



STANDARDS AND CONDUCT COMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in Civic Hall on
Friday, 29th November, 2013
at 1.30 pm

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

B Atha
J Harper
E Nash (Chair)
B Selby

C Campbell

P Harrand

B Gettings

A G E N D A

Item No	Ward	Item Not Open		Page No
1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an appeal the press and public will be excluded).</p> <p>(*In accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2, written notice of an appeal must be received by the Head of Governance Services at least 24 hours before the meeting)</p>	
2			<p>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report. 2. To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information. 3. If so, to formally pass the following resolution:- <p style="margin-left: 40px;">RESOLVED – That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information, as follows:-</p> 	

Item No	Ward	Item Not Open		Page No
3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration.</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes.)</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY AND OTHER INTERESTS</p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 13-18 of the Members' Code of Conduct. Also to declare any other significant interests which the Member wishes to declare in the public interest, in accordance with paragraphs 19-20 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>To receive any apologies for absence from the meeting.</p>	
6			<p>MINUTES 18TH JUNE 2013</p> <p>To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 18th June 2013.</p>	1 - 2
7			<p>OPENNESS AND TRANSPARENCY ON PERSONAL INTERESTS: A GUIDE FOR COUNCILLORS</p> <p>To receive a report of the City Solicitor which considers the Members' Code of Conduct adopted by Leeds City Council in light of guidance released by DCLG in September 2013 and commentary available in relation to the same.</p>	3 - 8

Item No	Ward	Item Not Open		Page No
8			<p>UPDATE REPORT</p> <p>To receive a report of the City Solicitor which presents the Committee with a summary of the complaints submitted to Leeds City Council regarding potential breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct over the past municipal year. This includes complaints against Leeds City Councillors and about Parish and Town Councillors in the Leeds area.</p>	9 - 12
9			<p>COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS IN PUBLIC LIFE: ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13</p> <p>To receive a report of the City Solicitor which presents the Standards and Conduct Committee with the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CPSL) annual report for 2012/13.</p>	13 - 50

Agenda Item 6

STANDARDS AND CONDUCT COMMITTEE

WEDNESDAY 18TH JUNE 2013

PRESENT: Councillor E Nash in the Chair
Councillors C Campbell, B Gettings,
P Harrand, J Harper, G Harper (for Cllr B
Selby), B Atha

Apologies: Councillor B Selby

In Attendance Gordon Tollefson – Independent Person

1 Appeals against refusal of inspection of documents

There were no appeals against refusal of inspection of documents in accordance with Procedure Rule 25 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules.

2 Exempt Information - Possible exclusion of the press and public

There were no resolutions to exclude the press and public.

3 Late items

There were no late items submitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration.

4 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary and Other Interests

There were no declarations of disclosable pecuniary or other significant interests.

5 Apologies for absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Councillor Brian Selby.

6 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting held on Friday 5th April 2013 were approved as a correct record.

7 Standards and Conduct Committee Arrangements for 2013/14

The City Solicitor submitted a report setting out the standards and conduct arrangements adopted by full Council and proposing terms of reference for the new sub-committee of the Standards and Conduct Committee.

RESOLVED – Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee resolved to:

- (a) Note the standards and conduct arrangements adopted by full Council set out at Appendix 1 of the report;
- (b) Approve the terms of reference for the Consideration Sub-Committee at Appendix 2 of the report; and
- (c) Agree the future meeting dates and work programme for the 2013/14 municipal year set out at Appendix 3 of the report.

8 Update on recent Standards Issues

The City Solicitor submitted a report outlining standards related matters that have arisen since the last meeting of the committee in April 2013.

Members discussed the content of the report and considered whether it may be appropriate to provide information, to both Leeds City Council Members and Members of Town and Parish Councils, to clarify the role of the Independent Person. Members concluded that a letter from the Chair setting out the Independent Person's role would be beneficial.

RESOLVED – Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee resolved to:

- (a) Note the information provided in respect of recent complaints received;
- (b) Note the actions taken following the revised interpretation of the disclosable pecuniary interest regulations by Brandon Lewis, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Department of Communities and Local Government.
- (c) Agree that the Chair circulate a letter to all councillors setting out the Independent Person's role and contact details.

Report of City Solicitor

Report to Standards and Conduct Committee

Date: 29th November 2013

Subject: Openness and Transparency on Personal Interests: A Guide for Councillors

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. This report considers updated guidance entitled "Openness and Transparency on Personal Interests: A Guide for Councillors" released by DCLG in September 2013.
2. The guidance in particular considers requirements in relation to the registration and declaration of interests arising from membership of trades unions.
3. The guidance also considers the position of Members with a Disclosable Personal Interest in land for an area in which they are involved in setting Council tax.

Recommendations

4. Members are invited to consider the contents of this report and make recommendations as to whether any amendments are necessary to the Members' Code of Conduct.

1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 This report considers the Members' Code of Conduct adopted by Leeds City Council in light of guidance released by DCLG in September 2013 and commentary available in relation to the same.

2 Background information

- 2.1 Following amendments to the Local Government Act 2000 enacted through the Localism Act 2011, Leeds City Council adopted a new Members' Code of Conduct (the Code) which came into effect in July 2012.
- 2.2 The Code was developed through a working group, advised by the Monitoring Officer as to the requirements of the amended legislation in relation to the seven principles set out in Section 28 of the Localism Act 2011 (the Act), and as to the definition of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs) set out in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 (the Regulations).
- 2.3 In addition to DPIs the working group made recommendations in relation to the registration and declaration of interests other than pecuniary interests. The adopted Code therefore makes provision for the registration of the receipt of gifts and hospitality. Whilst the Code makes no provision in relation to the registration of any other 'other interests', there is a place in each Member's register where they are able to record "any other interests". Some Members use this opportunity to register their membership of trades unions.
- 2.4 As originally adopted, the Code made provision for the declaration of 'other interests' in meetings. However at its meeting of 27th February 2013 Full Council amended the Code to remove this provision as the term "other significant interests" was considered "imprecise and exceptionally difficult to regulate via a complaints process". In the alternative a footnote was included to the paragraph relating to Honesty and Integrity which provides that:-

Where you are present at a formal meeting of the authority and identify any relevant and significant interest which is not a disclosable pecuniary interest and which relates to the business being conducted, you may declare the interest to the meeting, if you consider it is in the public interest to do so. You may also choose not to participate in the business as a result, although you are not obliged to do so.

3 Main issues

- 3.1 Although the Act does not make provision for the Secretary of State to issue guidance, and does not require that councils have regard to any guidance issued, in April 2012 DCLG published an illustrative text for a local Code of Conduct. In March 2013 DCLG issued guidance entitled "Openness and transparency on personal interests: a guide for Councillors". This guidance notes that parliament abolished the old Standards Board regime which was "centrally-imposed" and

“bureaucratic”, and that the new arrangements “mean that it is largely for councils themselves to decide their own local rules”.

3.2 In September 2013 both the illustrative Code and the guidance were amended. The amendments related to two issues:-

- Interests arising out of membership of trades unions; and
- DPIs in the matter of setting council tax.

Interests Arising Out Of Membership Of Trades Unions

3.3 The guidance recommends that each member is required to register DPIs and any other personal interest which the authority has determined should be registered. In Leeds, as described at Section 2 above, it has been determined that Members should register gifts and hospitality in addition to their DPIs. Provision is also made for Members to register any ‘other interests’ should they wish to do so.

3.4 In the amendments to the guidance made in September 2013 DCLG give specific guidance in relation to membership of Trades Unions, stating that “You should ensure that you register all personal interests that conformity with the seven principles requires. These interests will necessarily include your membership of any Trade Union.” The guidance suggests that the principle of integrity requires that:-

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

3.5 The guidance goes on to state that:-

“All sitting councillors need to register their declarable interests – both DPIs, and other interests that must be declared and registered as required by your authority’s code, or your duty to act in conformity with the Seven Principles of Public Life, such as your membership of any Trade Union”

3.6 Graeme Creer, a consultant at Weightmans LLP, published an analysis of the amended guidance in September 2013. In his analysis he makes the following points:-

3.6.1 Guidance issued by the Secretary of State does not have the force of law;

3.6.2 The legal requirements in respect of the registration of DPIs are set out in the Regulations. These regulations require the registration of sponsorship, but the interest is the sponsorship, including any payment or financial benefit from a trade union, not the membership of the trade union in itself. Not all councillors who are members of trades unions receive financial support from those unions;

- 3.6.3 Trade union membership does not place the councillor “under any obligation” to act in a particular way because of that membership;
- 3.6.4 It is not necessarily “inappropriate” for a union to seek to exercise influence over a member, for example by briefing that member in relation to the union’s position in relation to a matter;
- 3.6.5 The wording quoted at paragraph 3.5 above, quoted itself in the guidance, does not reflect wording in the equivalent “Nolan” principle, or the Relevant Authorities (General Principles) Order 2001 (now repealed) and has no legal resonance;
- 3.6.6 Although the illustrative Code has been amended there is no requirement for authorities to amend their own codes, and given that the guidance does not carry the force of law such a requirement would be an exhortation rather than an obligation; and finally,
- 3.6.7 Should an authority amend its Code to reflect this guidance, that there would be a correlative need to consider membership of other lobbying groups such as political parties and charities who may seek to influence Members, at the risk of returning to the narrow bureaucratic approach which the guidance indicates the Act and Regulations are seeking to move away from.
- 3.7 Having considered the guidance, and the provision made in the Code for Leeds City Councillors to register and declare other interests, the Monitoring Officer considers that Members seeking to comply with the guidance are able to do so through the provision for registration and declaration of ‘other interests’.
- 3.8 Members are invited to consider whether they are content to maintain the existing arrangements in relation to the declaration and registration of interests, or whether they would seek an amendment to the existing Code in the light of the amended guidance.

Council Tax

- 3.9 On 7th February 2013 the Chief Executive granted a dispensation for all Members to enable their participation in setting the budget notwithstanding the potential for a DPI in the matter to arise out of their beneficial interest in land in relation to which they would be liable for the payment of council tax.
- 3.10 The amended guidance issued by DCLG gives specific guidance in this regard as follows:-

“Any payment of, or liability to pay, council tax does not create a disclosable pecuniary interest as defined in the national rules; hence being a council tax payer does not mean that you need a dispensation to take part in the business of setting the council tax or precept or local arrangements for council tax support.

If you are a homeowner or tenant in the area of your council you will have registered, in accordance with the national rules, that beneficial interest in land. However, this disclosable pecuniary interest is not a disclosable pecuniary interest in the matter of setting the council tax or precept since

decisions on the council tax or precept do not materially affect your interest in the land. For example, it does not materially affect the value of your home, your prospects of selling that home, or how you might use or enjoy that land.

Accordingly, you will not need a dispensation to take part in the business of setting the council tax or precept or local arrangements for council tax support, which is in any event a decision affecting the generality of the public in the area of your council, rather than you as an individual.”

- 3.11 Standards and Conduct Committee is invited to consider, whether in light of this guidance, it would wish to advise that Members should seek further dispensations in relation to setting council tax for future years.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

- 4.1.8 There are no implications arising from this report.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

- 4.2.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

- 4.3.1 The registration and declaration of interests is in accordance with the Councils value in relation to being open, honest and trusted.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

- 4.5.1 The legislative background to the amended guidance is set out in Section 2 of this report.

4.6 Risk Management

- 4.6.1 There is a potential risk of challenge to decisions in which members have participated without taking the necessary steps to register and disclose their interests. The Monitoring Officer is of the view that the provisions of the Code in Leeds provide for Members to take the appropriate action in relation to their own interests.
- 4.6.2 A dispensation in relation to council tax would provide a belt and braces approach to the matter in view of the fact that the guidance issued by DCLG does not have the force of law.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Guidance issued by the Secretary of State has recently been amended to indicate that:-

- Members should register and declare any interest arising as a result of their membership of trades unions; and
- There is no interest arising as a result of land ownership in relation to the setting of council tax.

5.2 Having considered the amended guidance the Monitoring Officer is of the view that the Code and arrangements in place for the registration and declaration of interests in Leeds provide for Members to register and declare their membership of any trade union, should they wish to do so.

5.3 The Monitoring Officer notes the advice of DCLG in relation to interests relating to the setting of council tax, and seeks the committee's views in relation to whether Members should be invited to seek dispensations in future years in order to minimise the risk of legal challenge in relation to future decisions.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Members are invited to consider the contents of this report and make recommendations as to:-

6.1.3 whether any amendments are necessary to the Members' Code of Conduct; and

6.1.4 whether Members should be invited to seek dispensations in relation to setting council tax in future years.

7 Background documents¹

7.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Report of the City Solicitor

Report to the Standards and Conduct Committee

Date: 29th November 2013

Subject: Update Report

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: n/a Appendix number: n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Standards and Conduct Committee with a summary of the complaints submitted to Leeds City Council regarding potential breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct since these matters were last reported to committee in June. This includes complaints against Leeds City Councillors and about Parish and Town Councillors in the Leeds area.

2. The Monitoring Officer has received 9 complaints in this period. No complaints have progressed beyond stage 1 of the complaints. In addition one potential complaint, in relation to a Parish and Town Councillor, was resolved informally following the chair of the Town Council seeking advice from the Deputy Monitoring Officer and resolving the matter informally with the Parish Councillor concerned.

3. Members attention is drawn to a recent dispensation granted to allow members to take part in the discussion of a matter (in which they have a disclosable pecuniary interest) by allowing them to make representations at a meeting where members of the public have the same entitlement.

Recommendations

4. Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee are asked to note the information set out in this report.

1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Standards and Conduct Committee with a summary of the complaints submitted to Leeds City Council regarding potential breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct over the past municipal year. This includes complaints against Leeds City Councillors and about Parish and Town Councillors in the Leeds area.

2 Background information

- 2.1 The Standards and Conduct Committee has a duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct amongst Leeds City Councillors. Leeds City Council also has a duty to make arrangements to receive and consider complaints made against Leeds City Councillors and Parish and Town Councillors in the Leeds area.

3 Main issues

Complaints relating to Leeds City Councillors

- 3.1 The Monitoring Officer has received nine complaints about Leeds City Councillors since the last data was reported to the committee in June 2013. All complaints received were submitted by members of the public. Of those nine complaints three related to the same subject.
- 3.2 In order to be considered under the formal complaints process complaints must be submitted in writing, must provide substantiated information, and should outline what form of resolution the complainant is seeking. Of the complaints received six were not further progressed as the complainant did not provide substantiated information in relation to the allegations made. In these cases the complainant is advised that, for the complaint to be considered further, additional information is necessary to substantiate the complaint made. In all five cases no further communication was received from the complainant.
- 3.3 When a written complaint is submitted which provides the relevant information, the Deputy Monitoring Officer considers the complaint and makes a decision as to whether it will be treated as a valid complaint or not. Three complaints were treated as formal complaints and assessed against the criteria set out in the complaints procedure. All three were rejected because they either related to a Members' personal or private life, or did not otherwise relate to the Members' Code of Conduct (i.e. the issues complained of were appropriate in relation to the members duties as a councillor).

Complaints relating to Parish and Town Councillors in Leeds

- 3.4 The Monitoring Officer has received two complaints against Parish or Town Councillors in the Leeds area since the last report to the committee in June 2013. The complaints were similar in nature and both were lodged against the whole of a Parish Council. Both were rejected as the matters could not be dealt with and resolved through the Standards & Conduct Committee or the procedures established to support the Members' Code of Conduct.

- 3.5 Committee's attention is also drawn to a potential complaint that was resolved by the proactive intervention by the Chair of a Town Council. A number of town councillors and the clerk to the Town Council raised concerns with the Chair of the Town Council about the behaviour of a fellow councillor that was having a detrimental impact on relations within the Council. The Chair raised these concerns with the Deputy Monitoring Officer and sought advice on how best to resolve the situation.
- 3.6 The Chair met with the subject member, setting out the concerns that had been raised and the impact that this was having on the positive work that the Town Council was undertaking. The subject member had not been aware of the impact that his behaviour was having and apologised for his actions. The chair confirmed the issues raised and outcome of the discussions by letter to the subject member.

Dispensations

- 3.7 The prohibition on Members involvement in decision making, where they have a disclosable pecuniary interest (DPI), prevents their participation under any circumstances. This includes circumstances where any other Member of the public would have the right to attend a committee in order to make representations for example in relation to a planning application which they are making or to which they wish to object, or in relation to a licensing matter.
- 3.8 Some local authorities (Manchester being a recent example) have suggested that this limitation places unjust discrimination upon Members because they hold public office, and that as such it would be appropriate to set this limitation aside, in the form of a dispensation, in order to permit Members to make representations where appropriate and where the public hold the same rights.
- 3.9 Where granted such a dispensation should not extend to giving Members the right to vote in relation to matters in which they have a disclosable pecuniary interest as the public do not share this right.
- 3.10 The Chief Executive has now granted a dispensation (to those members who have requested it) to allow a member (who has a DPI) to make representations at a meeting where members of the public have the same entitlement (e.g. to allow a Councillor who is making an application for planning permission to attend to make representations at a meeting of the Council's Planning Committee which is to hear the matter in the same way as a member of the public).

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

- 4.1.1 In all the cases mentioned above the complainant has been contacted and an explanation has been provided as to why the complaint is not being progressed.
- 4.1.2 In relation to all formal complaints the subject Member has also been informed of the complaint and the response to the complainant. This is for information only.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 There are no issues for equality and diversity or cohesion and integration.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

4.3.1 The Council's Code of Corporate Governance sets out that the Council will establish and keep under review a Members' Code of Conduct.

4.4 Resources and value for money

4.4.1 There are no resource implications arising from this report.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

4.5.1 It is the duty of the Standards and Conduct Committee to promote and maintain high standards of conduct amongst Leeds City Councillors. Receiving this information allows the Committee to consider whether additional training is required to assist Members in meeting their duties under the Members' Code of Conduct.

4.6 Risk Management

4.6.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered the information above and does not consider that there are any adverse trends in the types of complaints received, and as no potential breaches of the Members' Code of Conduct have been revealed there are no issues to address through training.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee are asked to note the information set out in this report.

6 Background documents¹

6.1 None.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Report of the City Solicitor

Report to the Standards and Conduct Committee

Date: 29th November 2013

Subject: Committee on Standards in Public Life: Annual Report 2012-13

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s): n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: n/a Appendix number: n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Standards and Conduct Committee with the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CPSL) annual report for 2012/13.

2 Background information

- 2.1 The CSPL published its annual report for 2012/13 in August 2013 and the report provides an overview of that Committee's activities over the course of the financial year 2012/13. A copy of the report is presented at appendix one.

3 Main issues

- 3.1 The report includes a review of ethics and best practice, details of the committee's fifth biennial survey of public attitudes to conduct in public life, the Triennial Review of the Committee and a foreword from the incoming Chair, Lord Bew. The report also registers what the committee consider to be the current risks to standards in public life.

- 3.2 The Committee on Standards in Public Life has wide terms of reference.

"To examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life and to review issues in relation to the funding of political parties, and to make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements."

- 3.3 CSPL fulfils this role partly through its formal inquiries. In addition, they routinely monitor and consider issues and concerns relating to standards in public life, track public perception of standards of conduct of public office holders and seek to promote the Seven Principles of Public Life. The CSPL contribute to public policy development through meetings, seminars, research, speaking engagements, and by responding to consultation papers on relevant issues.
- 3.4 Of particular interest to Standards and Conduct Committee is likely to be the local government section of the CSPL report - this is extracted from pages 14-16 of the CSPL report and set out below for Members' ease of reference.

“Local government standards

Under the Localism Act 2011 the new local government standards regime came into effect on 1 July 2012. The CSPL welcomed the introduction of a mandatory requirement for local authorities to adopt a local code of conduct based on the Seven Principles of Public Life and the intention to encourage a greater sense of local responsibility for standards and to reduce the number of vexatious complaints.

While the CSPL recognise that the new system needs time to properly bed in, they do, however, have certain concerns:

- (a) Due to the emphasis on local ownership of standards they would expect the new regime, like the previous one, to function well in those areas where party leaders are prepared to provide the necessary leadership and example. It is likely to do less well where such leadership is inadequate. History suggests that problems are most likely in areas with monolithic political cultures and correspondingly little political challenge, where partisan rivalry is most bitter and tit-for-tat accusations or in those predominantly rural areas with significant numbers of independent members without the benefit of party discipline.
- (b) Under the previous arrangements local authorities and an independent tribunal had the power to suspend members for varying periods of time as a sanction against poor behaviour. The only sanctions now available, apart from through the use of a political party's internal discipline procedures are censure or criminal prosecution for deliberately withholding or misrepresenting a financial interest. The CSPL do not think these are sufficient. The last few years have seen a number of examples of inappropriate behaviour which would not pass the strict tests required to warrant a criminal prosecution, but which deserves a sanction stronger than simple censure. While censure may carry opprobrium in the political arena it is often considered unacceptably lenient by the public relative to other areas of their experience. Coercion of other members or officers is one category of offence with which it will be difficult to deal adequately under the new arrangements.

- (c) Under the previous arrangements allegations about poor behaviour were determined by standards committees that were independently chaired by individuals who were not themselves members of the local authority. Under the new arrangements every local authority must appoint at least one independent person whose views it will seek, and take into account, before making its decision on an allegation that it has decided to investigate. The CSPL doubt that this will be sufficient to provide assurance that justice is being done and, equally important, that it is seen to be done.
- (d) In the transition to the new system local authorities may have lacked proper time to prepare. In early June 2012 we wrote to all local authorities in England to ask about their preparations for implementing the new regime which came into force on 1 July 2012. The CSPL was concerned that so late in the day, nearly half of those who responded had yet to adopt a new code and around four fifths had yet to appoint an independent person. The fact that the Regulations and Order which took effect from 1 July were laid only on 6 June cannot have helped the local authorities' preparations.

While inevitably there have been various teething problems with the new regime, the CSPL will continue to monitor the implementation and its effectiveness, particularly in relation to public confidence that any wrongdoing is tackled promptly and transparently in the absence of any external investigation and scrutiny.”

- 3.5 Whilst this report is for discussion and information only, the CSPL have commented that they would welcome any comment or feedback from standards committees on the concerns which the CSPL have set out.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

- 4.1.1 This report simply presents to Members the Committee on Standards in Public Life's annual report – as such no consultation or engagement has been undertaken

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

- 4.2.1 There are no issues for equality and diversity or cohesion and integration.

4.3 Council policies and City Priorities

- 4.3.1 The Council has adopted arrangements that are in accordance with the provisions of the Localism Act.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 There are no resource implications arising from this report.

4.5 Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In

- 4.5.1 It is the duty of the Standards and Conduct Committee to promote and maintain high standards of conduct amongst Leeds City Councillors.

4.6 Risk Management

- 4.6.1 The Monitoring Officer has considered the information above and does not consider that there are any issues raised by the CSPL that require intervention within this authority.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 Members of the Standards and Conduct Committee are asked to consider the information set out in this report.

6 Background documents¹

- 6.1 None.

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Annual Report 2012-13

**Committee on Standards
In Public Life**

August 2013

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LIFE

The Seven Principles of Public Life apply to anyone who works as a public office-holder. This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the civil service, local government, the police, courts and probation services, NDPBs, and in the health, education, social and care services. All public office-holders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources. The Principles also have application to all those in other sectors delivering public services.

SELFLESSNESS

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

INTEGRITY

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

OBJECTIVITY

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

ACCOUNTABILITY

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

OPENNESS

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

HONESTY

Holders of public office should be truthful.

LEADERSHIP

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

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FOREWORD

As the incoming Chairman of the Committee on Standards in Public Life, it is a pleasure to thank the outgoing Chairman, Sir Christopher Kelly for his work. To take but one example, the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill introduced in the Commons on the 9 May 2013 allows for transparency in donations and loans to political parties, as well as ending the practice of members of the Northern Ireland Assembly holding dual mandates to sit concurrently in the Northern Ireland Assembly and the House of Commons. This broad approach reflects the work over recent years of both Sir Christopher Kelly himself and the recommendations of the Committee.

This September the Committee will be holding an evidence gathering seminar on lobbying reflecting the concerns of the Committee about unequal access to decision makers and inadequate transparency. The Committee intend to make recommendations to inform and complement the Transparency of Lobbying, Non-Party Campaigning and Trade Union Administration Bill. I would like to thank David Prince, the interim Chairman, for taking this work forward, for holding the fort since the end of Sir Christopher's term of office and for giving me much helpful advice.

The current context of the Committee's work is very much set out in the recent Triennial Review carried out by Peter Riddell of the Institute of Government. The Government has, in substance, accepted the Review and in doing so recognised the valuable role played by the Committee and the evolving nature of the issues it tackles. As elsewhere in Whitehall, there will be a significant reduction in the budget and certain aspects of the Committee's work will not be carried on as in the past. The Triennial Review also asked the Committee to be more strategic in its practice and look ahead to emerging problems. This is a serious challenge but it is one that has to be accepted. It remains the case, however, that the best work of the Committee has involved the building up of consensus based on substantial research. This is likely to be the case in the future as in the past.

The truth is that we frequently read in the media stories in which, for example, conflicts of interests appear to be significant. The principles of the Committee - selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership - remain as pertinent as ever. It is my view, as Chairman, that the Committee's work in the past has been most effective when it has stayed close to these principles. In the future I would hope to maintain the best of this tradition.

Paul Bew

INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Standards in Public Life has wide terms of reference.

“To examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life and to review issues in relation to the funding of political parties, and to make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements.”¹

2. The Committee fulfils this role partly through its formal inquiries. In addition, we routinely monitor and consider issues and concerns relating to standards in public life, track public perception of standards of conduct of public office holders and seek to promote the Seven Principles of Public Life. We contribute to public policy development through meetings, seminars, research, speaking engagements, and by responding to consultation papers on relevant issues.
3. This report provides an overview of the Committee’s activities over the course of the financial year 2012/13. The Committee’s main project in this year has been to produce its Fourteenth Report, *Standards matter: A review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life*. This report aimed to analyse what has been shown to work best in promoting high standards and to take stock of current areas of risk. The project was launched in May 2012, and the final report was published in January 2013. The Committee also carried out its fifth biennial survey of attitudes to standards in public life, the results of which will be published in September 2013.
4. A triennial review of the Committee was carried out this year, the report of which was published by the Government in February 2013. As a result, on 5 February 2013, the terms of reference of the Committee were clarified in two respects: ‘...in future the Committee should not inquire into matters relating to the devolved legislatures and governments except with the agreement of those bodies’ and ‘...the Committee’s remit to examine “standards of conduct of all holders of public office” [encompasses] all those involved in the delivery of public services, not solely those

¹ Hansard (HC) 25 October 1994, col. 758, Hansard (HC) 12 November 1997, col. 899 and Hansard (HC) 25 October 1994, col 758

*appointed or elected to public office.*²

5. Following an open competition, Lord Bew has been appointed the new Chair of the Committee effective from 1 September 2013. His term of office is for five years and is non-renewable. Following the end of Sir Christopher Kelly's term on 31 March 2013, David Prince served as interim Chair until 31 July 2013.
6. The appendices to this report provide detail about the structure and finances of the Committee.

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

General Overview

7. This year we reflected on what has been achieved since the Committee's first report in 1995. We asked ourselves whether the task was completed and, if not, what more still needs to be done. We found that while many of the original "Nolan Principles" - such as integrity, accountability and openness are widely understood and resonate closely with public expectations - the principles as a whole were still not being lived out everywhere in spirit as well as letter. There needed to be more active implementation and embedding within the day to day business of many organisations.
8. More disturbingly, the year's news was dominated by stories of governance failures and other inappropriate behaviour in institutions previously enjoying high levels of public trust and confidence, and by the failure of leadership in others, both private and public, to inculcate a culture of high standards in tune with public expectations. Many instances have involved deliberate attempts to get around codes of practice and conduct, and in some cases there are allegations involving covering up, concealment and even criminal activity. Moreover, when some individuals attempted to raise ethical issues or standards concerns they were prevented or inhibited from raising those concerns internally or speaking out on issues in the public interest.
9. So, while much of the infrastructure is now in place to support high standards – statements of principles, codes of conduct, independent scrutiny, and while standards of behaviour have improved in many areas of public life, high standards are still not yet understood everywhere as a matter of integrity and personal responsibility. Recent lapses have occurred not because individuals, often in key leadership roles, have been unaware of their responsibility and of what

² Hansard (HC) 5 February 2013, col. 7WS

the public expects but because they did not find it expedient.

10. We are in no doubt that standards of behaviour in many areas of public life have improved since this Committee first reported in 1995, but there is still much to do and the evidence gives no grounds for complacency. New situations continually arise which raise new standards issues. Responses to standards issues often come too late and only in response to public scandals which by then have damaged public trust and confidence.

Review of best practice

11. It is 18 years since the Committee published its First Report in 1995. We thought it timely to look, in our Fourteenth Report, at what had been achieved over that period and what had worked best in practice to promote high standards of conduct within regulated public organisations and regulators. Alongside this we looked afresh at the Seven Principles of Public Life and the language used to describe them and at levels of public confidence in public sector institutions. The report was published as *Standards matter: A review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life* in January 2013, along with the report of the focus group research that supported it. We highlighted a number of outstanding areas of risk that still need to be addressed.
12. The review was carried out using four strands of research:
 - A review of a number of reports produced since 1995 by this Committee, the Public Administration Select Committee and other bodies looking at standards issues.
 - An invitation to the public to contribute their views, including through a blog on the Committee's website.
 - A number of focus groups examining public attitudes towards the ethical standards of public office-holders and factors affecting their trust in public organisations and office-holders.
 - A series of seminars with invited participants from across the UK exploring issues relating to ethical regulation in specific spheres of public life. The subjects of these seminars included the Westminster and devolved legislatures, central government and the civil service, local government, the wider public sector, private sector organisations delivering public services and the media. The Committee also visited Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff to hold discussions with those involved in standards issues in those legislatures.
13. We clearly saw that in many areas standards of behaviour in public life had improved. Nonetheless there continued to be grounds for concern. The report reached four main conclusions to address

these, supported by eight recommended best practice points, as follows:

- We re-emphasised the point that the basic building blocks for promoting high standards remain much as identified in the Committee's First Report: a set of broadly expressed values which everyone understands, codes of practice elaborating on what the principles mean in the particular circumstances of an organisation, effective internal processes to embed a culture of high standards, leadership by example and proportionate, risk-based external scrutiny.
 - To put this into effect, all organisations need to actively review how well they measure up to best practice in ethical governance as a matter of routine. It is important to consider all those factors affecting individual behaviour, including recruitment processes, appraisal and reward structures, leadership and contemporaneous prompts to good behaviour alongside formal codes and sanctions for poor behaviour.
- The need now is not for more rules and stricter regulation so much as for standards to be addressed actively at organisational level. High standards should be seen as everyone's personal responsibility, but it should be recognised that personal behaviour is shaped by organisational culture. With this in mind high standards need to be positively driven by leadership and example.
 - Ethical issues should feature regularly on the agendas of the boards of public bodies and, where appropriate, on risk registers. All such boards should as a matter of course monitor standards of behaviour throughout their organisation, either directly or through their audit and risk committees.
 - Those in leadership positions of all organisations delivering public services should take personal responsibility for ethical standards in their organisations and certify annually in their annual report or equivalent document that they have satisfied themselves about the adequacy of their organisation's arrangements for safeguarding high standards.
- New ethical risks are being created by the development of new models of service delivery. There is a growing area of ambiguity occupied by people contracted to deliver public services who may not be public office-holders. We strongly believe that the ethical standards captured by the Seven Principles should also apply to such people.
 - In all cases where new methods of delivering public services are being created, commissioners and providers should give careful thought to the mechanisms necessary to maintain expected high standards of behaviour and promote the principles of public

life.

- Public servants designing and commissioning services should, in a consistent and proportionate way, address ethical issues throughout the procurement process. Contractors and others should acknowledge the particular responsibilities they bear when delivering public services, paid for by public money, to individuals who may not have the choice of going elsewhere.
- Where powers to regulate standards are devolved to promote local responsibility and leadership, care should always be taken to ensure that there is independent scrutiny, that the results of such scrutiny are made publicly available and that those who have responsibility for imposing sanctions have adequate legal or other powers to do so.
- Low and declining levels of confidence in the integrity of public institutions remain a matter of concern. While trust is a complex phenomenon, there is scope for trying to increase the confidence of the public in public office-holders and public institutions by addressing the outstanding standards issues identified in this report and by being more attentive to, and active in, addressing emerging issues rather than waiting until the pressures for reform become irresistible.
 - Public office-holders and organisations should seek to improve their own trustworthiness by establishing and promulgating robust mechanisms for detecting and dealing with wrongdoing, increasing public understanding of their role, and creating a culture which harnesses the power of the media to promote high standards and deter or expose misconduct.
 - There is at present a need to address certain areas of ethical risk in public life identified in the report (see further detail in standards check and outstanding risks set out below), and this should be done before they undermine public confidence.

14. As well as these conclusions and best practice points, the report re-examined the Seven Principles of Public Life, first established in the Committee's First Report, from the point of view of their modern relevance and applicability. We concluded that the Seven Principles should be kept as they are, but the brief descriptors appended to each one should be clarified and an explanatory preamble added. The updated text appears on the inside front cover of this report.

15. The Committee is monitoring and promoting the continuing impact of the review.

Fifth biennial survey

16. During 2012–13 the Committee carried out its fifth biennial survey of public attitudes to conduct in public life. We have conducted these surveys since 2004, in order to analyse the standards of behaviour the British public feel public office holders should be kept to, the extent to which these standards are believed to be upheld, and the perception of how well the systems put in place to enforce them are operating.
17. The survey carried out in 2012 maintained many of the core questions from earlier surveys. This allowed us to observe several continuing trends. For example, over the lifetime of the survey, specifically there has been a continuous and substantial decline of the percentage of respondents rating standards as “quite high” or “very high”, while the percentage of respondents rating standards as “quite poor” or “very poor” has steadily increased. Over the five surveys, public perceptions of whether a range of professions in the public domain can be trusted to tell the truth demonstrate consistent relative ratings: High Court Judges and Senior Police Officers score highly, while tabloid journalists, government Ministers and MPs, in general score poorly. When these findings are compared with other British and European data, it seems levels of trust in these professions are not especially low, except in comparison with the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Moreover the evidence suggests that low levels of stated trust may be accompanied by much higher and rising levels of confidence in institutions, such as the legal system.
18. Overall the survey is able to show that there is a deeper and more complex pattern of public attitudes to standards in public life than is generally recognised by public opinion research. In broad terms, drawing on a number of distinct areas of evaluation, a majority of the population express positive attitudes towards standards in Britain. Nonetheless, the proportion of people who feel positively has changed dramatically over time. In particular, positive evaluations increased steadily from 2004 to 2008 (from 62% of the population to 82%), followed by a collapse in 2010 to 55%, and with only a relatively minor recovery in 2012 (59%).
19. The survey also introduced several new questions, with the aim of broadening the examination of public expectations and beginning to explore how far these increasingly negative expectations are connected to people’s expectations of others who are not public office-holders. Key findings to have emerged include:
 - There is a widespread belief by the public that they will receive fair treatment from a range of public services.

- The public have more confidence in the probity of relatively junior front line staff – in terms of putting the public interest first, owning up to mistakes, and in being held accountable for mistakes – than in that of more senior managers.
 - The public believe that they personally are more likely than people in public office to act with probity in given situations.
 - There is support for the use of external scrutiny and audit mechanisms and the development of a strong internal culture fostering standards and openness as a means for improving professional integrity and increasing confidence in public institutions. However, the use of financial incentives is not favoured.
 - In the latest survey there has been some diminution of confidence in the authorities' commitment to upholding standards. Over the five surveys confidence that the media will uncover wrongdoing has also declined.
20. The evidence suggests that public responses to events and to their reporting can become more negative or positive. This demonstrates that confidence in public standards is not a fixed feature of British society that shows inevitable long term decline, but a feature of the British political scene that is influenced by events. This suggests that the public's perceptions of standards in public life can be repaired as well as damaged. It is therefore all the more important that high standards of behaviour are understood as a matter of personal responsibility, embedded in organisations and actively and consistently demonstrated, especially by those in leadership positions.
21. The results of the survey will be published in September 2013. Following a recommendation made in the Triennial Review of the Committee (see below), this will be the last time that we carry out the survey, but we believe it has been a useful longitudinal survey and hope that other organisations continue to use the data and to monitor developments. The Committee is considering with its Research Advisory Board how best to monitor the trends we have studied as they develop in future.

Triennial Review

22. In September 2012 the Minister for the Cabinet Office announced the start of a Triennial Review of the Committee, now a requirement for all Non-Departmental Public Bodies. The review, carried out by the Rt Hon Peter Riddell CBE, was chiefly based on written evidence received in response to a call for submissions and personal consultations. It was carried out over approximately six months, and reported in February 2013.

23. The primary function of the review was to judge whether there was a continuing need for the Committee to exist. The review concluded that *“There is a continuing need for an ethics monitor/reviewer.”*
24. The review also included a number of recommendations relating to the Committee’s strategy and working practices, including the cessation of the Committee’s biennial survey of public attitudes to allow the resources to be diverted elsewhere, the reduction of the membership of the Committee from ten to seven, and the production of more frequent, briefer reports with less reliance on public hearings and more use of seminars.
25. The Government issued a Written Ministerial Statement on 5 February 2013 stating that it broadly accepted the recommendations made in the review. It also clarified two points in the Committee’s terms of reference, as detailed in paragraph 4, above. The Committee is grateful for the detailed work put into the review, and will bear its recommendations in mind when considering its future work.

Following the Triennial Review, the secretariat has been reduced to three and like most public bodies our budget continues to follow a downward trajectory from £504k in 2012-13 to £400k in 2013-14. Our reduced resources will necessarily affect the ways in which the Committee is able to fulfil its terms of reference. We will need to prioritise the ethical risks we identify carefully and focus our work accordingly.

Strategic Plan 2012–15

26. In October 2012 the Committee published its strategic plan 2012–15. This set out our vision for our work over the next few years and we hope it will increase public knowledge and understanding of our work. As well explaining how we will set our priorities and monitor ethical standards across public services, the plan also identified the priority areas the Committee may choose to investigate in future such as:
- The maintenance of appropriate ethical standards within an increasingly mixed economy with greater involvement of the private and voluntary sectors in delivering public services.
 - Ethical standards in the police, including Police and Crime Commissioners.
 - Local Government standards, following up a previous inquiry to review how the new system introduced by the Localism Act 2011 is bedding down and whether it is delivering its objectives.

27. The plan is available on the Committee's website.

Online engagement

28. As part of its public consultation of best practice, the Committee ran a blog from September to October 2012, with contributions from Committee members and guest bloggers and the facility for members of the public to respond. The Committee also launched a Twitter feed in September 2012. We intend to build on this work over the coming months within available resources, to develop a cost effective online engagement programme.

STANDARDS CHECK

Party funding

29. The Committee is disappointed not to have seen any significant progress made in dealing with the problems in party funding it identified in its Thirteenth Report³. On the 4 July 2013, the Deputy Prime Minister made a Written Ministerial Statement on the Funding of Political Parties confirming that discussions convened following publication of the Committee's Thirteenth Report had reached no agreement. This is despite all three of the main political parties making manifesto commitments to take the big money out of party funding, and funding reform being part of the Coalition Agreement. The Committee appreciates the political difficulty of aspects of the proposed reforms, but nonetheless we feel it is time to act. The current party funding arrangements foster suspicion and distrust among the public. It is essential that political parties obtain funding in ways free of suspicion that donors receive favours or improper influence in return.

30. The main recommendations of the Thirteenth Report were the introduction of a cap on donations from individuals or organisations of £10,000, a reduction in the party expenditure limits and a slight increase in public funding for political parties. We feel that these would be very valuable in reassuring the public that large donations are not a source of undue influence in UK politics.

31. Attention was focussed on this issue by the case of so-called 'cash for access' in March 2012, in which the then treasurer of the Conservative Party was alleged to have suggested to undercover journalists posing as potential donors that large donations would allow privileged access to the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Despite the prominence that this gave the issue

³ Thirteenth Report, *Political party finance: Ending the big donor culture* Cm 8208 November 2011

of funding, the Committee has yet to see evidence of real progress being made, although the political debate has recently been reignited by the Leader of the Labour Party making proposals to reshape the party's relationship with the Trade Unions, including the possibility of "opting in" to affiliation fees.

32. For this reason we welcome the recent initiative⁴ by several parliamentarians to commission a Draft Bill as a basis for the development of phased reform of political party funding, as an attempt to achieve an agreed legislative framework for reform. The Committee submitted a response to the consultation on the Bill which is published on the Committee's website.
33. The Committee notes that proposals in the Draft Bill for the phasing in of the donations cap and the identification of savings within the existing envelope of public spending to finance the proposals with a cap on the total public spend on political parties, are measures the consultation document indicates are a response to address two criticisms of the Committee's Report. The proposals set out in the Committee's Report were regarded by the Committee as a package. Whilst the Committee's expectation was that the financial impact of the complete package of proposals was likely to be even handed between the two largest political parties, the illustrations of the possible impacts were based on historical information only and with a number of important limitations and caveats. The Committee acknowledged in its Report that there was a need to introduce the arrangements so as to allow the parties to adjust to the new circumstances, and that the new arrangements should not be introduced until the start of the next Parliament in 2015. For these reasons, in particular, the Committee would want to be reassured that the measures proposed in the Draft Bill are sustainable over time.
34. The Committee remains concerned about the risk presented of third parties being used to avoid the cap on donations and as such it considers it might be appropriate to take proportionate action, guarding against unnecessary bureaucracy to address this issue. The Committee is also alert to the implications of reform for smaller parties, which may have low levels of membership, elected representation and little income.
35. Sustainable reform will, in our view, require a concerted effort from the main parties to put aside self interest and resist the inclination to cherry pick proposals that benefit only them, to arrive at a solution that is in the national interest, has cross party agreement, and will restore public confidence in the integrity of the funding system.

⁴ Funding Democracy Breaking the deadlock A Draft Bill for consultation April 2013

Lobbying

36. The Committee continues to regard lobbying as an area in which there are genuine concerns involving suspicions that some lobbying may be taking place in secret and some individuals or organisations have more access to policy makers, so that it is not known who or what is influencing a particular decision. However, we remain doubtful that a statutory register of third party lobbyists, as proposed by the Government in a consultation paper in 2012, is the key to further reform. We believe it would be better to build on the steps already taken to increase transparency. Greater transparency might include, for example, enhancing the level of disclosure around meetings between ministers and those lobbying on behalf of a particular interest, as proposed in a report published in July 2012 by the Political and Constitutional Reform Committee. The Government renewed its commitment to introducing a statutory register of lobbyists and increasing transparency around lobbying in its mid-term review of the Coalition published in January and has recently restated that legislation will be introduced in July 2013.
37. As set out in our annual work plan, the Committee has been considering the transparency issues around lobbying, focusing particularly on those who are lobbied. To progress this work, the Committee issued a call for evidence in June and will be holding a meeting after the Parliamentary recess with interested parties, to look at what more can be done to bring greater integrity to existing arrangements. With the evidence gathered we aim to produce proportionate recommendations which will complement the proposed statutory provision and help restore the public's trust and confidence.

Local government standards

38. Under the Localism Act 2011 the new local government standards regime came into effect on 1 July 2012. The Committee welcomed the introduction of a mandatory requirement for local authorities to adopt a local code of conduct based on the Seven Principles of Public Life and the intention to encourage a greater sense of local responsibility for standards and to reduce the number of vexatious complaints.
39. While we recognise that the new system needs time to properly bed in, we do, however, have certain concerns:
- Due to the emphasis on local ownership of standards we would expect the new regime, like the previous one, to function well in those areas where party leaders are prepared to provide the

necessary leadership and example. It is likely to do less well where such leadership is inadequate.⁵ History suggests that problems are most likely in areas with monolithic political cultures and correspondingly little political challenge, where partisan rivalry is most bitter and tit-for-tat accusations most common, or in those predominantly rural areas with significant numbers of independent members without the benefit of party discipline.

- Under the previous arrangements local authorities and an independent tribunal had the power to suspend members for varying periods of time as a sanction against poor behaviour. The only sanctions now available, apart from through the use of a political party's internal discipline procedures are censure or criminal prosecution for deliberately withholding or misrepresenting a financial interest. We do not think these are sufficient. The last few years have seen a number of examples of inappropriate behaviour which would not pass the strict tests required to warrant a criminal prosecution, but which deserves a sanction stronger than simple censure. While censure may carry opprobrium in the political arena it is often considered unacceptably lenient by the public relative to other areas of their experience. Coercion of other members or officers is one category of offence with which it will be difficult to deal adequately under the new arrangements.
- Under the previous arrangements allegations about poor behaviour were determined by standards committees independently chaired by individuals who were not themselves members of the local authority. Under the new arrangements every local authority must appoint at least one independent person whose views it will seek, and take into account, before making its decision on an allegation that it has decided to investigate. We doubt that this will be sufficient to provide assurance that justice is being done and, equally important, that it is seen to be done.
- In the transition to the new system local authorities may have lacked proper time to prepare. In early June 2012 we wrote to all local authorities in England to ask about their preparations for implementing the new regime which came into force on 1 July 2012. The Committee was concerned that so late in the day, nearly half of those who responded had yet to adopt a new code and around four fifths had yet to appoint an independent person. The fact that the Regulations and Order which took effect from 1 July were laid only on 6 June cannot have helped their preparations.

⁵ Not forgetting that in several prominent recent cases it is the behaviour of leaders themselves that have been under question.

40. While inevitably there have been various teething problems with the new regime, the Committee will continue to monitor the implementation and its effectiveness, particularly in relation to public confidence that any wrongdoing is tackled promptly and transparently in the absence of any external investigation and scrutiny.

Independent Adviser on Ministerial Interests

41. In a report published in March 2012, the Public Administration Select Committee (PASC) raised the possibility that the Independent Adviser on Ministerial Interests was in practice insufficiently independent, as he or she is appointed personally by the Prime Minister, is supported from within the Cabinet Office, and cannot instigate his or her own investigations. Investigations can only be undertaken at the request of the Prime Minister. We agreed, and argued for the independence of the role to be increased and the power to instigate investigations to be granted.
42. The Independent Adviser on Ministerial Interests has carried out one investigation since then, finding in June 2012 that the then Conservative Co-Chairman had committed a minor breach of the Ministerial Code by not declaring a business relationship. However, there has also been controversy over the Prime Minister's decisions not to refer allegations made in 2012 about a possible breach of the code by the then Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in relation to the bid by News Corporation for BSkyB to the Independent Adviser, on the basis that the issue would be looked at during evidence sessions for the Leveson Inquiry. It would in our view have taken much of the politics out of the issue, to everyone's advantage, if the decision on whether to investigate separately had been taken by the Independent Adviser – even if, as he might well have done, he had taken the same view. It is too easy for a Prime Ministerial decision not to refer, to be interpreted, however unfairly, as being motivated by a desire to avoid uncomfortable revelations.
43. In July 2012 our then Chair, Sir Christopher Kelly, issued a statement arguing for the Adviser to have the power to instigate investigations. The debate is still ongoing, and we continue to monitor it with interest.

The Leveson Inquiry

44. Part 1 of the Leveson Inquiry into the culture, practice and ethics of the press was published in November 2012. The Committee submitted written evidence to the Inquiry in 2011, and welcomed the contribution it made to the debate on press regulation and public standards in the UK more

generally.

45. We were struck by certain points of similarity between Lord Justice Leveson's conclusions concerning the promotion of high standards, and our own in our most recent report, *Standards matter*. His report, for example, stressed the importance of standards regulators being both demonstrably independent and armed with robust sanctions, and of the appropriate tone and culture being set at the level of the leadership of an organisation.
46. Part 2 of the Inquiry will examine specific cases of alleged wrongdoing, but cannot commence until the current police investigations and any subsequent criminal proceedings have been completed.

MPs' pay and expenses

47. Controversy arose when it was reported in the press in October 2012 that certain MPs had been in the practice of renting out property they owned in London, sometimes to other MPs, and then renting separate London accommodation for themselves and claiming expenses for doing so. Such an arrangement is not against the current rules and a press notice issued by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) noted that 'this is an issue of their own private financial affairs over which we rightly have no authority'. In the case of a number of MPs, the problem arose mainly due to transitional arrangements from the previous system. Nonetheless, because of the way in which it was presented, this issue dealt another blow to public confidence in the financial propriety of MPs and were it to continue, with new MPs, the compliance of those involved with the spirit of the rules would be open to question even if their compliance with the letter is not. The financial propriety of MPs, therefore, continues to be an issue of public confidence.
48. The Committee also notes that IPSA has carried out a review of MPs' pay and pensions, which is out to public consultation until the autumn of 2013. When finalised, this will be effective from the next Parliament in 2015.

OUTSTANDING RISKS

49. The Committee's Fourteenth Report *Standards matter: A review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life* identified 12 areas that pose a particular outstanding risk to standards in public life, and are set out in the register below. More detail on developments in some of these

areas in 2012–13 can be found in the standards check above. These outstanding risks should be actively addressed before they become even more problematic and further undermine confidence in our public institutions.

Issues which the **Committee** will investigate will include:

- *lobbying* (concerns about unequal access to decision-makers and inadequate transparency)

Issues which the **Committee** is likely to investigate in the near future include:

- *how best to maintain high standards as new models of delivering public services are developed; and*
- *interchange between the public and private sectors* (suspicions of impropriety in relation to people moving between the public and private sectors).

Issues over which the **Committee** intends to keep a watching brief, and investigate if necessary include:

- *local government standards* (concerns about the impact of the regime introduced by the Localism Act 2011);
- *behaviour and conduct of the police* (concerns arising from recent incidents and reports, some of which are currently the subject of further investigation elsewhere);
- *electoral arrangements* (concerns about electoral fraud, particularly in relation to the electoral register and postal voting);
- *the role of the media in the public sector's promotion and maintenance of standards* (including its effects on public confidence, in the light of the Leveson inquiry); and

Issues which need to be addressed by the **Government** include:

- *the Prime Minister's Independent Adviser on Ministers' Interests* (the lack of a power for the Adviser to initiate his own investigations);
- clarification of the some of the aspects relating to the arrangements for *Special Advisers*; and
- *the House of Lords* (by facilitating the efforts of the House itself to address its own powers to sanction the most severe breaches of the Lords' Code of Conduct).

An issue which urgently needs to be resolved by the **political parties** is:

- *political party funding* (suspicion about the motivation behind large donations and what is received in return).

REPRESENTATIONS AND SPEECHES

50. Over the course of the year, the then Chair spoke at a number of events on standards issues:

- In July 2012 Sir Christopher Kelly gave a speech to the All-Party Parliamentary Group on the British Constitution, organised by the Constitution Society
- In September 2012 Sir Christopher gave a speech at a conference organised in London by Transparency International.
- In November 2012 Sir Christopher spoke to a group from the Public Administration International (PAI) Public Service Commission's study programme on the role of the Committee.
- In March 2013 Sir Christopher gave a speech at the inaugural conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Professional Ethics Portfolio.

51. In January 2013 the Committee held a panel discussion to mark the publication of its Thirteenth Report, *Standards matter: A review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life*. Panellists were Sir Christopher, Dame Anne Owers (Chair of the Independent Police Complaints Commission), Gerard Elias QC (Public Services Ombudsman for Wales) and Philippa Foster Back OBE (Director of the Institute for Business Ethics). The event was open to the public.

52. Transcripts of key speeches and the panel discussion are available on our website: www.public-standards.org.uk.

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- Other Committee Members also spoke about the work of the Committee and standards issues, including at the Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)'s Better Governance Forum in October 2012.

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APPENDIX 1: ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

Terms of reference

53. The Committee on Standards in Public Life was established under the chairmanship of Lord Nolan by the then Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Sir John Major, in October 1994, with the following terms of reference:

“To examine current concerns about standards of conduct of all holders of public office, including arrangements relating to financial and commercial activities, and make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements which might be required to ensure the highest standards of propriety in public life.”⁶

54. The following month Sir John said of the Committee:

“It is to act as a running authority of reference – almost you might say, an ethical workshop called in to do running repairs.”⁷

55. On 12 November 1997, the then Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Tony Blair, announced additional terms of reference:

“To review issues in relation to the funding of political parties and to make recommendations as to any changes in present arrangements.”⁸

56. On 5 February 2013, the Minister for the Cabinet Office, the Rt Hon Francis Maude MP, announced two clarifications to the Committee’s terms of reference in a written statement:

“in future the Committee should not inquire into matters relating to the devolved legislatures and Governments except with the agreement of those bodies”

and

“The Committee’s remit to examine ‘standards of conduct of all holders of public office’ [should be understood] as encompassing all those involved in the delivery of public services, not solely those appointed or elected to public

⁶ Hansard (HC) 25 October 1994, col. 758

⁷ Speech at the Lord Mayor’s Banquet, 14 November 1994.

⁸ Hansard (HC) 12 November 1997, col. 899

office.”⁹

Status

57. The Committee is an independent advisory Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). Its members are appointed by the Prime Minister. Seven of its members, including the Chair, are chosen through open competition under the rules of the Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments (OCPA). The remaining three members are nominated by the three main political parties. The Committee is not founded in statute and has no legal powers to compel witnesses to provide evidence or to enforce its recommendations. Nor does it have any powers to investigate individual allegations of misconduct. It presents its recommendations to the Prime Minister and publishes them simultaneously.

Funding and administration

58. The Committee receives its budget from the Cabinet Office. Day-to-day responsibility for financial controls and budgetary mechanisms are delegated to the Secretary of the Committee. The Secretary and the rest of the secretariat are permanent civil servants employed by the Cabinet Office or on secondment from other departments or elsewhere. The current Secretary is on loan from the Ministry of Justice.

Policy on openness

59. In its first report the Committee defined the Seven Principles of Public Life. The Committee has always sought to implement these principles in its own work, including the principle of openness.

60. The Secretary of the Committee has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Committee’s publication scheme under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Most of the information held by the Committee is readily available, and does not require a Freedom of Information Act request before it can be accessed. The Committee can be contacted in writing, by email, by telephone or by fax. The public can also access information via the Committee’s website. Requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act should be made to the Secretary to the Committee at the following address:

- **Committee on Standards in Public Life**
Room G.05 1 Horse Guards Road
London SW1A 2HQ

⁹ Hansard (HC) 5 February 2013, col. 7WS

- Phone: 020 7271 0855/2948
- Email: public@standards.gsi.gov.uk
- Website: www.public-standards.org.uk

APPENDIX 2: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Until the latest appointments, Committee members were appointed for a three year term, with the possibility of reappointment. The latest three members were recruited for a five year non-renewable term. The Chair is appointed for a single non-renewable five year term. Following a recommendation made in the 2013 triennial review the number of Committee members will be reduced to seven over the course of the next few years.

Current Members

Lord Alderdice

Appointed: 1 September 2010

Term ends: 31 August 2013

John Alderdice is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. He led the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland and was a Vice President of the Federation of European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Parties and President of Liberal International. Raised to the peerage on October 1996, he took his seat on the Liberal Democrat benches in the House of Lords on 5 November that year. He was one of the negotiators of the Good Friday Agreement. In 1998 Lord Alderdice was elected Assembly Member for Belfast East and appointed Speaker of the Northern Ireland Assembly, a position he held until retiring in 2004. In 2004 he was appointed as a Commissioner for the newly established Independent Monitoring Commission and served until it was wound up in 2011. In June 2010 he was elected Convenor (Chair) of the Liberal Democrat Parliamentary Party in the House of Lords.

Dame Angela Watkinson MP

Appointed: 30 November 2012

Term ends: 30 November 2017

After an early career in banking and a family career break, Dame Angela Watkinson worked for several local authorities in special education and central services. She has served as a councillor for both the London Borough of Havering and an Essex County Council. Angela was elected as Conservative MP for Upminster in 2001 and continues to serve her enlarged constituency of Hornchurch and Upminster. She has spent most of her Parliamentary Career as a Whip, and Lord Commissioner to the Treasury. Angela is also a member of the Council of Europe.

Rt Hon Dame Margaret Beckett MP

Appointed: 1 November 2010

Term ends: 31 October 2013

Margaret Beckett has been Labour MP for Derby South since 1983. She was Secretary of State for Trade and Industry 1997-1998, President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons 1998-2001, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2001-2006, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 2006-2007, Minister for Housing and Planning (attending Cabinet), Department for Communities and Local Government 2008-2009. She has also been Chair of the Intelligence and Security Committee.

Sheila Drew Smith OBE

Appointed: 17 May 2012

Term ends: 16 May 2017

Sheila Drew Smith OBE is an economist by background and is an independent assessor for appointments in the public and private sectors, including OCPA to 2012. She is currently Chair of the National Approved Letting Scheme and was a non executive director of the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation till its conclusion in 2013. Prior to that she was a board member of the Housing Corporation between 2002 and 2008, the Audit Commission between 2004 and 2010, and the Infrastructure Planning Commission and the Office of the Regulator of Social Housing to March 2012. Prior to this she was a partner in the predecessor firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers working in the UK and internationally. Her earlier career was in the Government Economic Service.

Patricia Moberly

Appointed: 17 May 2012

Term ends: 16 May 2017

Patricia Moberly was Chair of Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust from 1999 to 2011. During her previous career as a schoolteacher, she worked in secondary schools in London and Zambia, and was Head of the Sixth Form at Pimlico School from 1985 to 1998. She served on the National Executive of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, was a member of Area and District Health Authorities and of the General Medical Council, a local councillor and a magistrate. Currently she is a prison visitor and a member of the Ethics Committee of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and serves on an advisory committee to the Secretary of State for Transport. She is a panellist for the Judicial Appointments Commission.

Sir Derek James Morris MA DPhil

Appointed: 1 March 2008

Re-appointed: 1 March 2011

Term ends: 28 February 2014

Sir Derek Morris has been Provost of Oriel College, Oxford since 2004. Previously he was Chairman of the Competition Commission (formerly the Monopolies and Mergers Commission). From 1970 to 1997 he

was an Economics Fellow at Oriel College and from 2004 to 2005 he chaired the Morris Review of the Actuarial Profession. He is Chairman of trustees of Oxford University Press Pension Fund, non-executive Chairman of Lucida plc and a senior consultant to Frontier Economics.

Dame Denise Platt

Appointed: 1 July 2008

Re-appointed: 1 July 2011

Term ends: 30 June 2014

Dame Denise Platt has held a number of leadership positions in the public and third sectors at national and local levels. Past positions include Chair of the Commission for Social Care Inspection, Governor of the University of Bedfordshire, member of the Audit Commission, Chief Inspector of the Social Services Inspectorate. She holds voluntary positions as the Chair of the National AIDS Trust (NAT), Trustee of the National Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) and Trustee of the Lloyds TSB Foundation for England and Wales. She is a member of the General Medical Council. Dame Denise has also acted as the independent chair overseeing the recruitment of Commissioners for the Electoral Commission and most recently for the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority.

David Prince CBE (interim Chair 01/04/13 to 31/7/13)

Appointed: 1 June 2009

Re-appointed: 1 June 2012

Term ends: 31 May 2015

David Prince currently holds non-executive positions as a member of the General Pharmaceutical Council and on the audit and risk committees of the Care Quality Commission, Bar Standards Board and General Osteopathic Council. He is the former Chief Executive of the Standards Board for England. He held senior positions at the Audit Commission, as Managing Director, Strategy and Resources and District Audit. Previously his career was in local government, where posts included Chief Executive of Leicestershire County Council and Director of Finance and Administration of Cambridgeshire County Council.

Richard Thomas CBE

Appointed: 17 May 2012

Term ends: 16 May 2017

Richard Thomas CBE LLD was the Information Commissioner from November from 2002 to 2009. He was Chairman of the Administrative Justice and Tribunals Council (AJTC) until August 2013 and Deputy Chairman of the Consumers Association until December 2012. He is currently a Trustee of the Whitehall and Industry Group, a Strategy Adviser to the Centre for Information Policy Leadership and a Board Member of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). During his earlier career his roles included Director of Consumer Affairs at the Office of Fair Trading from 1986 to 1992 and Director of Public Policy at Clifford Chance, the international law firm from 1992 to 2002.

Members active in 2012-13 who have subsequently stood down

Oliver Heald MP

Appointed: 1 March 2008

Re-appointed: 1 March 2011

Term ended: 3 September 2012

Oliver Heald was called to the Bar in 1977 and has practised as a barrister on the South Eastern Circuit. He is a specialist in employment law. He was elected as Member of Parliament for North East Hertfordshire at the General Election of April 1992. He has served as a minister in the Department of Social Security and is a former Shadow Leader of the House of Commons. During the year to which this report relates he was a member of the Standards and Privileges Select Committee, Chairman of the Society of Conservative Lawyers Executive Committee and Chairman of the Parliamentary Resources Unit. He stood down from the Committee on his appointment as Solicitor General on 3 September 2012.

Sir Christopher Kelly KCB (former Chair)

Appointed: 1 January 2008

Term ended: 31 March 2013 (extended from 31 December 2012)

Christopher Kelly is Chair of the Kings Fund. Until February 2012 he was also Chair of the Financial Ombudsman Service. He was previously a civil servant. Between 1970 and 1995 he worked in HM Treasury, latterly as Director of Monetary and Fiscal Policy and then Director of the Budget and Public Finances. Between 1995 and 1997 he was Head of Policy Group at the then Department of Social Security. From 1997 to 2000 he was Permanent Secretary of the Department of Health. Since leaving the Civil Service he has chaired, or been a member of, a number of advisory and other groups in the public, private and voluntary sectors. He was Chairman of the NSPCC between 2002 and 2010.

Research Advisory Board

The Committee's work is supported by a Research Advisory Board. The current Board members are:

- **Dr Mark Philp** (Chairman), Fellow and Tutor in Politics, Oriel College, University of Oxford
- **Dr Jean Martin**, Senior Research Fellow, Social Inequality and Survey Methods, Department of Sociology, University of Oxford
- **Professor Cees van der Eijk**, Professor of Social Science Research Methods, Director of Social Sciences Methods and Data Institute, University of Nottingham
- **Dr Wendy Sykes**, Director of Independent Social Research Ltd (ISR) and Member of the SRA implementation group on commissioning social research.

Members' attendance (1 April 2011 - 31 March 2012)

The table below shows the total number of meetings that each member of the Committee could have attended and the number they actually attended.

Name	Possible meetings	Actual meetings
Lord Alderdice	12	8
Dame Rt Hon Margaret Beckett MP	12	9
Sheila Drew Smith OBE	11	10
Oliver Heald MP	4	3
Sir Christopher Kelly	12	12
Patricia Moberly	11	11
Sir Derek Morris MA DPhil	12	11
Dame Denise Platt	12	10
David Prince CBE	12	12
Richard Thomas CBE	11	11
Dame Angela Watkinson MP	3	3

In addition to the monthly Committee meetings, all members attend a variety of other meetings and briefings in relation to the business of the Committee.

Remuneration

61. Committee members who do not already receive a salary from public funds for the days in question may claim £240 for each day they work on committee business. Sir Christopher Kelly was paid a flat rate of £50,000 a year, which had remained unchanged since his appointment. All members are reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred. The new Chair is being paid on the basis of a non-pensionable salary of £500 per day, with the expectation that he should to commit an average of 2-3 days a month, although this can increase significantly during Committee

inquiries.

62. For the period April 2012–March 2013 Committee members other than the Chair claimed a total of £26,738 in fees and expenses. The Chair claimed no expenses.

63. In accordance with the best practice recommended in its first report, members of the Committee formally adopted a code of practice in March 1999. The code is available on the website and has been reviewed periodically by the Committee, most recently in July 2011. Members provide details of any interests that might impinge on the work of the Committee through the Committee's register of interests, also available on the website at:

www.public-standards.org.uk/About/Register_of_Interests.html.

APPENDIX 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Expenditure	2011-12	2012-13
	(£)	(£)
Staff costs and fees	327,540	355,737
Other running costs	141,686	161,425
Total net expenditure	469,226	517,162

64. As an advisory Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB), the Committee receives its delegated budget from the Cabinet Office. The Cabinet Office Accounting Officer has personal responsibility for the regularity and propriety of the Cabinet Office vote. Responsibility for certain levels of authorisation, methods of control and day to day mechanisms have been delegated to the Secretary to the Committee.
65. The Secretary to the Committee is responsible for setting out the outputs and outcomes which the Committee plans to deliver with the resources for which they have delegated authority, and for reporting regularly on resource usage and success in delivering those plans. She is also responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal control over the resources for which she has delegated authority, and for providing the accounting officer with assurances that those controls are effective.
66. The Committee's original budget allocation for 2012-2013 was £504,000. In August 2012 it was agreed that this allocation would be increased by £56,000 to £560,000 to help fund the Committee's review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life.
67. Total expenditure for the financial year of £517,162 represents savings of £42,838. This is almost entirely the result of the actual cost of a number of items of expenditure being less than anticipated at the beginning of the financial year. For example, two pieces of research carried out by an external contractor were completed at a significantly lower cost than predicted.

APPENDIX 4: REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

68. The Committee has published the following reports:

- Standards Matter: A review of best practice in promoting good behaviour in public life (Fourteenth Report (Cm8519)) (January 2013)
- Political Party Finance - Ending the big donor culture (Thirteenth Report (Cm 8208)) (November 2011)
- MPs' Expenses and Allowances: Supporting Parliament, Safeguarding the Taxpayer (Twelfth Report (Cm7724)) (November 2009)
- Review of the Electoral Commission (Eleventh Report (Cm7006)) (January 2007)
- Getting the Balance Right: Implementing Standards of Conduct in Public Life (Tenth Report (Cm6407)) (January 2005)
- Defining the Boundaries within the Executive: Ministers, Special Advisers and the permanent Civil Service (Ninth Report (Cm 5775)) (April 2003)
- Standards of Conduct in the House of Commons (Eighth Report (Cm 5663)) (November 2002)
- The First Seven Reports - A Review of Progress - a stock-take of the action taken on each of the 308 recommendations made in the Committee's seven reports since 1994 (September 2001)
- Standards of Conduct in the House of Lords (Seventh Report (Cm 4903)) (November 2000)
- Reinforcing Standards (Sixth Report (Cm 4557)) (January 2000)
- The Funding of Political Parties in the United Kingdom (Fifth Report (Cm 4057)) (October 1998)
- Review of Standards of Conduct in Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs), NHS Trusts and Local Public Spending Bodies (Fourth Report) (November 1997)¹⁰
- Standards of Conduct in Local Government in England, Scotland and Wales (Third Report (Cm 3702)) (July 1997)
- Local Public Spending Bodies (Second Report (Cm 3270)) (June 1996)
- Standards in Public Life (First Report (Cm 2850)) (May 1995)

¹⁰ This report was not published as a Command Paper.

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69. Since 2004, the Committee has also undertaken five biennial surveys of public attitudes towards conduct in public life. Findings were published in 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2013.

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