

## **Appendix 2a – The Seven Principles of Public Life (The Nolan Principles)**

1. The principles are:

### **Selflessness**

- 1.1 Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

### **Integrity**

- 1.2 Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

### **Objectivity**

- 1.3 Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

### **Accountability**

- 1.4 Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

### **Openness**

- 1.5 Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

### **Honesty**

- 1.6 Holders of public office should be truthful.

### **Leadership**

- 1.7 Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the



principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

## Appendix 2b – Registering and Declaring Interests

### 1. Registering Interests

- 1.1 Within 28 days of your election or appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in Appendix 1a:

Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests i.e. issues relating to money and finances)  
and  
Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests).

- 1.2 You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
- 1.3 Where you consider that the disclosure of the details of any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest could lead to you, or a person connected with you, being subject to violence or intimidation if the interest is entered on the Register, then, if the Monitoring Officer agrees, copies of the register that are available for public inspection and any published version of the register will exclude details of the interest but may state that you have an interest the details of which are withheld. These are called 'Sensitive Interests'. The Monitoring Officer will consider the circumstances of each individual case submitted to him and will carry out an annual review of any approved.

### 2. Declaring Interests

- 2.1 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates to one of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**, you must declare the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest.
- 2.2 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates to one of your Other Registerable Interests**, you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room



unless you have been granted a dispensation. Again, if it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.

2.3 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **directly relates to your financial interest or well-being (but is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest)** you must declare the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to declare the nature of the interest.

2.4 Where a matter arises at a meeting which **affects:**

**a. your own financial interest or well-being;**

**b. a body included in those you need to declare under Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

you must disclose the interest.

In deciding whether to declare an interest, Members should consider whether the matter affects their financial interest or well-being:

**c. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision; and**

**d. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest**

### 3. Offences

3.1 Section 34 of the Localism Act 2011 sets out a number of offences relating to the notification and disclosure of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, participating in matters in which you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and knowingly or recklessly providing false or misleading information in relation to your Disclosable Pecuniary interests. All of these offences are subject to criminal penalties which include a fine of up to £5000 and disqualification from being a Councillor for up to 5 years.

