

APPENDIX 2 – OFFICERS’ CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Government intend to publish an Officers’ Code of Conduct which the County Council will consider once it is available.
- 1.2 Under section 82(7) of the Local Government Act 2000 the terms of appointment or conditions of employment of every officer to whom the section applies are to be deemed to incorporate the Officers’ Code of Conduct for the time being in force.
- 1.3 The County Council has put in place a Local Code of Conduct (what the Council expects of its employees) and guidance to support them. This Code of Conduct is supported by the [Whistle-Blowing Policy](#), which sets standards for employees and those with whom the Council deals to bring to attention concerns they may have about the Council's conduct in the performance of its business and the Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Theft Policy which sets the public standards with which the Council and its employees will comply.

LOCAL CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EMPLOYEES

INTRODUCTION

1. All employees must, as a matter of law, declare their interests in contracts with which the County Council (or a Governing Body) is concerned. This includes where the County Council is acting in partnership or as the Authorising Body for another organisation or body such as DAAT. Details of this obligation appear in the “Standards of Conduct – Guidance for Employees”. Nothing in this document detracts from the need to comply with that legal obligation.
2. As a Condition of Service, all employees are expected to maintain conduct of the highest standard such that public confidence in their integrity is maintained (see, for example, the NJC for Local Government Services Conditions of Service). This employment obligation is also reinforced, in relation to certain posts, by a duty to comply with other external standards – as applies, for example, to Social Workers under the BASW Code of Ethics, or the requirements of professional bodies such as the Law Society. The NJC standard is also to be supported by Local Codes of Practice to cover the official conduct and the obligations of employees and employer.
3. The County Council has put in place three policies to give public confidence in the Council’s ethical arrangements and to support its employees in meeting those standards:
 - 3.1 Anti-Fraud, Bribery and Theft Policy (to set the public standards with which the Council and its employees will comply).
 - 3.2 [Whistle-Blowing Policy](#) (to set standards for public and employees and those with whom the Council deals (such as agency staff, contractors and partners) to bring to attention concerns they may have about the probity of the Council’s conduct in the performance of its business).
 - 3.3 This Local Code of Conduct (what the Council expects of its employees) and Guidance to support them.
4. This Local Code sets out the Council’s expectation of the way in which its employees will notify interests of theirs which could – however, inadvertently – be seen by the public as affecting the integrity of the Council’s employees and the arrangements for the Council’s business to be carried out.
5. Employees whose salary grade is PO Special 1 of above, and those employees identified by Chief Officers as exercising delegated powers to take decisions for and on behalf of the County Council, are required to submit a completed declaration of interest (including a ‘nil’ return where appropriate) within one month of appointment to post (or being identified by the Chief Officer as exercising such delegated powers). Thereafter such

employees shall submit a fresh declaration annually, and shall update their declaration as soon as practicable after a change of circumstances occurs which requires the declaration to be updated.

6. Employees taking decisions for or on behalf of the County Council would include those:
 - Procuring contracts, and/or placing orders for works, goods or services with outside suppliers or playing a significant part in the procurement, such as tender evaluation.
 - Securing the provision of places for education, for care or for social or other personal support.
 - Involved in the provision disposal or design of land, buildings and infrastructure schemes (such as roads).
7. Where the Code of Conduct is mandatory in relation to a particular post, reference to this will be included in the job description when recruitment to the post is being undertaken.
8. For other employees the Code is voluntary, though the Council encourages all employees to register as a matter of good public sector practice.
9. The Code requires employees to register their own personal interest. Where a close associated person of the employee e.g. spouse, partner or family and friends or those living with the employee has an interest in a company or organization which may be affected by a decision of the County Council (award of a contract etc) the employee may wish to discuss with them and register that there is an interest of a close associated person. e.g. if the answer would be 'yes' to the question 'Could an independent person who did not know me, but knew about the interest think that my decision or the decision of the County Council may have been influenced by the fact a close associated person had this interest?'
10. The Code is supported by the Council's Guidance "Standards of Conduct – Guidance for Employees" referred to above.
11. It is not intended that the register will be subject to public scrutiny, as it will contain personal data protected under the Data Protection Act.
12. The Government have said that they will introduce a Mandatory Officer Code of Conduct. This Code – and related documents such as the supporting guidance – will need to be reviewed when they do.
13. Declarations (including 'nil' returns) must be registered with the Monitoring Officer.
14. Access to the database of registered interests is restricted to senior officers authorised by Chief Officers for that purpose, on a need to know basis, and information will only be made available for County Council purposes, subject to any overriding legal obligation with which the Council are

required to comply. Data entry will be undertaken by officers of the Resources Directorate on a confidential basis.

STANDARDS OF CONDUCT – GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYEES

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The public is entitled to expect of local government employees conduct of the highest standard. Public confidence in the integrity of the County Council would be undermined if there were the least suspicion, however ill-founded, that those who work for it could be influenced in any way by improper motives. Employees should also be protected against unjustified allegations or wrongdoing.
- 1.2 It is important therefore that employees should know the standards of conduct expected of them. This booklet is designed to help to bring together a number of existing provisions and guidelines. It also includes clarification of some areas where there may have previously been some doubt.
- 1.3 It is impossible to cover every eventuality in a document such as this and there will always be some room for interpretation. It is not a definitive statement of the law nor does it take away the requirement for individuals to comply with the law. It is intended as a guide which will assist employees to reach a decision in any particular case. Rules or Codes of Conduct do not of themselves create the standards but they are an indispensable factor in achieving the standards required.

Application to Schools

- 1.4 The Education Reform Act requires the governors of schools with delegated powers to establish the disciplinary rules which apply to the employees of the school. This has the effect of transferring an obligation which exists in general employment law from the County Council, as the employer, to the governors. However, Staffordshire County Council remains the employer of all staff of schools. The standards which are set out in this document are commended for adoption by governors. If this is done (and unless otherwise stated) the reference to 'County Council' in this guidance should read 'the governors of the school' reference to 'the Chief Officer' should read 'the Headteacher' and reference to "a department" should read "school".
- 1.5 In cases where information is to be provided to the Director of Corporate Services direct, a copy of the information should be provided to the Commissioner for Education and Skills. Further advice on the scheme can be obtained from the Director of Corporate Services.

2. Pecuniary Interests

- 2.1 The law (Local Government Act 1972 section 117) specifically requires employees to disclose any "pecuniary" interest they may have (whether direct or indirect) in any contract with which the authority is concerned. Not to do so may be a criminal offence. With financial delegation to schools

and colleges this will extend to any contract with which a governing body is concerned.

- 2.2 A declaration under section 117 of the Local Government Act 1972 should be made where employees (or their spouse) receive any form of remuneration from a firm or person(s) which they know has had, has or is likely to have dealings with the County Council even through the remuneration may be quite properly payable. This includes for example payment for work done, commission, honoraria, dividends, interest, agency or other fees.
- 2.3 An interest could include, for example, any of the following:-
 - 2.3.1 Holding shares in the company (even a very small number).
 - 2.3.2 Employment by the company or acting as agent for the company.
 - 2.3.3 Being Chairman or Secretary of a body or organisation doing business or seeking grants from the County Council.
 - 2.3.4 Where the employee is in a position to influence or initiate contracts or where such relationship could be seen by others to place the employee of the County Council in a position to exercise influence for improper motives. The intention of this provision is to ensure that employees do not knowingly or otherwise place themselves in a position where doubts can be raised about their relationship with any other body concerned.
- 2.4 Certain kinds of relationships or memberships can sometimes influence a person's judgement or give the impression that the individual is acting for personal motives. A good test of whether an interest should be declared is to consider whether others would think the interest is of a kind which could make this view possible. It is difficult to define every possible case but an example is employees who, during the course of their duties, have dealings with an organisation in which they or any of their relatives hold an office or position of influence.
- 2.5 If any employee has any interest which falls within the broad outlines, then full details must be provided in writing to the Chief Officer. This information will also be passed to the Director of Corporate Services to be recorded in a Register which she maintains. If the interest changes, the employee should also notify this in the same way.
- 2.6 If an employee has an interest in any particular matter, it will normally be undesirable for that employee to deal on behalf of the County Council with anything appertaining to it. In such cases the instructions of the Chief Officer must be sought.
- 2.7 If employees have any questions or doubts about what constitutes "an interest" they are advised to discuss the position with their Chief Officer.

3. GIFTS AND HOSPITALITY

3.1 The Prime Minister's Committee on Conduct in Local Government (1974) identified offers of gifts and hospitality as a particular source of conflict between private and public interests where these are offered in connection with official duties. They said:-

“a nice exercise of judgement may sometimes be necessary to decide how the public interest, and an authority's good name, may best be served. A reasonable amount of entertainment is a normal part of the courtesies of public life, and extreme strictness can give unnecessary offence to people and organisations with whom the authority's relationships should be cordial. But an appearance of improper influence is easily created and with it encouragement of cynicism about the motive of those who serve in local government”.

The best general advice which can be given about offers of gifts or hospitality is to seek the advice of the Chief Officer and “when in doubt, opt out”. This is a good principle to follow since in law, the receipt of a gift in certain circumstances can impose a presumption of guilt which the ‘accused’ has to rebut.

3.2 Gifts

3.2.1 The general convention should be that gifts offered by persons who are providing or seek to provide goods or services to the County Council or who are seeking decisions from the County Council should be politely refused and returned. So should gifts (other than those of a minor nature) offered by those receiving services from the County Council (eg presents offered to home helps and teachers). This applies particularly to personal gifts offered to employees or members of their families. However, there is a need to recognise and provide for items of a very minor nature which come into the work-place as a consequence of normal commercial practice or as a token of appreciation. These are the items of a promotional character which are given to a wide range of people and not personally only to the employee. These gifts are usually given at Christmas time and include calendars, diaries, desk sets, flow charts, tape measures and other minor articles of use in the office or job.

3.2.2 Gifts may also be offered, for example, at the conclusion of a courtesy visit to a factory or firm. If these are of the type normally given by that firm to visitors and of a minor nature (eg small free sample or an ashtray) they can be accepted. Similar arrangements apply where the refusal of a small gift would give needless offence. However, this should not be done if the giver is currently seeking a decision of the County Council. The small gift should only be accepted if the giver merely wishes to express thanks for advice, help or co-operation received.

3.2.3 In all cases of this nature it is wise to err on the side of caution: an obviously expensive gift should be tactfully declined. If a gift is simply delivered it should be returned to the donor and the Chief Officer advised of the action taken. A note of the action taken should be placed on file by the Chief Officer. If there is a problem in returning it, the Chief Officer's advice should be sought.

3.3 Hospitality

3.3.1 Hospitality of differing levels might be offered to the County Council and accepted at official level because that course of action is reasonable in all the circumstances. However, an offer of hospitality to individual employees calls for special caution particularly if the "host" is doing or trying to do business with the County Council or hoping to obtain a decision from it. It is very important to avoid any suggestion of improper influence. It is difficult to give fixed guidelines to be followed on all occasions. It is clearly a matter of individual judgement but the following paragraphs may indicate what is acceptable and what is not.

3.3.2 A working lunch of modest standards to allow the parties to continue to discuss business already started would normally be acceptable: this is a case where the modest hospitality is secondary to a specific working arrangement. The employee should be careful not to claim subsistence allowance unless the money claimed has actually been spent on, for example, the purchase of drinks to accompany the meal. On the other hand, it would not be acceptable conduct for an employee to accept a holiday (at home or abroad), or tickets for concerts, theatre or sporting events, the use of a company flat or hotel suite, or expensive hotel meals not connected with official business.

3.3.3 There are occasions when an offer of hospitality of any kind should be declined, e.g. when the person offering the hospitality has a matter currently at issue with the County Council such as a tender under consideration or a contract dispute.

3.4 Promotional Offers

3.4.1 There has been a lot of publicity about unethical sales promotion techniques adopted by some companies. Purchasing inducements are offered in various forms; gifts, vouchers to be used against future orders, the 'buy one get one free' type of offer and the misleading offers which results in more goods being ordered than are required.

3.4.2 It is important to remember that when purchasing for the County Council, the best possible deal for the County Council must be obtained. Any commission vouchers, cash discounts etc offered by a contractor in connection with the order belong to the County Council (they may, depending on the circumstances, be credited to the department's budget) and should be paid to the Director of Finance and Resources.

3.4.3 If employees receive an approach from a supplier (or prospective supplier) which seems to be unauthorised in any way, or if they receive a gift or voucher from such a supplier, they should immediately inform the Chief Officer who should ensure that the Chief Financial Officers' Audit Section is made aware of the approach.

3.5 Registration of gifts and hospitality

3.5.1 If you receive, or refuse the offer of, any gifts or hospitality worth over £25 in connection with your role as an officer of the County Council then you will need to complete the relevant form
<https://int.staffordshire.gov.uk/scc/giftshospitality/>

4. OTHER EMPLOYMENT

4.1 It has been established as a basic principle, and included in some of the conditions of service, that whilst employees' off-duty hours are their personal concern, they should not subordinate their duty to their private interests nor should they place themselves in a position where their duty and their private interests conflict. Where an employee takes up any additional employment, such employment should not in any way conflict with or react detrimentally to the authority's or department's interests or in any way weaken public confidence in the conduct of the authority or department.

4.2 With the above in mind, the County Council does not preclude all employees from taking additional employment but has decided that in certain circumstances employees should not engage in any business or paid employment other than that for which they are employed by the County Council, unless the County Council has agreed in writing to such business or employment. The general rule is that employees should seek permission to take on a second employment

- When their salary is above a specified figure (at present spinal column point 28), or
- They wish to take on a second employment which is for an organisation which provides services to or similar to those provided by the County Council, or
- There is likely to be a conflict of interest with or other effect on their employment with the County Council.

4.3 Before committing themselves to any such second employment employees should seek permission in writing from the Chief Officer giving full details of the proposed employment and identifying the name of the proposed employer. This policy applies irrespective of whether or not the proposed business or employment is similar to the employment with the County Council. It is clearly undesirable for employees to undertake certain types of outside work for payment, at whatever level they are employed in the authority.

- 4.4 Employees at all levels should avoid getting into a position of conflict by undertaking outside work even if unpaid. For this purpose it is considered that a conflict arises when an employee is to be employed by a member of the public or an outside organisation or body for work which is in any way connected with the scope of the employee's duties with the County Council. Such work should not be accepted.
- 4.5 Another area which can lead to difficulties is where an employee has business interests (direct or indirect) outside the employment with the County Council. This would arise, for example, where an employee is a major shareholder or 'sleeping partner' in a business where the work experience of the employee is of prime importance to the business. In such a situation, there will arise a clear conflict of loyalties between the needs of the County Council employment and the needs of the 'other business'. There may also be circumstances where such an interest could provide an element of competition where the 'private business' seeks to provide a service which is one normally also provided by the local authority.
- 4.6 This advice does not preclude any employee from undertaking voluntary unpaid work outside normal hours for a charitable or similar organisation. In fact, the County Council encourages employees to become involved with bodies of this nature but subject to the advice contained elsewhere in this document.

5. LECTURES, PRESS ARTICLES, RADIO/TV APPEARANCES ETC.

- 5.1 Many employees are invited to give lectures/talks, prepare articles or to appear on radio or TV. Employees are encouraged to do this, particularly on uncontroversial matters relating to their employment which it is thought may be of interest either professionally or to the public. The County Council out of courtesy would expect the employee to notify the Chief Officer before becoming involved, and also to clear, if necessary, the material to be used. For the purposes of this paragraph "the material to be used" covers confidential documents or reports etc., to which the employee has access solely because of being an employee of the Council (eg. a report in the confidential part of an Agenda). Employees would not expect to use such confidential information unless they had cleared it with their Chief Officer. There is nothing in this paragraph which would prevent them from using, for example, a Cabinet or Committee report which appeared in the public part of an agenda.
- 5.2 Employees must request the advice of their Chief Officer before becoming involved in controversial discussions or statements on matters of County Council policy (or matters of policy in the process of formulation) or matters under current consideration by the County Council. The position of employees expressing views on behalf of a professional body or trade union is covered by the provisions of paragraph 5.4 below.

- 5.3 Employees who write articles or appear in broadcasts in a personal capacity should make this clear and that the views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the County Council.
- 5.4 Employees are of course free to express their views as representatives of trades unions or professional bodies but they are not entitled to use in this capacity confidential information received solely as an employee.
- 5.5 In many cases, employees undertaking any of the above, will be offered a fee. Where all the work (including preparation) is undertaken in the employee's own time, the employee may retain the whole fee. However, where the event or preparation for it takes place in County Council time and/or involves the use of County Council resources, it will be necessary to seek approval to use such resources and agree the proportion of any fee to be paid to the County Council for such use. Where a payment is not negotiated then the normal arrangement would be for the employee to pay over to the County Council 50% of the fee received.
- 5.6 There are occasions when fees are paid to employees for acting as an examiner for a university or college or other examining body. These fees may be retained by the employee. When an employee gives an occasional lecture on a subject appertaining to the local government service for which a fee is offered, the employee may retain the fee unless there has been substantial use of County Council resources in the preparation work in which case the arrangements under 5.5 above will apply.

6. USE OF COUNTY COUNCIL FACILITIES, RESOURCES, ETC.

- 6.1 Any facilities, equipment, tools etc. provided by the County Council for use in an employee's duties should be used only for those duties and for no other purpose except where the County Council has agreed to private use. This applies to all facilities and property, including the use of telephones, photocopiers, vehicles or other similar equipment. There are approved arrangements for some of these services to be used for private purposes on payment of charges determined by the County Council – for example, private telephone calls from the work place; photocopies.
- 6.2 It is also important to ensure that there is no suggestion that an employee uses his position to gain the use of County Council services without payment. The approved arrangements for the use of equipment, services etc. for private purposes should always be followed and the appropriate charges paid.

7. RELATIONSHIPS WITH FIRMS WHO HAVE DEALINGS WITH THE COUNTY COUNCIL

- 7.1 Employees should exercise caution about using the services of firms which have dealings with the County Council.

7.2 No employee should purchase for private purposes goods or services from a firm which has dealings with the County Council where the firm is offering preferential terms to the employee (directly or indirectly) because of a contractual, business or other relationship with the County Council. This would equally apply to the ordering of extra supplies against a contract where the intention is to use the goods privately and pay for them at the authority's contract price, particularly if the employee is aware that the price is not available to the ordinary customer. It would also apply to the use of the services of a contractor with whom employees have official contact as part of their employment with the County Council. It would also preclude employees from using, for private purposes, any special trading cards which the County Council may hold. This would not be the case, of course, if the County Council negotiates a particular scheme for employees and has an agreement covering it (eg. preferential loans).

8. USE OF CONFIDENTIAL, PRIVATE OR PERSONAL INFORMATION

8.1 Many employees obtain information in their official position which has not been made public and/or is confidential. Such information acquired in the course of official duties must not be used for the personal advantage of the employee or a relative or an acquaintance or friend or any other organisation.

8.2 The same rules apply to personal information about other employees. This type of information may only be disclosed to a third party where there is a legal responsibility to provide it (for example, on a request from the Inspector of Taxes; or the DSS) or where the employee provides a written authority for the information to be provided (for example, to a building society or a bank). The rules would not apply to information disclosed to a trade union under the provisions of the Employment Acts relating to the disclosure of information for collective bargaining purposes but, in such cases, individual employees would not be identified.

8.3 The restrictions in paragraph 8.2 apply equally to information which an employee may obtain from his employment about a contractor, debtor or creditor of the Council. Such information should be disclosed to a third party only in the circumstances set out.

8.4 Some information about employees is safeguarded by statute (for example, by the Data Protection Act or the Local Government and Housing Act 1989) and any employee who discloses such information could be liable to criminal prosecution and dismissal for gross misconduct. There is a separate Code of Practice dealing with this particular aspect – employees should be aware of its contents. A copy of this code is available from the Director of Corporate Services.

8.5 No employee may communicate to the public or press, information about the discussions in, or decisions of, the County Council, the Cabinet or any Committee, Panel or Sub-Committee, taken following the exclusion of public and press unless authorised to do so.

8.6 As a general rule employees should not enter into any public correspondence or debate on a matter with which they are dealing officially or in which they have a direct involvement or in respect of which they hold official information, unless this is done with the consent of the Chief Officer concerned. Similar considerations exist covering the position of employees invited to participate in radio broadcasts, television programmes, etc., where the subject of the programme relates directly or indirectly to the work of the County Council. Employees invited to take part in such programmes should discuss the position with their Chief Officer before accepting the invitation. (See also paragraph 5 above).

8.7 Nothing in paragraph 8.6 above prevents employees from exercising their rights as a Trade Union Officer or as citizens eg objections to a planning application; signing a petition against a school closure.

9. **POLITICALLY RESTRICTED POSTS** (*This section was approved by County Council on 21 July 2016*)

9.1 **Introduction**

Whilst the County Council is controlled by democratically elected politicians, it is important that the officers employed by the authority demonstrate political neutrality in their work, decision making and dealings with the community. To reinforce this, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (The Act)^{1 2} requires certain (usually more senior) posts to be designated as 'politically restricted'

9.2 **Definition and practical implications of political restriction**

Posts deemed by this policy to be 'Politically Restricted' are defined in the Schedule to the Local Government (Politically Restricted Posts) Regulations 1990 available at the following link:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1990/851/schedule/made>

In summary, where a post is designated as Politically Restricted, the postholder is effectively barred from any political activity including: standing as a candidate for the role of MP, MEP or member of a local authority (other than Parish Council), acting as an election agent, being an officer of a political party, speaking in public or publishing any written work with the apparent intention of affecting public support for a political party. Effectively a restricted postholder's political activity is confined to 'ordinary' membership of a party.

¹ Updated by Section 30 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (with effect from 12.1.2010)

² See also Local Government (Politically Restricted Posts) Regulations 1990

9.3 **Categories of posts which are ‘politically restricted’**

The Act sets out four main categories of post for political restriction:

- a) The Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive), The Monitoring Officer, Chief Officers, Deputy Chief Officers (defined as persons who report directly to or are directly accountable to a chief officer in respect of all or most of their duties, with the exception of persons with secretarial or clerical duties), the Head of Democratic Services and Assistants to Political Groups (‘Specified Posts’)
- b) Posts specified in the Scheme of Delegation to Officers (‘Specified Posts’)
- c) Posts which involve regularly advising elected members (at Committee/Sub-Committee or Executive (Cabinet/Portfolio Holder) level)(‘Sensitive Posts’)
- d) Posts where the holder regularly speaks to broadcasters and journalists on behalf of the authority (‘Sensitive Posts’)

9.4 **Politically Restricted Posts within Staffordshire County Council**

The Local Authority has responsibility for compiling and maintaining a list of Politically Restricted Posts (‘The List’). That list shall be held by the Monitoring Officer as the Proper Officer. The current list is appended to this policy. Its contents are agreed following consultation with Trades Union representatives serving on the Green Book Consultative Forum).

9.5 **Terms and conditions of employment**

Where a post is designated as ‘politically restricted’ this will be included in the terms and conditions of employment for that post.

As and when new posts are created consideration will be given to whether they need to be politically restricted. From the outset candidates for any newly created politically restricted post will be made aware of that designation.

Where a change in the activities or responsibilities of an existing post change to such an extent that the consideration needs to be given to changing the designation of that post to make it politically restricted, the postholder will be consulted on the proposed change and will have the right to appeal the re-designation (see Appeals process below).

The terms and conditions of employment for those posts designated as politically restricted will be accompanied by a Code of Conduct detailing the implications of the designation.

9.6 **Provisions for ‘Sensitive Posts’ (ie Posts designated as Politically Restricted under categories (c) and (d) above)**

Exemptions

Holders of 'Sensitive Posts' have a right to request exemption for the list. The Chief Executive will consider requests for exemption of a post from the list. Requests must be submitted in writing detailing the reasons for the request. The Chief Executive will be entitled to seek views from any third party considered appropriate.

Additions to the List

The Chief Executive has the power to direct the Local Authority to include in the List any post he/she deems to be a 'Sensitive Post'

Appeals

Holders of 'Sensitive Posts' have a right of appeal against the designation of their post as politically restricted or the refusal to exempt a post from the list. Appeals will be considered by a special Appeals Panel of the Audit and Standards Committee. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days of receipt of notification of the designation or refusal to exempt. The submission must give clear reasons for the appeal and include a copy of the Job Description for the post concerned. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Monitoring Officer will arrange for an Appeal Panel to be held within 21 working days. The Chief Executive will attend the Panel to explain his/her decision on the designation of the post. The Appellant will be entitled to attend the Hearing and to be accompanied by one other person to assist in the presentation of their case. The decision of the Appeal Panel will be final.

9.7 Monitoring and Review

The operation and contents of this policy will be monitored on an ongoing basis and formally reviewed every two years. In the event of substantial changes being required consultation will take place with the Green Book Consultative Forum prior to their adoption.

10. GENERAL

- 10.1 The various provisions included in legislation, in the various National Conditions of Service and in the County Council's Constitution are intended to ensure that the standards of conduct in public service are maintained at a high level. It is not possible to provide rules which cover every possible situation but the guidance included in this note is intended to give employees a clear indication of the standards of conduct the County Council expects of an employee in a situation where there may be a conflict between the employee's private and public interests. The decision in each case is one for employees to make individually but in so doing they must ensure that the rights and expectations of the public are secured on the one hand and, at the same time, safeguard their own position. In any case of doubt, employees should seek advice from their Chief Officer.

- 10.2 Whilst this code is for the guidance of employees, wilful disregard of any part of it could lead to action under the approved disciplinary procedures; but disregarding the code is not of itself a disciplinary offence.
- 10.3 In addition to this guidance to employees, there are other codes and procedures which whilst designed for specific purposes also have implications as to the standards of conduct required of employees. These will include rules, regulations, codes of practice and guidance relating to health and safety, and those covering discipline which will relate to matters such as timekeeping, conduct at work and any similar issues which could be in conflict with the standards required by the County Council.
- 10.4 This code is inevitably fairly lengthy. However, County Council employees who act in accordance with 'normal practice' should not find anything in it which should cause them concern.