee to provide information reasonably necessary for the external auditor or the audit, risk and improvement committee to effectively perform their functions.

Obligations of staff

7.4 Under section 335 of the LGA, the role of the general manager includes conducting the day-to-day management of the council in accordance with the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, implementing without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council and ensuring that the mayor and other councillors are given timely information and advice and the administrative and professional support necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.

7.5 Members of staff of council must:

- a) give their attention to the business of the council while on duty
- b) ensure that their work is carried out ethically, efficiently, economically and effectively
- c) carry out reasonable and 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 interfere with the performance of their official duties.

Inappropriate interactions

7.6 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 matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- b) council staff approaching councillors and administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- c) subject to clause 8.6, council staff refusing to give information that is available to other councillors to a particular councillor
- d) councillors and administrators who have lodged an application with the council, discussing the matter with council staff in staff-only areas of the council
- e) councillors and administrators approaching members of local planning panels or discussing any application that is either before the panel or that will come before the panel at some future time, except during a panel meeting where the application forms part of the agenda and the councillor has a right to be heard by the panel at the meeting
- f) councillors and administrators being overbearing or threatening to council staff
- g) council staff being overbearing or threatening to councillors or administrators
- h) councillors and administrators making personal attacks on council staff or engaging in conduct towards staff that would be contrary to the general conduct provisions in Part 3 of this code in public forums including social media
- i) councillors and administrators directing or pressuring council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make
- j) 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
- k) councillors attending on-site inspection meetings with lawyers and/or consultants engaged by the council associated with current or proposed legal proceedings unless permitted to do so by the council's general manager or, in the case of the mayor or administrator, unless they are exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.

PART 8 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES

Councillor and administrator access to information

- 8.1 The general manager is responsible for ensuring that councillors and administrators can access information necessary for the performance of their official functions. The general manager and public officer are also responsible for ensuring that members of the public can access publicly available council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the GIPA Act).
- 8.2 The general manager must provide councillors and administrators with the information necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.
- 8.3 Members of staff of council must provide full and timely information to councillors and administrators sufficient to enable them to exercise their official functions and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.4 Members of staff of council who provide any information to a particular councillor in the performance of their official functions must also make it available to any other councillor who requests it and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.5 Councillors and administrators who have a private interest only in council information have the same rights of access as any member of the public.
- 8.6 Despite clause 8.4, councillors and administrators who are precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this code because they have a conflict of interest in the matter, are not entitled to request access to council information in relation to the matter unless the information is otherwise available to members of the public, or the council has determined to make the information available under the GIPA Act.

Councillors and administrators to properly examine and consider information

- 8.7 Councillors and administrators must ensure that they comply with their duty under section 439 of the LGA to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence by properly examining and considering all the information provided to them relating to matters that they are required to make a decision on.

Refusal of access to information

- 8.8 Where the general manager or public officer determine to refuse access to information requested by a councillor or administrator, they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the information requested is necessary for the councillor or administrator to perform their official functions (see clause 8.2) and whether they have disclosed a conflict of interest in the matter the information relates to that would preclude their participation in consideration of the matter (see clause 8.6). The general manager or public officer must state the reasons for the decision if access is refused.

Use of certain council information

- 8.9 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 access by virtue of your office 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

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

8.11 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of council information, you must:

- a) only access confidential information that you have been authorised to access and only do so for the purposes of exercising your official functions
- b) protect confidential information
- c) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so
- d) only use confidential information for the purpose for which it is intended to be used
- e) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person
- f) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to the council or any other person or body
- g) not disclose any confidential information discussed during a confidential session of a council or committee meeting or any other confidential forum (such as, but not limited to, workshops or briefing sessions).

Personal information

8.12 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) the council's privacy management plan
- e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

Use of council resources

8.13 You must use council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in exercising your official functions, and must not use them for private purposes unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

- 8.14 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services, facilities, technology and electronic devices and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 8.15 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.
- 8.16 You must not use council resources (including council staff), property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaigns 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.
- 8.17 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests, council email or social media or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material:
- a) for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
 - b) for other non-official purposes.
- 8.18 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access

- 8.19 You must not use council's computer resources or mobile or other devices to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature, or that could otherwise lead to criminal penalty or civil liability and/or damage the council's reputation.

Council record keeping

- 8.20 You must comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's records management policy.
- 8.21 All information created, sent and received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's approved records management policies and practices.
- 8.22 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources (including technology devices and email accounts) is deemed to be related to the business of the council and will be treated as council records, regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.
- 8.23 You must not destroy, alter, or dispose of council information or records, unless authorised to do so. If you need to alter or dispose of council information or

records, you must do so in consultation with the council's records manager and comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

Councillor access to council buildings

- 8.24 Councillors and administrators are entitled to have access to the council chamber, committee room, mayor's office (subject to availability), councillors' rooms, and public areas of council's buildings during normal business hours and for meetings. Councillors and administrators needing access to these facilities at other times must obtain authority from the general manager.
- 8.25 Councillors and administrators must not enter staff-only areas of council buildings without the approval of the general manager (or their delegate) or as provided for in the procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff.
- 8.26 Councillors and administrators must ensure that when they are within a staff only area they refrain from conduct that could be perceived to improperly influence council staff decisions.

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE

Complaints made for an improper purpose

- 9.1 You must not make or threaten to make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made alleging a breach of this code for an improper purpose.
- 9.2 For the purposes of clause 9.1, 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 bully, 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 the Procedures
 - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint alleging a breach of this code
 - h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the Procedures
 - i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code under the Procedures.

Detrimental action

- 9.3 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 alleging a breach of this code.
- 9.4 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 the Procedures.
- 9.5 For the purposes of clauses 9.3 and 9.4, a 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
 - e) disciplinary proceedings.

Compliance with requirements under the Procedures

- 9.6 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under the Procedures.
- 9.7 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under the Procedures. A failure to make a written or oral

submission invited under the Procedures will not constitute a breach of this clause.

- 9.8 You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office under the Procedures.
- 9.9 Where you are a councillor or the general manager, 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 the Procedures

- 9.10 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with the Procedures.
- 9.11 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under the Procedures.
- 9.12 You must not make allegations about, or disclose information about, suspected breaches of this code at council, committee or other meetings, whether open to the public or not, or in any other forum, whether public or not.
- 9.13 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made alleging a breach of this code or a matter being considered under the Procedures except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.
- 9.14 Nothing under this Part prevents a person from making a public interest disclosure to an appropriate public authority or investigative authority under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Complaints alleging a breach of this Part

- 9.15 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by a councillor or an administrator are to be managed by the Office. This clause does not prevent the Office from referring an alleged breach of this Part back to the council for consideration in accordance with the Procedures.

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.9

Part 1: Preliminary

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the schedules to this code, the following definitions apply:

address means:

- a) in relation to a person other than a corporation, the last residential or business address of the person known to the councillor disclosing the address, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, the address of the registered office of the corporation in New South Wales or, if there is no such office, the address of the principal office of the corporation in the place where it is registered, or
- c) in relation to any real property, the street address of the property.

de facto partner has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, including the following:

- a) the allotment of shares in a company
- b) the creation of a trust in respect of property
- c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in respect of property
- d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action, or of an interest in respect of property
- e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment over property in favour of another person
- f) a transaction entered into by a person who intends by the transaction to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person.

gift means a disposition of property made otherwise than by will (whether or not by instrument in writing) without consideration, or with inadequate consideration, in money or money's worth passing from the person to whom the disposition was made to the person who made the disposition, but does not include a financial or other contribution to travel.

interest means:

- a) in relation to property, an estate, interest, right or power, at law or in equity, in or over the property, or

- b) in relation to a corporation, a relevant interest (within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) in securities issued or made available by the corporation.

listed company means a company that is listed within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

occupation includes trade, profession and vocation.

professional or business association means an incorporated or unincorporated body or organisation having as one of its objects or activities the promotion of the economic interests of its members in any occupation.

property includes money.

return date means:

- a) in the case of a return made under clause 4.9(a), the date on which a person became a councillor
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.9(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.9(c), the date on which the councillor became aware of the interest to be disclosed.

relative includes any of the following:

- a) a person's spouse or de facto partner
- b) a person's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- c) a person's spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- d) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

travel includes accommodation incidental to a journey.

Matters relating to the interests that must be included in returns

2. *Interests etc. outside New South Wales:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to a disclosure concerning a corporation or other thing includes any reference to a disclosure concerning a corporation registered, or other thing arising or received, outside New South Wales.
3. *References to interests in real property:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to real property in which a councillor has an interest includes a reference to any real property situated in Australia in which the councillor has an interest.
4. *Gifts, loans etc. from related corporations:* For the purposes of this schedule and schedule 2, gifts or contributions to travel given, loans made, or goods or services supplied, to a councillor by two or more corporations that are

related to each other for the purposes of section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth are all given, made or supplied by a single corporation.

Part 2: Pecuniary interests to be disclosed in returns

Real property

5. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest.
6. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person making the return had the interest only:
 - a) as executor of the will, or administrator of the estate, of a deceased person and not as a beneficiary under the will or intestacy, or
 - b) as a trustee, if the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of an occupation not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return.
7. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person ceased to hold the interest prior to becoming a councillor.
8. For the purposes of clause 5 of this schedule, "interest" includes an option to purchase.

Gifts

9. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose:
 - a) a description of each gift received in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the name and address of the donor of each of the gifts.
10. A gift need not be included in a return if:
 - a) it did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 made by the same person during a period of 12 months or less, or
 - b) it was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) the donor was a relative of the donee, or
 - d) subject to paragraph (a), it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor.
11. For the purposes of clause 10 of this schedule, the amount of a gift other than money is an amount equal to the value of the property given.

Contributions to travel

12. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to the expenses of any travel undertaken by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the dates on which the travel was undertaken, and
 - c) the names of the states and territories, and of the overseas countries, in which the travel was undertaken.

13. A financial or other contribution to any travel need not be disclosed under this clause if it:
- a) was made from public funds (including a contribution arising from travel on free passes issued under an Act or from travel in government or council vehicles), or
 - b) was made by a relative of the traveller, or
 - c) was made in the ordinary course of an occupation of the traveller that is not related to their functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$250, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$250 made by the same person during a 12-month period or less, or
 - e) was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - f) was made by a political party of which the traveller was a member and the travel was undertaken for the purpose of political activity of the party in New South Wales, or to enable the traveller to represent the party within Australia, or
 - g) subject to paragraph (d) it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor.
14. For the purposes of clause 13 of this schedule, the amount of a contribution (other than a financial contribution) is an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

Interests and positions in corporations

15. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest, or the position held, in each of the corporations, and
 - d) a description of the principal objects (if any) of each of the corporations, except in the case of a listed company.
16. An interest in, or a position held in, a corporation need not be disclosed if the corporation is:
- a) formed for the purpose of providing recreation or amusement, or for promoting commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity, or for any other community purpose, and
 - b) required to apply its profits or other income in promoting its objects, and
 - c) prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.
17. An interest in a corporation need not be disclosed if the interest is a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company.

18. An interest or a position in a corporation need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the interest or position prior to becoming a councillor.

Interests as a property developer or a close associate of a property developer

19. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that, or an individual who, is a property developer, on the return date.

20. For the purposes of clause 19 of this schedule:

close associate, in relation to a corporation or an individual, has the same meaning as it has in section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

property developer has the same meaning as it has in Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

21. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of the code must disclose:
- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they held any position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they have held any position (whether remunerated or not) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) a description of the position held in each of the unions and associations.

22. A position held in a trade union or a professional or business association need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the position prior to becoming a councillor.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property by the person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, under which they wholly or partly retained the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property.

24. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property to another person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, that is made under arrangements with, but is not made by, the person making the return, being a disposition under which the person making the return obtained wholly or partly the use of the property.

25. A disposition of real property need not be disclosed if it was made prior to a person becoming a councillor.

Sources of income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose:

- a) each source of income that the person reasonably expects to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June, and
 - b) each source of income received by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
27. A reference in clause 26 of this schedule to each source of income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by a person is a reference to:
- a) in relation to income from an occupation of the person:
 - (i) a description of the occupation, and
 - (ii) if the person is employed or the holder of an office, the name and address of their employer, or a description of the office, and
 - (iii) if the person has entered into a partnership with other persons, the name (if any) under which the partnership is conducted, or
 - b) in relation to income from a trust, the name and address of the settlor and the trustee, or
 - c) in relation to any other income, a description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, the income was, or is reasonably expected to be, received.
28. The source of any income need not be disclosed by a person in a return if the amount of the income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by the person from that source did not exceed \$500, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$500, as the case may be.
29. The source of any income received by the person that they ceased to receive prior to becoming a councillor need not be disclosed.
30. A fee paid to a councillor or to the mayor or deputy mayor under sections 248 or 249 of the LGA need not be disclosed.

Debts

31. A person making a return under clause 4.9 of this code must disclose the name and address of each person to whom the person was liable to pay any debt:
- a) on the return date, and
 - b) at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
32. A liability to pay a debt must be disclosed by a person in a return made under clause 4.9 whether or not the amount, or any part of the amount, to be paid was due and payable on the return date or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be.
33. A liability to pay a debt need not be disclosed by a person in a return if:
- a) the amount to be paid did not exceed \$500 on the return date or in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, unless:
 - (i) the debt was one of two or more debts that the person was liable to pay to one person on the return date, or at any time in the

- period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, and
- (ii) the amounts to be paid exceeded, in the aggregate, \$500, or
 - b) the person was liable to pay the debt to a relative, or
 - c) in the case of a debt arising from a loan of money the person was liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money, and the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender, or
 - d) in the case of a debt arising from the supply of goods or services:
 - (i) the goods or services were supplied in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the return date, or were supplied in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) the goods or services were supplied in the ordinary course of any occupation of the person that is not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return, or
 - e) subject to paragraph (a), the debt was discharged prior to the person becoming a councillor.

Discretionary disclosures

34. A person may voluntarily disclose in a return any interest, benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not, that is not required to be disclosed under another provision of this schedule.

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.9

'Disclosures by councillors' return

1. The pecuniary interests and other matters to be disclosed in this return are prescribed by schedule 1 of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW*.
2. If this is the first return you have been required to lodge with the general manager after becoming a councillor, do not complete Parts C, D and I of the return. All other parts of the return should be completed with appropriate information based on your circumstances at the return date, that is, the date on which you became a councillor.
3. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and you are completing this return for the purposes of disclosing a new interest that was not disclosed in the last return you lodged with the general manager, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the period from 30 June of the previous financial year or the date on which you became a councillor (whichever is the later date), to the return date which is the date you became aware of the new interest to be disclosed in your updated return.
4. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and are submitting a new return for the new financial year, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the 12-month period commencing on 30 June of the previous year to 30 June this year.
5. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
6. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.
7. If there are no pecuniary interests or other matters of the kind required to be disclosed under a heading in this form, the word "NIL" is to be placed in an appropriate space under that heading.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of complying with clause 4.9 of the Code of Conduct.

You must not lodge a return that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular (see clause 4.11 of the Code of Conduct). Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the council, the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The information collected on this form will be kept by the general manager in a register of returns. The general manager is required to table all returns at a council meeting.

Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.9 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

You have an obligation to keep the information contained in this return up to date. If you become aware of a new interest that must be disclosed in this return, or an interest that you have previously failed to disclose, you must submit an updated return within three months of becoming aware of the previously undisclosed interest.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests and other matters by [full name of councillor]

as at [return date]

in respect of the period from [date] to [date]

[councillor's signature]

[date]

A. Real Property

Street address of each parcel of real property in which I had an interest at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of interest
--	--------------------

B. Sources of income

1 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from an occupation in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from an occupation at any time since 30 June

Description of occupation	Name and address of employer or description of office held (if applicable)	Name under which partnership conducted (if applicable)
---------------------------	--	--

2 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from a trust in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from a trust since 30 June

Name and address of settlor	Name and address of trustee
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

3 Sources of other income I reasonably expect to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of other income I received at any time since 30 June

[Include description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, that income was received]

C. Gifts

Description of each gift I received at any time since 30 June	Name and address of donor
---	---------------------------

D. Contributions to travel

Name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to any travel undertaken by me at any time since 30 June	Dates on which travel was undertaken	Name of States, Territories of the Commonwealth and overseas countries in which travel was undertaken
---	--------------------------------------	---

E. Interests and positions in corporations

Name and address of each corporation in which I had an interest (if interest or held a position at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of any	Description of position (if any)	Description of principal objects (if any) of corporation (except in case of listed company)
--	---------------	----------------------------------	---

F. Were you a property developer or a close associate of a property developer on the return date? (Y/N)

G. Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

Name of each trade union and each professional or business association in which I held any position (whether remunerated or not) at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Description of position
---	-------------------------

H. Debts

Name and address of each person to whom I was liable to pay any debt at the return date/at any time since 30 June

I. Dispositions of property

1 Particulars of each disposition of real property by me (including the street address of the affected property) at any time since 30 June as a result of which I retained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property at a later time

2 Particulars of each disposition of property to a person by any other person under arrangements made by me (including the street address of the affected property), being dispositions made at any time since 30 June, as a result of which I obtained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property

J. Discretionary disclosures

SCHEDULE 3: FORM OF SPECIAL DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.25

1. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
2. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of making a special disclosure of pecuniary interests under clause 4.24(c) of the Code of Conduct for Councillors (the Code of Conduct).

The special disclosure must relate only to a pecuniary interest that a councillor has in the councillor's principal place of residence, or an interest another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3 of the Code of Conduct) has in that person's principal place of residence.

Clause 4.3 of the Code of Conduct states that you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter because of the pecuniary interest of your spouse or your de facto partner or your relative or because your business partner or employer has a pecuniary interest. You will also have a pecuniary interest in a matter because you, your nominee, your business partner or your employer is a member of a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter.

"Relative" is defined by clause 4.4 of the Code of Conduct as meaning your, your spouse's or your de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child and the spouse or de facto partner of any of those persons.

You must not make a special disclosure that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular. Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

This form must be completed by you before the commencement of the council or council committee meeting at which the special disclosure is being made. The completed form must be tabled at the meeting. Everyone is entitled to inspect it. The special disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Special disclosure of pecuniary interests by *[full name of councillor]*

in the matter of *[insert name of environmental planning instrument]*

which is to be considered at a meeting of the *[name of council or council committee (as the case requires)]*

to be held on the day of 20 .

Pecuniary interest	
Address of the affected principal place of residence of the councillor or an associated person, company or body (the identified land)	
Relationship of identified land to the councillor <i>[Tick or cross one box.]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> The councillor has an interest in the land (e.g. is the owner or has another interest arising out of a mortgage, lease, trust, option or contract, or otherwise). <input type="checkbox"/> An associated person of the councillor has an interest in the land. <input type="checkbox"/> An associated company or body of the councillor has an interest in the land.
Matter giving rise to pecuniary interest ¹	
Nature of the land that is subject to a change in zone/planning control by the proposed LEP (the subject land) ² <i>[Tick or cross one box]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> The identified land. <input type="checkbox"/> Land that adjoins or is adjacent to or is in proximity to the identified land.
Current zone/planning control <i>[Insert name of current planning instrument and identify relevant zone/planning control applying to the subject land]</i>	

¹ Clause 4.1 of this Code of Conduct for Councillors (Code of Conduct) provides that 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. A person does not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision the person might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6 of the Code of Conduct.

² A pecuniary interest may arise by way of a change of permissible use of land adjoining, adjacent to or in proximity to land in which a councillor or a person, company or body referred to in clause 4.3 of the Code of Conduct has a proprietary interest.

Proposed change of zone/planning control <i>[Insert name of proposed LEP and identify proposed change of zone/planning control applying to the subject land]</i>	
Effect of proposed change of zone/planning control on councillor or associated person <i>[Insert one of the following: "Appreciable financial gain" or "Appreciable financial loss"]</i>	

[If more than one pecuniary interest is to be declared, reprint the above box and fill in for each additional interest.]

Councillor's signature

Date

[This form is to be retained by the council's general manager and included in full in the minutes of the meeting]

End

Adopted:		
Last Reviewed:		
Next Reviewed:	19/04/2021	



Code of Conduct for Council Staff

Policy	1D
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION 3

PART 2 DEFINITIONS 4

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS..... 6

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS 9

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST 14

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT 18

PART 7 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS 21

PART 8 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES 23

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE..... 27

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN
WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.18 29

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED
UNDER CLAUSE 4.18 37

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

This code of conduct applies to members of council staff, including general managers. It is based on the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* ("the Model Code of Conduct") which has been prescribed under the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* ("the Regulation").

Section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("LGA") requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct may also include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct and that extend its application to persons that are not "council officials" for the purposes of the Model Code of Conduct (eg volunteers, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees).

The Model Code of Conduct sets the minimum standards of conduct for council officials. It is prescribed by regulation to assist council officials to:

- understand and comply with 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)
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in local government.

Councillors, administrators, members of staff of councils, delegates of councils, (including members of council committees that are delegates of a council) and any other person a council's adopted code of conduct applies to, must comply with the applicable provisions of their council's code of conduct. It is the personal responsibility of council officials to comply with the standards in the code and to regularly review their personal circumstances and conduct with this in mind.

Failure by a member of staff to comply with a council's code of conduct may give rise to disciplinary action.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In this code the following terms have the following meanings:

administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
committee	see the definition of “council committee”
complaint	a code of conduct complaint made for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the Procedures.
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and, for the purposes of clause 4.16, council advisers
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the mayor and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
conduct	includes acts and omissions
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
designated person	a person referred to in clause 4.8
election campaign	includes council, state and federal election campaigns
general manager	includes the executive officer of a joint organisation
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA
LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>

mayor	includes the chairperson of a county council or a joint organisation
members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	Office of Local Government
personal information	information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database and whether or not recorded in a material form) about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion
the Procedures	the <i>Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW</i> prescribed under the Regulation
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that:
- a) is likely to bring the council or other council officials into disrepute
 - b) is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or policies
 - c) is improper or unethical
 - d) is an abuse of power
 - e) causes, comprises or involves intimidation or verbal abuse
 - f) involves the misuse of your position to obtain a private benefit
 - g) constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is unlawfully discriminatory.
- 3.2 You must act lawfully and honestly, and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the LGA or any other Act. (*section 439*).

Fairness and equity

- 3.3 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 An act or omission in good faith, whether or not it involves error, will not constitute a breach of clauses 3.3 or 3.4.

Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, or support others who harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, breastfeeding, race, age, marital or domestic status, homosexuality, disability, transgender status, infectious disease, carer's responsibilities or political, religious or other affiliation.
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that:
- a) is not wanted by the person
 - b) offends, humiliates or intimidates the person, and
 - c) creates a hostile environment.

Bullying

- 3.8 You must not engage in bullying behaviour towards others.
- 3.9 For the purposes of this code, "bullying behaviour" is any behaviour in which:
- a) a person or a group of people repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another person or a group of persons and

b) the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.

3.10 Bullying behaviour may involve, but is not limited to, any of the following types of behaviour:

- a) aggressive, threatening or intimidating conduct
- b) belittling or humiliating comments
- c) spreading malicious rumours
- d) teasing, practical jokes or 'initiation ceremonies'
- e) exclusion from work-related events
- f) unreasonable work expectations, including too much or too little work, or work below or beyond a worker's skill level
- g) displaying offensive material
- h) pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner.

3.11 Reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner does not constitute bullying behaviour for the purposes of this code. Examples of reasonable management action may include, but are not limited to:

- a) performance management processes
- b) disciplinary action for misconduct
- c) informing a worker about unsatisfactory work performance or inappropriate work behaviour
- d) directing a worker to perform duties in keeping with their job
- e) maintaining reasonable workplace goals and standards
- f) legitimately exercising a regulatory function
- g) legitimately implementing a council policy or administrative processes.

Work health and safety

3.12 All council officials, including councillors, owe statutory duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WH&S Act). You must comply with your duties under the WH&S Act and your responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety. Specifically, you must:

- a) take reasonable care for your own health and safety
- b) take reasonable care that your acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons
- c) comply, so far as you are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given to ensure compliance with the WH&S Act and any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety
- d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council relating to workplace health or safety that has been notified to council staff
- e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the general manager or such other staff member nominated by the general manager, and take part in any incident investigations
- f) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and coordinate with all others who have a duty under the WH&S Act in relation to the same matter.

Land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions

3.13 You must ensure that land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory decisions are properly made, and that all parties are dealt with fairly.

You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the exercise of land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions.

- 3.14 In exercising land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and others conveys any suggestion of willingness to improperly provide concessions or preferential or unduly unfavourable treatment.

Obligations in relation to meetings

- 3.15 You must comply with rulings by the chair at council and committee meetings or other proceedings of the council unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.
- 3.16 You must not engage in bullying behaviour (as defined under this Part) towards the chair, other council officials or any members of the public present during council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions).
- 3.17 You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions), or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS

What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.1 A pecuniary interest is an interest that you have in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to you or a person referred to in clause 4.3.
- 4.2 You will not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision you might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6.
- 4.3 For the purposes of this Part, you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the pecuniary interest is:
- (a) your interest, or
 - (b) the interest of your spouse or de facto partner, your relative, or your partner or employer, or
 - (c) a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, partner or employer, is a shareholder or member.
- 4.4 For the purposes of clause 4.3:
- (a) Your "relative" is any of the following:
 - i) your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - ii) your spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - iii) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (b) "de facto partner" has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.
- 4.5 You will not have a pecuniary interest in relation to a person referred to in subclauses 4.3(b) or (c):
- (a) if you are unaware of the relevant pecuniary interest of your spouse, de facto partner, relative, partner, employer or company or other body, or
 - (b) just because the person is a member of, or is employed by, a council or a statutory body, or is employed by the Crown, or
 - (c) just because the person is a member of, or a delegate of a council to, a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as the person has no beneficial interest in any shares of the company or body.

What interests do not have to be disclosed?

- 4.6 You do not have to disclose the following interests for the purposes of this Part:
- (a) your interest as an elector
 - (b) your interest as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge
 - (c) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is

- offered to the public generally, or to a section of the public that includes persons who are not subject to this code
- (d) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to your relative by the council in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as apply to persons who are not subject to this code
 - (e) an interest you have as a member of a club or other organisation or association, unless the interest is as the holder of an office in the club or organisation (whether remunerated or not)
 - (f) an interest you have relating to a contract, proposed contract or other matter, if the interest arises only because of a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company
 - (g) an interest you have arising from the proposed making by the council of an agreement between the council and a corporation, association or partnership, being a corporation, association or partnership that has more than 25 members, if the interest arises because your relative is a shareholder (but not a director) of the corporation, or is a member (but not a member of the committee) of the association, or is a partner of the partnership
 - (h) an interest you have arising from the making by the council of a contract or agreement with your relative for, or in relation to, any of the following, but only if the proposed contract or agreement is similar in terms and conditions to such contracts and agreements as have been made, or as are proposed to be made, by the council in respect of similar matters with other residents of the area:
 - i) the performance by the council at the expense of your relative of any work or service in connection with roads or sanitation
 - ii) security for damage to footpaths or roads
 - iii) any other service to be rendered, or act to be done, by the council by or under any Act conferring functions on the council, or by or under any contract
 - (i) an interest of a person arising from the passing for payment of a regular account for the wages or salary of an employee who is a relative of the person
 - (j) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a council committee member

4.7 For the purposes of clause 4.6, "relative" has the same meaning as in clause 4.4, but includes your spouse or de facto partner.

What disclosures must be made by a designated person?

4.8 Designated persons include:

- (a) the general manager
- (b) other senior staff of the council for the purposes of section 332 of the LGA
- (c) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of staff of the council or a delegate of the council and who holds a position identified by the council as the position of a

designated person because it involves the exercise of functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the person's duty as a member of staff or delegate and the person's private interest

- (d) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of a committee of the council identified by the council as a committee whose members are designated persons because the functions of the committee involve the exercise of the council's functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the member's duty as a member of the committee and the member's private interest.

4.9 A designated person:

- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.18, and
- (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.10.

4.10 A designated person must disclose in writing to the general manager (or if the person is the general manager, to the council) the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in any council matter with which the person is dealing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.11 Clause 4.10 does not require a designated person who is a member of staff of the council to disclose a pecuniary interest if the interest relates only to the person's salary as a member of staff, or to their other conditions of employment.

4.12 The general manager must, on receiving a disclosure from a designated person, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

4.13 A disclosure by the general manager must, as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, be laid on the table at a meeting of the council and the council must deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council staff other than designated persons?

4.14 A member of staff of council, other than a designated person, must disclose in writing to their manager or the general manager the nature of any pecuniary interest they have in a matter they are dealing with as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.15 The staff member's manager or the general manager must, on receiving a disclosure under clause 4.14, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by a council committee member?

4.16 A council committee member must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.25 and comply with clause 4.26.

4.17 For the purposes of clause 4.16, a "council committee member" includes a member of staff of council who is a member of the committee.

Disclosure of interests in written returns

4.18 A designated person must make and lodge with the general manager a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the designated person's interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:

- (a) becoming a designated person, and
- (b) 30 June of each year, and
- (c) the designated person becoming aware of an interest they are required to disclose under schedule 1 that has not been previously disclosed in a return lodged under paragraphs (a) or (b).

4.19 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.18, paragraphs (a) and (b) if:

- (a) they made and lodged a return under that clause in the preceding 3 months, or
- (b) they have ceased to be a designated person in the preceding 3 months.

4.20 A person must not make and lodge a return that the person knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular.

4.21 The general manager must keep a register of returns required to be made and lodged with the general manager.

4.22 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.18(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the last day the return is required to be lodged.

4.23 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.18(c) must be tabled at the next council meeting after the return is lodged.

4.24 Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.18 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

4.25 A council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the committee at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.

- 4.26 The council committee member must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the committee, or
 - (b) at any time during which the committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
- 4.27 A disclosure made at a meeting of a council committee must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.28 A general notice may be given to the general manager in writing by a council committee member to the effect that the council committee member, or the council committee member's spouse, de facto partner or relative, is:
- (a) a member of, or in the employment of, a specified company or other body, or
 - (b) a partner of, or in the employment of, a specified person.
- Such a notice is, unless and until the notice is withdrawn or until the end of the term of the council in which it is given (whichever is the sooner), sufficient disclosure of the council committee member's interest in a matter relating to the specified company, body or person that may be the subject of consideration by the council committee after the date of the notice.
- 4.29 A council committee member is not prevented from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the council committee member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.
- 4.30 A person does not breach clauses 4.25 or 4.26 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.
- 4.31 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in a matter with which the council is concerned to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 4.32 A council committee member with a pecuniary interest in a matter who is permitted to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter under clause 4.31, must still disclose the interest they have in the matter in accordance with clause 4.25.

Note: For the purpose of clauses 4.25 to 4.32, a "council committee member" includes a member of staff of council who is a member of a council committee.

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

What is a non-pecuniary conflict of interest?

- 5.1 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests a council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in clause 4.1 of this code. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 5.2 A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter.
- 5.3 The personal or political views of a council official do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.
- 5.4 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of council decision-making. The onus is on you to identify any non-pecuniary conflict of interest you may have in matters that you deal with, to disclose the interest fully and in writing, and to take appropriate action to manage the conflict in accordance with this code.
- 5.5 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter you are dealing with, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest you have in relation to the matter fully and in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-pecuniary conflict of interest and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter. In the case of members of council staff other than the general manager, such a disclosure is to be made to the staff member's manager. In the case of the general manager, such a disclosure is to be made to the mayor.
- 5.7 If a disclosure is made at a committee meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 5.6.
- 5.8 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will depend on whether or not it is significant.
- 5.9 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will be significant where it does not involve a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1, but it involves:
 - a) a relationship between a council official and another person who is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly

close, such as a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the council official's extended family that the council official has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household

- b) other relationships with persons who are affected by a decision or a matter under consideration 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 (such as a sporting body, club, religious, cultural or charitable organisation, corporation or association) that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly strong. The strength of a council official's affiliation with an organisation is to be determined by the extent to which they actively participate in the management, administration or other activities of the organisation.
- d) membership, as the council's representative, of the board or management committee of an organisation that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration, in circumstances where the interests of the council and the organisation are potentially in conflict in relation to the particular matter
- e) a financial interest (other than an interest of a type referred to in clause 4.6) that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1
- f) the conferral or loss of a personal benefit other than one conferred or lost as a member of the community or a broader class of people affected by a decision.

5.10 Significant non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be managed in one of two ways:

- a) by not participating in consideration of, or decision making in relation to, the matter in which you have the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and the matter being allocated to another person for consideration or determination, or
- b) if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter under consideration at a committee meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.25 and 4.26.

5.11 If you determine that you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest you must also explain in writing why you consider that the non-pecuniary conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.

5.12 If you are a member of staff of council other than the general manager, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of your manager. In the case of the general manager, the decision on which option should be taken

to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of the mayor.

Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

5.13 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a council committee member who is precluded under this Part from participating in the consideration of a matter to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.

5.14 Where the Minister exempts a committee member from complying with a requirement under this Part under clause 5.13, the committee member must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.

Note: For the purpose of clauses 5.13 and 5.14, a “council committee member” includes a member of staff of council who is a member of a council committee.

Other business or employment

5.15 The general manager must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council without the approval of the council.

5.16 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council or that might conflict with the staff member’s council duties unless they have notified the general manager in writing of the employment, work or business and the general manager has given their written approval for the staff member to engage in the employment, work or business.

5.17 The general manager may at any time prohibit a member of staff from engaging, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council, or that might conflict with the staff member’s council duties.

5.18 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council if prohibited from doing so.

5.19 Members of staff must ensure that any outside employment, work or business they engage in will not:

- a) conflict with their official duties
- b) involve using confidential information or council resources obtained through their work with the council including where private use is permitted
- c) require them to work while on council duty
- d) discredit or disadvantage the council
- e) pose, due to fatigue, a risk to their health or safety, or to the health and safety of their co-workers.

Personal dealings with council

- 5.20 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 development 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.
- 5.21 You must undertake any personal dealings you have with the council in a manner that is consistent with the way other members of the community deal with the council. You must also ensure that you disclose and appropriately manage any conflict of interest you may have in any matter in accordance with the requirements of this code.

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Part, a gift or a benefit is something offered to or received by a council official or someone personally associated with them for their personal use and enjoyment.
- 6.2 A reference to a gift or benefit in this Part does not include:
- a) a political donation for the purposes of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - b) a gift provided to the council as part of a cultural exchange or sister-city relationship that is not converted for the personal use or enjoyment of any individual council official or someone personally associated with them
 - c) attendance by a council official at a work-related event or function for the purposes of performing their official duties, or
 - d) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments of token value provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties such as, but not limited to:
 - i) the discussion of official business
 - ii) work-related events such as council-sponsored or community events, training, education sessions or workshops
 - iii) conferences
 - iv) council functions or events
 - v) social functions organised by groups, such as council committees and community organisations.

Gifts and benefits

- 6.3 You must avoid situations that would give rise to the appearance that a person or body is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the council, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind to you or someone personally associated with you.
- 6.4 A gift or benefit is deemed to have been accepted by you for the purposes of this Part, where it is received by you or someone personally associated with you.

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

- 6.5 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) subject to clause 6.7, accept any gift or benefit of more than token value as defined by clause 6.9

- e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift as defined by clause 6.13, regardless of the amount
- f) participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in or entering into a customer-supplier relationship with the competition organiser
- g) personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.

6.6 Where you receive a gift or benefit of any value other than one referred to in clause 6.2, you must disclose this promptly to your manager or the general manager in writing. The recipient, manager, or general manager must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the council's gift register:

- a) the nature of the gift or benefit
- b) the estimated monetary value of the gift or benefit
- c) the name of the person who provided the gift or benefit, and
- d) the date on which the gift or benefit was received.

6.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.

Gifts and benefits of token value

6.8 You may accept gifts and benefits of token value. Gifts and benefits of token value are one or more gifts or benefits received from a person or organisation over a 12-month period that, when aggregated, do not exceed a value of \$50. They include, but are not limited to:

- a) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed \$50
- b) gifts of alcohol that do not exceed a value of \$50
- c) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers or the like
- d) prizes or awards that do not exceed \$50 in value.

Gifts and benefits of more than token value

6.9 Gifts or benefits that exceed \$50 in value are gifts or benefits of more than token value for the purposes of clause 6.5(d) and, subject to clause 6.7, must not be accepted.

6.10 Gifts and benefits of more than token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as international matches or matches in national sporting codes) with a ticket value that exceeds \$50, corporate hospitality at a corporate facility at major sporting events, free or discounted products or services for personal use provided on terms that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons, the use of holiday homes, artworks, free or discounted travel.

6.11 Where you have accepted a gift or benefit of token value from a person or organisation, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or organisation or another person associated with that person or organisation within a single 12-month period where the value of the gift, added to the value of earlier gifts received from the same person or organisation, or a person

associated with that person or organisation, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$50 in value.

6.12 For the purposes of this Part, the value of a gift or benefit is the monetary value of the gift or benefit inclusive of GST.

“Cash-like gifts”

6.13 For the purposes of clause 6.5(e), “cash-like gifts” include but are not limited to, gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internet credit, lottery tickets, memberships or entitlements to discounts that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons.

Improper and undue influence

6.14 You must not use your position to influence other council officials in the performance of their official functions to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for somebody else.

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

PART 7 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Obligations of councillors and administrators

7.1 Each council is a body politic. The councillors or administrator/s are the governing body of the council. Under section 223 of the LGA, the role of the governing body of the council includes the development and endorsement of the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, including those relating to workforce policy, and to keep the performance of the council under review.

7.2 Councillors or administrators must not:

- a) direct council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the general manager by way of council or committee resolution, or by the mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA
- 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 in the exercise of the functions of the staff member
- 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 general manager.

Obligations of staff

7.3 Under section 335 of the LGA, the role of the general manager includes conducting the day-to-day management of the council in accordance with the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, implementing without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council and ensuring that the mayor and other councillors are given timely information and advice and the administrative and professional support necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.

7.4 Members of staff of council must:

- a) give their attention to the business of the council while on duty
- b) ensure that their work is carried out ethically, efficiently, economically and effectively
- c) carry out reasonable and 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 interfere with the performance of their official duties.

Inappropriate interactions

7.5 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 matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters

- b) council staff approaching councillors and administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- c) subject to clause 8.6, council staff refusing to give information that is available to other councillors to a particular councillor
- d) councillors and administrators who have lodged an application with the 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) council staff being overbearing or threatening to councillors or administrators
- g) councillors and administrators making personal attacks on council staff or engaging in conduct towards staff that would be contrary to the general conduct provisions in Part 3 of this code in public forums including social media
- h) councillors and administrators directing or pressuring council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make
- i) 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
- j) council staff meeting with applicants or objectors alone AND outside office hours to discuss planning applications or proposals

PART 8 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES

Councillor and administrator access to information

- 8.1 The general manager is responsible for ensuring that councillors and administrators can access information necessary for the performance of their official functions. The general manager and public officer are also responsible for ensuring that members of the public can access publicly available council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the GIPA Act).
- 8.2 The general manager must provide councillors and administrators with the information necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.
- 8.3 Members of staff of council must provide full and timely information to councillors and administrators sufficient to enable them to exercise their official functions and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.4 Members of staff of council who provide any information to a particular councillor in the performance of their official functions must also make it available to any other councillor who requests it and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.5 Councillors and administrators who have a private interest only in council information have the same rights of access as any member of the public.
- 8.6 Despite clause 8.4, councillors and administrators who are precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this code because they have a conflict of interest in the matter, are not entitled to request access to council information in relation to the matter unless the information is otherwise available to members of the public, or the council has determined to make the information available under the GIPA Act.

Refusal of access to information

- 8.7 Where the general manager or public officer determine to refuse access to information requested by a councillor or administrator, they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the information requested is necessary for the councillor or administrator to perform their official functions (see clause 8.2) and whether they have disclosed a conflict of interest in the matter the information relates to that would preclude their participation in consideration of the matter (see clause 8.6). The general manager or public officer must state the reasons for the decision if access is refused.

Use of certain council information

- 8.8 In regard to information obtained in your capacity as a council official, you must:
- a) subject to clause 8.13, 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 access by virtue of your 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

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

8.10 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of council information, you must:

- a) only access confidential information that you have been authorised to access and only do so for the purposes of exercising your official functions
- b) protect confidential information
- c) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so
- d) only use confidential information for the purpose for which it is intended to be used
- e) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person
- f) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to the council or any other person or body
- g) not disclose any confidential information discussed during a confidential session of a council or committee meeting or any other confidential forum (such as, but not limited to, workshops or briefing sessions).

Personal information

8.11 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) the council's privacy management plan
- e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

Use of council resources

8.12 You must use council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in exercising your official functions, and must not use them for private purposes, except when supplied as part of a contract of employment (but not for private business purposes), unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

8.13 Union delegates and consultative committee members may have reasonable access to council resources and information 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 the local consultative committee.

- 8.14 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services, facilities, technology and electronic devices and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 8.15 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.
- 8.16 You must not use council resources (including council staff), property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaigns 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.
- 8.17 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests, council email or social media or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material:
- a) for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
 - b) for other non-official purposes.
- 8.18 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access

- 8.19 You must not use council's computer resources or mobile or other devices to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature, or that could otherwise lead to criminal penalty or civil liability and/or damage the council's reputation.

Council record keeping

- 8.20 You must comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's records management policy.
- 8.21 All information created, sent and received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's approved records management policies and practices.
- 8.22 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources (including technology devices and email accounts) is deemed to be related to the business of the council and will be treated as council records, regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.
- 8.23 You must not destroy, alter, or dispose of council information or records, unless authorised to do so. If you need to alter or dispose of council information or

records, you must do so in consultation with the council's records manager and comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

Councillor access to council buildings

- 8.24 Councillors and administrators must not enter staff-only areas of council buildings without the approval of the general manager (or their delegate) or as provided for in the procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff.
- 8.25 Councillors and administrators must ensure that when they are within a staff only area they refrain from conduct that could be perceived to improperly influence council staff decisions.

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE

Complaints made for an improper purpose

- 9.1 You must not make or threaten to make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made alleging a breach of this code for an improper purpose.
- 9.2 For the purposes of clause 9.1, 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 bully, 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 the Procedures
 - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint alleging a breach of this code
 - h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the Procedures
 - i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code under the Procedures.

Detrimental action

- 9.3 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 alleging a breach of this code.
- 9.4 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 the Procedures.
- 9.5 For the purposes of clauses 9.3 and 9.4, a 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
 - e) disciplinary proceedings.

Compliance with requirements under the Procedures

- 9.6 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under the Procedures.
- 9.7 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under the Procedures. A failure to make a written or oral

submission invited under the Procedures will not constitute a breach of this clause.

- 9.8 You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office under the Procedures.
- 9.9 Where you are the general manager, 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 the Procedures

- 9.10 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with the Procedures.
- 9.11 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under the Procedures.
- 9.12 You must not make allegations about, or disclose information about, suspected breaches of this code at council, committee or other meetings, whether open to the public or not, or in any other forum, whether public or not.
- 9.13 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made alleging a breach of this code or a matter being considered under the Procedures except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.
- 9.14 Nothing under this Part prevents a person from making a public interest disclosure to an appropriate public authority or investigative authority under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Complaints alleging a breach of this Part

- 9.15 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by the general manager are to be managed by the Office. This clause does not prevent the Office from referring an alleged breach of this Part back to the council for consideration in accordance with the Procedures.
- 9.16 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by other council officials are to be managed by the general manager in accordance with the Procedures.

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.18

Part 1: Preliminary

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the schedules to this code, the following definitions apply:

address means:

- a) in relation to a person other than a corporation, the last residential or business address of the person known to the councillor or designated person disclosing the address, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, the address of the registered office of the corporation in New South Wales or, if there is no such office, the address of the principal office of the corporation in the place where it is registered, or
- c) in relation to any real property, the street address of the property.

de facto partner has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, including the following:

- a) the allotment of shares in a company
- b) the creation of a trust in respect of property
- c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in respect of property
- d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action, or of an interest in respect of property
- e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment over property in favour of another person
- f) a transaction entered into by a person who intends by the transaction to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person.

gift means a disposition of property made otherwise than by will (whether or not by instrument in writing) without consideration, or with inadequate consideration, in money or money's worth passing from the person to whom the disposition was made to the person who made the disposition, but does not include a financial or other contribution to travel.

interest means:

- a) in relation to property, an estate, interest, right or power, at law or in equity, in or over the property, or

- b) in relation to a corporation, a relevant interest (within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) in securities issued or made available by the corporation.

listed company means a company that is listed within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

occupation includes trade, profession and vocation.

professional or business association means an incorporated or unincorporated body or organisation having as one of its objects or activities the promotion of the economic interests of its members in any occupation.

property includes money.

return date means:

- a) in the case of a return made under clause 4.18(a), the date on which a person became a councillor or designated person
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.18(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.18(c), the date on which the councillor or designated person became aware of the interest to be disclosed.

relative includes any of the following:

- a) a person's spouse or de facto partner
- b) a person's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- c) a person's spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- d) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

travel includes accommodation incidental to a journey.

Matters relating to the interests that must be included in returns

2. *Interests etc. outside New South Wales:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to a disclosure concerning a corporation or other thing includes any reference to a disclosure concerning a corporation registered, or other thing arising or received, outside New South Wales.
3. *References to interests in real property:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to real property in which a councillor or designated person has an interest includes a reference to any real property situated in Australia in which the designated person has an interest.
4. *Gifts, loans etc. from related corporations:* For the purposes of this schedule and schedule 2, gifts or contributions to travel given, loans made, or goods

or services supplied, to a designated person by two or more corporations that are related to each other for the purposes of section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth are all given, made or supplied by a single corporation.

Part 2: Pecuniary interests to be disclosed in returns

Real property

5. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest.
6. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person making the return had the interest only:
 - a) as executor of the will, or administrator of the estate, of a deceased person and not as a beneficiary under the will or intestacy, or
 - b) as a trustee, if the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of an occupation not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return.
7. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person ceased to hold the interest prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.
8. For the purposes of clause 5 of this schedule, "interest" includes an option to purchase.

Gifts

9. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose:
 - a) a description of each gift received in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the name and address of the donor of each of the gifts.
10. A gift need not be included in a return if:
 - a) it did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 made by the same person during a period of 12 months or less, or
 - b) it was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) the donor was a relative of the donee, or
 - d) subject to paragraph (a), it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
11. For the purposes of clause 10 of this schedule, the amount of a gift other than money is an amount equal to the value of the property given.

Contributions to travel

12. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to the expenses of any travel undertaken by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the dates on which the travel was undertaken, and

- c) the names of the states and territories, and of the overseas countries, in which the travel was undertaken.
13. A financial or other contribution to any travel need not be disclosed under this clause if it:
- a) was made from public funds (including a contribution arising from travel on free passes issued under an Act or from travel in government or council vehicles), or
 - b) was made by a relative of the traveller, or
 - c) was made in the ordinary course of an occupation of the traveller that is not related to their functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$250, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$250 made by the same person during a 12-month period or less, or
 - e) was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - f) was made by a political party of which the traveller was a member and the travel was undertaken for the purpose of political activity of the party in New South Wales, or to enable the traveller to represent the party within Australia, or
 - g) subject to paragraph (d) it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
14. For the purposes of clause 13 of this schedule, the amount of a contribution (other than a financial contribution) is an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

Interests and positions in corporations

15. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest, or the position held, in each of the corporations, and
 - d) a description of the principal objects (if any) of each of the corporations, except in the case of a listed company.
16. An interest in, or a position held in, a corporation need not be disclosed if the corporation is:
- a) formed for the purpose of providing recreation or amusement, or for promoting commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity, or for any other community purpose, and
 - b) required to apply its profits or other income in promoting its objects, and
 - c) prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.
17. An interest in a corporation need not be disclosed if the interest is a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company.

18. An interest or a position in a corporation need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the interest or position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Interests as a property developer or a close associate of a property developer

19. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that, or an individual who, is a property developer, on the return date.

20. For the purposes of clause 19 of this schedule:

close associate, in relation to a corporation or an individual, has the same meaning as it has in section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

property developer has the same meaning as it has in Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

21. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of the code must disclose:
- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they held any position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they have held any position (whether remunerated or not) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) a description of the position held in each of the unions and associations.
22. A position held in a trade union or a professional or business association need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property by the person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, under which they wholly or partly retained the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property.
24. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property to another person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, that is made under arrangements with, but is not made by, the person making the return, being a disposition under which the person making the return obtained wholly or partly the use of the property.
25. A disposition of real property need not be disclosed if it was made prior to a person becoming a designated person.

Sources of income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose:
- a) each source of income that the person reasonably expects to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June, and
 - b) each source of income received by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
27. A reference in clause 26 of this schedule to each source of income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by a person is a reference to:
- a) in relation to income from an occupation of the person:
 - (i) a description of the occupation, and
 - (ii) if the person is employed or the holder of an office, the name and address of their employer, or a description of the office, and
 - (iii) if the person has entered into a partnership with other persons, the name (if any) under which the partnership is conducted, or
 - b) in relation to income from a trust, the name and address of the settlor and the trustee, or
 - c) in relation to any other income, a description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, the income was, or is reasonably expected to be, received.
28. The source of any income need not be disclosed by a person in a return if the amount of the income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by the person from that source did not exceed \$500, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$500, as the case may be.
29. The source of any income received by the person that they ceased to receive prior to becoming a designated person need not be disclosed.

Debts

30. A person making a return under clause 4.18 of this code must disclose the name and address of each person to whom the person was liable to pay any debt:
- a) on the return date, and
 - b) at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
31. A liability to pay a debt must be disclosed by a person in a return made under clause 4.18 whether or not the amount, or any part of the amount, to be paid was due and payable on the return date or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be.
32. A liability to pay a debt need not be disclosed by a person in a return if:
- a) the amount to be paid did not exceed \$500 on the return date or in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, unless:
 - (i) the debt was one of two or more debts that the person was liable to pay to one person on the return date, or at any time in the

- period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, and
- (ii) the amounts to be paid exceeded, in the aggregate, \$500, or
 - b) the person was liable to pay the debt to a relative, or
 - c) in the case of a debt arising from a loan of money the person was liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money, and the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender, or
 - d) in the case of a debt arising from the supply of goods or services:
 - (i) the goods or services were supplied in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the return date, or were supplied in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) the goods or services were supplied in the ordinary course of any occupation of the person that is not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return, or
 - e) subject to paragraph (a), the debt was discharged prior to the person becoming a designated person.

Discretionary disclosures

33. A person may voluntarily disclose in a return any interest, benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not, that is not required to be disclosed under another provision of this schedule.

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.18

'Disclosures by councillors and designated persons' return

1. The pecuniary interests and other matters to be disclosed in this return are prescribed by schedule 1 of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW*.
2. If this is the first return you have been required to lodge with the general manager after becoming a councillor or designated person, do not complete Parts C, D and I of the return. All other parts of the return should be completed with appropriate information based on your circumstances at the return date, that is, the date on which you became a councillor or designated person.
3. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and you are completing this return for the purposes of disclosing a new interest that was not disclosed in the last return you lodged with the general manager, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the period from 30 June of the previous financial year or the date on which you became a designated person (whichever is the later date) to the return date which is the date you became aware of the new interest to be disclosed in your updated return.
4. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and are submitting a new return for the new financial year, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the 12-month period commencing on 30 June of the previous year to 30 June this year.
5. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
6. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.
7. If there are no pecuniary interests or other matters of the kind required to be disclosed under a heading in this form, the word "NIL" is to be placed in an appropriate space under that heading.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of complying with clause 4.18 of the Code of Conduct.

You must not lodge a return that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular (see clause 4.20 of the Code of Conduct). Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the council, the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The information collected on this form will be kept by the general manager in a register of returns. The general manager is required to table all returns at a council meeting.

Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.18 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

You have an obligation to keep the information contained in this return up to date. If you become aware of a new interest that must be disclosed in this return, or an interest that you have previously failed to disclose, you must submit an updated return within three months of becoming aware of the previously undisclosed interest.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests and other matters by [full name of designated person]

as at [return date]

in respect of the period from [date] to [date]

[designated person's signature]

[date]

A. Real Property

Street address of each parcel of real property in which I had an interest at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of interest
--	--------------------

B. Sources of income

1 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from an occupation in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from an occupation at any time since 30 June

Description of occupation	Name and address of employer or description of office held (if applicable)	Name under which partnership conducted (if applicable)
---------------------------	--	--

2 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from a trust in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from a trust since 30 June

Name and address of settlor	Name and address of trustee
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

3 Sources of other income I reasonably expect to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of other income I received at any time since 30 June

[Include description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, that income was received]

C. Gifts

Description of each gift I received at any time since 30 June	Name and address of donor
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D. Contributions to travel

Name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to any travel undertaken by me at any time since 30 June	Dates on which travel was undertaken	Name of States, Territories of the Commonwealth and overseas countries in which travel was undertaken
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E. Interests and positions in corporations

Name and address of each corporation in which I had an interest (if interest or held a position at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of any)	Description of position (if any)	Description of principal objects (if any) of corporation (except in case of listed company)
--	----------------	----------------------------------	---

F. Were you a property developer or a close associate of a property developer on the return date? (Y/N)

G. Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

Name of each trade union and each professional or business association in which I held any position (whether remunerated or not) at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Description of position
---	-------------------------

H. Debts

Name and address of each person to whom I was liable to pay any debt at the return date/at any time since 30 June

I. Dispositions of property

1 Particulars of each disposition of real property by me (including the street address of the affected property) at any time since 30 June as a result of which I retained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property at a later time

2 Particulars of each disposition of property to a person by any other person under arrangements made by me (including the street address of the affected property), being dispositions made at any time since 30 June, as a result of which I obtained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property

J. Discretionary disclosures

End

Adopted:		
Last Reviewed:		
Next Reviewed:	19/04/2021	



Code of Conduct for Council Committee Members, Delegates of Council and Council Advisers

Policy	1E
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION 3

PART 2 DEFINITIONS 4

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS..... 6

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS 9

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST 14

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT 17

PART 7 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES 20

PART 8 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE 22

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN
WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.15 24

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED
UNDER CLAUSE 4.15 32

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

This code of conduct applies to council committee members and delegates of council who are not councillors or staff of the council. It also applies to advisers of council for the purposes of clause 4.12. It is based on the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* ("the Model Code of Conduct"), which has been prescribed under the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (the "Regulation").

Section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* ("LGA") requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council's or joint organisation's adopted code of conduct may also include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct and that extend its application to persons that are not "council officials" for the purposes of the Model Code of Conduct (eg volunteers, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees).

The Model Code of Conduct sets the minimum standards of conduct for council officials. It is prescribed by regulation to assist council officials to:

- understand and comply with 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)
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in local government.

Councillors, administrators, members of staff of councils, delegates of councils, (including members of council committees that are delegates of a council) and any other person a council's adopted code of conduct applies to, must comply with the applicable provisions of their council's code of conduct. It is the personal responsibility of council officials to comply with the standards in the code and to regularly review their personal circumstances and conduct with this in mind.

Failure by a council committee member or delegate of the council to comply with a council's code of conduct may give rise to disciplinary action.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In this code the following terms have the following meanings:

committee	see the definition of “council committee”
complaint	a code of conduct complaint made for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the Procedures.
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and, for the purposes of clause 4.12, council advisers
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the mayor and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
conduct	includes acts and omissions
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
designated person	a person referred to in clause 4.8
election campaign	includes council, state and federal election campaigns
general manager	includes the executive officer of a joint organisation
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA
LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>

members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	Office of Local Government
personal information	information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database and whether or not recorded in a material form) about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion
the Procedures	the <i>Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW</i> prescribed under the Regulation
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that:
- a) is likely to bring the council or other council officials into disrepute
 - b) is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or policies
 - c) is improper or unethical
 - d) is an abuse of power
 - e) causes, comprises or involves intimidation or verbal abuse
 - f) involves the misuse of your position to obtain a private benefit
 - g) constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is unlawfully discriminatory.
- 3.2 You must act lawfully and honestly, and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the LGA or any other Act. (*section 439*).

Fairness and equity

- 3.3 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 An act or omission in good faith, whether or not it involves error, will not constitute a breach of clauses 3.3 or 3.4.

Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, or support others who harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, breastfeeding, race, age, marital or domestic status, homosexuality, disability, transgender status, infectious disease, carer's responsibilities or political, religious or other affiliation.
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that:
- a) is not wanted by the person
 - b) offends, humiliates or intimidates the person, and
 - c) creates a hostile environment.

Bullying

- 3.8 You must not engage in bullying behaviour towards others.
- 3.9 For the purposes of this code, "bullying behaviour" is any behaviour in which:
- a) a person or a group of people repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another person or a group of persons, and

b) the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.

3.10 Bullying behaviour may involve, but is not limited to, any of the following types of behaviour:

- a) aggressive, threatening or intimidating conduct
- b) belittling or humiliating comments
- c) spreading malicious rumours
- d) teasing, practical jokes or 'initiation ceremonies'
- e) exclusion from work-related events
- f) unreasonable work expectations, including too much or too little work, or work below or beyond a worker's skill level
- g) displaying offensive material
- h) pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner.

3.11 Reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner does not constitute bullying behaviour for the purposes of this code. Examples of reasonable management action may include, but are not limited to:

- a) performance management processes
- b) disciplinary action for misconduct
- c) informing a worker about unsatisfactory work performance or inappropriate work behaviour
- d) directing a worker to perform duties in keeping with their job
- e) maintaining reasonable workplace goals and standards
- f) legitimately exercising a regulatory function
- g) legitimately implementing a council policy or administrative processes.

Work health and safety

3.12 All council officials, including councillors, owe statutory duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WH&S Act). You must comply with your duties under the WH&S Act and your responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety. Specifically, you must:

- a) take reasonable care for your own health and safety
- b) take reasonable care that your acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons
- c) comply, so far as you are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given to ensure compliance with the WH&S Act and any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety
- d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council relating to workplace health or safety that has been notified to council staff
- e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the general manager or such other staff member nominated by the general manager, and take part in any incident investigations
- f) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and coordinate with all others who have a duty under the WH&S Act in relation to the same matter.

Land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions

3.13 You must ensure that land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory decisions are properly made, and that all parties are dealt with fairly.

You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the exercise of land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions.

- 3.14 In exercising land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and others conveys any suggestion of willingness to improperly provide concessions or preferential or unduly unfavourable treatment.

Obligations in relation to meetings

- 3.15 You must comply with rulings by the chair at council and committee meetings or other proceedings of the council unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.
- 3.16 You must not engage in bullying behaviour (as defined under this Part) towards the chair, other council officials or any members of the public present during council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions).
- 3.17 You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions), or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS

What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.1 A pecuniary interest is an interest that you have in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to you or a person referred to in clause 4.3.
- 4.2 You will not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision you might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6.
- 4.3 For the purposes of this Part, you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the pecuniary interest is:
- (a) your interest, or
 - (b) the interest of your spouse or de facto partner, your relative, or your partner or employer, or
 - (c) a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, partner or employer, is a shareholder or member.
- 4.4 For the purposes of clause 4.3:
- (a) Your "relative" is any of the following:
 - i) your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - ii) your spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - iii) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (b) "de facto partner" has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.
- 4.5 You will not have a pecuniary interest in relation to a person referred to in subclauses 4.3(b) or (c):
- (a) if you are unaware of the relevant pecuniary interest of your spouse, de facto partner, relative, partner, employer or company or other body, or
 - (b) just because the person is a member of, or is employed by, a council or a statutory body, or is employed by the Crown, or
 - (c) just because the person is a member of, or a delegate of a council to, a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as the person has no beneficial interest in any shares of the company or body.

What interests do not have to be disclosed?

- 4.6 You do not have to disclose the following interests for the purposes of this Part:
- (a) your interest as an elector
 - (b) your interest as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge
 - (c) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is

- offered to the public generally, or to a section of the public that includes persons who are not subject to this code
- (d) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to your relative by the council in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as apply to persons who are not subject to this code
 - (e) an interest you have as a member of a club or other organisation or association, unless the interest is as the holder of an office in the club or organisation (whether remunerated or not)
 - (f) if you are a council committee member, an interest you have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if you have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee
 - (g) an interest you have relating to a contract, proposed contract or other matter, if the interest arises only because of a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company
 - (h) an interest you have arising from the proposed making by the council of an agreement between the council and a corporation, association or partnership, being a corporation, association or partnership that has more than 25 members, if the interest arises because your relative is a shareholder (but not a director) of the corporation, or is a member (but not a member of the committee) of the association, or is a partner of the partnership
 - (i) an interest you have arising from the making by the council of a contract or agreement with your relative for, or in relation to, any of the following, but only if the proposed contract or agreement is similar in terms and conditions to such contracts and agreements as have been made, or as are proposed to be made, by the council in respect of similar matters with other residents of the area:
 - i) the performance by the council at the expense of your relative of any work or service in connection with roads or sanitation
 - ii) security for damage to footpaths or roads
 - iii) any other service to be rendered, or act to be done, by the council by or under any Act conferring functions on the council, or by or under any contract
 - (j) an interest of a person arising from the passing for payment of a regular account for the wages or salary of an employee who is a relative of the person
 - (k) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a council committee member

4.7 For the purposes of clause 4.6, "relative" has the same meaning as in clause 4.4, but includes your spouse or de facto partner.

What disclosures must be made by a designated person?

4.8 Designated persons include:

- (a) a person who is a delegate of the council and who holds a position identified by the council as the position of a designated person because it involves the exercise of functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the person's duty as a delegate and the person's private interest
- (b) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of a committee of the council identified by the council as a committee whose members are designated persons because the functions of the committee involve the exercise of the council's functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the member's duty as a member of the committee and the member's private interest.

4.9 A designated person:

- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.15, and
- (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.10.

4.10 A designated person must disclose in writing to the general manager the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in any council matter with which the person is dealing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.11 The general manager must, on receiving a disclosure from a designated person, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council advisers?

4.12 A person who, at the request or with the consent of the council or a council committee, gives advice on any matter at any meeting of the council or committee, must disclose the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in the matter to the meeting at the time the advice is given. The person is not required to disclose the person's interest as an adviser.

4.13 A person does not breach clause 4.12 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.

What disclosures must be made by a council committee member?

4.14 A council committee member must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.22 and comply with clause 4.23.

Note: A council committee member identified by council as a "designated person" for the purposes of clause 4.8(b) must also prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.15.

Disclosure of interests in written returns

- 4.15 A designated person must make and lodge with the general manager a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the designated person's interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:
- (a) becoming a designated person, and
 - (b) 30 June of each year, and
 - (c) the designated person becoming aware of an interest they are required to disclose under schedule 1 that has not been previously disclosed in a return lodged under paragraphs (a) or (b).
- 4.16 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.15, paragraphs (a) and (b) if:
- (a) they made and lodged a return under that clause in the preceding 3 months, or
 - (b) they have ceased to be a designated person in the preceding 3 months.
- 4.17 A person must not make and lodge a return that the person knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular.
- 4.18 The general manager must keep a register of returns required to be made and lodged with the general manager.
- 4.19 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.15(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the last day the return is required to be lodged.
- 4.20 Returns required to be lodged with the general manager under clause 4.15(c) must be tabled at the next council meeting after the return is lodged.
- 4.21 Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.15 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

- 4.22 A council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the committee at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.
- 4.23 The council committee member must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the committee, or
 - (b) at any time during which the committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.

- 4.24 A disclosure made at a meeting of a council committee must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.25 A general notice may be given to the general manager in writing by a council committee member to the effect that the council committee member, or the council committee member's spouse, de facto partner or relative, is:
- (a) a member of, or in the employment of, a specified company or other body, or
 - (b) a partner of, or in the employment of, a specified person.
- Such a notice is, unless and until the notice is withdrawn or until the end of the term of the council in which it is given (whichever is the sooner), sufficient disclosure of the council committee member's interest in a matter relating to the specified company, body or person that may be the subject of consideration by the council committee after the date of the notice.
- 4.26 A council committee member is not prevented from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the council committee member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.
- 4.27 A person does not breach clauses 4.22 or 4.23 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.
- 4.28 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in a matter with which the council is concerned to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 4.29 A council committee member with a pecuniary interest in a matter who is permitted to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter under clause 4.28, must still disclose the interest they have in the matter in accordance with clause 4.22.

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

What is a non-pecuniary conflict of interest?

- 5.1 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests a council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in clause 4.1 of this code. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 5.2 A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter.
- 5.3 The personal or political views of a council official do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.
- 5.4 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of council decision-making. The onus is on you to identify any non-pecuniary conflict of interest you may have in matters that you deal with, to disclose the interest fully and in writing, and to take appropriate action to manage the conflict in accordance with this code.
- 5.5 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter you are dealing with, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest you have in relation to the matter fully and in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-pecuniary conflict of interest and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter.
- 5.7 If a disclosure is made at a committee meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 5.6.
- 5.8 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will depend on whether or not it is significant.
- 5.9 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will be significant where it does not involve a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1, but it involves:
 - a) a relationship between a council official and another person who is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly close, such as a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the council

- official's extended family that the council official has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household
- b) other relationships with persons who are affected by a decision or a matter under consideration 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 (such as a sporting body, club, religious, cultural or charitable organisation, corporation or association) that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly strong. The strength of a council official's affiliation with an organisation is to be determined by the extent to which they actively participate in the management, administration or other activities of the organisation.
 - d) membership, as the council's representative, of the board or management committee of an organisation that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration, in circumstances where the interests of the council and the organisation are potentially in conflict in relation to the particular matter
 - e) a financial interest (other than an interest of a type referred to in clause 4.6) that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1
 - f) the conferral or loss of a personal benefit other than one conferred or lost as a member of the community or a broader class of people affected by a decision.

5.10 Significant non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be managed in one of two ways:

- a) by not participating in consideration of, or decision making in relation to, the matter in which you have the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and the matter being allocated to another person for consideration or determination, or
- b) if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter under consideration at a committee meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.22 and 4.23.

5.11 If you determine that you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest you must also explain in writing why you consider that the non-pecuniary conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.

5.12 Council committee members are not required to declare and manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in accordance with the requirements of this Part where it arises from an interest they have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if they have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee.

- 5.13 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a council committee member who is precluded under this Part from participating in the consideration of a matter to be present at a meeting of the committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 5.14 Where the Minister exempts a committee member from complying with a requirement under this Part under clause 5.13, the committee member must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.

Personal dealings with council

- 5.15 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 development 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.
- 5.16 You must undertake any personal dealings you have with the council in a manner that is consistent with the way other members of the community deal with the council. You must also ensure that you disclose and appropriately manage any conflict of interest you may have in any matter in accordance with the requirements of this code.

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Part, a gift or a benefit is something offered to or received by a council official or someone personally associated with them for their personal use and enjoyment.
- 6.2 A reference to a gift or benefit in this Part does not include:
- a) a political donation for the purposes of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - b) a gift provided to the council as part of a cultural exchange or sister-city relationship that is not converted for the personal use or enjoyment of any individual council official or someone personally associated with them
 - c) attendance by a council official at a work-related event or function for the purposes of performing their official duties, or
 - d) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments of token value provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties such as, but not limited to:
 - i) the discussion of official business
 - ii) work-related events such as council-sponsored or community events, training, education sessions or workshops
 - iii) conferences
 - iv) council functions or events
 - v) social functions organised by groups, such as council committees and community organisations.

Gifts and benefits

- 6.3 You must avoid situations that would give rise to the appearance that a person or body is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the council, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind to you or someone personally associated with you.
- 6.4 A gift or benefit is deemed to have been accepted by you for the purposes of this Part, where it is received by you or someone personally associated with you.

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

- 6.5 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) subject to clause 6.7, accept any gift or benefit of more than token value as defined by clause 6.9

- e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift as defined by clause 6.13, regardless of the amount
- f) participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in or entering into a customer-supplier relationship with the competition organiser
- g) personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.

6.6 Where you receive a gift or benefit of any value other than one referred to in clause 6.2, you must disclose this promptly to the general manager in writing. The general manager must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the council's gift register:

- a) the nature of the gift or benefit
- b) the estimated monetary value of the gift or benefit
- c) the name of the person who provided the gift or benefit, and
- d) the date on which the gift or benefit was received.

6.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.

Gifts and benefits of token value

6.8 You may accept gifts and benefits of token value. Gifts and benefits of token value are one or more gifts or benefits received from a person or organisation over a 12-month period that, when aggregated, do not exceed a value of \$50. They include, but are not limited to:

- a) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed \$50
- b) gifts of alcohol that do not exceed a value of \$50
- c) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers or the like
- d) prizes or awards that do not exceed \$50 in value.

Gifts and benefits of more than token value

6.9 Gifts or benefits that exceed \$50 in value are gifts or benefits of more than token value for the purposes of clause 6.5(d) and, subject to clause 6.7, must not be accepted.

6.10 Gifts and benefits of more than token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as international matches or matches in national sporting codes) with a ticket value that exceeds \$50, corporate hospitality at a corporate facility at major sporting events, free or discounted products or services for personal use provided on terms that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons, the use of holiday homes, artworks, free or discounted travel.

6.11 Where you have accepted a gift or benefit of token value from a person or organisation, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or organisation or another person associated with that person or organisation within a single 12-month period where the value of the gift, added to the value of earlier gifts received from the same person or organisation, or a person

associated with that person or organisation, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$50 in value.

6.12 For the purposes of this Part, the value of a gift or benefit is the monetary value of the gift or benefit inclusive of GST.

“Cash-like gifts”

6.13 For the purposes of clause 6.5(e), “cash-like gifts” include but are not limited to, gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internet credit, lottery tickets, memberships or entitlements to discounts that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons.

Improper and undue influence

6.14 You must not use your position to influence other council officials in the performance of their official functions to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for somebody else.

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

PART 7 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES

Use of certain council information

- 7.1 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 access by virtue of your 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

- 7.2 You must maintain the integrity and security of confidential information in your possession, or for which you are responsible.
- 7.3 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of council information, you must:
- a) only access confidential information that you have been authorised to access and only do so for the purposes of exercising your official functions
 - b) protect confidential information
 - c) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so
 - d) only use confidential information for the purpose for which it is intended to be used
 - e) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person
 - f) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to the council or any other person or body
 - g) not disclose any confidential information discussed during a confidential session of a council or committee meeting or any other confidential forum (such as, but not limited to, workshops or briefing sessions).

Personal information

- 7.4 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) the council's privacy management plan
 - e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

Use of council resources

- 7.5 You must use council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in exercising your official functions, and must not use them for private purposes unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

- 7.6 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services, facilities, technology and electronic devices and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 You must not use council resources (including council staff), property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaigns 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.
- 7.9 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests, council email or social media or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material:
 - a) for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
 - b) for other non-official purposes.
- 7.10 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access

- 7.11 You must not use council's computer resources or mobile or other devices to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature, or that could otherwise lead to criminal penalty or civil liability and/or damage the council's reputation.

Council record keeping

- 7.12 You must comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's records management policy.
- 7.13 All information created, sent and received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's approved records management policies and practices.
- 7.14 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources (including technology devices and email accounts) is deemed to be related to the business of the council and will be treated as council records, regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.
- 7.15 You must not destroy, alter, or dispose of council information or records, unless authorised to do so. If you need to alter or dispose of council information or records, you must do so in consultation with the council's records manager and comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

PART 8 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE

Complaints made for an improper purpose

- 8.1 You must not make or threaten to make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made alleging a breach of this code for an improper purpose.
- 8.2 For the purposes of clause 8.1, 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 bully, 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 the Procedures
 - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint alleging a breach of this code
 - h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the Procedures
 - i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code under the Procedures.

Detrimental action

- 8.3 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 alleging a breach of this code.
- 8.4 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 the Procedures.
- 8.5 For the purposes of clauses 8.3 and 8.4, a 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
 - e) disciplinary proceedings.

Compliance with requirements under the Procedures

- 8.6 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under the Procedures.
- 8.7 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under the Procedures. A failure to make a written or oral

submission invited under the Procedures will not constitute a breach of this clause.

Disclosure of information about the consideration of a matter under the Procedures

- 8.8 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with the Procedures.
- 8.9 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under the Procedures.
- 8.10 You must not make allegations about, or disclose information about, suspected breaches of this code at council, committee or other meetings, whether open to the public or not, or in any other forum, whether public or not.
- 8.11 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made alleging a breach of this code or a matter being considered under the Procedures except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.
- 8.12 Nothing under this Part prevents a person from making a public interest disclosure to an appropriate public authority or investigative authority under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.15

Part 1: Preliminary

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the schedules to this code, the following definitions apply:

address means:

- a) in relation to a person other than a corporation, the last residential or business address of the person known to the councillor or designated person disclosing the address, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, the address of the registered office of the corporation in New South Wales or, if there is no such office, the address of the principal office of the corporation in the place where it is registered, or
- c) in relation to any real property, the street address of the property.

de facto partner has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, including the following:

- a) the allotment of shares in a company
- b) the creation of a trust in respect of property
- c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in respect of property
- d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action, or of an interest in respect of property
- e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment over property in favour of another person
- f) a transaction entered into by a person who intends by the transaction to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person.

gift means a disposition of property made otherwise than by will (whether or not by instrument in writing) without consideration, or with inadequate consideration, in money or money's worth passing from the person to whom the disposition was made to the person who made the disposition, but does not include a financial or other contribution to travel.

interest means:

- a) in relation to property, an estate, interest, right or power, at law or in equity, in or over the property, or

- b) in relation to a corporation, a relevant interest (within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) in securities issued or made available by the corporation.

listed company means a company that is listed within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

occupation includes trade, profession and vocation.

professional or business association means an incorporated or unincorporated body or organisation having as one of its objects or activities the promotion of the economic interests of its members in any occupation.

property includes money.

return date means:

- a) in the case of a return made under clause 4.15(a), the date on which a person became a councillor or designated person
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.15(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.15(c), the date on which the councillor or designated person became aware of the interest to be disclosed.

relative includes any of the following:

- a) a person's spouse or de facto partner
- b) a person's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- c) a person's spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- d) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

travel includes accommodation incidental to a journey.

Matters relating to the interests that must be included in returns

2. *Interests etc. outside New South Wales:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to a disclosure concerning a corporation or other thing includes any reference to a disclosure concerning a corporation registered, or other thing arising or received, outside New South Wales.
3. *References to interests in real property:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to real property in which a councillor or designated person has an interest includes a reference to any real property situated in Australia in which the councillor or designated person has an interest.
4. *Gifts, loans etc. from related corporations:* For the purposes of this schedule and schedule 2, gifts or contributions to travel given, loans made, or goods

or services supplied, to a councillor or designated person by two or more corporations that are related to each other for the purposes of section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth are all given, made or supplied by a single corporation.

Part 2: Pecuniary interests to be disclosed in returns

Real property

5. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest.
6. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person making the return had the interest only:
 - a) as executor of the will, or administrator of the estate, of a deceased person and not as a beneficiary under the will or intestacy, or
 - b) as a trustee, if the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of an occupation not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return.
7. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person ceased to hold the interest prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.
8. For the purposes of clause 5 of this schedule, "interest" includes an option to purchase.

Gifts

9. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose:
 - a) a description of each gift received in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the name and address of the donor of each of the gifts.
10. A gift need not be included in a return if:
 - a) it did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 made by the same person during a period of 12 months or less, or
 - b) it was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) the donor was a relative of the donee, or
 - d) subject to paragraph (a), it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
11. For the purposes of clause 10 of this schedule, the amount of a gift other than money is an amount equal to the value of the property given.

Contributions to travel

12. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to the expenses of any travel undertaken by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the dates on which the travel was undertaken, and

- c) the names of the states and territories, and of the overseas countries, in which the travel was undertaken.
13. A financial or other contribution to any travel need not be disclosed under this clause if it:
- a) was made from public funds (including a contribution arising from travel on free passes issued under an Act or from travel in government or council vehicles), or
 - b) was made by a relative of the traveller, or
 - c) was made in the ordinary course of an occupation of the traveller that is not related to their functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$250, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$250 made by the same person during a 12-month period or less, or
 - e) was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - f) was made by a political party of which the traveller was a member and the travel was undertaken for the purpose of political activity of the party in New South Wales, or to enable the traveller to represent the party within Australia, or
 - g) subject to paragraph (d) it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
14. For the purposes of clause 13 of this schedule, the amount of a contribution (other than a financial contribution) is an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

Interests and positions in corporations

15. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest, or the position held, in each of the corporations, and
 - d) a description of the principal objects (if any) of each of the corporations, except in the case of a listed company.
16. An interest in, or a position held in, a corporation need not be disclosed if the corporation is:
- a) formed for the purpose of providing recreation or amusement, or for promoting commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity, or for any other community purpose, and
 - b) required to apply its profits or other income in promoting its objects, and
 - c) prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.
17. An interest in a corporation need not be disclosed if the interest is a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company.

18. An interest or a position in a corporation need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the interest or position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Interests as a property developer or a close associate of a property developer

19. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that, or an individual who, is a property developer, on the return date.

20. For the purposes of clause 19 of this schedule:

close associate, in relation to a corporation or an individual, has the same meaning as it has in section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

property developer has the same meaning as it has in Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

21. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of the code must disclose:
- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they held any position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they have held any position (whether remunerated or not) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) a description of the position held in each of the unions and associations.
22. A position held in a trade union or a professional or business association need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property by the person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, under which they wholly or partly retained the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property.
24. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property to another person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, that is made under arrangements with, but is not made by, the person making the return, being a disposition under which the person making the return obtained wholly or partly the use of the property.
25. A disposition of real property need not be disclosed if it was made prior to a person becoming a designated person.

Sources of income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose:
- a) each source of income that the person reasonably expects to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June, and
 - b) each source of income received by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
27. A reference in clause 26 of this schedule to each source of income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by a person is a reference to:
- a) in relation to income from an occupation of the person:
 - (i) a description of the occupation, and
 - (ii) if the person is employed or the holder of an office, the name and address of their employer, or a description of the office, and
 - (iii) if the person has entered into a partnership with other persons, the name (if any) under which the partnership is conducted, or
 - b) in relation to income from a trust, the name and address of the settlor and the trustee, or
 - c) in relation to any other income, a description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, the income was, or is reasonably expected to be, received.
28. The source of any income need not be disclosed by a person in a return if the amount of the income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by the person from that source did not exceed \$500, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$500, as the case may be.
29. The source of any income received by the person that they ceased to receive prior to becoming a councillor or designated person need not be disclosed.

Debts

30. A person making a return under clause 4.15 of this code must disclose the name and address of each person to whom the person was liable to pay any debt:
- a) on the return date, and
 - b) at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.
31. A liability to pay a debt must be disclosed by a person in a return made under clause 4.15 whether or not the amount, or any part of the amount, to be paid was due and payable on the return date or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be.
32. A liability to pay a debt need not be disclosed by a person in a return if:
- a) the amount to be paid did not exceed \$500 on the return date or in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, unless:
 - (i) the debt was one of two or more debts that the person was liable to pay to one person on the return date, or at any time in the

- period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, and
- (ii) the amounts to be paid exceeded, in the aggregate, \$500, or
 - b) the person was liable to pay the debt to a relative, or
 - c) in the case of a debt arising from a loan of money the person was liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money, and the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender, or
 - d) in the case of a debt arising from the supply of goods or services:
 - (i) the goods or services were supplied in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the return date, or were supplied in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) the goods or services were supplied in the ordinary course of any occupation of the person that is not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return, or
 - e) subject to paragraph (a), the debt was discharged prior to the person becoming a designated person.

Discretionary disclosures

33. A person may voluntarily disclose in a return any interest, benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not, that is not required to be disclosed under another provision of this schedule.

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.15

'Disclosures by designated persons' return

1. The pecuniary interests and other matters to be disclosed in this return are prescribed by schedule 1 of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW*.
2. If this is the first return you have been required to lodge with the general manager after becoming a designated person, do not complete Parts C, D and I of the return. All other parts of the return should be completed with appropriate information based on your circumstances at the return date, that is, the date on which you became a designated person.
3. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and you are completing this return for the purposes of disclosing a new interest that was not disclosed in the last return you lodged with the general manager, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the period from 30 June of the previous financial year or the date on which you became a designated person (whichever is the later date) to the return date which is the date you became aware of the new interest to be disclosed in your updated return.
4. If you have previously lodged a return with the general manager and are submitting a new return for the new financial year, you must complete all parts of the return with appropriate information for the 12-month period commencing on 30 June of the previous year to 30 June this year.
5. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
6. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.
7. If there are no pecuniary interests or other matters of the kind required to be disclosed under a heading in this form, the word "NIL" is to be placed in an appropriate space under that heading.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of complying with clause 4.15 of the Code of Conduct.

You must not lodge a return that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular (see clause 4.18 of the Code of Conduct). Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the council, the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

The information collected on this form will be kept by the general manager in a register of returns. The general manager is required to table all returns at a council meeting.

Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.15 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

You have an obligation to keep the information contained in this return up to date. If you become aware of a new interest that must be disclosed in this return, or an interest that you have previously failed to disclose, you must submit an updated return within three months of becoming aware of the previously undisclosed interest.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests and other matters by [full name of designated person]

as at [return date]

in respect of the period from [date] to [date]

[designated person's signature]

[date]

A. Real Property

Street address of each parcel of real property in which I had an interest at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of interest
--	--------------------

B. Sources of income

1 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from an occupation in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from an occupation at any time since 30 June

Description of occupation	Name and address of employer or description of office held (if applicable)	Name under which partnership conducted (if applicable)
---------------------------	--	--

2 Sources of income I reasonably expect to receive from a trust in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of income I received from a trust since 30 June

Name and address of settlor	Name and address of trustee
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

3 Sources of other income I reasonably expect to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June

Sources of other income I received at any time since 30 June

[Include description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, that income was received]

C. Gifts

Description of each gift I received at any time since 30 June	Name and address of donor
---	---------------------------

D. Contributions to travel

Name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to any travel undertaken by me at any time since 30 June	Dates on which travel was undertaken	Name of States, Territories of the Commonwealth and overseas countries in which travel was undertaken
---	--------------------------------------	---

E. Interests and positions in corporations

Name and address of each corporation in which I had an interest (if interest or held a position at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Nature of any)	Description of position (if any)	Description of principal objects (if any) of corporation (except in case of listed company)
--	----------------	----------------------------------	---

F. Were you a property developer or a close associate of a property developer on the return date? (Y/N)

G. Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

Name of each trade union and each professional or business association in which I held any position (whether remunerated or not) at the return date/at any time since 30 June	Description of position
---	-------------------------

H. Debts

Name and address of each person to whom I was liable to pay any debt at the return date/at any time since 30 June

I. Dispositions of property

1 Particulars of each disposition of real property by me (including the street address of the affected property) at any time since 30 June as a result of which I retained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property at a later time

2 Particulars of each disposition of property to a person by any other person under arrangements made by me (including the street address of the affected property), being dispositions made at any time since 30 June, as a result of which I obtained, either wholly or in part, the use and benefit of the property

J. Discretionary disclosures

End

Adopted:		
Last Reviewed:		
Next Reviewed:	19/04/2021	



Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW

Policy	1F
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 INTRODUCTION3

PART 2 DEFINITIONS.....3

PART 3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK.....5

PART 4 HOW MAY CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS BE MADE?..... 8

PART 5 HOW ARE CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS TO BE
MANAGED?..... 10

PART 6 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT
COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE GENERAL MANAGER BY
CONDUCT REVIEWERS 18

PART 7 INVESTIGATIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS
ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE GENERAL MANAGER 23

PART 8 OVERSIGHT AND RIGHTS OF REVIEW 32

PART 9 PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES..... 34

PART 10 PRACTICE DIRECTIONS 34

PART 11 REPORTING STATISTICS ON CODE OF CONDUCT
COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS AND THE GENERAL MANAGER.. 35

PART 12 CONFIDENTIALITY 35

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

These procedures (“the Model Code Procedures”) are prescribed for the administration of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (“the Model Code of Conduct”).

The Model Code of Conduct is made under section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (“the LGA”) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (“the Regulation”). Section 440 of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct.

The Model Code Procedures are made under section 440AA of the LGA and the Regulation. Section 440AA of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt procedures for the administration of their code of conduct that incorporate the provisions of the Model Code Procedures.

In adopting procedures for the administration of their adopted codes of conduct, councils and joint organisations may supplement the Model Code Procedures. However, provisions that are not consistent with those prescribed under the Model Code Procedures will have no effect.

Note: References in these procedures to councils are also to be taken as references to county councils and joint organisations.

Note: In adopting the Model Code Procedures, joint organisations should adapt them to substitute the terms “board” for “council”, “chairperson” for “mayor”, “voting representative” for “councillor” and “executive officer” for “general manager”.

Note: In adopting the Model Code Procedures, county councils should adapt them to substitute the term “chairperson” for “mayor” and “member” for “councillor”.

Note: Parts 6, 7, 8 and 11 of these procedures apply only to the management of code of conduct complaints about councillors (including the mayor) or the general manager.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In these procedures the following terms have the following meanings:

LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66

code of conduct	a code of conduct adopted under section 440 of the LGA
code of conduct complaint	a complaint that is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of these procedures
complainant	a person who makes a code of conduct complaint
complainant councillor	a councillor who makes a code of conduct complaint
complaints coordinator	a person appointed by the general manager under these procedures as a complaints coordinator
conduct reviewer	a person appointed under these procedures to review allegations of breaches of the code of conduct by councillors or the general manager
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the mayor, and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
council official	any councillor, member of staff of council, administrator, council committee member, delegate of council and, for the purposes of clause 4.16 of the Model Code of Conduct, council adviser
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the

	individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
external agency	a state government agency such as, but not limited to, the Office, the ICAC, the NSW Ombudsman or the police
general manager	includes the executive officer of a joint organisation
ICAC	the Independent Commission Against Corruption
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA
mayor	includes the chairperson of a county council or a joint organisation
members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	the Office of Local Government
investigator	a conduct reviewer
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
respondent	a person whose conduct is the subject of investigation by a conduct reviewer under these procedures
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The establishment of a panel of conduct reviewers

- 3.1 The council must by resolution establish a panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.2 The council may by resolution enter into an arrangement with one or more other councils to share a panel of conduct reviewers including through a joint organisation or another regional body associated with the councils.

- 3.3 The panel of conduct reviewers is to be established following a public expression of interest process.
- 3.4 An expression of interest for members of the council's panel of conduct reviewers must, at a minimum, be advertised locally and in the Sydney metropolitan area.
- 3.5 To be eligible to be a conduct reviewer, a person must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
- a) an understanding of local government, and
 - b) knowledge of investigative processes including but not limited to procedural fairness requirements and the requirements of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*, and
 - c) knowledge and experience of one or more of the following:
 - i) investigations
 - ii) law
 - iii) public administration
 - iv) public sector ethics
 - v) alternative dispute resolution, and
 - d) meet the eligibility requirements for membership of a panel of conduct reviewers under clause 3.6.
- 3.6 A person is not eligible to be a conduct reviewer if they are:
- a) a councillor, or
 - b) a nominee for election as a councillor, or
 - c) an administrator, or
 - d) an employee of a council, or
 - e) a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - f) a nominee for election as a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - g) a person who has a conviction for an indictable offence that is not an expired conviction.
- 3.7 A person is not precluded from being a member of the council's panel of conduct reviewers if they are a member of another council's panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.8 An incorporated or other entity may be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers where the council is satisfied that all the persons who will be undertaking the functions of a conduct reviewer on behalf of the entity meet the selection and eligibility criteria prescribed under this Part.
- 3.9 A panel of conduct reviewers established under this Part is to have a term of up to four years.
- 3.10 The council may terminate the panel of conduct reviewers at any time by resolution. Where a panel of conduct reviewers has been terminated, conduct reviewers who were members of the panel may continue to deal with any matter referred to them under these procedures prior to the

termination of the panel until they have finalised their consideration of the matter.

- 3.11 When the term of the panel of conduct reviewers concludes or is terminated, the council must establish a new panel of conduct reviewers in accordance with the requirements of this Part.
- 3.12 A person who was a member of a previous panel of conduct reviewers established by the council may be a member of subsequent panels of conduct reviewers established by the council if they continue to meet the selection and eligibility criteria for membership of the panel.

The appointment of an internal ombudsman to a panel of conduct reviewers

- 3.13 Despite clause 3.6(d), an employee of a council who is the nominated internal ombudsman of one or more councils may be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers with the Office's consent.
- 3.14 To be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers, an internal ombudsman must meet the qualification requirements for conduct reviewers prescribed under clause 3.5 as modified by the operation of clause 3.13.
- 3.15 An internal ombudsman appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers may also exercise the functions of the council's complaints coordinator. For the purposes of clause 6.1, an internal ombudsman who is a council's complaints coordinator and has been appointed to the council's panel of conduct reviewers, may either undertake a preliminary assessment and investigation of a matter referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33 or refer the matter to another conduct reviewer in accordance with clause 6.2.
- 3.16 Clause 6.4(c) does not apply to an internal ombudsman appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers.

The appointment of complaints coordinators

- 3.17 The general manager must appoint a member of staff of the council or another person (such as, but not limited to, a member of staff of another council or a member of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the council), to act as a complaints coordinator. Where the complaints coordinator is a member of staff of the council, the complaints coordinator should be a senior and suitably qualified member of staff.
- 3.18 The general manager may appoint other members of staff of the council or other persons (such as, but not limited to, members of staff of another council or members of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the council), to act as alternates to the complaints coordinator.

- 3.19 The general manager must not undertake the role of complaints coordinator.
- 3.20 The person appointed as complaints coordinator or alternate complaints coordinator must also be a nominated disclosures coordinator appointed for the purpose of receiving and managing reports of wrongdoing under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.
- 3.21 The role of the complaints coordinator is to:
- a) coordinate the management of complaints made under the council's code of conduct
 - b) liaise with and provide administrative support to a conduct reviewer
 - c) liaise with the Office and
 - d) arrange the annual reporting of code of conduct complaints statistics.

PART 4 HOW MAY CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS BE MADE?

What is a code of conduct complaint?

- 4.1 For the purpose of these procedures, a code of conduct complaint is a complaint that shows or tends to show conduct on the part of a council official in connection with their role as a council official or the exercise of their functions as a council official that would constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the council's code of conduct if proven.
- 4.2 The following are not "code of conduct complaints" for the purposes of these procedures:
- a) complaints about the standard or level of service provided by the council or a council official
 - b) complaints that relate solely to the merits of a decision made by the council or a council official or the exercise of a discretion by the council or a council official
 - c) complaints about the policies or procedures of the council
 - d) complaints about the conduct of a council official arising from the exercise of their functions in good faith, whether or not involving error, that would not otherwise constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the council's code of conduct.
- 4.3 Only code of conduct complaints are to be dealt with under these procedures. Complaints that do not satisfy the definition of a code of conduct complaint are to be dealt with under the council's routine complaints management processes.

When must a code of conduct complaint be made?

- 4.4 A code of conduct complaint must be made within three months of the alleged conduct occurring or within three months of the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct.
- 4.5 A complaint made after 3 months may only be accepted if the general manager or their delegate, or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, the mayor or their delegate, is satisfied that the allegations are serious and compelling grounds exist for the matter to be dealt with under the code of conduct.

How may a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the general manager be made?

- 4.6 All code of conduct complaints other than those relating to the general manager are to be made to the general manager in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint to an external agency.
- 4.7 Where a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the general manager cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.
- 4.8 In making a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the general manager, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.9 The general manager or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.10 Notwithstanding clauses 4.6 and 4.7, where the general manager becomes aware of a possible breach of the council's code of conduct, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

How may a code of conduct complaint about the general manager be made?

- 4.11 Code of conduct complaints about the general manager are to be made to the mayor in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint about the general manager to an external agency.
- 4.12 Where a code of conduct complaint about the general manager cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.

- 4.13 In making a code of conduct complaint about the general manager, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.14 The mayor or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.15 Notwithstanding clauses 4.11 and 4.12, where the mayor becomes aware of a possible breach of the council's code of conduct by the general manager, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

PART 5 HOW ARE CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS TO BE MANAGED?

Delegation by general managers and mayors of their functions under this Part

- 5.1 A general manager or mayor may delegate their functions under this Part to a member of staff of the council or to a person or persons external to the council other than an external agency. References in this Part to the general manager or mayor are also to be taken to be references to their delegates.

Consideration of complaints by general managers and mayors

- 5.2 In exercising their functions under this Part, general managers and mayors may consider the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.

What complaints may be declined at the outset?

- 5.3 Without limiting any other provision in these procedures, the general manager or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, the mayor, may decline to deal with a complaint under these procedures where they are satisfied that the complaint:
- a) is not a code of conduct complaint, or
 - b) subject to clause 4.5, is not made within 3 months of the alleged conduct occurring or the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct, or
 - c) is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or
 - d) relates to a matter the substance of which has previously been considered and addressed by the council and does not warrant further action, or
 - e) is not made in a way that would allow the alleged conduct and any alleged breaches of the council's code of conduct to be readily identified.

How are code of conduct complaints about staff (other than the general manager) to be dealt with?

- 5.4 The general manager is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.5 The general manager must refer code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.
- 5.6 The general manager may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of council other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.5 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.7 Where the general manager decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of council, the general manager must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.8 Code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council must be managed in accordance with the relevant industrial instrument or employment contract and make provision for procedural fairness including the right of an employee to be represented by their union.
- 5.9 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by staff depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and must be determined in accordance with any relevant industrial instruments or contracts.

How are code of conduct complaints about delegates of council, council advisers and council committee members to be dealt with?

- 5.10 The general manager is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about delegates of council and council committee members (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.11 The general manager must refer code of conduct complaints about council advisers, delegates of council and council committee members alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.
- 5.12 The general manager may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of council or a council committee

member other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.11 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.

- 5.13 Where the general manager decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of council or a council committee member, the general manager must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.14 Where the general manager considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the general manager may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about delegates of council or council committee members, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.
- 5.15 Where the general manager resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.14 to the general manager's satisfaction, the general manager must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.16 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by delegates of council and/or council committee members depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and may include one or more of the following:
- a) censure
 - b) requiring the person to apologise to any person or organisation adversely affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the general manager
 - c) prosecution for any breach of the law
 - d) removing or restricting the person's delegation
 - e) removing the person from membership of the relevant council committee.
- 5.17 Prior to imposing a sanction against a delegate of council or a council committee member under clause 5.16, the general manager or any person making enquiries on behalf of the general manager must comply with the requirements of procedural fairness. In particular:
- a) the substance of the allegation (including the relevant provision/s of the council's code of conduct that the alleged conduct is in breach of) must be put to the person who is the subject of the allegation, and
 - b) the person must be given an opportunity to respond to the allegation, and
 - c) the general manager must consider the person's response in deciding whether to impose a sanction under clause 5.16.

How are code of conduct complaints about administrators to be dealt with?

- 5.18 The general manager must refer all code of conduct complaints about administrators to the Office for its consideration.
- 5.19 The general manager must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint in writing.

How are code of conduct complaints about councillors to be dealt with?

- 5.20 The general manager must refer the following code of conduct complaints about councillors to the Office:
- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
 - b) complaints alleging a failure to comply with a requirement under the code of conduct to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest arising from political donations (see section 328B of the LGA)
 - c) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
 - d) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.
- 5.21 Where the general manager refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.20, the general manager must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.
- 5.22 The general manager may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a councillor, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.23 Where the general manager decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a councillor, the general manager must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.24 Where the general manager considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the general manager may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about councillors, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.

- 5.25 Where the general manager resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.24 to the general manager's satisfaction, the general manager must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.26 The general manager must refer all code of conduct complaints about councillors, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.20 or finalised under clause 5.23 or resolved under clause 5.24, to the complaints coordinator.

How are code of conduct complaints about the general manager to be dealt with?

- 5.27 The mayor must refer the following code of conduct complaints about the general manager to the Office:
- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
 - b) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
 - c) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.
- 5.28 Where the mayor refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.27, the mayor must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.
- 5.29 The mayor may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the general manager, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.30 Where the mayor decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the general manager, the mayor must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.31 Where the mayor considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the mayor may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about the general manager, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.
- 5.32 Where the mayor resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.31 to the mayor's satisfaction, the mayor must notify the complainant in

writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

- 5.33 The mayor must refer all code of conduct complaints about the general manager, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.27 or finalised under clause 5.30 or resolved under clause 5.31, to the complaints coordinator.

How are complaints about both the general manager and the mayor to be dealt with?

- 5.34 Where the general manager or mayor receives a code of conduct complaint that alleges a breach of the code of conduct by both the general manager and the mayor, the general manager or mayor must either:
- a) delegate their functions under this part with respect to the complaint to a member of staff of the council other than the general manager where the allegation is not serious, or to a person external to the council, or
 - b) refer the matter to the complaints coordinator under clause 5.26 and clause 5.33.

Referral of code of conduct complaints to external agencies

- 5.35 The general manager, mayor or a conduct reviewer may, at any time, refer a code of conduct complaint to an external agency for its consideration, where they consider such a referral is warranted.
- 5.36 The general manager, mayor or a conduct reviewer must report to the ICAC any matter that they suspect on reasonable grounds concerns or may concern corrupt conduct.
- 5.37 Where the general manager, mayor or conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency under clause 5.35, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.
- 5.38 Referral of a matter to an external agency shall finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures unless the council is subsequently advised otherwise by the referral agency.

Disclosure of the identity of complainants

- 5.39 In dealing with matters under these procedures, information that identifies or tends to identify complainants is not to be disclosed unless:
- a) the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure, or
 - b) it is generally known that the complainant has made the complaint as a result of the complainant having voluntarily identified themselves as the person who made the complaint, or

- c) it is essential, having regard to procedural fairness requirements, that the identifying information be disclosed, or
- d) a conduct reviewer is of the opinion that disclosure of the information is necessary to investigate the matter effectively, or
- e) it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.

5.40 Clause 5.39 does not apply to code of conduct complaints made by councillors about other councillors or the general manager.

5.41 Where a councillor makes a code of conduct complaint about another councillor or the general manager, and the complainant councillor considers that compelling grounds exist that would warrant information that identifies or tends to identify them as the complainant not to be disclosed, they may request in writing that such information not be disclosed.

5.42 A request made by a complainant councillor under clause 5.41 must be made at the time they make a code of conduct complaint and must state the grounds upon which the request is made.

5.43 The general manager or mayor, and where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider a request made under clause 5.41 before disclosing information that identifies or tends to identify the complainant councillor, but they are not obliged to comply with the request.

5.44 Where a complainant councillor makes a request under clause 5.41, the general manager or mayor or, where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, shall notify the councillor in writing of their intention to disclose information that identifies or tends to identify them prior to disclosing the information.

Code of conduct complaints made as public interest disclosures

5.45 These procedures do not override the provisions of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*. Code of conduct complaints that are made as public interest disclosures under that Act are to be managed in accordance with the requirements of that Act, the council's internal reporting policy, and any guidelines issued by the NSW Ombudsman that relate to the management of public interest disclosures.

5.46 Where a councillor makes a code of conduct complaint about another councillor or the general manager as a public interest disclosure, before the matter may be dealt with under these procedures, the complainant councillor must consent in writing to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant.

5.47 Where a complainant councillor declines to consent to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant under clause 5.46, the general manager or the mayor must refer the complaint to the Office for consideration. Such

a referral must be made under section 26 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Special complaints management arrangements

- 5.48 The general manager may request in writing that the Office enter into a special complaints management arrangement with the council in relation to code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons.
- 5.49 Where the Office receives a request under clause 5.48, it may agree to enter into a special complaints management arrangement if it is satisfied that the number or nature of code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons has:
- a) imposed an undue and disproportionate cost burden on the council's administration of its code of conduct, or
 - b) impeded or disrupted the effective administration by the council of its code of conduct, or
 - c) impeded or disrupted the effective functioning of the council.
- 5.50 A special complaints management arrangement must be in writing and must specify the following:
- a) the code of conduct complaints the arrangement relates to, and
 - b) the period that the arrangement will be in force.
- 5.51 The Office may, by notice in writing, amend or terminate a special complaints management arrangement at any time.
- 5.52 While a special complaints management arrangement is in force, an officer of the Office (the assessing OLG officer) must undertake the preliminary assessment of the code of conduct complaints specified in the arrangement in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures.
- 5.53 Where, following a preliminary assessment, the assessing OLG officer determines that a code of conduct complaint warrants investigation by a conduct reviewer, the assessing OLG officer shall notify the complaints coordinator in writing of their determination and the reasons for their determination. The complaints coordinator must comply with the recommendation of the assessing OLG officer.
- 5.54 Prior to the expiry of a special complaints management arrangement, the Office may, at the request of the general manager, review the arrangement to determine whether it should be renewed or amended.
- 5.55 A special complaints management arrangement shall expire on the date specified in the arrangement unless renewed under clause 5.54.

PART 6 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE GENERAL MANAGER BY CONDUCT REVIEWERS

Referral of code of conduct complaints about councillors or the general manager to conduct reviewers

- 6.1 The complaints coordinator must refer all code of conduct complaints about councillors or the general manager that have not been referred to an external agency or declined or resolved by the general manager, mayor or their delegate and that have been referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33, to a conduct reviewer within 21 days of receipt of the complaint by the general manager or the mayor.
- 6.2 For the purposes of clause 6.1, the complaints coordinator will refer a complaint to a conduct reviewer selected from:
 - a) a panel of conduct reviewers established by the council, or
 - b) a panel of conduct reviewers established by an organisation approved by the Chief Executive of the Office.
- 6.3 In selecting a suitable conduct reviewer, the complaints coordinator may have regard to the qualifications and experience of members of the panel of conduct reviewers. Where the conduct reviewer is an incorporated or other entity, the complaints coordinator must also ensure that the person assigned to receive the referral on behalf of the entity meets the selection and eligibility criteria for conduct reviewers prescribed under Part 3 of these procedures.
- 6.4 A conduct reviewer must not accept the referral of a code of conduct complaint where:
 - a) they have a conflict of interest in relation to the matter referred to them, or
 - b) a reasonable apprehension of bias arises in relation to their consideration of the matter, or
 - c) they or their employer has entered into one or more contracts with the council (other than contracts relating to the exercise of their functions as a conduct reviewer) in the 2 years preceding the referral, and they or their employer have received or expect to receive payments under the contract or contracts of a value that, when aggregated, exceeds \$100,000, or
 - d) at the time of the referral, they or their employer are the council's legal service provider or are a member of a panel of legal service providers appointed by the council.
- 6.5 For the purposes of clause 6.4(a), a conduct reviewer will have a conflict of interest in a matter where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that they could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out their public duty (see clause 5.2 of the Model Code of Conduct).

- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.4(b), a reasonable apprehension of bias arises where a fair-minded observer might reasonably apprehend that the conduct reviewer might not bring an impartial and unprejudiced mind to the matter referred to the conduct reviewer.
- 6.7 Where the complaints coordinator refers a matter to a conduct reviewer, they will provide the conduct reviewer with a copy of the code of conduct complaint and any other information relevant to the matter held by the council, including any information about previous proven breaches and any information that would indicate that the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.
- 6.8 The complaints coordinator must notify the complainant in writing that the matter has been referred to a conduct reviewer, and advise which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to.
- 6.9 Conduct reviewers must comply with these procedures in their consideration of matters that have been referred to them and exercise their functions in a diligent and timely manner.
- 6.10 The complaints coordinator may at any time terminate the referral of a matter to a conduct reviewer and refer the matter to another conduct reviewer where the complaints coordinator is satisfied that the conduct reviewer has failed to:
- a) comply with these procedures in their consideration of the matter, or
 - b) comply with a lawful and reasonable request by the complaints coordinator, or
 - c) exercise their functions in a timely or satisfactory manner.
- 6.11 Where the complaints coordinator terminates a referral to a conduct reviewer under clause 6.10, they must notify the complainant and any other affected person in writing of their decision and the reasons for it and advise them which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to instead.

Preliminary assessment of code of conduct complaints about councillors or the general manager by a conduct reviewer

- 6.12 The conduct reviewer is to undertake a preliminary assessment of a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator for the purposes of determining how the complaint is to be managed.
- 6.13 The conduct reviewer may determine to do one or more of the following in relation to a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator:
- a) to take no action
 - b) to resolve the complaint by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour

- c) to refer the matter back to the general manager or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, the mayor, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - d) to refer the matter to an external agency
 - e) to investigate the matter.
- 6.14 In determining how to deal with a matter under clause 6.13, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.
- 6.15 The conduct reviewer may make such enquiries the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise under clause 6.13.
- 6.16 The conduct reviewer may request the complaints coordinator to provide such additional information the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise in relation to the matter under clause 6.13. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, supply any information requested by the conduct reviewer.
- 6.17 The conduct reviewer must refer to the Office any complaints referred to them that should have been referred to the Office under clauses 5.20 and 5.27.
- 6.18 The conduct reviewer must determine to take no action on a complaint that is not a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures.
- 6.19 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 6.13, paragraphs (b) or (c) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.
- 6.20 Where the conduct reviewer completes their preliminary assessment of a complaint by determining to exercise an option under clause 6.13, paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), they must provide the complainant with written notice of their determination and provide reasons for it, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 6.21 Where the conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.
- 6.22 The conduct reviewer may only determine to investigate a matter where they are satisfied as to the following:

- a) that the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures, and
- b) that the alleged conduct is sufficiently serious to warrant investigation, and
- c) that the matter is one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means.

6.23 In determining whether a matter is sufficiently serious to warrant investigation, the conduct reviewer is to consider the following:

- a) the harm or cost that the alleged conduct has caused to any affected individuals and/or the council
- b) the likely impact of the alleged conduct on the reputation of the council and public confidence in it
- c) whether the alleged conduct was deliberate or undertaken with reckless intent or negligence
- d) any previous proven breaches by the person whose alleged conduct is the subject of the complaint and/or whether the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.

6.24 The conduct reviewer must complete their preliminary assessment of the complaint within 28 days of referral of the matter to them by the complaints coordinator and notify the complaints coordinator in writing of the outcome of their assessment.

6.25 The conduct reviewer is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination in relation to their preliminary assessment of a complaint, except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Referral back to the general manager or mayor for resolution

6.26 Where the conduct reviewer determines to refer a matter back to the general manager or to the mayor to be resolved by alternative and appropriate means, they must write to the general manager or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, to the mayor, recommending the means by which the complaint may be resolved.

6.27 The conduct reviewer must consult with the general manager or mayor prior to referring a matter back to them under clause 6.13(c).

6.28 The general manager or mayor may decline to accept the conduct reviewer's recommendation. In such cases, the conduct reviewer may determine to deal with the complaint by other means under clause 6.13.

6.29 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the general manager or mayor under clause 6.13(c), the general manager or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, the mayor, is responsible for implementing or overseeing the implementation of the conduct reviewer's recommendation.

6.30 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the general manager or mayor under clause 6.13(c), the general manager, or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, the mayor, must advise the complainant in writing of the steps taken to implement the conduct reviewer's recommendation once these steps have been completed.

Complaints assessment criteria

6.31 In undertaking the preliminary assessment of a complaint, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the following considerations:

- a) whether the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purpose of these procedures
- b) whether the complaint has been made in a timely manner in accordance with clause 4.4, and if not, whether the allegations are sufficiently serious for compelling grounds to exist for the matter to be dealt with under the council's code of conduct
- c) whether the complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith
- d) whether the complaint discloses prima facie evidence of conduct that, if proven, would constitute a breach of the code of conduct
- e) whether the complaint raises issues that would be more appropriately dealt with by an external agency
- f) whether there is or was an alternative and satisfactory means of redress available in relation to the conduct complained of
- g) whether the complaint is one that can be resolved by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
- h) whether the issue/s giving rise to the complaint have previously been addressed or resolved
- i) any previous proven breaches of the council's code of conduct
- j) whether the conduct complained of forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour
- k) whether there were mitigating circumstances giving rise to the conduct complained of
- l) the seriousness of the alleged conduct (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)
- m) the significance of the conduct or the impact of the conduct for the council
- n) how much time has passed since the alleged conduct occurred
- o) such other considerations that the conduct reviewer considers may be relevant to the assessment of the complaint.

PART 7 INVESTIGATIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE GENERAL MANAGER

What matters may a conduct reviewer investigate?

- 7.1 A conduct reviewer (hereafter referred to as an “investigator”) may investigate a code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them by the complaints coordinator and any matters related to or arising from that complaint.
- 7.2 Where an investigator identifies further separate possible breaches of the code of conduct that are not related to or arise from the code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them, they are to report the matters separately in writing to the general manager, or, in the case of alleged conduct on the part of the general manager, to the mayor.
- 7.3 The general manager or the mayor or their delegate is to deal with a matter reported to them by an investigator under clause 7.2 as if it were a new code of conduct complaint in accordance with these procedures.

How are investigations to be commenced?

- 7.4 The investigator must at the outset of their investigation provide a written notice of investigation to the respondent. The notice of investigation must:
 - a) disclose the substance of the allegations against the respondent, and
 - b) advise of the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct, and
 - c) advise of the process to be followed in investigating the matter, and
 - d) advise the respondent of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
 - e) invite the respondent to make a written submission in relation to the matter within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the notice, and
 - f) provide the respondent the opportunity to address the investigator on the matter within such reasonable time specified in the notice.
- 7.5 The respondent may, within 7 days of receipt of the notice of investigation, request in writing that the investigator provide them with such further information they consider necessary to assist them to identify the substance of the allegation against them. An investigator will only be obliged to provide such information that the investigator considers reasonably necessary for the respondent to identify the substance of the allegation against them.
- 7.6 An investigator may at any time prior to issuing a draft report, issue an amended notice of investigation to the respondent in relation to the matter referred to them.

- 7.7 Where an investigator issues an amended notice of investigation, they must provide the respondent with a further opportunity to make a written submission in response to the amended notice of investigation within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the amended notice.
- 7.8 The investigator must also, at the outset of their investigation, provide written notice of the investigation to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the general manager, or in the case of a complaint about the general manager, to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the mayor. The notice must:
- a) advise them of the matter the investigator is investigating, and
 - b) in the case of the notice to the complainant, advise them of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
 - c) invite the complainant to make a written submission in relation to the matter within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the notice.

Written and oral submissions

- 7.9 Where the respondent or the complainant fails to make a written submission in relation to the matter within the period specified by the investigator in their notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare their draft report without receiving such submissions.
- 7.10 The investigator may accept written submissions received outside the period specified in the notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation.
- 7.11 Prior to preparing a draft report, the investigator must give the respondent an opportunity to address the investigator on the matter being investigated. The respondent may do so in person or by telephone or other electronic means.
- 7.12 Where the respondent fails to accept the opportunity to address the investigator within the period specified by the investigator in the notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare a draft report without hearing from the respondent.
- 7.13 Where the respondent accepts the opportunity to address the investigator in person, they may have a support person or legal adviser in attendance. The support person or legal adviser will act in an advisory or support role to the respondent only. They must not speak on behalf of the respondent or otherwise interfere with or disrupt proceedings.
- 7.14 The investigator must consider all written and oral submissions made to them in relation to the matter.

How are investigations to be conducted?

- 7.15 Investigations are to be undertaken without undue delay.
- 7.16 Investigations are to be undertaken in the absence of the public and in confidence.
- 7.17 Investigators must make any such enquiries that may be reasonably necessary to establish the facts of the matter.
- 7.18 Investigators may seek such advice or expert guidance that may be reasonably necessary to assist them with their investigation or the conduct of their investigation.
- 7.19 An investigator may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the investigator considers may be reasonably necessary for them to establish the facts of the matter. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the investigator.

Referral or resolution of a matter after the commencement of an investigation

- 7.20 At any time after an investigator has issued a notice of investigation and before they have issued a draft report, an investigator may determine to:
- a) resolve the matter by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
 - b) refer the matter to the general manager, or, in the case of a complaint about the general manager, to the mayor, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
 - c) refer the matter to an external agency.
- 7.21 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they must do so in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures relating to the exercise of these options at the preliminary assessment stage.
- 7.22 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 7.20, paragraphs (a) or (b) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.
- 7.23 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they may by written notice to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the general manager, or in the case of a complaint about

the general manager, to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the mayor, discontinue their investigation of the matter.

- 7.24 Where the investigator discontinues their investigation of a matter under clause 7.23, this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 7.25 An investigator is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 or to discontinue their investigation except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Draft investigation reports

- 7.26 When an investigator has completed their enquiries and considered any written or oral submissions made to them in relation to a matter, they must prepare a draft of their proposed report.
- 7.27 The investigator must provide their draft report to the respondent and invite them to make a written submission in relation to it within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator.
- 7.28 Where the investigator proposes to make adverse comment about any other person (an affected person) in their report, they must also provide the affected person with relevant extracts of their draft report containing such comment and invite the affected person to make a written submission in relation to it within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator.
- 7.29 The investigator must consider written submissions received in relation to the draft report prior to finalising their report in relation to the matter.
- 7.30 The investigator may, after consideration of all written submissions received in relation to their draft report, make further enquiries into the matter. If, as a result of making further enquiries, the investigator makes any material change to their proposed report that makes new adverse comment about the respondent or an affected person, they must provide the respondent or affected person as the case may be with a further opportunity to make a written submission in relation to the new adverse comment.
- 7.31 Where the respondent or an affected person fails to make a written submission in relation to the draft report within the period specified by the investigator, the investigator may proceed to prepare and issue their final report without receiving such submissions.
- 7.32 The investigator may accept written submissions in relation to the draft report received outside the period specified by the investigator at any time prior to issuing their final report.

Final investigation reports

- 7.33 Where an investigator issues a notice of investigation they must prepare a final report in relation to the matter unless the investigation is discontinued under clause 7.23.
- 7.34 An investigator must not prepare a final report in relation to the matter at any time before they have finalised their consideration of the matter in accordance with the requirements of these procedures.
- 7.35 The investigator's final report must:
- a) make findings of fact in relation to the matter investigated, and,
 - b) make a determination that the conduct investigated either,
 - i. constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, or
 - ii. does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, and
 - c) provide reasons for the determination.
- 7.36 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:
- a) that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures
 - b) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach
 - c) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct
 - d) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the council or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the council's representative
 - e) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the recommendation
 - f) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the recommendation
 - g) that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the council meeting at which the matter is considered
 - h) in the case of a breach by the general manager, that action be taken under the general manager's contract
 - i) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA
 - j) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the council resolves as follows:
 - i. that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.
- 7.37 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:

- a) that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures
- b) that a person or persons undertake any training or other education.

7.38 In making a recommendation under clause 7.36, the investigator may have regard to the following:

- a) the seriousness of the breach
- b) whether the breach can be easily remedied or rectified
- c) whether the respondent has remedied or rectified their conduct
- d) whether the respondent has expressed contrition
- e) whether there were any mitigating circumstances
- f) the age, physical or mental health or special infirmity of the respondent
- g) whether the breach is technical or trivial only
- h) any previous proven breaches
- i) whether the breach forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour
- j) the degree of reckless intention or negligence of the respondent
- k) the extent to which the breach has affected other parties or the council as a whole
- l) the harm or potential harm to the reputation of the council or local government in general arising from the conduct
- m) whether the findings and recommendations can be justified in terms of the public interest and would withstand public scrutiny
- n) whether an educative approach would be more appropriate than a punitive one
- o) the relative costs and benefits of taking formal disciplinary action as opposed to taking no action or taking informal action
- p) what action or remedy would be in the public interest.

7.39 Where the investigator proposes to make a recommendation under clause 7.36(j), the investigator must first consult with the Office on their proposed findings, determination and recommendation prior to finalising their report, and must take any comments by the Office into consideration when finalising their report.

7.40 At a minimum, the investigator's final report must contain the following information:

- a) a description of the allegations against the respondent
- b) the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct investigated
- c) a statement of reasons as to why the matter warranted investigation (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)
- d) a statement of reasons as to why the matter was one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means
- e) a description of any attempts made to resolve the matter by use of alternative means
- f) the steps taken to investigate the matter
- g) the facts of the matter

- h) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings
- i) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination
- j) any recommendations.

7.41 The investigator must provide a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent.

7.42 At the time the investigator provides a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent, the investigator must provide the complainant with a written statement containing the following information:

- a) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings
- b) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination
- c) any recommendations, and
- d) such other additional information that the investigator considers may be relevant.

7.43 Where the investigator has determined that there has not been a breach of the code of conduct, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the general manager or, where the report relates to the general manager's conduct, to the mayor, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.

7.44 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraph (a) only, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the general manager. Where the general manager agrees with the recommendation/s, the general manager is responsible for implementing the recommendation/s.

7.45 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraphs (b) or (c) only, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the general manager or, where the report relates to the general manager's conduct, to the mayor. The general manager is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to a councillor's conduct. The mayor is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to the general manager's conduct.

7.46 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)), the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the

investigator's report to be reported to the next ordinary council meeting for the council's consideration, unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which case the report must be reported to the first ordinary council meeting following the election.

Consideration of the final investigation report by council

- 7.47 The role of the council in relation to a final investigation report is to impose a sanction if the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and has made a recommendation in their final report under clause 7.36, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)).
- 7.48 The council is to close its meeting to the public to consider the final investigation report in cases where it is permitted to do so under section 10A of the LGA.
- 7.49 Where the complainant is a councillor, they must absent themselves from the meeting and take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter. The complainant councillor may absent themselves without making any disclosure of interest in relation to the matter unless otherwise required to do so under the code of conduct.
- 7.50 Prior to imposing a sanction, the council must provide the respondent with an opportunity to make a submission to the council. A submission may be made orally or in writing. The respondent is to confine their submission to addressing the investigator's recommendation/s.
- 7.51 Once the respondent has made their submission they must absent themselves from the meeting and, where they are a councillor, take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter.
- 7.52 The council must not invite submissions from other persons for the purpose of seeking to rehear evidence previously considered by the investigator.
- 7.53 Prior to imposing a sanction, the council may by resolution:
- a) request that the investigator make additional enquiries and/or provide additional information to it in a supplementary report, or
 - b) seek an opinion from the Office in relation to the report.
- 7.54 The council may, by resolution, defer further consideration of the matter pending the receipt of a supplementary report from the investigator or an opinion from the Office.
- 7.55 The investigator may make additional enquiries for the purpose of preparing a supplementary report.

- 7.56 Where the investigator prepares a supplementary report, they must provide copies to the complaints coordinator who shall provide a copy each to the council and the respondent.
- 7.57 The investigator is not obliged to notify or consult with any person prior to submitting the supplementary report to the complaints coordinator.
- 7.58 The council is only required to provide the respondent a further opportunity to make an oral or written submission on a supplementary report if the supplementary report contains new information that is adverse to them.
- 7.59 A council may by resolution impose one or more of the following sanctions on a respondent:
- a) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach
 - b) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct
 - c) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the council or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the council's representative
 - d) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the resolution
 - e) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the resolution
 - f) that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the meeting
 - g) in the case of a breach by the general manager, that action be taken under the general manager's contract for the breach
 - h) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA
 - i) in the case of a breach by a councillor:
 - i. that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.
- 7.60 The council is not obliged to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s. Where the council proposes not to adopt one or more of the investigator's recommendation/s, the council must resolve not to adopt the recommendation/s and state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.
- 7.61 Where the council proposes to impose a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator in their final report, the council must state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.

- 7.62 Where the council resolves not to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s or imposes a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator, the complaints coordinator must notify the Office of the council's decision and the reasons for it.

PART 8 OVERSIGHT AND RIGHTS OF REVIEW

The Office's powers of review

- 8.1 The Office may, at any time, whether or not in response to a request, review the consideration of a matter under a council's code of conduct where it is concerned that a person has failed to comply with a requirement prescribed under these procedures or has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct in their consideration of a matter.
- 8.2 The Office may direct any person, including the council, to defer taking further action in relation to a matter under consideration under the council's code of conduct pending the completion of its review. Any person the subject of a direction must comply with the direction.
- 8.3 Where the Office undertakes a review of a matter under clause 8.1, it will notify the complaints coordinator and any other affected persons, of the outcome of the review.

Complaints about conduct reviewers

- 8.4 The general manager or their delegate must refer code of conduct complaints about conduct reviewers to the Office for its consideration.
- 8.5 The general manager must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint about the conduct reviewer in writing.
- 8.6 The general manager must implement any recommendation made by the Office as a result of its consideration of a complaint about a conduct reviewer.

Practice rulings

- 8.7 Where a respondent and an investigator are in dispute over a requirement under these procedures, either person may make a request in writing to the Office to make a ruling on a question of procedure (a practice ruling).
- 8.8 Where the Office receives a request in writing for a practice ruling, the Office may provide notice in writing of its ruling and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.

8.9 Where the Office makes a practice ruling, all parties must comply with it.

8.10 The Office may decline to make a practice ruling. Where the Office declines to make a practice ruling, it will provide notice in writing of its decision and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.

Review of decisions to impose sanctions

8.11 A person who is the subject of a sanction imposed under Part 7 of these procedures other than one imposed under clause 7.59, paragraph (i), may, within 28 days of the sanction being imposed, seek a review of the investigator's determination and recommendation by the Office.

8.12 A review under clause 8.11 may be sought on the following grounds:

- a) that the investigator has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures, or
- b) that the investigator has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct, or
- c) that in imposing its sanction, the council has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures.

8.13 A request for a review made under clause 8.11 must be made in writing and must specify the grounds upon which the person believes the investigator or the council has erred.

8.14 The Office may decline to conduct a review, in cases where the grounds upon which the review is sought are not sufficiently specified.

8.15 The Office may undertake a review of a matter without receiving a request under clause 8.11.

8.16 The Office will undertake a review of the matter on the papers. However, the Office may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the Office considers reasonably necessary for it to review the matter. The complaints coordinator must, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the Office.

8.17 Where a person requests a review under clause 8.11, the Office may direct the council to defer any action to implement a sanction. The council must comply with a direction to defer action by the Office.

8.18 The Office must notify the person who requested the review and the complaints coordinator of the outcome of the Office's review in writing and the reasons for its decision. In doing so, the Office may comment on any other matters the Office considers to be relevant.

8.19 Where the Office considers that the investigator or the council has erred, the Office may recommend that a decision to impose a sanction under these procedures be reviewed.

- 8.20 In the case of a sanction implemented by the general manager or mayor under clause 7.45, where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:
- a) the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the Office's determination in relation to the matter to the general manager or the mayor, and
 - b) the general manager or mayor must review any action taken by them to implement the sanction, and
 - c) the general manager or mayor must consider the Office's recommendation in doing so.
- 8.21 In the case of a sanction imposed by the council by resolution under clause 7.59, where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:
- a) the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the Office's determination to be tabled at the next ordinary council meeting unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which case it must be tabled at the first ordinary council meeting following the election, and
 - b) the council must:
 - i. review its decision to impose the sanction, and
 - ii. consider the Office's recommendation in doing so, and
 - iii. resolve to either rescind or reaffirm its previous resolution in relation to the matter.
- 8.22 Where, having reviewed its previous decision in relation to a matter under clause 8.21, the council resolves to reaffirm its previous decision, the council must state in its resolution its reasons for doing so.

PART 9 PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES

- 9.1 A failure to comply with these procedures does not, on its own, constitute a breach of the code of conduct, except as may be otherwise specifically provided under the code of conduct.
- 9.2 A failure to comply with these procedures will not render a decision made in relation to a matter invalid where:
- a) the non-compliance is isolated and/or minor in nature, or
 - b) reasonable steps are taken to correct the non-compliance, or
 - c) reasonable steps are taken to address the consequences of the non-compliance.

PART 10 PRACTICE DIRECTIONS

- 10.1 The Office may at any time issue a practice direction in relation to the application of these procedures.

10.2 The Office will issue practice directions in writing, by circular to all councils.

10.3 All persons performing a function prescribed under these procedures must consider the Office's practice directions when performing the function.

PART 11 REPORTING STATISTICS ON CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS AND THE GENERAL MANAGER

11.1 The complaints coordinator must arrange for the following statistics to be reported to the council within 3 months of the end of September of each year:

- a) the total number of code of conduct complaints made about councillors and the general manager under the code of conduct in the year to September (the reporting period)
- b) the number of code of conduct complaints referred to a conduct reviewer during the reporting period
- c) the number of code of conduct complaints finalised by a conduct reviewer at the preliminary assessment stage during the reporting period and the outcome of those complaints
- d) the number of code of conduct complaints investigated by a conduct reviewer during the reporting period
- e) without identifying particular matters, the outcome of investigations completed under these procedures during the reporting period
- f) the number of matters reviewed by the Office during the reporting period and, without identifying particular matters, the outcome of the reviews, and
- g) the total cost of dealing with code of conduct complaints made about councillors and the general manager during the reporting period, including staff costs.

11.2 The council is to provide the Office with a report containing the statistics referred to in clause 11.1 within 3 months of the end of September of each year.

PART 12 CONFIDENTIALITY

12.1 Information about code of conduct complaints and the management and investigation of code of conduct complaints is to be treated as confidential and is not to be publicly disclosed except as may be otherwise specifically required or permitted under these procedures.

12.2 Where a complainant publicly discloses information on one or more occasions about a code of conduct complaint they have made or purported to make, the general manager or their delegate may, with the

consent of the Office, determine that the complainant is to receive no further information about their complaint and any future code of conduct complaint they make or purport to make.

- 12.3 Prior to seeking the Office’s consent under clause 12.2, the general manager or their delegate must give the complainant written notice of their intention to seek the Office’s consent, invite them to make a written submission within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the general manager or their delegate, and consider any submission made by them.
- 12.4 In giving its consent under clause 12.2, the Office must consider any submission made by the complainant to the general manager or their delegate.
- 12.5 The general manager or their delegate must give written notice of a determination made under clause 12.2 to:
 - a) the complainant
 - b) the complaints coordinator
 - c) the Office, and
 - d) any other person the general manager or their delegate considers should be notified of the determination.
- 12.6 Any requirement under these procedures that a complainant is to be provided with information about a code of conduct complaint that they have made or purported to make, will not apply to a complainant the subject of a determination made by the general manager or their delegate under clause 12.2.
- 12.7 Clause 12.6 does not override any entitlement a person may have to access to council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* or to receive information under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* in relation to a complaint they have made.

End

Adopted:		
Last Reviewed:		
Next Reviewed:	19/04/2021	



Records Management Policy

Policy	11B
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this policy are to define a framework for Council to:

- manage records efficiently and effectively;
- meet accountability requirements and community expectations; and
- comply with legislative and policy requirements relating to record keeping practices.

1. BACKGROUND

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for the management of Blayney Shire Council's (BSC) corporate records in accordance with relevant legislation, standards and codes approved by State Records.

State legislation requires that full and accurate records of all activities and decisions of BSC are created, managed, retained and or disposed of appropriately. This policy sets out the principles and responsibilities to promote information accessibility and accountability while ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of council, staff, customers and the community.

BSC has implemented the ITVision Software (Synergysoft) as the official Electronic Document Management System (EDMS).

2. DEFINITIONS

Access: Right, opportunity, means of finding, using or retrieving information.

Archives: Those records which are no longer required for current use, but have been selected for permanent retention because of their evidential or informational value.

Capture: A deliberate action which results in the registration of a record into a recordkeeping system.

Disposal Schedule: A systematic listing of records created by an organisation in accordance with an approved retention/disposal authority that plans the life of these records from the time of their creation to their disposal.

Electronic/Digital Records: Records communicated and maintained by means of electronic equipment.

Migrating/Migration: The process of moving records from one system to another, while maintaining the records' authenticity, integrity, reliability and useability.

Record: Something created and kept as evidence of agency or individual functions, activities and transactions.

State Records: Any records made and kept or received and kept, by any person in the course of the exercise of official functions in a public office, or for any purpose of a public office, or for the use of a public office.

Vital Records: Records and information that are essential for the ongoing business of the Council and without which the council could not continue to function effectively including those records needed to operate and re-establish council functions in the event of a disaster.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. General Manager

Under the State Records Act, the General Manager is responsible for ensuring that BSC complies with the regulations and requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

3.2. Director Corporate Services

The Director Corporate Services functions as BSC's Corporate Records Manager (CRM) for the purposes of the Records Management Program. The CRM is accountable for the management of the program as well as ensuring BSC's compliance with the *State Records Act 1998* standards.

3.3. Records Supervisor

The Records Supervisor reports directly to the Director Corporate Services and is responsible for the implementation and efficient operation of BSC's Records Management Program and the provision of services to users.

3.4. Directors and Managers

Directors and Managers are responsible for ensuring that staff respond to correspondence and action tasks in a timely manner and for ensuring that members of staff who have access to confidential information are instructed regarding their rights and obligations when dealing with such matters.

3.5. Information Technology (IT) Staff

IT Staff are responsible for ensuring that Council programs and systems operate in support of Council records management through the management of data integrity including back-ups, internal audits procedures, maintenance of Council's hardware and the prevention of data loss during any decommission of systems.

3.6. Staff

All staff are accountable for compliance with this policy and related policies, standards and guidelines. Staff members are responsible for capturing and creating business records and registering them into SynergySoft.

These records will include:

- decisions
- oral decisions and commitments, including telephone discussions
- meetings
- interviews / discussions with customers (internal and external)
- other events
- business activities in which they take part.

All staff will:

- Capture information by ensuring accurate registration into the EDMS (SynergySoft) in accordance with protocols;
- Handle records and information sensibly and with care and respect so as to avoid damage to the records and prolong their life (Hardcopy records in particular);
- Not alienate, relinquish control over, damage, alter or destroy records of Council;
- Access only the official records that they are authorised to access
- Identify vital records in consultation with the Records Supervisor.

3.7. Contractors

Contractors must manage records that they create on behalf of BSC according to the terms of their contract. Access to records held by the contractor such as performance of services, information collected from members of the public or information provided to the contractor by BSC may be subject to access applications under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*.

4. MANAGING RECORDS AND INFORMATION

4.1. Records Management Program

The *State Records Act 1998* s.12(2) requires that BSC maintains a Records Management Program. This program is an organisation wide program that covers the full range of BSC records and information.

The objectives of the program are to:

- Have full and complete information and records of all Council operations to support business activities
- Ensure that information and records are useable and accessible for as long as they are required
- Regularly monitor information management activities; and
- Have information management systems and practices that comply with external requirements and standards.

4.2. Migration

When purchasing or implementing new systems, an assessment must be undertaken to identify the types of records that will be created or stored within that system and consultation must take place with the Records Supervisor to determine the appropriate management of those records.

In the event that software or system is de-commissioned, a robust migration plan must be put in place to protect Council records from loss including transfer, appropriate metadata and format readability.

4.3. Storage and Security of Records

All records will be stored appropriately to allow for their retrieval and use for the life of their retention. This includes preservation of both digital and physical record formats.

Access to records will be restricted to protect their integrity, privacy and confidentiality.

Employees must not alienate, relinquish control over, damage or destroy BSC's records.

4.4. Archiving, Disposal and Destruction of Records

Local government records are governed by a specific disposal authority, the general retention and disposal Authority: local government records (GA39), which has been approved under the *State Records Act 1998*.

Blayney Shire Council records will be protected, maintained and accessible for duration of their required retention. Archiving and Disposal of records will be undertaken in accordance with retention and disposal authorities issued under the State Records Act 1998.

5. ACCESS TO COUNCIL RECORDS AND INFORMATION

Access to Council Records will be in accordance with relevant legislation and Council Policy. The public will not be permitted access to the Records Management Section, storerooms or staff work areas.

6. RELATED COUNCIL DOCUMENTS AND POLICIES

- 01B Code of Conduct
- 02C Complaints Management Policy
- 02G Access to Information Policy
- 11C Privacy Management Plan

7. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

- Government Access (Public Access) Act 2009
- Local Government Act 1993
- Ombudsman Act 1976
- Privacy and Protection of Personal Information Act 1998
- State Records Act 1998
- Standards issued under the State Records Act 1998
 - Standard: No. 12 Standard on records management
 - Standard: No. 11 Standard on the physical storage of state records

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Next Reviewed:	19/04/2021	



Email and Internet Usage Policy

Policy	8A
Officer Responsible	Manager Information Technology
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

Objective

To provide parameters for the acceptable use of Blayney Shire Council's corporate systems for email/calendars and internet browsing.

PROTOCOLS FOR USE OF COUNCIL RESOURCES FOR INTERNET AND EMAIL

Access

Access to the use of Council resources for internet and email shall be made available to all councillors, staff, and authorised persons (referred hereon as users) who require such access to support the carrying out of official duties and who have access to a device that is connected to the Council network.

Access to individual mailboxes / email addresses shall normally be restricted to the individual and the system administrator user, however, broader access to a mailbox / email address may be organised when such access adds value to the business function and is authorised by the Director or General Manager. Users who are absent due to leave can organise delegated access to their mailbox/email address prior to commencing on that leave after Director or General Manager approval.

Acceptable Usage

The following uses are acceptable and encouraged:

1. Investigations, research and support of vendor's products. This may include the retrieval and distribution of information, technical material, support documentation or promotional material that may assist users in their daily operations. This includes Social media sites Facebook and Twitter.
2. Peer group communications including retrieval and distribution of electronic messages, documentation, contributing or participation in group forums.
3. Use of network resources for personal or academic reasons during the Users' own time. Personal use does not extend to any activities that may provide personal commercial gain or interfere with work of other users for the Council.

Unacceptable Usage

The following uses are unacceptable:

1. Conducting activities such as unsolicited distribution of advertising material.
2. Using the network for conducting personal business transactions.
3. Creating, transmitting or knowingly activating a computer virus.
4. Creating or distributing chain letters, personal advertising etc. to individuals or lists of individuals so as to cause a nuisance or congest the Council's network.
5. Using an account owned by another user who is authorised for Internet access to gain unauthorised access to the internet.
6. Allowing unauthorised users to access the internet or email using your login I.D.

7. Personal use of the network for obtaining illegally distributed or unlicensed software including Bit torrent downloads.
8. Sending or requesting messages or documents that are inconsistent with Council's policies.
9. Using the internet to access store or distribute pornographic, racist, sexist, inflammatory or otherwise offensive material.
10. Misrepresenting the Council or uses that are considered malicious or unethical.
11. Performing excessive, unauthorised downloads from the internet.
12. Uses that may violate any Federal or State laws such as copyright infringement.
13. Emails that interferes with the ability by others to conduct Council business.
14. Users will not reveal or publicise confidential material.

Rules for use of Email

1. Email should be treated with the same significance as Council signed letter.
2. User email, that provides evidence of Council's business activities, shall be registered, together with any attachments, in the corporate record keeping system.
3. Email is a business tool. Users must make sure that email is brief, concise and business related and is kept in the system only as long as required.
4. Email should not be assumed to be secure and viewing by third parties may occur. Users should be aware of potential risks involved in sending confidential or sensitive information.
5. Email may continue to exist after it has been deleted. Deletion eliminates the email or file name from the Email Server but the information still exists in the back up system until it has been overwritten which is currently held for 3 weeks.

User email signatures are controlled by the Information Technology section and are automatically created upon logging into a computer. Email signatures on mobile devices are created manually on a per device basis.

6. Users should not forward someone else's email, without prior consent of the original sender, if it is considered sensitive. Users that receive email incorrectly sent should inform the sender promptly and delete the email.
7. Email is admissible as evidence in court and users must use good judgement and think carefully about the contents.
8. Users should follow email etiquette. Keep the message polite and not write in upper case, as this is considered as "shouting". Only send information that is of value to the receiver and not make it High Priority unless it is truly urgent.
9. Email is subject to the full range of laws applying to other communications, including copyright, breach of confidence, defamation, privacy, contempt of court, harassment and criminal laws.

10. Users are to be conscious that attachments may contain viruses, which may affect the integrity of Council's computer network. Council has installed the necessary anti-virus software on the net to detect any viruses, but Users are to remain aware that new viruses may go undetected. Accordingly, any suspicious emails received should not be opened and immediately reported to IT for the appropriate action to be taken.

Rules for the use of Internet

1. Internet use will be for Council business purposes. Personal use of the Internet is acceptable but should be limited to break times and not contravene any point in "Unacceptable Usage"
2. Users will not upload, download or transmit commercial software or copyrighted materials, without the authority of the owner of the software or material.
3. Council reserves the right to implement internet filtering software to ban access to sites that are considered inappropriate.
4. Users may solicit mail on a particular topic by subscribing to a mailing list from which they can also unsubscribe at any time.

Monitoring

Council reserves the right to monitor all internet access and email messages received by and contained within Council's computer system(s) and will do so to support:

- System maintenance
- System management
- Document management
- Investigation of illegal use or wrong doing
- Council's policies
- Legal requirements
- Any other business purpose.

Monitoring shall be undertaken by the Information Technology section. Any use deemed excessive or inappropriate will escalate to the person's Manager, Director or General Manager.

The Information Technology section or other users should report misuse to their Manager, Director or to the General Manager for appropriate action within Council's standard conditions of employment, HR guidelines and policies.

Any disciplinary action taken will be in accordance with the guidelines set out in Council's Performance Management, Code of Conduct and Disciplinary policy.

Ethics/Personal Use

The internet and email system has been developed to support Council's business function and enhance communication. The Council will allow reasonable personal use and users are encouraged to use good judgment and integrity when they do so.

Related Policies

Policy 1B: Council Code of Conduct
Policy 11B: Records Management

Legislative Context

Local Government Act 1993
Local Government (General) Regulations 2005
State Records Act 1998 No 17
State Records Regulations 2015
Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (NSW)
Privacy and Personal Information Protection Regulation 2014
Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 No 52
Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2018
Workplace Surveillance Act 2005 No 47
Workplace Surveillance Regulation 2017

Adopted:	Date: 11/02/2002	Minute:636
Last Reviewed:	Date: 14/05/2007	Minute:07/094
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Adopted:	Date: 08/12/2014	Minute: 1412/005
Last Reviewed:	Date: 20/05/2019	
Next Review:	Date: 15/03/2021	



Information Technology Security and Usage Policy

Policy	8C
Officer Responsible	Manager Information Technology
Last Review Date	30/03/2019

Strategic Policy

1. OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this policy is to outline the acceptable use of computer equipment at Blayney Shire Council and rules around security access to network resources. These rules are in place to protect the employees and Blayney Council. Inappropriate use exposes Blayney Council to risks including virus attacks, compromise of network systems and services and legal issues.

2. SCOPE

Internet/Intranet related systems, including but not limited to computer equipment, software operating systems, storage media, network accounts providing e-mail, Web browsing are the property of Blayney Shire Council. These systems are to be used for business purposes in serving the interests of Blayney Shire Council and our customers and community in the course of normal operations.

Information and/or data stored on Council's network are the property of Blayney Shire Council.

This policy applies to all employees, contractors, consultants and other workers at Blayney Shire Council including all personnel affiliate with third parties.

3. GENERAL USE AND OWNERSHIP

While Blayney Shire Council's network aims to provide a reasonable level of privacy, users should be aware that the data created on the corporate systems remains the property of Blayney Shire Council.

For security and network maintenance purposes, authorised individuals within Blayney Shire Council may monitor equipment, systems and network traffic at any time.

4. PASSWORD SECURITY

Authorised users are responsible for the security of their passwords and accounts. Authorised users can be held responsible for activities performed with user's credentials.

The following password security rules shall apply:

- Passwords expire and must be changed after 60 days.
- Not contain the user's account name or parts of the user's full name that exceed two consecutive characters
- Be at least six characters in length Uppercase characters (A through Z)
- Lowercase characters (a through z)
- A number (0 through 9)
- Non-alphabetic characters (for example, !, \$, #, %)
- Last 2 passwords cannot be used

- Passwords are not to be shared with other staff. If a staff member needs to act in your role then appropriate access will be granted to your own login for the duration of the acting period.

UNACCEPTABLE USE

Under no circumstances is an employee of Blayney Shire Council authorised to engage in any activity that is illegal under State or Federal legislation while utilising Blayney Shire Council owned resources. The lists below are by no means exhaustive but attempt to provide a framework for activities which fall into the category of unacceptable use:

- Unauthorised copying of copyrighted material.
- Introduction of malicious programs into the network or server (e.g. viruses, worms, Trojans, malware)
- Using a Blayney Shire Council computing asset to actively engage in procuring or transmitting material that is in violation of sexual harassment workplaces laws.
- Sending unsolicited email messages including the sending of junk mail or other advertising material.
- Any form of harassment via email, whether through language, frequency or size of messages.
- Employees may not attribute personal statements, opinions or beliefs to Blayney Shire Council when engaged in blogging.
- Use of Council's IT resources for other than Council business which impedes Council business or incurs a cost to Council.

5. APPROVED SOFTWARE

No software shall be installed or purchased unless it has been approved by the Manager Information Technology for use on Council computers. Software will only be approved if Council has a current licence to install and use the software if:

- it is fit for the intended use;
- the procurement procedure has been followed; and
- it will not endanger network security and the software can be supported either internally and have support/contract arrangements with external vendors

6. EMAIL PRIVACY AND CONTENT

Email should not be considered a private or secured form of communication as it may be forwarded or read by a third party. Content of emails should be carefully considered before sending.

7. ACCESSING INFORMATION HELD IN PROTECTED DIRECTORIES AND MAILBOXES

In a situation where a staff member is unavailable and information is required from their mailbox or directories for which they have exclusive access, this information can be retrieved by the Manager Information Technology or IT Officer where:

- The need for the information is urgent and cannot wait for the availability of the authorised user; and
- A manager to whom the authorised user is responsible requests the information by email.

In a situation where the staff member is on extended leave and their email account needs monitoring, the Manager Information Technology can provide access to their inbox to a designated Council officer following a written request via email from the relevant manager.

8. GRANTED ACCESS

Standard Access

Staff members shall be granted standard access to computer, network shares and resources. These include:

- Own Drive Access
- Public folder access
- Staff Intranet
- Corporate software (based on model user if one)
- Other Council systems identified and approved by manager/director after completing IT New Starter Form
- No Access to install software on computers

Privileged (Administrator Access)

Privileged access shall be granted to staff that require special access to the network and other resources and requires approval from the relevant Director

These include:

- IT Staff
- Staff that require access to install software
- Domain Administrator Server Access
- Full Access to Corporate software; Business Paper software and Asset Management Software

9. NEW STAFF

An Employee IT Access Form is required to be completed and approved by the relevant department Director prior to Information Technology creating network access. Once the employee has commenced and inducted into the IT system the form will be sent to Human Resources for addition to the staff members' file.

10. DEPARTING EMPLOYEES

Upon a staff members departure the Information Technology department will fill in the Departing Employee IT Access Form. Once completed this will be sent to Human Resources to be added to the staff members' file.

11. CHANGE OF ROLE

Where a staff member changes roles, the Information Technology department must be informed by the Human Resources department. A Change of IT Access form will then be filled in and approved the relevant Director before changes are made.

12. ACTING IN A ROLE

Where a staff member is required to act in another staff member's role for a period of time, Information Technology must be informed by the staff members Director prior to the leave commencing so that appropriate access can be provisioned for the duration of the acting period.

End

Adopted:	Date: 20/05/2019	
Last Reviewed:	Date: 20/05/2019	
Next Reviewed:	Date: 19/04/2021	



Community Financial Assistance Policy

Policy	3I
Officer Responsible	Director Corporate Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

Objectives

The primary objective of the Blayney Shire Council's Community Financial Assistance Policy is, through the provision of financial assistance to community organisations, to:

- (a) encourage local participation in the development and maintenance of community projects, infrastructure and facilities for current and future generations;
- (b) foster the social, economic and/or environmental wellbeing of the community;
- (c) support local schools and individuals to recognise academic and sporting achievements of local young citizens and
- (d) develop and promote the sporting, cultural and tourism potential of the shire through events and activities that support social inclusion and attracts regional attention.

1. LEGISLATION

The Community Financial Assistance Policy has been approved by resolution of Council. It is authorised under section 356 of the *Local Government Act 1993* which permits a Council to contribute money of otherwise grant financial assistance to persons for the purpose of exercising its functions.

2. ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

To receive financial assistance under this policy an applicant must be an eligible community organisation. For the purposes of this policy, an eligible community organisation is a separately constituted legal entity:

- (a) which operates on a "not-for-profit" basis (meaning that any proceeds of its activities and used for the benefit of the organisation and are not available for distribution to its members); and
- (b) the members of which are predominately members of the Blayney Shire community or, if not, which organises an event or function of regional significance which is supported by Council and benefits the Blayney Shire community.

Examples include Village Progress Associations; Town Committees; Trustees of Public Halls; Schools of Arts; Showground and other Reserves; Historical Societies; Show Societies; Community Service Organisations; Educational establishments; Charity Groups; Churches and Religious establishments; Sporting Clubs; Cultural Groups and Societies; Youth Groups and Senior Citizens; CWA branches; RSL Clubs and other groups assisting Council carry out service functions (as determined by Council).

Financial assistance is provided across a broad range of activities and projects conducted by such organisations.

3. CATEGORIES

Financial assistance to community organisations is provided in two categories:

- (a) **Recurrent Annual Donations.** These are donations made to community organisations on an annual basis to assist financially with specified outgoings (such as public liability insurance), the waiver of Council rates and charges, waiver of Council rental charges, a school activity, or the holding of a regular community event or cultural activity.

Schedule 1 sets out the guidelines for determining the amount of such donations in each case.

The amount of these donations for each organisation or event is approved by Council in its annual budget contained in the Operational Plan. The General Manager may approve other donations to an organisation or event under delegated authority, provided the donation is consistent with the guidelines, within budget and reported to Council via the next available Financial Assistance Committee meeting.

- (b) **One-off financial assistance.** This assistance is provided for projects involving the construction, maintenance or repair of community facilities, the purchase of equipment, or for the organising and conducting of local events and functions. In each case having demonstrated broad community benefit and support. Projects must be in accordance with the Community Strategic Plan and the four year Delivery Program.

Under this category community organisations are eligible to receive Council funding via a competitive submission process. There are two (2) funding rounds each year. Applications are called in June and December via a public notice published in the local newspaper and on Council's website.

Applications received after the close of business on the due dates will not be considered, unless the Financial Assistance Committee in its discretion agrees otherwise. Financial assistance will be made available in June and November.

Schedule 2 to sets out guidelines for determining the amount of such donations in each case. Applications are assessed in accordance with the criteria in paragraph 8 below.

4. **AMOUNT**

An annual budget allocation for the Community Financial Assistance Policy is made each year in Council's Operational Plan.

This budget allocation covers both categories described above. The amount available for the one-off financial assistance category will be calculated for each round after deducting an estimate for the cost of the recurrent annual donations category, and any prior allocation from the off financial assistance category in that financial year.

5. **SPECIAL PROJECTS**

Subject to funding availability, a higher level of financial assistance may be available for special projects. These usually entail capital works such as ground works, building construction, and/or major equipment purchase. Funding for special projects is non-recurrent and is subject to the applicant entering into a management agreement for the facility with Blayney Shire Council or the Crown with Council's support.

Council assistance may include support for applications for grants made to a government or other public funding organisation. Success in such applications may result in a reduction of Council financial assistance.

6. **APPROVAL PROCESS**

All applications for one-off financial assistance are decided by Council upon the recommendation of Council's Financial Assistance Committee, which is a section 355 committee of Council.

The Financial Assistance Committee is chaired by a Councillor nominated by Council and comprises the Chairman, the General Manager of Newcrest Mining

or their delegate; and 4 community representatives appointed by Council. The executive officer is Council's Director of Corporate Services.

Assessment of applications will remain confidential and no appeal is permitted as to any funding allocation decision.

7. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Council will use the following general criteria when considering requests for financial assistance:

- (a) activities which address gaps in service or community development;
- (b) activities which promote community development in a multicultural context and seek to address issues of access and equity;
- (c) involvement from volunteers and self-help initiatives which build upon Council's contribution;
- (d) consumer / user participation in management of services / activities
- (e) innovative and creative approaches to identified needs; and
- (f) activities which use Council funding to attract further resources.

Council will give low priority to following types of requests for financial assistance:

- (a) activities/services which do not attempt to become self-supporting where the potential exists through fees or other feasible income-producing activities;
- (b) activities of a purely social nature, which do not address the needs of disadvantaged groups;
- (c) activities which are eligible for support from state-wide or regional parent bodies; and
- (d) organisations, which have not observed accountability requirements for past Council assistance.

8. WHAT IS NOT FUNDED?

One-off financial assistance is not available for:

- (a) projects or organisations wholly outside the shire of Blayney;
- (b) operating or administrative overheads, such as rent, wages, office equipment or utility costs or travel, accommodation and conference costs;
- (c) projects by individuals or that benefit personal business interests;
- (d) projects that duplicate an existing project or service; or
- (e) completed projects.

9. GENERAL CONDITIONS/PAYMENT

Funds approved under the community financial assistance policy are to be claimed by 30 June of the following financial year of approval. In the event that funds are not claimed the applicant shall re-apply, if required, and funds will be returned to the community financial assistance program budget for reallocation.

9.1 Recurrent Annual Donations

- (a) Where Council is providing a contribution for Rates and Sewer charges, this funding will be processed after the Rates Instalment notice has been issued in July.
- (b) For grants for sporting achievement:
 - (i) only the highest level of achievement will be recognised;
 - (ii) participation must be based on merit (not self-selection); and
 - (iii) evidence of participation and a letter of support from the relevant sporting association should be provided.
- (c) For those categorised as Public Liability Insurance or Rental, Council requires a tax invoice prior to payment of financial assistance to be accompanied by the relevant Insurance Policy and Premium notice or proof of payment. GST will be added to all financial assistance where applicable. Applicants should provide their ABN. Applicants without an ABN must submit a "Statement by a Supplier" form available from the Australian Tax Office or from Council.

9.2 One-off Financial Assistance

- (a) Projects must be clearly described, illustrate the community benefit that the financial assistance will provide and identify which of Council's vision statements in the Community Strategic Plan will be addressed.
- (b) Council does not offer any guarantee of funding as funding is subject to funds being available and not previously allocated. Also, as not all projects will receive funding, available funds will be allocated for projects that best meet the required community based criteria.
- (c) Applications that match \$ for \$ will be considered favourably. Any matching funding from the applicant or other sources are to be identified on the application.
- (d) Applicants must ensure that necessary approvals such as development applications or licences are considered prior to application lodgement. Evidence to this end in the form of a pre-development application consultation letter or correspondence from the relevant licence authority should accompany the application.
- (e) For projects involving construction / installation of new assets or renewal of existing assets on any Council controlled land, park, oval or recreational facility, consultation with the responsible Council department will be required prior to application lodgement.
- (f) Council reserves the right to manage any project approved on Council controlled land, park, oval or recreational facility as it deems required in consultation with the community organisation.

- (g) All applicants must provide certificates of currency for public liability insurance and the constitution or rules of their organisation where requested.
- (h) Council must be acknowledged in all promotional activities and must be provided with copies of advertising or promotional materials featuring Council for Council's approval prior to use in any promotional activity.
- (i) Any funds unspent at the completion of the project must be returned to Council.
- (j) Council requires a tax invoice prior to payment of financial assistance. GST will be added to all financial assistance where applicable. Applicants should provide their ABN. Applicants without an ABN must submit a "Statement by a Supplier" form available from the Australian Tax Office or from Council.
- (k) Applicants who are not registered for GST should consider the applicability of Council's Community Infrastructure Projects Policy (No. 3h) which is intended to assist such groups with projects on Council land by enabling them to recover the GST paid on taxable supplies associated with of the project.
- (l) Council fees and charges incurred in the holding of an event may be deducted before the financial assistance is paid.
- (m) For financial assistance of \$10,000 and above, a performance agreement must be completed between Council and the organisation following approval.

In submitting an application, the applicant accepts and acknowledges the general conditions set out in this Policy and in the Guidelines and in particular acknowledges that if unsuccessful it cannot appeal, contest or petition any councillor, staff member or community representative acting on behalf of or for council or its funding partners.

10. **APPLICATION FORM**

An application on the approved Council form must be submitted for those applicants seeking Council support under this Policy. Letters of request or verbal applications will not be accepted as funding applications.

An application form and Guidelines for applicants is available on Council's website and from Council's offices. These guidelines describe the information that must be included in the application and set out the acquittal and reporting requirements which must be complied with.

**SCHEDULE 1
Guidelines for Annual Donations**

Type of assistance	Amount
Public liability insurance	(i) funding of public liability insurance in full for town, village, or progress associations or similar groups that represent interests of a town, village or locality (ii) funding of public liability insurance for groups that provide a broadly used community facility that can demonstrate long term sustainability be subject to reimbursement of 50% of the premium up to the value of \$1,500 with a maximum grant payable of \$750.
Property rates and charges	as per Notice of Assessment
Rental	as per Council invoice
Schools and sporting related donations	(i) for school prizes, \$100 per annum (ii) for sporting achievements: (A) \$100 for regional selection; (B) \$300 for state selection; and (C) \$500 for national selection
Community Events/Cultural Activities	Not exceeding \$2,000 except with the approval of Council

**SCHEDULE 2
Guidelines for One-off Financial Assistance**

Type of assistance	Amount
Financial Assistance for community facilities	Up to \$3,000
Special projects enhancing a community facility (see paragraph 6 of the Community Financial Assistance Policy)	Up to \$10,000
Development Applications	The total amount development application costs levied on works to be undertaken on Council-owned facilities

Adopted:	Date: 15/06/2015	Minute: 1506/010
Last Reviewed:	Date: 15/06/2015	Minute: 1506/010
	Date: 16/05/2016	1605/010
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	Date: 20/05/2019	
Next Review:	Date: 19/04/2021	



Voluntary Planning Agreements

Policy	18D
Officer Responsible	Director Planning and Environmental Services
Last Review Date	20/05/2019

Strategic Policy

Contents

- 1. Purpose 3
- 2. Objectives 3
- 3. Definitions 3
- 4. Policy Statement 5
- 5. Principles 5
- 5.1 Guiding Principles 5
- 5.2 Acceptability Test 6
- 5.3 Circumstances in which Council will consider the Negotiation of a Planning Agreement 6
- 5.4 Application of Clause 4.6 Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 7
- 6. Requirements of a Planning Agreement 7
- 6.1 Mandatory Requirements 7
- 6.2 Contents of a Planning Agreement 8
- 6.2.1 Cost and Value Estimations 8
- 6.2.2 Recurrent Costs 8
- 6.2.3 Land Dedication 9
- 6.2.4 Monetary Contributions 9
- 6.2.5 Works In Kind and Material Public Benefit 10
- 6.2.6 Provision of security under a planning agreement 10
- 6.3 Pooling of development contributions 10
- 7. Probity 10
- 8. Involvement of independent third parties in negotiation process 11
- 9. Public Notification and Engagement 12
- 10. Implementation 12
- 10.1 When is a planning agreement required to be executed? 12
- 10.2 Implementation Agreement 12
- 10.3 Monitoring, Review and Enforcement of a Planning Agreement 12
- 10.4 Modification or discharge of the proponent's obligations under a Planning Agreement 13
- 10.5 Assignment and dealings by the proponent 13
- 10.6 Notations on Certificates under section 10.7(5) of the Act 13
- 10.7 Registration of planning agreements 13
- 10.8 Dispute resolution 14
- 10.9 Credits and refunds 14
- 10.10 Administration Matters 14
- Relevant Legislation 14
- Related Policy 14
- Other references 14

1. Purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to provide a clear framework and sound governance for the negotiation and management of planning agreements in the Blayney local government area.

This Policy applies where a proponent voluntarily proposes a planning agreement referred to under section 7.4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Policy are:

- To establish a clear, open, transparent and accountable framework to govern the negotiation, use, management and implementation of planning agreements by Council;
- To ensure that the framework is soundly based upon probity and enables efficient, fair, transparent and accountable negotiations and implementation;
- To promote public trust and confidence in the processes of negotiation, execution and implementation of planning agreements;
- To ensure that Council, Council officers and proponents understand their roles and responsibilities when negotiating, assessing and implementing planning agreements;
- To provide planning flexibility for Council to negotiate fair, reasonable and equitable development contributions by proponents of planning proposals and development applications
- To enhance the range and extent of development contributions towards the optimal delivery of public infrastructure services and facilities in the Council area; and
- To enable innovative approaches to the delivery of public infrastructure, services and facilities.

3. Definitions

In this Policy the following definitions are used:

Act means the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (as amended) 1979;

Consent - The Development Consent that has initiated the Application;

Council means Blayney Shire Council;

Development application (DA) has the same meaning as in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;

Development contribution means the kind of provision made by a developer under a planning agreement being a monetary contribution, the dedication of land free of cost or the provision of a material public benefit, or any combinations of the above;

Explanatory Note means a written statement that provides details of the objectives, nature, effects and merits of a planning agreement or an amendment to, or revocation of, a planning agreement;

Instrument Change means a change to an Environmental Planning Instrument to facilitate development which is the subject of a Planning Agreement;

Material Public Benefits (MPB) - consist of some physical (material) component, other than land dedication or monetary contribution, in settlement of the contributions levied upon the development consent, but does not include works nominated in a contribution plan's Work Schedule or planning agreement;

Planning benefit means a development contribution that confers a net public benefit – that is, a benefit that exceeds the benefit derived from measures that would address the impacts of particular development on surrounding land or the wider community;

Proponent means a person who has sought a change to an Environmental Planning Instrument through the lodgement of a Planning Proposal or who has submitted or proposes to lodge a development application – or, by formal agreement, is a representative of an applicant for such changes;

Public facilities mean public infrastructure, facilities, amenities and services;

Plan - The applicable Section 7.11 contribution plan;

Planning obligation means an obligation imposed by a planning agreement on a developer requiring the developer to make a development contribution;

Planning Proposal means a proposed change to the Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012 – a change to an Environmental Planning Instrument - to enable a development subject of an application to be made permissible and to carry out the development subject of the development application and planning agreement;

Practice Note means the practice notes on development contributions published by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources on 19 July 2005; Revised Local Development Contributions Practice Note published by Department of Planning and Infrastructure in 2014; and Draft Practice Note on Planning Agreements published in November 2016 by NSW Planning and Environment.

Public includes a section of the public;

Public benefit means the benefit enjoyed by the public as a consequence of development contribution;

Public Purpose includes:

- Provision of, including recoument of, the cost of public amenities or public services;
- Transport or other infrastructure relating to land;
- Funding of recurrent expenditure relating to the provision of public amenities of public services, transport or other infrastructure;
- Monitoring of the planning impacts of development; and
- Conservation or enhancement of the natural environment;

Regulation means the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation (as amended) 2000;

Surplus value means the value of the developers' provision under a planning agreement more than the sum of the value of public works required to be carried out by the developer under a condition imposed under section 4.17(1) of the Act and the value of development contributions that are or could have been required to be made under section 7.11 or section 7.12 of the Act in respect of the development subject of the Agreement.

Works In Kind (WIK) - is the undertaking of work, or the provision of amenities, services or facilities, or the dedication of land as nominated in the Plan's Work Schedule and includes reference to Contribution Offsets;

WIK Agreement - A formal agreement that must be entered into with Council following Council approval of an Application under this policy;

4. Policy Statement

Council is committed to the equitable and transparent approach to the negotiation, development and management of planning agreements to facilitate the delivery of public infrastructure to meet the needs of the community.

5. Principles

5.1 Guiding Principles

The Council's use of planning agreements will be governed by the following guiding principles:

- Development consent cannot be refused because a planning agreement has not been entered into or the proponent has not offered to enter into one;
- A condition of development consent can only require a planning agreement to be entered into by a proponent strictly in accordance with an offer made by the proponent;
- Planning agreements will not be used to fetter the development assessment process;
- Planning agreements will not improperly fetter the exercise of discretion and the functions of Council under the Act, Regulation or any other Act or law;

- Council will use planning agreements only for a proper planning purpose and a purpose which stands the tests of fairness, reasonableness and equity;
- The interests of individuals or interest groups will not outweigh the public interest when considering, negotiating and finalising a planning agreement;
- Council will not use its statutory position to gain unreasonable public benefits from proponents when considering, negotiating, finalising, executing and implementing planning agreements;
- Council will take appropriate steps to ensure that it avoids any conflict of interest between its role as a planning authority when it has a commercial interest in the outcomes of a planning agreement;
- Council will ensure that planning agreements are based upon sound, reasonable and accountable financial management;
- Council will ensure that all processes and content of a planning agreement are transparent and soundly based upon probity;
- Negotiation of a planning agreement is to be entered into in good faith by all parties; and

The planning agreement reflects the priorities of the community as identified in Council's Community Strategic Plan

5.2 Acceptability Test

Practice Notes issued by the State government sets out an Acceptability Test for assessing whether planning obligations are appropriate under a planning agreement. The Acceptability Test ensures planning agreements:

- Are directed towards proper or legitimate planning purposes, ordinarily ascertainable from the statutory planning controls and other adopted planning policies applying to development;
- Provide for public benefits that bear a relationship to development that is not de minimis (that is benefits that are not wholly unrelated to development);
- Produce outcomes that meet the general values and expectations of the public and protect the overall public interest;
- Provide for a reasonable means of achieving the relevant purposes and outcomes and securing the benefits; and
- Protect the community against planning harm.

5.3 Circumstances in which Council will consider the Negotiation of a Planning Agreement

Council at its complete discretion may consider the negotiation of a planning agreement with a proponent who has voluntarily offered to enter into such an agreement in association with a planning proposal or development application. A planning agreement may be considered for such purposes as to:

- Compensate for the loss of, or damage to, public infrastructure, facilities, amenities, services, resources or environmental assets

caused by the proposed development through replacement, substitution, repair or regeneration;

- Meet the demands created by the development for new public infrastructure, amenities and services or when, in Council's opinion an environmental offset represents a planning and public benefit;
- Address deficiencies in existing provision of public infrastructure, amenities, services and facilities which have a connection with the planning proposal / development application. There should also be a clear rationale and public benefit to take this approach;
- Achieve recurrent funding in respect of public infrastructure, amenities, services and / or facilities and for on-going maintenance of land of environmental significance which is to be conserved;
- Prescribe inclusions in the development that meet specific planning and environmental objectives of the Council;
- Clearly secure public benefits for the wider community;
- Enable items in the work schedules of Council's contributions plans to be brought forward and/or when deficiencies and/or omissions in Council's existing Development Contributions Plans can be addressed;
- Not involve any unreasonable financial liabilities for the Council.

5.4 Application of Clause 4.6 Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012

In relation to submissions seeking to vary development standards in accordance with Clause 4.6 of Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012, Council will not accept a provision in a planning agreement to justify a variation from applicable development standards in relation to development unless the Council is of the opinion that the subject matter of the proposed planning agreement properly addresses the matters required to be addressed under that Policy in relation to the dispensation sought and there is a resulting urban design or other outcome which leads to improved planning and public benefit.

6. Requirements of a Planning Agreement

6.1 Mandatory Requirements

The mandatory requirements of a planning agreement are prescribed under section 7.4(3) of the Act. All planning agreements must include:

- A description of the land to which the agreement applies.
- A description of:
 - the change to the environmental planning instrument to which the agreement applies; or
 - the development to which the agreement applies.
- The nature and extent of the provisions to be made by the proponent under the agreement, the time or times by which the provision is to be made and the manner by which the provision is to be made.
- In the case of proposed development / planning proposal whether the agreement excludes (wholly or in part) or does not exclude the application of section 7.11, 7.12 or 7.24 of the Act to the development;

- If the agreement does not exclude the application of section 7.11 to the development, whether benefits under the agreement are or are not to be taken into consideration in determining a development contribution under section 7.11.
- A mechanism for the resolution of disputes under the agreement.
- The enforcement of the agreement by a suitable means, such as the provision of a bond or guarantee, in the event of a breach of the agreement by the proponent.

Clause 25E(1) of the Regulation provides that an explanatory note must accompany a planning agreement that:

- Summarises the objectives, nature and effect of the proposed agreement, amendment or revocation; and
- Contains an assessment of the merits of the proposed agreement, amendment or revocation, including the impact (positive or negative) on the public or any relevant section of the public.

The Act does not preclude a planning agreement containing other provisions that may be necessary or desirable in particular cases, except as provided by law.

6.2 Contents of a Planning Agreement

6.2.1 Cost and Value Estimations

Council will provide standard and consistent values and costs for capital and recurrent aspects of planning agreements as much as possible.

Council may require the proponent to fund an independent Quantity Surveyor to provide cost estimates to form the basis of planning agreement costs for capital and recurrent items. Council may use its own values or engage qualified independent persons to determine values.

Where the benefit under a planning agreement is the provision of land for a public purpose, the Council will require a valuation at the proponent's cost and seek to value the benefit on the basis of the estimated amount of compensation to which the proponent would be entitled under the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 upon the compulsory acquisition of the land.

6.2.2 Recurrent Costs

Council may request proponents, through a planning agreement, to make contributions towards the recurrent costs of public facilities. Where the amenity, service, or public facility primarily serves the development to which the planning agreement relates or neighbouring development, the arrangement for recurrent funding may be in perpetuity.

If the funding of recurrent costs is required to be part of the planning agreement, the planning agreement will include the following matters:

- The specific purpose of the recurrent funding;
- The nature and extent of the recurrent funding
- The time period over which the funding shall be provided;
- Any mechanisms for the indexing of the recurrent funding;
- The heads of consideration for any endowment fund or trust that may be required to be established to manage the recurrent funding;
- The provision of security such as bank guarantee, bond or other form of security to secure the ongoing funding;
- Circumstances in which funding would be renegotiated or revoked; and
- Any other matter relevant to securing the public interest in the achievement of an ongoing public benefit.

6.2.3 Land Dedication

In the case of land identified within a contributions plan, the value of land in that plan will be considered in determining the initial contribution rates.

Land to be dedicated is required to be valued by a suitably qualified expert. Only land required for a specific community benefit and purpose can be considered for dedication. A long term maintenance cost will need to be included and factored into the final valuation to ensure Council minimises the long term financial burden on the community and the organisation.

The land is to be fit for purpose having specific regard to size, accessibility, topography and location.

Council may refuse the dedication of land when the amount proposed to be dedicated exceeds the minimum area required in a relevant plan and/or the burden of maintenance exceeds the long term benefit of the land to the community.

6.2.4 Monetary Contributions

A planning agreement may make provision for monetary contributions other than contributions under an adopted and in force section 7.11 or section 7.12 Contributions Plan. Council's acceptance of such contributions will be based upon alignment with other Council plans, a clearly articulated public purpose, and the matters stated below.

Where a planning agreement provides for monetary contributions, the following matters are to be stated:

- The amount of the monetary contribution;
- The purpose and extent of the monetary contribution;
- When such contributions are to be paid;
- In the case of staged payments, the nature of the staging or the dates at which time payments are to be made;

- Any mechanisms for the indexing of the monetary contribution against inflation over time;
- Details of any security that is to be provided in lieu of the monetary contribution until such time as it becomes due and payable;
- Any obligations on Council for the expenditure of the monetary contributions and related financial reporting; and
- Any other matter relevant to securing the public interest in the management and expenditure of the monetary contributions

6.2.5 Works In Kind and Material Public Benefit

Council, at its discretion, may accept the provision of a material public benefit or works in kind by a proponent in lieu of the payment of development contributions.

6.2.6 Provision of security under a planning agreement

The Council may require a planning agreement to make provision for a security payment of a minimum of 10 percent of the value of the proponent's obligations under the agreement. (Note: the 10% can be applied per stage only if undertaken in accordance with a staged development consent).

The form of security will generally be the unconditional bank guarantee from an Australian Bank in favour of the Council and on terms otherwise acceptable to the Council

A flat rate of \$20,000 may be applied as security if no civil works are included in the planning agreement.

6.3 Pooling of development contributions

Where a proposed planning agreement provides for a monetary contribution by the proponent, the Council may seek to include a provision permitting money paid under the agreement to be pooled with money paid under other planning agreements and applied progressively for the different purposes under those agreements, subject to the specific requirements of the relevant agreements. Pooling may be appropriate to allow public benefits, particularly essential infrastructure, to be provided in a timely, fair and equitable way.

7. Probity

Public probity is fundamentally important and it will ensure that the negotiation of any planning agreement is fair, transparent and is directed at achieving public benefits in an appropriate manner, free of corruption.

In this regard, Council will:

- Exhibit in accordance with the Act all planning agreements to ensure openness and transparency;
- Ensure appropriate delegations and separation of responsibilities in considering development applications that involve planning agreements including, the need to ensure processes are soundly based upon documented risk management;

- Ensure that there is clarity of roles for councillors, council management and staff;
- Take every step to ensure that conflicts of interest (actual and perceived) are ameliorated to the greatest extent possible through independent assessment by third parties where Council has a commercial interest (.i.e. landowner or proponent).
- Not enter into any contractual arrangement which purports to guarantee outcomes that are subject to separate regulatory processes and/or fetters the discretion of the assessment and determination of applications.

Council managers and professional officers with appropriate delegated authority will negotiate a planning agreement on behalf of Council in accordance with this Policy.

Council will ensure that all negotiations with proponents and their representatives are sufficiently documented.

The Council's process for the preparation, negotiation and execution of planning agreements aims to be efficient, predictable, transparent and accountable. The process seeks to ensure that the negotiation of planning agreements runs in parallel with applications for instrument changes or development applications.

When agreed by the parties, the concluded range of public infrastructure, amenities, services and facilities, together with the dedication and on-going management of environmentally significant land will be embodied in a Heads of Agreement to be formally endorsed by the parties. This will be the basis for drafting of the planning agreement.

Councillors have the responsibilities for:

- Setting the Policy which directs negotiations of planning agreements,
- Endorsing a planning agreement for public notification; and
- Endorsing the planning agreement in conjunction with determining the Planning Proposal for referral to the Department of Planning and Environment or determining the relevant development application.

8. Involvement of independent third parties in negotiation process

The Council may at its sole discretion, appoint an independent person to facilitate or otherwise participate in the negotiations or aspects of it, particularly where:

- an independent assessment of a proposed instrument change or development application is necessary or desirable;
- factual information requires validation in the course of negotiations;
- sensitive financial or other confidential information must be verified or established in the course of negotiations;
- facilitation of complex negotiations are required in relation to large projects or where numerous parties or stakeholders are involved; and
- dispute resolution is required under a planning agreement.

9. Public Notification and Engagement

The planning agreement must be negotiated and documented before it is publicly notified as required by the Act and Regulation. The Act states that a minimum period for notification is 28 days.

10. Implementation

10.1 When is a planning agreement required to be executed?

A planning agreement is entered into when it is signed by all of the parties and may include timing and/or staging commitments for the proponent to meet in regard to the completion of works etc.

A planning agreement can be entered into at any time after the agreement is publicly notified in accordance with the Act and Regulation.

10.2 Implementation Agreement

In appropriate cases, the Council may require a planning agreement to provide, prior to commencement of the development the subject of the agreement commences, that Parties enter into an implementation agreement that provides for matters such as:

- the times at which and, if relevant, the period during which, the proponent is to fulfil commitments under the planning agreement;
- the design, technical specification and standard of any work required by the planning agreement to be undertaken by the proponent;
- the manner in which a work is to be handed over to the Council; and
- the manner in which a material public benefit is to be made available for its public purpose in accordance with the planning agreement.

The Council will generally require a planning agreement to provide that the proponent's obligations under the agreement take effect when the first development consent operates in respect of development that is the subject of the agreement or within an alternative prescribed time frame.

10.3 Monitoring, Review and Enforcement of a Planning Agreement

The Council will monitor the performance of the proponent's obligations under a planning agreement.

The Council will require the planning agreement to contain a provision establishing a mechanism under which the planning agreement is periodically reviewed with the involvement of all parties.

The Council will require the planning agreement to contain a provision requiring the parties to use their best endeavours' to agree on a modification to the agreement having regard to the outcomes of the review.

10.4 Modification or discharge of the proponent's obligations under a Planning Agreement

The Council will generally only agree to a provision in a planning agreement permitting the developer's obligations under the agreement to be modified or discharged where the modification or discharge is linked to the following circumstances:

- the proponent's obligations have been fully carried out in accordance with the agreement;
- the development consent to which the agreement relates has lapsed;
- the performance of the planning agreement has been frustrated by an event beyond the control of the parties;
- other material changes affecting the operation of the planning agreement have occurred
- the Council and the proponent otherwise agree to the modification or discharge of the agreement; or
- The Minister has determined in writing to the parties not to support the planning proposal.

10.5 Assignment and dealings by the proponent

The Council will require every planning agreement to provide that the proponent may not assign its rights or obligations under the agreement nor have any dealing in relation to the land the subject of the agreement unless, in addition to any other requirements of the agreement:

- the proponent has, at no cost to the Council, first procured the execution by the person with whom it is dealing of all necessary documents in favour of the Council by which that person agrees to be bound by the agreement as if they were a party to the original agreement; and
- the proponent is not in breach of this Agreement.

10.6 Notations on Certificates under section 10.7(5) of the Act

The Council will generally require a planning agreement to contain an acknowledgement by the proponent that the Council may, in its absolute discretion, make a notation under s 10.7(5) of the Act about a planning agreement on any certificate issued under s10.7 of the Act relating to the land the subject of the agreement or any other land.

10.7 Registration of planning agreements

The Council will require a planning agreement to contain provisions for registration of the planning agreement on the title of the land pursuant to section 7.6 of the Act. The proponent will undertake the registration at no cost to Council and provide evidence of registration.

10.8 Dispute resolution

The Council will require a planning agreement to provide for mediation of disputes between the parties to the agreement, at their own cost, before the parties may exercise any other legal rights in relation to the dispute.

10.9 Credits and refunds

The Council will determine on a case by case basis generally whether to agree to a planning agreement providing for the surplus value under a planning agreement being refunded to the proponent or offset against development contributions required to be made by the proponent in respect of other development in the Council's area.

10.10 Administration Matters

Three original copies of the planning agreement are required for execution:

1. For the proponent
2. For Council
3. For the Land Titles Office.

The third copy will not be required if the planning agreement is not required to be registered on the title of the land.

Council will provide the proponent with the required paper copies for signature.

The Council will sign and date the required paper copies only after the proponent has signed. Council will then retain one original copy in accordance with the State Records Act 1998. Council will provide the remaining copy / copies to the proponent.

Relevant Legislation

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000
- Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012

Related Policy

- Practice Note: Development Contributions published by the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Natural Resources 19 July 2005
- Planning Circular PS 11-007: Voluntary Planning Agreements and Development Control Plans – NSW Planning 18 February 2011
- Revised Local Development Contributions Practice Note - Department of Planning and Infrastructure 2014
- Draft Practice Note on Planning Agreements - NSW Planning and Environment published November 2016

Other references

- NSW Mining and Energy Council Roads Calculator and the negotiation framework Schematic

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