



## KINGBOROUGH COUNCIL'S CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS

### PREAMBLE

#### APPLICATION OF CODE OF CONDUCT

##### 1. Introduction

###### Purpose of code of conduct

This Code of Conduct sets out the standards of behaviour expected of the councillors of the Kingborough Council, with respect to all aspects of their role.

As leaders in the community, councillors acknowledge the importance of high standards of behaviour in maintaining good governance. Good governance supports each councillor's primary goal of acting in the best interests of the community.

Councillors therefore agree to conduct themselves in accordance with the standards of behaviour set out in the Code of Conduct.

This Code of Conduct incorporates the Model Code of Conduct made by Order of the Minister responsible for local government.

###### Application of code of conduct

This Code of Conduct applies to a councillor whenever he or she:

- conducts council business, whether at or outside a meeting;
- conducts the business of his or her office (which may be that of mayor, deputy mayor or councillor); or
- acts as a representative of the Council.

A complaint of failure to comply with the provisions of the Code of Conduct may be made where the councillor fails to meet the standard of conduct specified in the Model Code of Conduct.

###### Standards of conduct prescribed under the Model Code of Conduct

The model code of conduct provides for the following eight standards of conduct:

##### 1. Decision making

A councillor is to bring an open and unprejudiced mind to all matters being considered in the course of his or her duties, so that decisions are made in the best interests of the community.

2. Conflict of interest

A councillor effectively manages conflict of interest by ensuring that personal or private interests do not influence, and are not seen to influence, the performance of his or her role and acting in the public interest.

3. Use of office

A councillor uses his or her office solely to represent and serve the community, conducting himself or herself in a way that maintains the community's trust in the councillor and the Council as a whole.

4. Use of resources

A councillor uses Council resources and assets strictly for the purpose of performing his or her role.

5. Use of information

A councillor uses information appropriately to assist in performing his or her role in the best interests of the community.

6. Gifts and benefits

A councillor adheres to the highest standards of transparency and accountability in relation to the receiving of gifts or benefits, and carries out his or her duties without being influenced by personal gifts or benefits.

7. Relationships with community, councillors and council employees

A councillor is to be respectful in his or her conduct, communication and relationships with members of the community, fellow councillors and Council employees in a way that builds trust and confidence in the Council.

8. Representation

A councillor is to represent himself or herself and the Council appropriately and within the ambit of his or her role, and clearly distinguish between his or her views as an individual and those of the Council.

Principles of good governance

By adopting this Code of Conduct, councillors commit to the overarching principles of good governance by being:

- *Accountable – Explain, and be answerable for, the consequences of decisions made on behalf of the community.*
- *Transparent – Ensure decision making processes can be clearly followed and understood by the community.*
- *Law-abiding – Ensure decisions are consistent with relevant legislation or common law, and within the powers of local government.*
- *Responsive – Represent and serve the needs of the entire community while balancing competing interests in a timely, appropriate and responsive manner.*

- *Equitable – Provide all groups with the opportunity to participate in the decision making process and treat all groups equally.*
- *Participatory and inclusive – Ensure that anyone affected by or interested in a decision has the opportunity to participate in the process for making that decision.*
- *Effective and efficient – Implement decisions and follow processes that make the best use of the available people, resources and time, to ensure the best possible results for the community.*
- *Consensus oriented – Take into account the different views and interests in the community, to reach a majority position on what is in the best interests of the whole community, and how it can be achieved.*

## **2. Legislation**

The code of conduct framework is legislated under the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act). The Act is available to view via the Tasmanian Legislation Website at [www.thelaw.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au).

### *Code of conduct*

Tasmanian councillors are required to comply with the provisions of the Council's Code of Conduct while performing the functions and exercising the powers of his or her office with the council.

The Code of Conduct incorporates the Model Code of Conduct (made by order of the Minister responsible for local government) and may include permitted variations included as attached schedules to the Model Code of Conduct.

### *Making a code of conduct complaint*

A person may make a code of conduct complaint against one councillor in relation to the contravention by the councillor of the relevant council's code of conduct (section 28V(1)).

A person may make a complaint against more than one councillor if the complaint relates to the same behaviour and the same code of conduct contravention (section 28V(2)).

Code of conduct complaints are lodged with the general manager of the relevant council and must comply with legislative requirements, as outlined below.

A complaint may not be made by more than two complainants jointly (section 28V(5)).

Under section 28V(3), a code of conduct complaint is to –

- be in writing;
- state the name and address of the complainant;
- state the name of each councillor against whom the complaint is made;
- state the provisions of the relevant code of conduct that the councillor has allegedly contravened;
- contain details of the behaviour of each councillor that constitutes the alleged contravention;

- be lodged with the general manager within six months after the councillor or councillors against whom the complaint is made allegedly committed the contravention of the code of conduct (if the subject matter of a complaint by its nature consists of a series of separate incidents that, taken together, form the subject matter, the period runs from the most recent of the incidents mentioned in the complaint);
  - be accompanied by a statutory declaration, signed by the complainant or each complainant, verifying the accuracy of the information contained within the complaint;
- contain details of all efforts made by the complainant to resolve the issue that is the subject of the complaint; and
- be accompanied by the code of conduct complaint lodgement fee.

Once satisfied that the code of conduct complaint meets prescribed requirements, the General Manager will forward the complaint to the Code of Conduct Panel (if the complaint is less than half of all the Councillors on Council) or to the Director of Local Government otherwise.

#### Code of conduct complaint lodgement fee

The code of conduct complaint lodgement fee is prescribed under Schedule 3 (Fees) of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2015*. The lodgement fee is 50 fee units (\$79.00 in 2018/19) and is amended from time to time through the State Department of Treasury and Finance.

### **3. Further assistance**

#### Councillor dispute resolution

Councillors commit to developing strong and positive working relationships and working effectively together at all times.

Prior to commencing a formal code of conduct complaint, the councillors who are parties to any disagreement should endeavour to resolve their differences in a courteous and respectful manner, recognising that they have been elected to act in the best interests of the community.

A council's internal dispute resolution process should be the first step that is taken when there is a dispute between councillors.

A councillor who is party to any disagreement should request the Mayor (or Lord Mayor) or the General Manager to assist that councillor in resolving the disagreement informally.

If the informal assistance does not resolve the disagreement, the General Manager may, with the consent of the parties involved, choose to appoint an external mediator to assist in the resolution of the disagreement. If an external mediator is appointed, councillors who are party to the disagreement must strive to cooperate with the mediator and use their best endeavours to assist the mediator and participate in the mediation arranged.

Where a matter cannot be resolved through internal processes, the next step may be to lodge a formal code of conduct complaint. Councillors should only invoke the provisions of the Code of Conduct in good faith, where it is perceived that another councillor has not complied with the provisions or intent of the Code of Conduct.

### Complaints under the *Local Government Act 1993*

The Director of Local Government is responsible for the investigation of complaints regarding alleged breaches of the Act.

Any person can make a complaint to the Director, via the Local Government Division (contact details below), in accordance with section 339E of the Act, where it is genuinely believed that a council, councillor or general manager may have committed an offence under the Act or failed to comply with the requirements of the Act.

To make a complaint, it is recommended that you first contact the Local Government Division to discuss whether the matter is something that the Division can assist with.

### Public Interest Disclosure

Any instances of suspected corrupt conduct, maladministration and serious and substantial waste of public resources or substantial risk to public health or safety or to the environment should be reported in accordance with the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002*. Disclosures may be made to the Tasmanian Ombudsman or the Tasmanian Integrity Commission.

### Key contacts

Department of Premier and Cabinet's Local Government Division  
Executive Building, 15 Murray Street, HOBART TAS 7000  
GPO Box 123, HOBART TAS 7001  
Phone: (03) 6232 7022 Fax: (03) 6232 5685  
Email: [lqd@dpac.tas.gov.au](mailto:lqd@dpac.tas.gov.au)  
Web: [www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/local\\_government](http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/local_government)

Local Government Association of Tasmania  
326 Macquarie Street, HOBART TAS 7000  
GPO Box 1521, HOBART TAS 7001  
Phone: (03) 6233 5966  
Email: [admin@lgat.tas.gov.au](mailto:admin@lgat.tas.gov.au)  
Web: [www.lgat.tas.gov.au](http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au)

The Tasmanian Integrity Commission  
Surrey House, Level 2, 199 Macquarie Street, HOBART TAS 7000  
GPO Box 822, HOBART TAS 7001  
Phone: 1300 720 289  
Email: [mper@integrity.tas.gov.au](mailto:mper@integrity.tas.gov.au)  
Web: [www.integrity.tas.gov.au](http://www.integrity.tas.gov.au)

Ombudsman Tasmania  
NAB House, Level 6, 86 Collins Street, HOBART TAS 7000  
GPO Box 123, HOBART TAS 7001  
Phone: 1800 001 170  
Email: [ombudsman@ombudsman.tas.gov.au](mailto:ombudsman@ombudsman.tas.gov.au)  
Web: [www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au](http://www.ombudsman.tas.gov.au)

# KINGBOROUGH COUNCIL'S CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL 25 February 2019

MINUTE REFERENCE C171/4-19

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## **PART 1 - Decision making**

1. A councillor must bring an open and unprejudiced mind to all matters being decided upon in the course of his or her duties, including when making planning decisions as part of the Council's role as a Planning Authority.
2. A councillor must make decisions free from personal bias or prejudgement.
3. In making decisions, a councillor must give genuine and impartial consideration to all relevant information known to him or her, or of which he or she should have reasonably been aware.
4. A councillor must make decisions solely on merit and must not take irrelevant matters or circumstances into account when making decisions.

## **PART 2 - Conflict of interests that are not pecuniary**

1. When carrying out his or her public duty, a councillor must not be unduly influenced, nor be seen to be unduly influenced, by personal or private interests that he or she may have.
2. A councillor must act openly and honestly in the public interest.
3. A councillor must uphold the principles of transparency and honesty and declare actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest at any meeting of the Council and at any workshop or any meeting of a body to which the councillor is appointed or nominated by the Council.
4. A councillor must act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether he or she has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest.
5. A councillor must avoid, and remove himself or herself from, positions of conflict of interest as far as reasonably possible.
6. A councillor who has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest in a matter before the Council must –
  - (a) declare the conflict of interest and the nature of the interest before discussion of the matter begins; and
  - (b) act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether a reasonable person would consider that the conflict of interest requires the councillor to remove himself or herself physically from any Council discussion and remain out of the room until the matter is decided by the Council.
7. This Part does not apply in relation to a pecuniary interest.

## **PART 3 - Use of Office**

1. The actions of a councillor must not bring the Council or the office of councillor into disrepute.
2. A councillor must not take advantage, or seek to take advantage, of his or her office or status to improperly influence others in order to gain an undue, improper, unauthorised or unfair benefit or detriment for himself or herself or any other person or body.

3. In his or her personal dealings with the Council (for example as a ratepayer, recipient of a Council service or planning applicant), a councillor must not expect nor request, expressly or implicitly, preferential treatment for himself or herself or any other person or body.

**PART 4 - Use of resources**

- 1. A councillor must use Council resources appropriately in the course of his or her public duties.
- 2. A councillor must not use Council resources for private purposes except as provided by Council policies and procedures.
- 3. A councillor must not allow the misuse of Council resources by any other person or body.
- 4. . . . .

**PART 5 - Use of information**

- 1. . . . .
- 2. A councillor must only access or use Council information needed to perform his or her role and not for personal reasons or non-official purposes.
- 3. . . . .
- 4. A councillor must only release Council information in accordance with established Council policies and procedures and in compliance with relevant legislation.

**PART 6 - Gifts and benefits**

- 1. A councillor may accept an offer of a gift or benefit if it directly relates to the carrying out of the councillor's public duties and is appropriate in the circumstances and is not in contravention of any relevant legislation.
- 2. A councillor must avoid situations in which a reasonable person would consider that any person or body, through the provisions of gifts or benefits of any kind, is securing (or attempting to secure) influence or a favour from the councillor or the Council.
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- 4. . . . .
- 5. . . . .
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- 7. . . . .
- 8. . . . .

**PART 7 - Relationships with community, councillors and Council employees**

- 1. A councillor –
  - (a) must treat all persons fairly; and
  - (b) must not cause any reasonable person offence or embarrassment; and
  - (c) must not bully or harass any person.
- 2. A councillor must listen to, and respect, the views of other councillors in Council and committee meetings and any other proceedings of the Council, and endeavour to ensure that issues, not personalities, are the focus of debate.
- 3. . . . .

4. A councillor must not contact or issue instructions to any of the Council's contractors or tenderers, without appropriate authorisation.
5. A councillor must not contact an employee of the Council in relation to Council matters unless authorised by the General Manager of the Council.

### **PART 8 – Representation**

1. When giving information to the community, a councillor must accurately represent the policies and decisions of the Council.
2. A councillor must not knowingly misrepresent information that he or she has obtained in the course of his or her duties.
3. A councillor must not speak on behalf of the Council unless specifically authorised or delegated by the Mayor or Lord Mayor.
4. A councillor must clearly indicate when he or she is putting forward his or her personal views.
5. A councillor's personal views must not be expressed publicly in such a way as to undermine the decisions of the Council or bring the Council into disrepute.
6. A councillor must show respect when expressing personal views publicly.
7. The personal conduct of a councillor must not reflect, or have the potential to reflect, adversely on the reputation of the Council.
8. When representing the Council on external bodies, a councillor must strive to understand the basis of the appointment and be aware of the ethical and legal responsibilities attached to such an appointment.

### **PART 9 - Variation of Code of Conduct**

1. Any variation of this model code of conduct is to be in accordance with section 28T of the Act.