

Proposed code of conduct for Local Planning Panel members

Key:

- This draft code adopts the terms of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW (October 2017).
- Text that is not applicable to Local Planning Panels (panels), or is inconsistent with the requirements of the EP&A Act, is struck out.
- Proposed additional or replacement text is shaded blue, to set out panel specific requirements or requirements in the EP&A Act.

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PART 1 INTRODUCTION

~~This *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (“the Model Code of Conduct”) is made under section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (“LGA”) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (“the Regulation”).~~

~~Section 440 of the LGA requires every council to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council’s adopted code of conduct may include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct.~~

~~A council’s adopted code of conduct has no effect to the extent that it is inconsistent with the Model Code of Conduct. However, a council’s adopted code of conduct may prescribe requirements that are more onerous than those prescribed in the Model Code of Conduct.~~

This code of conduct has been approved by the Minister for Planning (the Minister) for members of Local Planning Panels (panels) under clause 16 of Schedule 4B of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

This code is based on the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* where it would apply to panel members.

Panels are independent panels appointed by councils. Their main functions are to determine development applications and to provide advice on planning proposals. Panels are not subject to the direction or control of the council, except on matters relating to procedures of the panel or the time within which it is to deal with a matter (unless these directions are inconsistent with a direction of the Minister). Panels are subject to any directions made by the Minister under section 117 of the EP&A Act.

Failure by a panel member to comply with this code is the responsibility of councils to address. In cases of serious breaches council has the option to remove a panel member from office (clause 6 of schedule 4B of the EP&A Act).

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In the ~~Model Code of Conduct~~ the following definitions apply:

EP&A Act	the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
act of disorder	see the definition in clause 256 of the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the Act other than an administrator appointed under section 66
Chief Executive	Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government

Code	means the Model Code of Conduct for Local Planning Panels Local Councils in NSW
committee	a council committee
conflict of interest	a 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 public duty
council committee	a committee established by resolution of council other than a wholly advisory committee
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 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
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
environmental planning instrument	has the same meaning as in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
Office	Office of Local Government
Panel	Local Planning Panel
Panel Member	Member of a local planning panel, including the chair, independent expert members, community representatives and alternates

personal information information or an opinion about a person whose identity is apparent, or can be ascertained from the information or opinion

~~the Procedures~~ ~~The Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW prescribed under the Regulation~~

~~the Regulation~~ ~~the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005~~

~~The term “you” used in the Model Code of Conduct refers to council officials.~~

~~The phrase “this code” used in the Model Code of Conduct refers also to the Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW prescribed under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.~~

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in carrying out your functions in a manner that:
- a) is likely to bring the council, **the panel** or other council officials into disrepute
 - b) is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or **applicable** 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 personal benefit
 - g) constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is improperly 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 **EP&A Act**, LGA, or any other Act. (~~section 439~~).

You should attend all meetings of the panels, as far as possible, and allow necessary time to prepare for meetings.

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 improperly discriminate against others, and you must not support anyone who harasses or improperly discriminates against others. This includes, but is not limited to, harassment or discrimination on the grounds of sex, pregnancy, age, race, marital status, disability, sexuality, political or other affiliation. It also includes discrimination against those who are carers, those who identify as transgender persons, and those who have infectious diseases.
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that is:
- a) 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 another council official.~~
- 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 ~~council official or a group of council officials~~ 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 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.

Work health and safety

- 3.12 ~~All council officials, including councillors, owe~~ You have 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, ~~or panel~~ to ensure workplace health and safety
 - d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council, ~~or panel~~ relating to workplace health or safety that you have been notified of
 - e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the ~~general manager~~ ~~panel chair~~ and take part in any incident investigations.

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.
- 3.15 ~~You must keep a written record of all meetings and other communications with applicants or objectors to planning applications. Councillors must disclose in writing any meetings and other communications with applicants or objectors to a planning application at a council or committee meeting where the planning application is under consideration.~~

You must not approach an applicant, a consultant representing an applicant or an objector.

If you are approached by an applicant, their consultant or an objector, you must not discuss any application which is either before the panel or will come before the panel at some future time, except during a panel meeting where the application forms part of the agenda and the applicant, their consultant or an objector has a right to be heard by the panel.

- 3.16 ~~For the purposes of clause 3.15, a “planning application” is:~~
- ~~a) an application for development consent, or for the modification of a development consent, or~~
 - ~~b) an application for a complying development certificate, or an application for the modification of a complying development certificate, or~~
 - ~~c) a formal request to initiate the making of an environmental planning instrument or development control plan in relation to development on a particular site.~~

You must disclose to the panel chair any efforts made to lobby you by any persons, including councillors, property developers or real estate agents.

The chair must report these disclosures to the general manager. If the approach has been made by a councillor the chair must also report these disclosures to the Office of Local Government.

If you are the chair of the panel and you have been approached, then you must disclose this to the general manager. If the approach has been made by a councillor you must also report these disclosures to the Office of Local Government.

Note: Reporting of these disclosures must be included in the regular activity reports provided by the council to the Department of Planning and Environment (Planning Panels Secretariat).

Binding caucus votes

- 3.17 ~~You must not participate in binding caucus votes in relation to matters to be considered at a council or committee meeting.~~
- 3.18 ~~For the purposes of clause 3.17, 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.~~
- 3.19 ~~Clause 3.17 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.~~
- 3.20 ~~Clause 3.17 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

- 3.21 ~~You must comply with rulings by the **panel chair** at council and committee panel meetings. or other proceedings of the council.~~
- 3.22 ~~You must not harass the **panel chair**, other council officials or any members of the public present during council or committee **panel** meetings or other proceedings of the council.~~
- 3.23 ~~You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee **panel** meetings, or other proceedings of the council, or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.~~
- 3.24 ~~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) submit a large number of notices of motion, questions with notice or other business for consideration at a meeting of the council or a committee for the purposes of impeding the consideration of other business in the agenda for the meeting.~~

PART 4 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

What is a conflict of interest

A conflict of interests includes:

- a) An 'actual' conflict of interests, which is where there is a direct conflict between your duties and responsibilities as a panel member and your private interests or other duties.
- b) A 'potential' conflict of interests, is where your duties and responsibilities as a panel member could conflict in the future with your private interest or other duties.
- c) A 'reasonably perceived' conflict of interests, is where a person could reasonably perceive that your private interests or other duties are likely to improperly influence the performance of your duties as a panel member, whether or not this is in fact the case.
- d) Private interests can be of two types: pecuniary or non-pecuniary.

Panel members must avoid or appropriately manage any conflicts of interests. The onus is on the individual panel member to identify a conflict of interests and take appropriate action.

Any conflicts of interests must be managed to uphold the probity of panel decision making. When considering whether or not a conflict of interests exists, panel members should consider how others would view their situation.

Management of conflicts

Where possible, the source of the conflict of interest should be removed. For example, by way of divestment of the interest/issue that is creating the conflict such as the sale of shares, or by severing the connection, for example resignation from a position in another organisation giving rise to the conflict, or ceasing to provide services.

The overriding principle for managing conflicts of interests is early and complete disclosure to the chair. The onus for this disclosure lies with individual panel members.

Where the panel chair considers that an actual, potential or reasonably perceived conflict of interests has not been disclosed or appropriately managed by a panel member, the conflict may be considered by the chair, and wider panel if considered necessary after hearing submissions from the panel member. The chair will make a decision as to how to manage the situation, which can include determining that the panel member should step aside from the panel for that matter, and record reasons for that decision. In making the decision, the chair is to have regard to upholding the reputation of the planning panel. If a panel

member fails to step aside where requested their comments or vote is not to be considered in the determination of the matter.

When the conflict of interest arises as a result of an interest of the chair, an alternate chair or the panel is to assume the chair's leadership role in the management of the conflict process.

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.~~

You have a pecuniary interest if the interest is:

- a) yours,
- b) your spouse's, your de facto partner's or your relative's,
- c) your partner's or employer's, or is the interest of a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, your partner or your employer, is a member.

You do not have a pecuniary interest:

- 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 you are employed by a council, statutory body or employed by the Crown
- c) just because you are a member of or a delegate of a council, company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as you do not have any beneficial interest in shares of the company or body. (clause 15, Sched 4B of the EP&A Act)

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 member.~~

4.4 For the purposes of **this** 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 relating to the payment of fees to councillors (including the mayor and deputy mayor)~~
 - ~~(k) 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,~~
 - ~~(l) 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~~
 - ~~(m) 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~~
 - ~~(n) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a councillor or a council committee member~~
 - ~~(o) 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 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:~~ **You:**

- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clauses 4.21, and
- (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.10.

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

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 his or her other conditions of employment.~~

4.12 The **panel chair, or 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 supervisor or the general manager the nature of any pecuniary interest they have in a matter they are dealing with as soon as practicable.~~

4.15 ~~The staff member's supervisor 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 council advisers?

4.16 ~~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.~~

4.17 ~~A person does not breach clause 4.16 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 he or she had a pecuniary interest.~~

What disclosures must be made by a council committee member?

- 4.18 ~~A council committee member must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.29 and comply with clause 4.30.~~
- 4.19 ~~For the purposes of clause 4.18, a “council committee member” includes a member of staff of council.~~

What disclosures must be made by a councillor?

- 4.20 A councillor:
- (a) ~~must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.21, and~~
 - (b) ~~must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.29 and comply with clause 4.30.~~

Disclosure of interests in written returns

- 4.21 ~~A councillor or designated person~~ You must make and lodge with the **panel chair** ~~general manager~~ a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the ~~councillor’s or designated person’s~~ your interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:
- (a) becoming a **panel member** ~~councillor or designated person~~, and
 - (b) 30 June of each year, and
 - (c) ~~the councillor or designated person becoming~~ If you become 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).
- 4.22 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.21, 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 **panel members** ~~councillor or designated person~~ in the preceding 3 months.
- 4.23 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.
- 4.24 The **panel chair must provide returns to the** general manager **who** must keep a register of returns ~~required to be made and lodged with the general manager.~~
- 4.25 Returns required to be lodged with the **panel chair** ~~general manager~~ under clause 4.21(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the **council panel** after the last day the return is required to be lodged.
- 4.26 Returns required to be lodged with the **panel chair** ~~general manager~~ under clause 4.21(c) must be tabled at a **panel** ~~council~~ meeting as soon as practicable after the return is lodged.
- 4.27 The general manager must cause the information contained in returns made and lodged by **panel members and the panel chair** ~~councillors and the general manager~~ under clause 4.21, other than information disclosing the address of the

~~panel member's~~ councillor's or general manager's principal place of residence, to be published on the council's website ~~used by the panel~~ as soon as practicable after the returns are lodged, ~~and the information must be kept up to date.~~ The general manager must cause the information published on the council's website to be kept up to date.

- 4.28 ~~Information contained in returns made and lodged by designated persons other than the general manager is not to be publicly disclosed (including in the tabling of the returns under clauses 4.25 and 4.26) unless the council decides to grant access to the information in response to an access request made under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009.*~~

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

- 4.29 ~~A councillor or a council committee member who has~~ If you have a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the ~~panel~~ council is concerned, and ~~who you are~~ is present at a meeting of the ~~panel~~ council or committee at which the matter is being considered, you must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.

- 4.30 ~~The councillor or council committee member~~ You must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the ~~panel~~ council or committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the ~~panel~~ council or committee, or
 - (b) at any time during which the ~~panel~~ council or committee is voting ~~determining~~ on any question in relation to the matter.

- 4.31 A disclosure made at a meeting of a ~~panel~~ council or council committee must be recorded in the ~~minutes of the meeting~~ ~~record~~.

- 4.32 A general notice may be given to the ~~panel chair~~ general manager in writing by a ~~panel~~ councillor or a council committee member to the effect that the ~~panel~~ councillor or council committee member, or the councillor's or council committee ~~panel~~ 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, sufficient disclosure of the ~~councillor's or council committee~~ ~~panel~~ member'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~~ ~~panel~~ after the date of the notice.

- 4.33 ~~A councillor or 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 councillor or council committee member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.~~

- 4.34 A person does not breach clauses 4.29 or 4.30 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 he or she had a pecuniary interest.

- 4.35 ~~Despite clause 4.30, 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.~~
- 4.36 ~~Clause 4.30 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 4.37 in relation to the interest before the commencement of the meeting.~~
- 4.37 ~~A special disclosure of a pecuniary interest made for the purposes of clause 4.36(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 a copy of the special disclosure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.~~
- 4.38 ~~The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor or 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 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.~~

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 **you have** ~~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 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 public duty.
- 5.3 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of **panel** ~~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 favour of your public duty.
- 5.4 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.
- 5.5 ~~The political views of a councillor do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.~~

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest fully and in writing as soon as practicable.
- 5.7 If a disclosure is made at a **panel** ~~council or committee~~ meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the **meeting record minutes**. 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 **panel member** ~~council official~~ and another person that is particularly close, for example, a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the **panel member** ~~council official's~~ extended family that the **panel member** ~~council official~~ has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household
 - b) other relationships 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 **panel member** council official and an organisation, sporting body, club, corporation or association that is particularly strong, including, but not limited to, active participation in its management or administration and other activities
- d) a financial interest that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1.
- e) 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 If you have a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest, you must manage it in ~~one of two ways:~~

- ~~a) by removing yourself from consideration of the matter in which you have a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and arranging to have your duties in relation to the matter allocated to another person, or~~
- b) ~~if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter you are required to consider at a council or committee **panel** meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.29 and 4.30.~~

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 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, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with your manager.~~

~~5.13 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

~~5.14 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.~~

~~5.15 Where a councillor has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation:~~

- ~~a) made by a major political donor in the previous four years, and~~
 - ~~b) where the major political donor has a matter before council,~~
- ~~the councillor must declare a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, disclose the nature of the interest, and manage the conflict of interest as if they had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.29 and 4.30.~~

5.16 For the purposes of this Part:

- a) a “reportable political donation” is a “reportable political donation” for the purposes of section 86 of the *Election Funding, Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*
- b) a “major political donor” is a “major political donor” for the purposes of section 84 of the *Election Funding, Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*.

5.17 Councillors should note that political donations below \$1000, 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.

5.18 If a councillor has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation of the kind referred to in clause 5.15, that councillor is not prevented from participating in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another person (see clause 5.13 above).

Note: Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

A quorum for a determination meeting of a panel is a majority of its members, including the chair, i.e. a total of three members.

In accordance with the operational procedures for panels a determination meeting is to be deferred if a quorum is not present.

These procedures also provide that where conflicts of interest are known before the meeting, alternate members will be used to ensure there is a quorum.

5.19 Where a majority of councillors is precluded from consideration of a matter by compliance with a requirement under this Part, the council or committee must resolve to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another person.

5.20 Where a majority of councillors is precluded under this Part from consideration of a matter, and the matter in question concerns the exercise of a function that may not be delegated under section 377 of the LGA, the councillors may apply in writing to the Chief Executive to be exempted from complying with a requirement under this Part relating to the management of a non-pecuniary conflict of interest.

5.21 The Chief Executive will only exempt a councillor from complying with a requirement under this Part where:

- a) compliance by councillors with a requirement under the Part in relation to a matter will result in the loss of a quorum, and
- b) the matter relates to the exercise of a function of the council that may not be delegated under section 377 of the Act.

- 5.22 ~~Where the Chief Executive exempts a councillor from complying with a requirement under this Part, the councillor must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.~~
- 5.23 ~~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.~~

Other business or employment

- 5.24 ~~The general manager must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment or contract work outside the service of the council without the approval of the council.~~
- 5.25 ~~A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment or contract work 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 he or she has notified the general manager in writing of the employment or work.~~
- 5.26 ~~The general manager may at any time prohibit a member of staff from engaging, for remuneration, in private employment or contract work outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council, or that might conflict with the member's council duties.~~
- 5.27 ~~A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment or contract work outside the service of the council if prohibited from doing so.~~
- 5.28 **Panel** members of staff must ensure that any outside employment or business, **or other roles or activities** they engage in will not:
- a) conflict with, **impair or otherwise prevent the full exercise of** their official duties
 - b) involve using confidential information or ~~council~~ resources obtained through their work with the **panel council**
 - c) require them to work while on ~~council~~ duty
 - d) discredit or disadvantage the **panel or the council**
 - e) pose, due to fatigue, a risk to their health or safety, or to the health and safety of **others** their co-workers.

Personal dealings with council

5.29 You may have reason to deal with your council in your professional capacity (for example, acting as a consultant on behalf of a developer) or 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.

5.30 You must undertake any professional or 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. In particular, you must not:

- a) access council information for professional or personal purposes
- b) undertake professional or personal dealings with the council during work time, or
- c) approach council staff in staff only areas to discuss your professional or personal dealings 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

~~For the purposes of this section, a reference to a gift or benefit does not include a political donation for the purposes of the *Election Funding, Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*.~~

Gifts and benefits

- 6.1 You must avoid situations giving rise to the appearance that a person or body, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind, is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you ~~or from the council~~.
- 6.2 You must take all reasonable steps to ensure that your immediate family members do not receive gifts or benefits that give rise to the appearance of being an attempt to secure favourable treatment. Immediate family members include parents, spouses or de facto partners, children and siblings.

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

- 6.3 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 of any kind ~~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) ~~accept any gift or benefit of value~~
 - e) ~~accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift, regardless of the amount~~
 - f) ~~participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in a customer-supplier relationship with the competition organiser~~
 - g) ~~personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.~~
- 6.4 Where you are offered or receive a gift or benefit, you must disclose this promptly to the panel chair and the your supervisor or the general manager in writing. If you are the chair of the panel you must make the disclosure to the general manger. The recipient and supervisor, or general manager must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the panel's council's gift register:
- a) whether the gift was accepted or refused
 - b) the nature of the gift
 - c) the estimated monetary value of the gift
 - d) the name of the person who offered the gift, and
 - e) the date on which the gift was offered or received.
- 6.5 Where you receive a gift or benefit of value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the general manager council, ~~unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.~~

Token gifts and benefits

- 6.6 Generally speaking, token gifts and benefits include:
- a) ~~one or more gifts or benefits received from a person over a 12-month period that do not exceed a cumulative value of \$50.~~
 - b) ~~free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments provided in conjunction with:

 - i) ~~the discussion of official business~~
 - ii) ~~council work-related events such as council-sponsored 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~~~~
 - e) ~~invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed \$50~~
 - d) ~~gifts of single bottles of alcohol to individual council officials at end of year functions, public occasions or in recognition of work done (such as providing a lecture/training session/address) that do not exceed a value of \$50~~
 - e) ~~ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers~~
 - f) ~~prizes that do not exceed \$50 in value.~~

Gifts and benefits of value

- 6.7 ~~Gifts or benefits that exceed \$50 in value are to be treated as gifts or benefits of value and must not be accepted.~~
- 6.8 ~~Where you have accepted a token gift or benefit from a person, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or another person associated with that person 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 a person associated with that person, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$50 in value.~~
- 6.9 ~~Gifts and benefits of 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, discounted products for personal use, the frequent use of facilities such as gyms, the use of holiday homes, free or discounted travel.~~
- 6.10 ~~Clause 6.9 does not apply to events that have been organised or sponsored by the council, where the person is required to attend the event for the purposes of performing their official functions.~~
- 6.11 ~~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”~~

~~6.12 For the purposes of clause 6.3(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 internal credit, memberships or entitlements to discounts.~~

Improper and undue influence

6.13 You must not use your position to influence other panel members council officials in the performance of their public or professional duties 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.~~

6.14 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 AND INTERACTIONS 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.~~
- 7.2 ~~Councillors or administrators must not:~~
- ~~a) direct council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the general manager in the performance of the council's functions by way of council or committee resolution, or by the mayor or administrator exercising their power under section 226 of the LGA (section 352)~~
 - ~~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 council's contractors or tenderers, including council's legal advisers, unless by the mayor or administrator exercising their power under section 226 of the LGA. 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 audit, risk and improvement committee to effectively perform their functions.~~

Interactions with councillors and council staff

You may only approach and liaise with council staff nominated by the general manager to assist the panel to obtain information and clarify matters relating to its duties, responsibilities and functions and matters before it.

You may not direct or pressure council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make. Any direction to staff can only be given by the General Manager.

You must not approach a councillor, or if approached by a councillor must not discuss any application that is either before the panel or 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.

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~~ **Panel members** must:

- a) give their attention to the business of the **panel** council while on duty
- b) ensure that their work is carried out efficiently, economically and effectively
- c) carry out 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 conflict 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 including but not limited to industrial relations matters such as grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters~~
- b) ~~council staff approaching councillors and administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters including but not limited to industrial relations matters such as 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 a development application with 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) ~~councillors and administrators making personal attacks on council staff in public forums including social media~~
- g) ~~councillors and administrators directing or pressuring council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make~~
- h) ~~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~~
- i) ~~council staff meeting with applicants or objectors alone AND outside office hours to discuss applications or proposals~~
- j) ~~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 panel members 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 ~~Notwithstanding clause 8.4, councillors who are precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this code because they have a pecuniary or significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter, are not entitled to 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 Panel members to properly examine and consider information

- 8.7 ~~Councillors and administrators Panel members must ensure that they comply with their duty under the section 439 of 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 documents

- 8.8 ~~Where the general manager or public officer determine to refuse access to a document sought by a councillor or administrator, they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the document sought is required for the councillor or administrator to perform their official functions (see clause 8.2). 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 **panel member** ~~council official~~, you must:

- a) only access council information needed for **panel** ~~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 or 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

8.10 You must maintain the integrity and security of confidential documents or 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 information discussed during a confidential ~~session of a council or committee~~ **panel** meeting or any other confidential forum.

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 the course of your official duties, and must not use them for private purposes ~~(except when supplied as part of a contract of employment)~~ unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

- 8.14 ~~Union delegates and consultative committee members may have reasonable access to council resources 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.~~
- 8.15 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services and facilities, and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 8.16 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.
- 8.17 ~~You must not use council resources, 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.~~
- 8.18 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material for:
- ~~a) the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or~~
 - ~~b) for other non-official purposes.~~
- 8.19 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access and use of social media

- 8.20 You must not use council's computer resources or other mobile 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.
- 8.21 You must not use social media to post comments, photos, sound recordings or other information that:
- a) compromises your capacity to perform your official duties in an unbiased manner
 - b) has the potential to have a negative impact on your working relationships within the council or with external parties
 - c) is offensive, humiliating, threatening or intimidating to other council officials or those that deal with the council
 - d) has the capacity to damage the council's reputation or contains content about the council that may be misleading or deceptive
 - e) divulges confidential council information
 - f) breaches the privacy of other **panel members** ~~council officials or those that deal with council~~

- g) contains allegations of suspected breaches of this code or information about the consideration of a matter under this code or the Council's code of conduct, or
- h) could be perceived to be an official comment on behalf of the panel or council where you have not been authorised to make such comment.

Council record keeping

8.22 All information received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the council's approved record management practices and policies.

8.23 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources is deemed to be related to the business of the council and can be used by the council as a council record regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.

Councillor Panel member access to council buildings

8.24 ~~Councillors and administrators~~ Panel members are entitled to have access to any room designated by the general manager for the use of the panel and public areas of the council's buildings during normal business hours and for meetings ~~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 delegate) or as provided 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 area they refrain from conduct that could be perceived to improperly influence council staff decisions.~~

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE

9.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that is likely to undermine confidence in the integrity of this code or its administration.

Complaints made for an improper purpose

9.2 You must not make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made under this code for an improper purpose.

9.3 For the purposes of clause 9.2, 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 intimidate or harass another council official
- b) to damage another's ~~council official's~~ reputation
- c) to obtain a political advantage
- d) to influence a panel member or 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 this code
- g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint under this code
- h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under Part 10 ~~the Procedures for the administration of this code~~
- i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code.

Detrimental action

9.4 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 under this code.

9.5 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 this code.

9.6 For the purposes of clauses 9.4 and 9.5, 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 this code

9.7 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under this code.

- 9.8 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under [Part 10 the Procedures](#). A failure to make a written or oral submission invited under [Part 10 the Procedures](#) will not constitute a breach of this clause.
- 9.9 ~~You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office.~~
- 9.10 ~~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 this code

- 9.11 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with [Part 10 the Procedures](#).
- 9.12 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under [Part 10 the Procedures](#).
- 9.13 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.
- 9.14 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made under this code or a matter being considered under this code except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.

Complaints alleging a breach of this part

- 9.15 ~~Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by a councillor, the general manager or an administrator are to be managed by the Office. The Office may delegate the consideration of an alleged breach of this Part to the general manager, the mayor or to another person.~~
- 9.16 ~~Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by other council officials are to be managed by the general manager.~~

PART 10 BREACHES OF THIS CODE

What is a code of conduct complaint?

- 10.1 For the purpose of this code, a code of conduct complaint is a complaint that alleges conduct on the part of a panel member in connection with their role as a panel member or the exercise of their functions as a panel member that would constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under this code of conduct.
- 10.2 The following are not “code of conduct complaints” for the purposes of this code:
- a) complaints about the standard or level of service provided by the panel or a panel member
 - b) complaints about the merits of a decision made by the panel or a panel member or the exercise of a discretion by the panel or a panel member

- c) complaints about the policies or procedures governing the operations of the panel or of the council
- d) complaints about the exercise in good faith by the panel or a panel member of their functions, whether or not involving error.

10.3 Only code of conduct complaints are to be dealt with under this code. Complaints that are not a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of clause 10.1, are to be dealt with under the council's routine complaints management processes.

When must a code of conduct complaint be made?

10.4 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.

10.5 A complaint made after 3 months may only be accepted if the general manager or their delegate is satisfied that there are compelling grounds for the matter to be dealt with under this code.

How may a code of conduct complaint about a panel member be made?

10.6 All code of conduct complaints about panel members 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.

10.7 Where a code of conduct complaint about a panel member 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.

10.8 Notwithstanding clauses 10.6 and 10.7, where the general manager becomes aware of a possible breach by a panel member of this code, he or she may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter without a written complaint.

Delegation by general managers of their functions under this Part

10.9 A general manager may delegate his or her functions under this Part to a member of staff of the council or to a person or persons external to the council other than a state government agency. References in this Part to the general manager are also to be taken to be references to their delegates.

What complaints may be declined at the outset?

10.10 Without limiting any other provision in this code, the general manager may decline to deal with a complaint under this code where he or she is satisfied that the complaint:

- a) is not a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of clause 10.1, or
- b) subject to clause 10.5, 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 this code to be readily identified.

How are code of conduct complaints about panel members to be dealt with?

- 10.11 The general manager is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about panel members and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 10.12 The general manager may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a panel member on the grounds that he or she considers that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 10.13 Where the general manager decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a panel member, the general manager must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter.
- 10.14 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 panel members, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation or a voluntary apology. 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 this code.
- 10.15 Where the general manager resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 10.14 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 this code of conduct.
- 10.16 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by panel 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 the person from membership of the panel.
- 10.17 Prior to imposing a sanction against a panel member under clause 10.16, 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 this code 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 or their delegate must consider the person's response in deciding whether to impose a sanction under clause 10.16.

Complaints about the consideration of matters under this Part

10.18 Complaints about the consideration of a code of conduct complaint by the general manager or his or her delegate under this Part, may be made in writing to the Office of Local Government.

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

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 4.21(a), the date on which a person became a **panel member** ~~councillor or designated person~~
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(c), the date on which the **panel member** ~~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 **panel member** ~~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 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which he or she had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which he or she 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 his or her 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 4.21 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 \$1000, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$1000 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 6 of the *Election Funding Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*, 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 4.21 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 his or her functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 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 6 of the *Election Funding Expenditure and Disclosures Act 1981*, 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 4.21 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which he or she 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 he or she 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 4.21 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that is a property developer, on the return date.~~

~~20. For the purposes of clause 19:~~

~~*close associate* of a corporation means each of the following:~~

- ~~a) a director or officer of the corporation, or a related body corporate of the corporation, or the spouse of such a director or officer~~
- ~~b) a person whose voting power in the corporation, or a related body corporate of the corporation, is greater than 20% or the spouse of such a person~~
- ~~c) if the corporation is a trustee, manager or responsible entity in relation to a trust—a person who holds more than 20% of the units in the trust (in the case of a unit trust) or is a beneficiary of the trust (in the case of a discretionary trust)~~
- ~~d) if the corporation or a related body corporate of the corporation is a stapled entity in relation to a stapled security—a person who holds more than 20% of the units in the trust that is the other stapled entity.~~

~~*officer, related body corporate* and *voting power* have the same meanings as they have in the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.~~

~~*property developer* means a person engaged in a business that regularly involves the making of relevant planning applications by or on behalf of the person in connection with the residential or commercial development of land, with the ultimate purpose of the sale or lease of the land for profit.~~

~~*spouse of a person* includes a de facto partner of that person.~~

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

21. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of the code must disclose:

- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which he or she 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 he or she has 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 panel member ~~councillor or designated person~~.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.21 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 he or she 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 4.21 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 or designated person.

Sources of income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.21 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 his or her 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 \$1000, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$1000, 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.
- ~~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 4.21 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 4.21 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 \$1000 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, \$1000, 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 his or her 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 or designated person.

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 RETURN – DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

'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 Planning Panels Councils in NSW (the ~~Model~~ Code of Conduct).
- 2 If this 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 panel member ~~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 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.
- 8 "*" means delete whichever is inapplicable.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of complying with clause 4.21 of the ~~Model~~ 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 4.23 of the ~~Model~~ Code of ~~Conduct~~). Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the General Manager ~~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.

~~If you are a councillor or the general manager,~~ Information in this return other than information about your principal place of residence will be published on the council's website.

~~If you are a designated person other than the general manager, information in this return is not to be publicly disclosed by the council unless the council decides to grant access in response to an access request made under the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009.~~

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 or designated person~~]

*as at [~~return date~~]

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

[~~councillor's or 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
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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 any) the return date/*at any time since 30 June	Nature of position (if any)	Description of position (if any)	Description of principal objects (if any) of corporation (except in case of listed company)
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F. Were you a property developer or a close associate of a corporation that is 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
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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~~

- ~~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 4.36(c) of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Code of Conduct).~~

~~The special disclosure must relate to a pecuniary interest that 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 of the Model Code of Conduct) in that person's principal place of residence.~~

~~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 in respect of 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 land in which councillor or an associated person, company or body has a proprietary interest (the identified land) [†]	
Relationship of identified land to councillor <i>[Tick or cross one box.]</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Councillor has interest in the land (e.g. is owner or has other interest

	<p>arising out of a mortgage, lease, trust, option or contract, or otherwise).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Associated person of councillor has interest in the land.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Associated company or body of councillor has interest in the land.</p>
Matter giving rise to pecuniary interest ²	
Current zone/planning control <i>[Insert name of current planning instrument and identify relevant zone/planning control applying to the subject land]</i>	-
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]

- 1 ~~Clause 4.1 of the Model 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 Model Code of Conduct (for example, an interest as an elector or as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge).~~
- 2 ~~Clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct provides that you may 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 may 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.~~

- ~~3 “Relative” is defined by clause 4.4 of the Model 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.~~