

14 September 2020

At 2.00 pm

**Corporate, Finance, Properties and
Tenders Committee**

Agenda

- 1. Disclosures of Interest**
- 2. Investments Held as at 31 August 2020**
- 3. Community Recovery Plan – Financial Support**
- 4. External Memberships**
- 5. Amendments to the Code of Conduct and Procedures**
- 6. Tender - Structures Maintenance Works**

Disclaimer, Terms and Guidelines for Speakers at Council Committees

As part of our democratic process, the City invites members of the community to speak directly to Councillors during Committee meetings about items on the agenda.

Webcast

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Consent

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Disclaimer

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Guidelines

To enable the Committee to hear a wide range of views and concerns within the limited time available, we encourage people interested in speaking at Committee to:

1. Register to speak by calling Secretariat on 9265 9310 or emailing secretariat@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au before 10.00am on the day of the meeting.
2. Check the recommendation in the Committee report before speaking, as it may address your concerns so that you just need to indicate your support for the recommendation.
3. Note that there is a three minute time limit for each speaker (with a warning bell at two minutes) and prepare your presentation to cover your major points within that time.
4. Avoid repeating what previous speakers have said and focus on issues and information that the Committee may not already know.
5. If there is a large number of people interested in the same item as you, try to nominate three representatives to speak on your behalf and to indicate how many people they are representing.

Committee meetings can continue until very late, particularly when there is a long agenda and a large number of speakers. This impacts on speakers who have to wait until very late, as well as City staff and Councillors who are required to remain focused and alert until very late. At the start of each Committee meeting, the Committee Chair may reorder agenda items so that those items with speakers can be dealt with first.

Committee reports are available at www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Item 1.

Disclosures of Interest

Pursuant to the provisions of the City of Sydney Code of Meeting Practice and the City of Sydney Code of Conduct, Councillors are required to disclose pecuniary interests in any matter on the agenda for this meeting.

Councillors are also required to disclose any non-pecuniary interests in any matter on the agenda for this meeting.

This will include receipt of reportable political donations over the previous four years.

In both cases, the nature of the interest must be disclosed.

Item 2.

Investments Held as at 31 August 2020

File No: X020701

Summary

This report provides details of the City's investment portfolio and performance to 31 August 2020.

The City's total Investment and Cash position was \$623.3M at the end of August, with investments earning interest of \$0.5M for the month.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created significant uncertainty in financial markets. One of the measures the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has used to respond to the crisis is by reducing the official cash rate downward. It was reduced first on 3 March 2020, to 0.50 per cent and again on 20 March 2020 when it was further reduced to 0.25 per cent. The market has responded by reducing the rates on offer and the resultant lower investment yields continue to have a sustained adverse impact on the City's portfolio return.

The City's cash inflows have been negatively impacted as the economic consequences of the pandemic affect major revenue streams including parking services, commercial property income and the timely payment of rates and annual charges. Lower cash balances combined with lower rates of returns on financial investments will continue to affect the City's interest revenue.

The majority of the City's cash and investments portfolio is held as internally restricted (\$328.7M) or externally restricted (\$116.6M) cash reserves, to satisfy the City's legislative responsibilities and to set aside specific funds for Council's funding commitments to the major initiatives within the Sustainable Sydney 2030 Community Strategic Plan.

Key commitments within the City's Long Term Financial Plan include public domain works in the CBD to support the implementation of the CBD and South East light rail project and town centre infrastructure and community facilities in the Green Square urban renewal area. The balance of investment funds represent working capital and funding required for the City's operating and capital expenditure commitments, including the Covid-19 relief grants program.

The City achieved an annualised monthly return of 0.99 per cent for August, above the 30 Day Bank Bill Rate (BBR) of 0.09 per cent, the latest AusBond Bank Bill Index (published by Bloomberg) of 0.12 per cent and the enhanced benchmark of 0.54 per cent (BBR + 0.45 per cent) as endorsed in October 2019 as part of the Investment Strategy.

The City's annual rolling return of 1.20 per cent also continues to exceed the 12 month average 30 Day Bank Bill Rate of 0.53 per cent, the latest AusBond Bank Bill Index of 0.66 per cent and the enhanced benchmark of 0.98 per cent (BBR + 0.45 per cent) as endorsed in the Investment Strategy in October 2019.

The structure of the City's investment portfolio continues to reflect the conservative approach outlined in the Investment Policy and Strategy, which remains appropriate for the current global and domestic economic conditions. The Policy and Strategy also maintain the City's commitment to sustainable investments where returns and risks are equivalent, under the environmentally and socially responsible investment criteria.

Recommendation

It is resolved that the Investment Report as at 31 August 2020 be received and noted.

Attachments

Attachment A. Register of Investments and Cash as at 31 August 2020

Attachment B. Investment Performance as at 31 August 2020

Background

1. In accordance with the principles of financial management, cash that is surplus to the City's immediate requirements is invested within acceptable risk parameters to optimise interest income while ensuring the security of these funds.
2. Surplus cash is only invested in authorised investments that comply with governing legislation and the City's Investment Policy and Strategy.
3. The benchmark performance goal of the City's Investment Policy and Strategy is to surpass the 30 Day Bank Bill Rate (BBR) by 45 basis points while performance also continues to be measured against the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index.
4. The City's total Investment and Cash position as at 31 August 2020 is \$623.3M, a decrease of approximately \$4.7M from the \$628M reported as at 31 July 2020 reflecting operating income offset by capital works expenditure and other operational payments. A schedule detailing all of the City's investments as at the end of August is provided at Attachment A.
5. The majority of the City's cash and investments portfolio is held as internally restricted (\$328.7M) or externally restricted (\$116.6M) cash reserves, to satisfy the City's legislative responsibilities and to set aside specific funds for Council's funding commitments to the major initiatives within the Sustainable Sydney 2030 Community Strategic Plan.
6. Key commitments within the City's Long Term Financial Plan include public domain works in the CBD to support the implementation of the CBD and South East light rail project and town centre infrastructure and community facilities in the Green Square urban renewal area. The balance of investment funds represents working capital and funding required for the City's operating and other capital expenditure commitments.
7. The City achieved an annualised monthly return of 0.99 per cent for August, above the 30 Day Bank Bill Rate (BBR) of 0.09 per cent, the latest AusBond Bank Bill Index (published by Bloomberg) of 0.12 per cent and the enhanced benchmark of 0.54 per cent (BBR + 0.45 per cent) as endorsed in October 2019 as part of the Investment Strategy.
8. The City's annual rolling return of 1.20 per cent also continues to exceed the 12 month average 30 Day Bank Bill Rate of 0.53 per cent, the latest AusBond Bank Bill Index of 0.66 per cent and the enhanced benchmark of 0.98 per cent (BBR + 0.45 per cent) as endorsed in the Investment Strategy in October 2019.
9. In response to the global Covid-19 pandemic, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) adjusted the official cash rate on 3 March 2020, when it was reduced to 0.50 per cent. That rate was further reduced on 20 March 2020 to 0.25 per cent. The market is responding by reducing the rates on offer, and the resultant lower investment yields continue to have a sustained adverse impact on the City's portfolio return. The low interest rates are anticipated to continue for the foreseeable future given the current challenging economic conditions.

10. The City's cash inflows, whilst reasonably resilient and showing signs of recovery, have been negatively impacted as the economic consequences of the pandemic affect major revenue streams including parking services, commercial property income and timely payment of rates and annual charges. Lower cash balances combined with lower rates of returns on financial investments will continue to affect the City's interest revenue.
11. The structure of the City's investment portfolio continues to reflect the conservative approach outlined in the Investment Policy and Strategy, which remains appropriate for the current global and domestic economic conditions.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030

12. The City's investments accord with all legislative and policy requirements, as detailed below, and continue to achieve returns above minimum benchmark rates.

Financial Implications

13. The City's investments earned interest of \$0.5M for the month of August 2020 against budgeted earnings of \$0.4M. The 2020/21 interest revenue budget anticipates a lower interest rate environment over the coming year. Diminished investment returns were offset by a higher than forecast cash balance for the month. For the same month in 2019 the City earned interest of \$1.1M on a similar cash balance.

Economic

14. The extent of the local and global economic impact resulting from Covid-19 has created significant uncertainty in financial markets. Many Governments and central banks, including the Australian Government and the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), are implementing large scale responses to the economic crisis including coordinated stimulus measures involving significant increases in government spending and borrowing combined with large scale buying of bonds by central banks.
15. The RBA reduced the official cash rate downward twice in March. It was reduced first on 3 March 2020, to 0.50 per cent and again on 20 March 2020 when it was further reduced to 0.25 per cent.
16. The RBA has continued to indicate that the 0.25 per cent official cash rate is unlikely to be lifted until it is confident the economy has recovered sufficiently to lift annual inflation inside its target 2 per cent to 3 per cent range.
17. Historically, returns on cash (i.e. "at call" accounts) and short term investments have been quite strong. However, with the low official cash rate, market variability in monthly returns may mean the short to medium term investment returns could be flat or potentially slightly negative. The capacity for City staff to invest in a manner that meets liquidity requirements whilst achieving the "enhanced" benchmark returns (as detailed in the Investment Policy) may be limited.
18. On occasion, financial institutions will not offer term deposit rates, due to their own liquidity requirements being adequately filled. Since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, this has occurred with increased frequency, further limiting the available range of institutions able to offer adequate returns at an acceptable credit risk under the City's Investment Policy.

Relevant Legislation

19. Council is authorised to invest its surplus cash under Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993.
20. The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (Clause 212) requires the City to provide a written monthly report of all monies invested, under Section 625 of the Act.
21. The Investment Policy and Strategy was revised in October 2019, maintaining Council's commitment to give preference to sustainable investments where returns and risks are equivalent to other investments. The revision also maintained the broadened definition of environmentally harmful activities which includes specific reference to coal, gas and oil.
22. The City's investments accord with the Minister's Investment Order, the Office of Local Government's Investment Policy Guidelines, and the City's own Investment Policy and Strategy as adopted by Council on 28 October 2019.

Critical Dates / Time Frames

23. A monthly investment report must be submitted for Council's information and review within the following month.

Public Consultation

24. Consultation is regularly undertaken with a number of financial institutions and investment advisers to consider options and ensure the City continues to maximise its investment return within appropriate risk parameters.
25. City staff meet regularly with representatives of each of the 'Big 4' banks and NSW TCorp. At these meetings City staff actively advocate for Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) opportunities.
26. The banks acknowledge the appetite in the market for these products and they continue to investigate the development of suitable products, however it has been challenging to match the level of funds to available Socially Responsible Investment opportunities that meet the credit risk and maturity profile requirements of the City.
27. As noted in previous Investment Reports, Westpac were able to bring a Green Tailored Deposit product to market, which delivers a comparable return while achieving the City's preferred outcomes. Since November 2018, the City has invested \$70M in twelve tranches with this Green Tailored deposit.
28. In January 2020, the City invested \$5M in a Floating Rate Note (FRN) / Sustainability Bond issued by Bank Australia, based on an investment framework that meets the main guidelines for issuance of Green, Social and Sustainability Bonds in the global capital markets. This Socially Responsible investment opportunity met both the credit risk and maturity profile requirement of the City.

29. Since March 2020, the City has invested in four tranches, totalling \$25M, in Climate Bond-certified Green Term Deposits with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), whilst also meeting the City's risk / return profile. This is the current maximum-per-investor threshold set by CBA for this Green Deposit product.
30. It is evident from these recent opportunities that the market is endeavouring to respond to demand and meet investors need to satisfy their financial risk / return requirements, while at the same time promoting their preferred investment profile outcomes.

BILL CARTER

Chief Finance Officer

Attachment A

**Register of Investments and Cash
as at 31 August 2020**

Register of Investments and Cash for August 2020 period

Institution	Rating	Face Value \$	Amortised Value \$	Monthly Net Returns	Monthly Net Return Annualised	Net Returns Rolling 12 Months	Maturity Date	Investment Date	Term (months)
Call Account									
Westpac Bank	AA	11,818,064.98	11,818,064.98	0.04%	0.50%	0.50%	1-Sep-20	22-May-12	0
Commonwealth Bank	AA	70,022,365.09	70,022,365.09	0.05%	0.65%	0.65%	1-Sep-20	11-Jun-20	0
Total		81,840,430	81,840,430	0.01%	0.07%	0.07%			
Term Deposits (TD)									
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.80%	0.80%	1-Sep-20	2-Jul-20	2
Credit Union Australia Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	4-Sep-20	2-Dec-19	9
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	8-Sep-20	12-Feb-20	7
Macquarie Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	11-Sep-20	27-Feb-20	6
Macquarie Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	15-Sep-20	28-Feb-20	7
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.14%	1.65%	1.65%	18-Sep-20	5-Mar-20	6
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.12%	1.38%	1.38%	18-Sep-20	10-Mar-20	6
Credit Union Australia	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.55%	1.55%	22-Sep-20	24-Feb-20	7
Credit Union Australia Ltd	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	25-Sep-20	2-Dec-19	10
National Aust Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.92%	0.92%	28-Sep-20	27-May-20	4
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.05%	1.05%	29-Sep-20	28-May-20	4
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	30-Sep-20	2-Mar-20	7
National Aust Bank	AA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.08%	0.91%	0.91%	1-Oct-20	1-Jun-20	4
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.91%	0.91%	2-Oct-20	2-Jun-20	4
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.91%	0.91%	5-Oct-20	3-Jun-20	4
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.90%	0.90%	7-Oct-20	9-Jun-20	4
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.14%	1.63%	1.63%	9-Oct-20	7-Apr-20	6
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.10%	1.20%	1.20%	13-Oct-20	18-May-20	5
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	16-Oct-20	22-Jan-20	9
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.96%	0.96%	16-Oct-20	20-May-20	5
Credit Union Australia Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.58%	1.58%	23-Oct-20	29-Jan-20	9
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.55%	1.55%	3-Nov-20	4-Feb-20	9
Macquarie Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.55%	1.55%	13-Nov-20	28-Feb-20	8
ME Bank	A	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.11%	1.30%	1.30%	16-Nov-20	18-May-20	6
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.65%	0.65%	1-Dec-20	26-Aug-20	3
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	1-Dec-20	2-Jul-20	5
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	4-Dec-20	3-Mar-20	9
IMB	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.80%	0.80%	8-Dec-20	30-Jun-20	5
Suncorp Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.73%	0.73%	8-Dec-20	6-Jul-20	5
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	11-Dec-20	3-Mar-20	9
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	11-Dec-20	14-Jul-20	5
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.90%	0.90%	15-Dec-20	16-Jun-20	6
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.60%	0.60%	18-Dec-20	19-Aug-20	4
Macquarie Bank Ltd	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.60%	1.60%	18-Dec-20	3-Mar-20	10
ME Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.65%	0.65%	22-Dec-20	24-Aug-20	4
Commonwealth Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.74%	0.74%	4-Jan-21	3-Jul-20	6
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	8-Jan-21	6-Jul-20	6
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	11-Jan-21	14-Jul-20	6
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	12-Jan-21	6-Jul-20	6
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.80%	0.80%	15-Jan-21	9-Jul-20	6
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.12%	1.40%	1.40%	22-Jan-21	29-Jan-20	12
ANZ Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.65%	0.65%	26-Feb-21	28-Aug-20	6
ANZ Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.65%	0.65%	2-Mar-21	31-Aug-20	7
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	26-Mar-21	27-Aug-20	6
ANZ Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.66%	0.66%	29-Mar-21	28-Aug-20	7
ANZ Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.67%	0.67%	6-Apr-21	31-Aug-20	7
National Aust Bank	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.83%	0.83%	13-Aug-21	14-Aug-20	12
Westpac Bank (3 months BBSW + 88 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.98%	1.54%	14-May-21	16-May-19	24
Westpac Banking Corporation (2.80% Fixed 1 year & 90 days BBSW + 82 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.92%	1.47%	21-Sep-21	21-Sep-18	36
Westpac Banking Corporation (2.90% Fixed 2 years & 90 days BBSW + 90 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.02%	1.55%	11-Oct-21	12-Oct-17	48
Westpac Banking Corporation (2.94% Fixed 2 years & 3 months BBSW + 82 points 3 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.25%	2.94%	2.94%	8-Nov-21	6-Nov-18	36
Westpac Banking Corporation (3% Fixed 2 years & 90 days BBSW + 133 points 3 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.12%	1.42%	2.02%	15-Dec-21	15-Dec-16	60
Westpac Banking Corporation (3% Fixed 2 years & RBA cash rate + 126 points 3 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.11%	1.35%	2.03%	31-Aug-22	31-Aug-17	60
Westpac Banking Corporation (2.80% Fixed 1 year & 90 days BBSW + 85 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.95%	1.53%	27-Sep-22	28-Sep-18	48
Westpac Banking Corporation (2.98% Fixed 2 years & 3 months BBSW + 82 points 2 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.25%	2.98%	2.98%	21-Nov-22	21-Nov-18	48
Term Deposits (TD) 'Green Tailored Deposits'									
Westpac Bank - Green Tailored Deposit (90 days BBSW + 75 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.84%	1.41%	2-Sep-20	2-Sep-19	12
Commonwealth Bank- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.12%	1.41%	1.41%	22-Sep-20	25-Feb-20	7
Commonwealth Bank- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.05%	0.60%	0.60%	22-Dec-20	27-Aug-20	4
Commonwealth Bank- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.07%	0.78%	0.78%	15-Jan-21	13-Jul-20	6
Commonwealth Bank- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.74%	0.74%	29-Jan-21	24-Jul-20	6
Westpac Bank - Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.12%	1.47%	1.43%	4-Feb-21	5-Feb-20	12
Westpac Banking Corporation- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.71%	0.71%	17-Jun-21	21-Aug-20	10
Westpac Banking Corporation- Green Tailored Deposit- Quaterly payments	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.83%	0.83%	13-Jul-21	13-Jul-20	12
Westpac Banking Corporation- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.75%	0.75%	16-Jul-21	19-Aug-20	11
Westpac Banking Corporation- Green Tailored Deposit	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.06%	0.73%	0.73%	27-Aug-21	27-Aug-20	12
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (3 Months BBSW + 93 points)	AA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.09%	1.02%	1.56%	27-Nov-23	26-Nov-18	60
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (2.97% Fixed 2 years & 3 months BBSW + 93 points 3 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.25%	2.97%	2.97%	29-Nov-23	30-Nov-18	60
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (3.00% Fixed 1 years & 3 months BBSW + 105 points 4 years)	AA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.10%	1.15%	1.96%	24-Jan-24	25-Jan-19	60
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (2.85% Fixed 1 years & 3 months BBSW + 100 points 4 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	1.01%	2.08%	28-Feb-24	1-Mar-19	60
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (2.75% Fixed 1 year & 3 months BBSW + 100 points 4 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.09%	2.09%	11-Mar-24	13-Mar-19	60
Westpac Banking Corporation - Green Tailored Deposit (2.65% Fixed 1 year & 3 months BBSW + 100 points 4 years)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.10%	2.01%	22-Mar-24	25-Mar-19	60
Total		372,000,000	372,000,000	0.10%	1.14%	1.27%			

Register of Investments and Cash for August 2020 period

Institution	Rating	Face Value \$	Amortised Value \$	Monthly Net Returns	Monthly Net Return Annualised	Net Returns Rolling 12 Months	Maturity Date	Investment Date	Term (months)
Floating Rate Notes (FRN)									
AMP Bank (90 days BBSW + 75 points)	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.85%	1.37%	6-Oct-20	6-Oct-17	36
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 125 points)	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.11%	1.35%	1.81%	20-Oct-20	20-Oct-15	60
Westpac Banking Corporation (90 days BBSW + 108 points)	AA	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	0.10%	1.18%	1.65%	28-Oct-20	28-Oct-15	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 108 points)	AA	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	0.10%	1.18%	1.75%	5-Nov-20	5-Nov-15	60
ME Bank (90 days BBSW + 125 points)	BBB	2,250,000.00	2,250,000.00	0.11%	1.35%	1.90%	9-Nov-20	9-Nov-17	36
Commonwealth Bank (90 days BBSW + 115 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.10%	1.25%	1.73%	18-Jan-21	20-Jan-16	60
Heritage Bank (90 days BBSW + 123 points)	BBB	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	0.11%	1.33%	1.87%	29-Mar-21	29-Mar-18	36
ANZ Bank (90 days BBSW + 118 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.11%	1.28%	1.79%	7-Apr-21	7-Apr-16	60
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 138 points)	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.50%	1.97%	12-Apr-21	12-Apr-16	60
ME Bank (90 days BBSW + 127 points)	BBB	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	0.11%	1.37%	1.85%	16-Apr-21	17-Apr-18	36
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank (90 days BBSW + 146 points)	BBB	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.13%	1.56%	2.04%	20-Apr-21	20-Apr-16	60
Bank of China - Sydney Branch (90 days BBSW + 103 points)	A	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	0.09%	1.13%	1.69%	15-Nov-21	15-Nov-18	36
Commonwealth Bank (90 days BBSW + 85 points)	AAA	4,600,000.00	4,600,000.00	0.08%	0.95%	1.50%	17-Nov-21	17-Nov-16	60
ANZ Bank (90 days BBSW + 88 points)	AA	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.08%	0.98%	1.53%	8-Feb-22	8-Feb-19	36
Credit Union Australia (90 days BBSW + 123 points)	A	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.11%	1.33%	1.88%	4-Mar-22	4-Mar-19	60
ME Bank (90 days BBSW + 98 points)	BBB	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	0.09%	1.08%	1.57%	18-Jul-22	18-Jul-19	36
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 97 points)	A	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	0.09%	1.07%	1.62%	16-Aug-22	16-Aug-17	60
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 97 points)	A	4,000,000.00	4,013,240.00	0.09%	1.07%	1.62%	16-Aug-22	31-Oct-18	45
Bank of Queensland (90 days BBSW + 105 points)	BBB	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.10%	1.15%	1.70%	3-Feb-23	5-Feb-18	60
Credit Union Australia (3 months BBSW + 90 bps)	BBB	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	0.08%	1.00%	1.33%	21-Feb-23	21-Feb-20	36
Westpac Bank (90 days BBSW + 83 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.93%	1.49%	6-Mar-23	6-Mar-18	60
ANZ Bank (90 days BBSW + 90 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	1.00%	1.55%	9-May-23	9-May-18	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 90 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	1.00%	1.55%	16-May-23	16-May-18	60
Commonwealth Bank (90 days BBSW + 93 points)	AA	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	0.09%	1.03%	1.58%	16-Aug-23	16-Aug-18	60
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 77 points)	A	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	0.07%	0.86%	1.47%	13-Sep-23	13-Sep-18	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 93 points)	AA	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	0.09%	1.03%	1.58%	26-Sep-23	26-Sep-18	60
ANZ Bank (90 days BBSW + 103 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.13%	1.69%	6-Dec-23	6-Dec-18	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 104 points)	AA	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.09%	1.13%	1.66%	26-Feb-24	26-Feb-19	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 92 points)	AA	3,200,000.00	3,200,000.00	0.09%	1.03%	1.59%	19-Jun-24	20-Jun-19	60
Westpac Banking Corporation (90 days BBSW + 88 points)	AA	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.08%	0.98%	1.53%	16-Aug-24	16-May-19	63
ANZ Bank (90 days BBSW + 77 points)	AA	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	0.07%	0.87%	1.38%	29-Aug-24	29-Aug-19	60
National Australia Bank (90 days BBSW + 77 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.07%	0.87%	1.17%	21-Jan-25	21-Jan-20	60
Macquarie Bank (3 months BBSW + 84 points)	A	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	0.94%	1.29%	12-Feb-25	12-Feb-20	60
Suncorp Bank (90 days BBSW + 112 points)	AAA	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.10%	1.22%	1.23%	24-Apr-25	27-Apr-20	60
Floating Rate Notes (FRN) 'Green/Climate Bonds/Sustainability Bond'									
Commonwealth Bank Climate Bond (90 days BBSW + 92 points)	AA	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.09%	1.02%	1.55%	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-17	60
Bank Australia - Sustainability Bond (3months BBSW + 90 points)	BBB	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	0.08%	1.00%	1.43%	2-Dec-22	2-Dec-19	36
Total		162,350,000	162,363,240	0.09%	1.11%	1.61%			
Total Investments		616,190,430	616,203,670	0.08%	0.99%	1.20%			
Benchmark: 30 Day Bank Bill Index				0.00%	0.09%	0.53%			
Benchmark: Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index				0.01%	0.12%	0.66%			
City of Sydney's available bank balance as at 31 August 2020		7,128,747	7,128,747						
TOTAL INVESTMENTS & CASH		623,319,177	623,332,417						

Summary of Net Investment Movements - August 2020

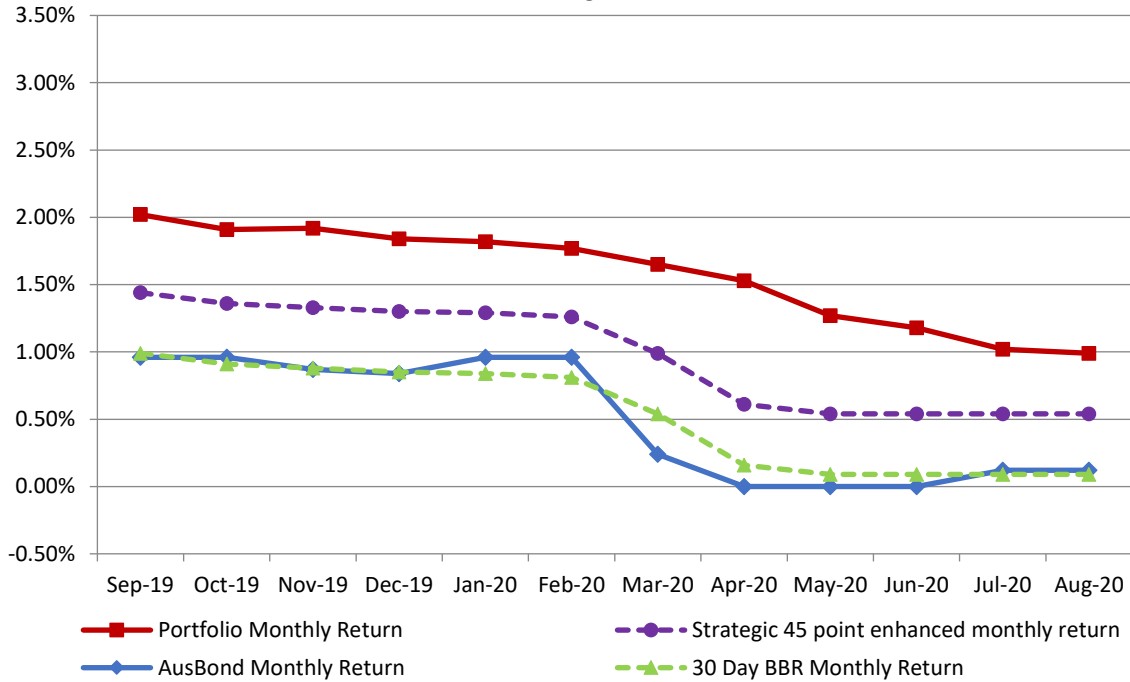
Financial Institution	Fund Rating	Net Invest/(Recall) Amount \$	Commentary	
General Fund				
Westpac Banking Corporation	AA	3,000,000	August closing balance was higher due to high volume of rates receipts at the end of the month	
Call Account				
Westpac Banking Corporation	AA	(35,000,000)	Funds redeemed from Westpac Call account for operational use, or reinvested in CBA Call Account with higher yielding products	
Commonwealth Bank	AA	22,000,000		
Term Deposits (TDs)				
Bank of Queensland	A	5,000,000		
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA	5,000,000	Redeemed matured investments and placed in higher yielding Term Deposits.	
Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)				
Bendigo & Adelaide bank	A	(5,000,000)	Redeemed matured Floating Rate Note to place in higher yielding Term Deposit.	

Attachment B

**Investment Performance
as at 31 August 2020**

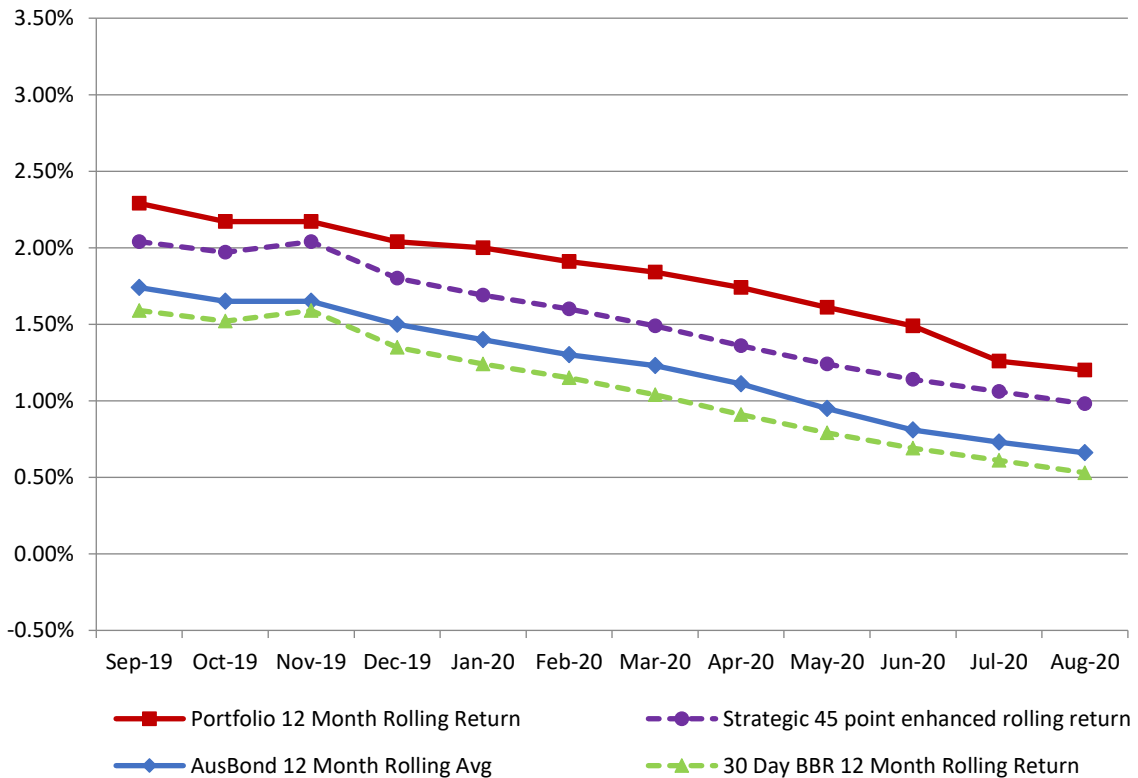
Monthly Results

Actual Portfolio vs Strategic Enhanced Benchmark vs AusBond Benchmark vs 30 Day BBR Benchmark
August 2020



12 Month Rolling Averages

Actual Portfolio vs Strategic Enhanced Benchmark vs AusBond Benchmark vs 30 Day BBR Benchmark
August 2020



Item 3.

Community Recovery Plan – Financial Support

Document to Follow

Item 4.

External Memberships

Document to Follow

Item 5.

Amendments to the Code of Conduct and Procedures

File No: X038263

Summary

On 14 August 2020, amendments were made to the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW and the Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code. These changes came into effect immediately. Council is required to adopt a code of conduct and procedures incorporating the provisions of the prescribed Model Code of Conduct and Procedures as soon as possible.

Recommendation

It is resolved that Council:

- (A) adopt the City of Sydney Code of Conduct as amended (as shown in Attachment A to the subject report); and
- (B) adopt the City of Sydney Procedures for the Administration of the Code as amended (as shown in Attachment B to the subject report).

Attachments

Attachment A. City of Sydney Code of Conduct (as amended)

Attachment B. City of Sydney Procedures for the Administration of the Code of Conduct (as amended)

Background

1. On 14 August 2020, a new Model Code of Conduct was prescribed under the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*. A number of changes have been made to the Model Code of Conduct and procedures, with the most significant set out below.

Model Code of Conduct

2. Audit, Risk and Improvement Committees (equivalent to the City's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee) have been added to the definition of a Council Committee, and its non-Councillor members added to the definition of Council Committee Member. This is consistent with the City's existing Code of Conduct.
3. The terminology used for the grounds of discrimination and harassment under clause 3.6 have been contemporised.
4. New exclusions to what constitutes a gift or benefit under clause 6.2, with the following now excluded:
 - (a) Items with a value of \$10 or less - this means these items may be accepted and do not need to be declared. It is open to Council to not adopt this exclusion should Council wish to have gifts under \$10 declared. However, this is not recommended as the administrative requirements for declaring these minor gifts for some areas of the City such as children's services, outweigh the risks.
 - (b) a benefit or facility provided by the City to an employee or councillor - this allows for the City to provide things such as event tickets to staff and Councillors (provided there is a relevant provision in the Councillor Expenses and Facility Policy).
 - (c) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties (irrespective of cost, previously limited to token value) - this enables, for example, council officials to have a meal at a formal dinner they are required to attend without this being treated as a benefit.
5. The threshold for gifts or benefits of more than token value has been increased from the current \$50 to \$100 (clauses 6.9 to 6.11). This change to the Model Code has been made in response to feedback from some councils that the \$50 threshold was too low. Council may choose to adopt the new threshold, or to maintain the current threshold of \$50 if it considers this to be a more appropriate value, or alternatively Council could adopt an amount in between. To maintain consistency with the Model Code provisions it is recommended that Council adopt the \$100 threshold.

Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code

6. The Office of Local Government (“OLG”) has made a number of changes to the Procedures, including the following:
- (a) Changes to allow the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to establish the panel of conduct reviewers, where a Council resolution was previously required.
 - (b) A conduct reviewer must now be satisfied that the alleged conduct, if proven, is sufficiently serious to warrant formal censure of a Councillor under s440 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act), or disciplinary action against the CEO under their employment contract, before they can commence an investigation.
 - (c) A conduct reviewer may now refer or resolve a matter by alternative means up until they have issued their final report (previously up until issue of their draft report).
 - (d) Amendments to clarify that where an investigator determines that the code of conduct has been breached, they may now only recommend:
 - (i) Disciplinary action under the employment contract for the CEO; or
 - (ii) For a Councillor, formal censure under section 440 of the Act.

In the case of a breach by a Councillor, that the Council resolves to formally censure the Councillor, and to refer the matter to the Office of Local Government for further action under the misconduct provisions. The conduct reviewer must first consult with the OLG before making this recommendation.

A conduct reviewer may also recommend that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures.

- (e) A new clause requiring an investigator's report to be referred to OLG for consideration when the Council is unable to form a quorum.
- (f) Amendments to provide the only form of disciplinary action that a Council may take in relation to a breach by a councillor is formal censure or formal censure and referral to the OLG. This is in response to the recent Supreme Court decision (*Cornish v Secretary, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment* [2019] NSWSC 1134) that found other forms of disciplinary action under the current procedures are invalid as they are outside the powers of the Act. Any censure resolution must include the matters specified in the Procedures.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030

7. Sustainable Sydney 2030 is a vision for the sustainable development of the City to 2030 and beyond. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the City, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This report is aligned with the following strategic direction and objective:
 - (a) Direction 10 - Implementation through Effective Governance and Partnerships - be ensuring effective standards of conduct and governance for council officials and operations.

Organisational Impact

8. Changes to the Code of Conduct and Procedures as adopted by Council will be communicated to council officials and familiarised through our annual Code of Conduct training program, the next of which is scheduled to commence in the coming months.

Financial Implications

9. Code of conduct training is incorporated into the City's annual learning and development budget.

Public Consultation

10. As these are mandated model documents for the local government sector in NSW, public exhibition or consultation is not required.

KIRSTEN MORRIN

Director Legal and Governance

Nellette Kettle, Manager Risk and Governance

Attachment A

**City of Sydney Code of Conduct
(as amended)**

Code of Conduct

Resolution of Council: *(date to be inserted)*

Responsibility:
Governance



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1	INTRODUCTION	3
PART 2	DEFINITIONS	4
PART 3	GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS.....	6
PART 4	PECUNIARY INTERESTS.....	10
PART 5	NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	17
PART 6	PERSONAL BENEFIT	22
PART 7	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS	25
PART 8	ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES.....	28
PART 9	MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE.....	32
SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.21		34
SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.21		42
SCHEDULE 3: FORM OF SPECIAL DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.37.....		43

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

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

The Model Code of Conduct sets the minimum standards of conduct for council officials. It is prescribed by regulation to assist council officials to:

- understand and comply with the standards of conduct that are expected of them
- enable them to fulfil their statutory duty to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence (section 439)
- act in a way that enhances public confidence in local government.

Section 440 of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct. A council’s or joint organisation’s adopted code of conduct may also include provisions that supplement the Model Code of Conduct and that extend its application to persons that are not “council officials” for the purposes of the Model Code of Conduct (eg volunteers, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees).

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

Councillors, administrators, members of staff of councils, delegates of councils, (including members of council committees that are delegates of a council) and any other person a council’s adopted code of conduct applies to, must comply with the applicable provisions of their council’s code of conduct. It is the personal responsibility of council officials to comply with the standards in the code and to regularly review their personal circumstances and conduct with this in mind.

Failure by a councillor to comply with the standards of conduct prescribed under this code constitutes misconduct for the purposes of the LGA. The LGA provides for a range of penalties that may be imposed on councillors for misconduct, including suspension or disqualification from civic office. A councillor who has been suspended on three or more occasions for misconduct is automatically disqualified from holding civic office for five years.

Failure by a member of staff to comply with a council’s code of conduct may give rise to disciplinary action.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In this code the following terms have the following meanings:

LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer of the Council of the City of Sydney
committee	see the definition of “council committee”
complaint	a code of conduct complaint made for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the Procedures.
contractor	agency staff engaged by the Council of the City of Sydney
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to <i>and the City’s Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee</i>
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee, <i>and a person other than a councillor who is a member of the City’s Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee</i>
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees and, for the purposes of clause 4.16, council advisers
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the Lord Mayor and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
conduct	includes acts and omissions
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated

designated person	a person referred to in clause 4.8
election campaign	includes council, state and federal election campaigns
environmental planning instrument	has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA
local planning panel	a local planning panel constituted under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
Lord Mayor	Lord Mayor of the Council of the City of Sydney
members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	Office of Local Government
personal information	information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database and whether or not recorded in a material form) about an individual whose identity is apparent or can reasonably be ascertained from the information or opinion
the Procedures	the <i>Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW</i> prescribed under the Regulation
the Regulation	the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
voting representative	a voting representative of the board of a joint organisation
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 GENERAL CONDUCT OBLIGATIONS

General conduct

- 3.1 You must not conduct yourself in a manner that:
- is likely to bring the council or other council officials into disrepute
 - is contrary to statutory requirements or the council's administrative requirements or policies
 - is improper or unethical
 - is an abuse of power
 - causes, comprises or involves intimidation or verbal abuse
 - involves the misuse of your position to obtain a private benefit
 - constitutes harassment or bullying behaviour under this code, or is unlawfully discriminatory.
- 3.2 You must act lawfully and honestly, and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence in carrying out your functions under the LGA or any other Act. (*section 439*).

Fairness and equity

- 3.3 You must consider issues consistently, promptly and fairly. You must deal with matters in accordance with established procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner.
- 3.4 You must take all relevant facts known to you, or that you should be reasonably aware of, into consideration and have regard to the particular merits of each case. You must not take irrelevant matters or circumstances into consideration when making decisions.
- 3.5 An act or omission in good faith, whether or not it involves error, will not constitute a breach of clauses 3.3 or 3.4.

Harassment and discrimination

- 3.6 You must not harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, or support others who harass or unlawfully discriminate against others, on the grounds of **age, disability, race (including colour, national or ethnic origin or immigrant status), sex, pregnancy, marital or relationship status, family responsibilities or breastfeeding, sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status** ~~sex, pregnancy, breastfeeding, race, age, marital or domestic status, homosexuality, disability, transgender status, infectious disease, carer's responsibilities or political, religious or other affiliation.~~
- 3.7 For the purposes of this code, "harassment" is any form of behaviour towards a person that:
- is not wanted by the person
 - offends, humiliates or intimidates the person, and
 - creates a hostile environment.

Bullying

- 3.8 You must not engage in bullying behaviour towards others.
- 3.9 For the purposes of this code, “bullying behaviour” is any behaviour in which:
- a) a person or a group of people repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another person or a group of persons and
 - b) the behaviour creates a risk to health and safety.
- 3.10 Bullying behaviour may involve, but is not limited to, any of the following types of behaviour:
- a) aggressive, threatening or intimidating conduct
 - b) belittling or humiliating comments
 - c) spreading malicious rumours
 - d) teasing, practical jokes or ‘initiation ceremonies’
 - e) exclusion from work-related events
 - f) unreasonable work expectations, including too much or too little work, or work below or beyond a worker's skill level
 - g) displaying offensive material
 - h) pressure to behave in an inappropriate manner.
- 3.11 Reasonable management action carried out in a reasonable manner does not constitute bullying behaviour for the purposes of this code. Examples of reasonable management action may include, but are not limited to:
- a) performance management processes
 - b) disciplinary action for misconduct
 - c) informing a worker about unsatisfactory work performance or inappropriate work behaviour
 - d) directing a worker to perform duties in keeping with their job
 - e) maintaining reasonable workplace goals and standards
 - f) legitimately exercising a regulatory function
 - g) legitimately implementing a council policy or administrative processes.

Work health and safety

- 3.12 All council officials, including councillors, owe statutory duties under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WHS Act). You must comply with your duties under the WHS Act and your responsibilities under any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety. Specifically, you must:
- a) take reasonable care for your own health and safety
 - b) take reasonable care that your acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other persons
 - c) comply, so far as you are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction that is given to ensure compliance with the WHS Act and any policies or procedures adopted by the council to ensure workplace health and safety
 - d) cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedure of the council relating to workplace health or safety that has been notified to council staff

- e) report accidents, incidents, near misses, to the Chief Executive Officer or such other staff member nominated by the Chief Executive Officer, and take part in any incident investigations
- f) so far as is reasonably practicable, consult, co-operate and coordinate with all others who have a duty under the WHS Act in relation to the same matter.

Land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions

- 3.13 You must ensure that land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory decisions are properly made, and that all parties are dealt with fairly. You must avoid any occasion for suspicion of improper conduct in the exercise of land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions.
- 3.14 In exercising land use planning, development assessment and other regulatory functions, you must ensure that no action, statement or communication between yourself and others conveys any suggestion of willingness to improperly provide concessions or preferential or unduly unfavourable treatment.

Binding caucus votes

- 3.15 You must not participate in binding caucus votes in relation to matters to be considered at a council or committee meeting.
- 3.16 For the purposes of clause 3.15, a binding caucus vote is a process whereby a group of councillors are compelled by a threat of disciplinary or other adverse action to comply with a predetermined position on a matter before the council or committee, irrespective of the personal views of individual members of the group on the merits of the matter before the council or committee.
- 3.17 Clause 3.15 does not prohibit councillors from discussing a matter before the council or committee prior to considering the matter in question at a council or committee meeting, or from voluntarily holding a shared view with other councillors on the merits of a matter.
- 3.18 Clause 3.15 does not apply to a decision to elect the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor, or to nominate a person to be a member of a council committee or a representative of the council on an external body.

Obligations in relation to meetings

- 3.19 You must comply with rulings by the chair at council and committee meetings or other proceedings of the council unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.
- 3.20 You must not engage in bullying behaviour (as defined under this Part) towards the chair, other council officials or any members of the public

present during council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions).

- 3.21 You must not engage in conduct that disrupts council or committee meetings or other proceedings of the council (such as, but not limited to, workshops and briefing sessions), or that would otherwise be inconsistent with the orderly conduct of meetings.
- 3.22 If you are a councillor, you must not engage in any acts of disorder or other conduct that is intended to prevent the proper or effective functioning of the council, or of a committee of the council. Without limiting this clause, you must not:
- a) leave a meeting of the council or a committee for the purposes of depriving the meeting of a quorum, or
 - b) submit a rescission motion with respect to a decision for the purposes of voting against it to prevent another councillor from submitting a rescission motion with respect to the same decision, or
 - c) deliberately seek to impede the consideration of business at a meeting.

PART 4 PECUNIARY INTERESTS

What is a pecuniary interest?

- 4.1 A pecuniary interest is an interest that you have in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to you or a person referred to in clause 4.3.
- 4.2 You will not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision you might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6.
- 4.3 For the purposes of this Part, you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the pecuniary interest is:
- (a) your interest, or
 - (b) the interest of your spouse or de facto partner, your relative, or your partner or employer, or
 - (c) a company or other body of which you, or your nominee, partner or employer, is a shareholder or member.
- 4.4 For the purposes of clause 4.3:
- (a) Your “relative” is any of the following:
 - i) your parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - ii) your spouse’s or de facto partner’s parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
 - iii) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii).
 - (b) “de facto partner” has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.
- 4.5 You will not have a pecuniary interest in relation to a person referred to in subclauses 4.3(b) or (c):
- (a) if you are unaware of the relevant pecuniary interest of your spouse, de facto partner, relative, partner, employer or company or other body, or
 - (b) just because the person is a member of, or is employed by, a council or a statutory body, or is employed by the Crown, or
 - (c) just because the person is a member of, or a delegate of a council to, a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter, so long as the person has no beneficial interest in any shares of the company or body.

What interests do not have to be disclosed?

- 4.6 You do not have to disclose the following interests for the purposes of this Part:
- (a) your interest as an elector
 - (b) your interest as a ratepayer or person liable to pay a charge

- (c) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to the public generally, or to a section of the public that includes persons who are not subject to this code
- (d) an interest you have in any matter relating to the terms on which the provision of a service or the supply of goods or commodities is offered to your relative by the council in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as apply to persons who are not subject to this code
- (e) an interest you have as a member of a club or other organisation or association, unless the interest is as the holder of an office in the club or organisation (whether remunerated or not)
- (f) if you are a council committee member, an interest you have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if you have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee
- (g) an interest you have relating to a contract, proposed contract or other matter, if the interest arises only because of a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company
- (h) an interest you have arising from the proposed making by the council of an agreement between the council and a corporation, association or partnership, being a corporation, association or partnership that has more than 25 members, if the interest arises because your relative is a shareholder (but not a director) of the corporation, or is a member (but not a member of the committee) of the association, or is a partner of the partnership
- (i) an interest you have arising from the making by the council of a contract or agreement with your relative for, or in relation to, any of the following, but only if the proposed contract or agreement is similar in terms and conditions to such contracts and agreements as have been made, or as are proposed to be made, by the council in respect of similar matters with other residents of the area:
 - i) the performance by the council at the expense of your relative of any work or service in connection with roads or sanitation
 - ii) security for damage to footpaths or roads
 - iii) any other service to be rendered, or act to be done, by the council by or under any Act conferring functions on the council, or by or under any contract
- (j) an interest relating to the payment of fees to councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor)
- (k) an interest relating to the payment of expenses and the provision of facilities to councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Deputy Lord Mayor) in accordance with a policy under section 252 of the LGA,
- (l) an interest relating to an election to the office of Lord Mayor arising from the fact that a fee for the following 12 months has been determined for the office of Lord Mayor

- (m) an interest of a person arising from the passing for payment of a regular account for the wages or salary of an employee who is a relative of the person
- (n) an interest arising from being covered by, or a proposal to be covered by, indemnity insurance as a councillor or a council committee member
- (o) an interest arising from the appointment of a councillor to a body as a representative or delegate of the council, whether or not a fee or other recompense is payable to the representative or delegate.

4.7 For the purposes of clause 4.6, “relative” has the same meaning as in clause 4.4, but includes your spouse or de facto partner.

What disclosures must be made by a designated person?

4.8 Designated persons include:

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer
- (b) other senior staff of the council for the purposes of section 332 of the LGA
- (c) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of staff of the council or a delegate of the council and who holds a position identified by the council as the position of a designated person because it involves the exercise of functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the person’s duty as a member of staff or delegate and the person’s private interest
- (d) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of a committee of the council identified by the council as a committee whose members are designated persons because the functions of the committee involve the exercise of the council’s functions (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the member’s duty as a member of the committee and the member’s private interest.

4.9 A designated person:

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

4.10 A designated person must disclose in writing to the Chief Executive Officer (or if the person is the Chief Executive Officer, to the council) the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in any council matter with which the person is dealing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.11 Clause 4.10 does not require a designated person who is a member of staff of the council to disclose a pecuniary interest if the interest relates only to the person’s salary as a member of staff, or to their other conditions of employment.

4.12 The Chief Executive Officer must, on receiving a disclosure from a designated person, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

4.13 A disclosure by the Chief Executive Officer must, as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, be laid on the table at a meeting of the council and the council must deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council staff other than designated persons?

4.14 A member of staff of council, other than a designated person, must disclose in writing to their manager or the Chief Executive Officer the nature of any pecuniary interest they have in a matter they are dealing with as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the interest.

4.15 The staff member's manager or the Chief Executive Officer must, on receiving a disclosure under clause 4.14, deal with the matter to which the disclosure relates or refer it to another person to deal with.

What disclosures must be made by council advisers?

4.16 A person who, at the request or with the consent of the council or a council committee, gives advice on any matter at any meeting of the council or committee, must disclose the nature of any pecuniary interest the person has in the matter to the meeting at the time the advice is given. The person is not required to disclose the person's interest as an adviser.

4.17 A person does not breach clause 4.16 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.

What disclosures must be made by a council committee member?

4.18 A council committee member must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.28 and comply with clause 4.29.

4.19 For the purposes of clause 4.18, a "council committee member" includes a member of staff of council who is a member of the committee.

What disclosures must be made by a councillor?

4.20 A councillor:

- (a) must prepare and submit written returns of interests in accordance with clause 4.21, and
- (b) must disclose pecuniary interests in accordance with clause 4.28 and comply with clause 4.29 where it is applicable.

Disclosure of interests in written returns

4.21 A councillor or designated person must make and lodge with the Chief Executive Officer a return in the form set out in schedule 2 to this code, disclosing the councillor's or designated person's interests as specified in schedule 1 to this code within 3 months after:

- (a) becoming a councillor or designated person, and

- (b) 30 June of each year, and
 - (c) the councillor or designated person becoming aware of an interest they are required to disclose under schedule 1 that has not been previously disclosed in a return lodged under paragraphs (a) or (b).
- 4.22 A person need not make and lodge a return under clause 4.21, paragraphs (a) and (b) if:
- (a) they made and lodged a return under that clause in the preceding 3 months, or
 - (b) they have ceased to be a councillor or designated person in the preceding 3 months.
- 4.23 A person must not make and lodge a return that the person knows or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular.
- 4.24 The Chief Executive Officer must keep a register of returns required to be made and lodged with the Chief Executive Officer.
- 4.25 Returns required to be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer under clause 4.21(a) and (b) must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the last day the return is required to be lodged.
- 4.26 Returns required to be lodged with the Chief Executive Officer under clause 4.21(c) must be tabled at the next council meeting after the return is lodged.
- 4.27 Information contained in returns made and lodged under clause 4.21 is to be made publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009*, the *Government Information (Public Access) Regulation 2009* and any guidelines issued by the Information Commissioner.

Disclosure of pecuniary interests at meetings

- 4.28 A councillor or a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the council or committee at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting as soon as practicable.
- 4.29 The councillor or council committee member must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting of the council or committee:
- (a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or
 - (b) at any time during which the council or committee is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
- 4.30 In the case of a meeting of a board of a joint organisation, a voting representative is taken to be present at the meeting for the purposes of clauses 4.28 and 4.29 where they participate in the meeting by telephone or other electronic means.

- 4.31 A disclosure made at a meeting of a council or council committee must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.32 A general notice may be given to the Chief Executive Officer in writing by a councillor or a council committee member to the effect that the councillor or council committee member, or the councillor's or council committee member's spouse, de facto partner or relative, is:
- (a) a member of, or in the employment of, a specified company or other body, or
 - (b) a partner of, or in the employment of, a specified person.
- Such a notice is, unless and until the notice is withdrawn or until the end of the term of the council in which it is given (whichever is the sooner), sufficient disclosure of the councillor's or council committee member's interest in a matter relating to the specified company, body or person that may be the subject of consideration by the council or council committee after the date of the notice.
- 4.33 A councillor or a council committee member is not prevented from being present at and taking part in a meeting at which a matter is being considered, or from voting on the matter, merely because the councillor or council committee member has an interest in the matter of a kind referred to in clause 4.6.
- 4.34 A person does not breach clauses 4.28 or 4.29 if the person did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to have known, that the matter under consideration at the meeting was a matter in which they had a pecuniary interest.
- 4.35 Despite clause 4.29, a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.
- 4.36 Clause 4.29 does not apply to a councillor who has a pecuniary interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting if:
- (a) the matter is a proposal relating to:
 - (i) the making of a principal environmental planning instrument applying to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, or
 - (ii) the amendment, alteration or repeal of an environmental planning instrument where the amendment, alteration or repeal applies to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, and
 - (b) the pecuniary interest arises only because of an interest of the councillor in the councillor's principal place of residence or an interest of another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3) in that person's principal place of residence, and
 - (c) the councillor made a special disclosure under clause 4.37 in relation to the interest before the commencement of the meeting.

- 4.37 A special disclosure of a pecuniary interest made for the purposes of clause 4.36(c) must:
- (a) be in the form set out in schedule 3 of this code and contain the information required by that form, and
 - (b) be laid on the table at a meeting of the council as soon as practicable after the disclosure is made, and the information contained in the special disclosure is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 4.38 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor or a council committee member who has a pecuniary interest in a matter with which the council is concerned to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:
- (a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
 - (b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.
- 4.39 A councillor or a council committee member with a pecuniary interest in a matter who is permitted to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter under clause 4.38, must still disclose the interest they have in the matter in accordance with clause 4.28.

PART 5 NON-PECUNIARY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

What is a non-pecuniary conflict of interest?

- 5.1 Non-pecuniary interests are private or personal interests a council official has that do not amount to a pecuniary interest as defined in clause 4.1 of this code. These commonly arise out of family or personal relationships, or out of involvement in sporting, social, religious or other cultural groups and associations, and may include an interest of a financial nature.
- 5.2 A non-pecuniary conflict of interest exists where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that you could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out your official functions in relation to a matter.
- 5.3 The personal or political views of a council official do not constitute a private interest for the purposes of clause 5.2.
- 5.4 Non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be identified and appropriately managed to uphold community confidence in the probity of council decision-making. The onus is on you to identify any non-pecuniary conflict of interest you may have in matters that you deal with, to disclose the interest fully and in writing, and to take appropriate action to manage the conflict in accordance with this code.
- 5.5 When considering whether or not you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter you are dealing with, it is always important to think about how others would view your situation.

Managing non-pecuniary conflicts of interest

- 5.6 Where you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter for the purposes of clause 5.2, you must disclose the relevant private interest you have in relation to the matter fully and in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-pecuniary conflict of interest and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter. In the case of members of council staff other than the Chief Executive Officer, such a disclosure is to be made to the staff member's manager. In the case of the Chief Executive Officer, such a disclosure is to be made to the Lord Mayor.
- 5.7 If a disclosure is made at a council or committee meeting, both the disclosure and the nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises. This disclosure constitutes disclosure in writing for the purposes of clause 5.6.
- 5.8 How you manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will depend on whether or not it is significant.

- 5.9 As a general rule, a non-pecuniary conflict of interest will be significant where it does not involve a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1, but it involves:
- a) a relationship between a council official and another person who is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly close, such as a current or former spouse or de facto partner, a relative for the purposes of clause 4.4 or another person from the council official's extended family that the council official has a close personal relationship with, or another person living in the same household
 - b) other relationships with persons who are affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that are particularly close, such as friendships and business relationships. Closeness is defined by the nature of the friendship or business relationship, the frequency of contact and the duration of the friendship or relationship.
 - c) an affiliation between the council official and an organisation (such as a sporting body, club, religious, cultural or charitable organisation, corporation or association) that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration that is particularly strong. The strength of a council official's affiliation with an organisation is to be determined by the extent to which they actively participate in the management, administration or other activities of the organisation.
 - d) membership, as the council's representative, of the board or management committee of an organisation that is affected by a decision or a matter under consideration, in circumstances where the interests of the council and the organisation are potentially in conflict in relation to the particular matter
 - e) a financial interest (other than an interest of a type referred to in clause 4.6) that is not a pecuniary interest for the purposes of clause 4.1
 - f) the conferral or loss of a personal benefit other than one conferred or lost as a member of the community or a broader class of people affected by a decision.
- 5.10 Significant non-pecuniary conflicts of interest must be managed in one of two ways:
- a) by not participating in consideration of, or decision making in relation to, the matter in which you have the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest and the matter being allocated to another person for consideration or determination, or
 - b) if the significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to a matter under consideration at a council or committee meeting, by managing the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.28 and 4.29.
- 5.11 If you determine that you have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest you must also explain in writing why you consider that the non-pecuniary conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.

- 5.12 If you are a member of staff of council other than the Chief Executive Officer, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of your manager. In the case of the Chief Executive Officer, the decision on which option should be taken to manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest must be made in consultation with and at the direction of the Lord Mayor.
- 5.13 Despite clause 5.10(b), a councillor who has a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter, may participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.
- 5.14 Council committee members are not required to declare and manage a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in accordance with the requirements of this Part where it arises from an interest they have as a person chosen to represent the community, or as a member of a non-profit organisation or other community or special interest group, if they have been appointed to represent the organisation or group on the council committee.

Political donations

- 5.15 Councillors should be aware that matters before council or committee meetings involving their political donors may also give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interest.
- 5.16 Where you are a councillor and have received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation:
- a) made by a major political donor in the previous four years, and
 - b) the major political donor has a matter before council,
- you must declare a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter, disclose the nature of the interest, and manage the conflict of interest as if you had a pecuniary interest in the matter by complying with clauses 4.28 and 4.29. A disclosure made under this clause must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 5.17 For the purposes of this Part:
- a) a “reportable political donation” has the same meaning as it has in section 6 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - b) “major political donor” has the same meaning as it has in the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.
- 5.18 Councillors should note that political donations that are not a “reportable political donation”, or political donations to a registered political party or group by which a councillor is endorsed, may still give rise to a non-pecuniary conflict of interest. Councillors should determine whether or not such conflicts are significant for the purposes of clause 5.9 and take the appropriate action to manage them.
- 5.19 Despite clause 5.16, a councillor who has received or knowingly benefitted from a reportable political donation of the kind referred to in that clause, may

participate in a decision to delegate consideration of the matter in question to another body or person.

Loss of quorum as a result of compliance with this Part

5.20 A councillor who would otherwise be precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this Part because they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in the matter is permitted to participate in consideration of the matter if:

- a) the matter is a proposal relating to:
 - i) the making of a principal environmental planning instrument applying to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, or
 - ii) the amendment, alteration or repeal of an environmental planning instrument where the amendment, alteration or repeal applies to the whole or a significant portion of the council's area, and
- b) the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises only because of an interest that a person has in that person's principal place of residence, and
- c) the councillor discloses the interest they have in the matter that would otherwise have precluded their participation in consideration of the matter under this Part in accordance with clause 5.6.

5.21 The Minister for Local Government may, conditionally or unconditionally, allow a councillor or a council committee member who is precluded under this Part from participating in the consideration of a matter to be present at a meeting of the council or committee, to take part in the consideration or discussion of the matter and to vote on the matter if the Minister is of the opinion:

- a) that the number of councillors prevented from voting would be so great a proportion of the whole as to impede the transaction of business, or
- b) that it is in the interests of the electors for the area to do so.

5.22 Where the Minister exempts a councillor or committee member from complying with a requirement under this Part under clause 5.21, the councillor or committee member must still disclose any interests they have in the matter the exemption applies to, in accordance with clause 5.6.

Other business or employment

5.23 The Chief Executive Officer must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council without the approval of the council.

5.24 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council or that might conflict with the staff member's council duties unless they have notified the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the employment, work or business and the

Chief Executive Officer has given their written approval for the staff member to engage in the employment, work or business.

- 5.25 The Chief Executive Officer may at any time prohibit a member of staff from engaging, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council that relates to the business of the council, or that might conflict with the staff member's council duties.
- 5.26 A member of staff must not engage, for remuneration, in private employment, contract work or other business outside the service of the council if prohibited from doing so.
- 5.27 Members of staff must ensure that any outside employment, work or business they engage in will not:
- a) conflict with their official duties
 - b) involve using confidential information or council resources obtained through their work with the council including where private use is permitted
 - c) require them to work while on council duty
 - d) discredit or disadvantage the council
 - e) pose, due to fatigue, a risk to their health or safety, or to the health and safety of their co-workers.

Personal dealings with council

- 5.28 You may have reason to deal with your council in your personal capacity (for example, as a ratepayer, recipient of a council service or applicant for a development consent granted by council). You must not expect or request preferential treatment in relation to any matter in which you have a private interest because of your position. You must avoid any action that could lead members of the public to believe that you are seeking preferential treatment.
- 5.29 You must undertake any personal dealings you have with the council in a manner that is consistent with the way other members of the community deal with the council. You must also ensure that you disclose and appropriately manage any conflict of interest you may have in any matter in accordance with the requirements of this code.

PART 6 PERSONAL BENEFIT

- 6.1 For the purposes of this Part, a gift or a benefit is something offered to or received by a council official or someone personally associated with them for their personal use and enjoyment.
- 6.2 A reference to a gift or benefit in this Part does not include:
- a) **items with a value of \$10 of less**
 - b) a political donation for the purposes of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*
 - c) a gift provided to the council as part of a cultural exchange or sister-city relationship that is not converted for the personal use or enjoyment of any individual council official or someone personally associated with them
 - d) **a benefit or facility provided by the council to an employee or councillor**
 - e) attendance by a council official at a work-related event or function for the purposes of performing their official duties, or
 - f) free or subsidised meals, beverages or refreshments ~~of token value~~ provided to council officials in conjunction with the performance of their official duties such as, but not limited to:
 - i) the discussion of official business
 - ii) work-related events such as council-sponsored or community events, training, education sessions or workshops
 - iii) conferences
 - iv) council functions or events
 - v) social functions organised by groups, such as council committees and community organisations.

Gifts and benefits

- 6.3 You must avoid situations that would give rise to the appearance that a person or body is attempting to secure favourable treatment from you or from the council, through the provision of gifts, benefits or hospitality of any kind to you or someone personally associated with you.
- 6.4 A gift or benefit is deemed to have been accepted by you for the purposes of this Part, where it is received by you or someone personally associated with you.

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

- 6.5 You must not:
- a) seek or accept a bribe or other improper inducement
 - b) seek gifts or benefits of any kind
 - c) accept any gift or benefit that may create a sense of obligation on your part, or may be perceived to be intended or likely to influence you in carrying out your public duty
 - d) subject to clause 6.7, accept any gift or benefit of more than token value as defined by clause 6.9

- e) accept an offer of cash or a cash-like gift as defined by clause 6.13, regardless of the amount
- f) participate in competitions for prizes where eligibility is based on the council being in or entering into a customer–supplier relationship with the competition organiser
- g) personally benefit from reward points programs when purchasing on behalf of the council.

6.6 Where you receive a gift or benefit of any value other than one referred to in clause 6.2, you must disclose this promptly to your manager or the Chief Executive Officer in writing. The recipient, manager, or Chief Executive Officer must ensure that, at a minimum, the following details are recorded in the council’s gift register:

- a) the nature of the gift or benefit
- b) the estimated monetary value of the gift or benefit
- c) the name of the person who provided the gift or benefit, and
- d) the date on which the gift or benefit was received.

6.7 Where you receive a gift or benefit of more than token value that cannot reasonably be refused or returned, the gift or benefit must be surrendered to the council, unless the nature of the gift or benefit makes this impractical.

Gifts and benefits of token value

6.8 You may accept gifts and benefits of token value. Gifts and benefits of token value are one or more gifts or benefits received from a person or organisation over a 12-month period that, when aggregated, do not exceed a value of ~~\$10050~~. They include, but are not limited to:

- a) invitations to and attendance at local social, cultural or sporting events with a ticket value that does not exceed ~~\$10050~~
- b) gifts of alcohol that do not exceed a value of ~~\$10050~~
- c) ties, scarves, coasters, tie pins, diaries, chocolates or flowers or the like
- d) prizes or awards that do not exceed ~~\$10050~~ in value.

Gifts and benefits of more than token value

6.9 Gifts or benefits that exceed ~~\$10050~~ in value are gifts or benefits of more than token value for the purposes of clause 6.5(d) and, subject to clause 6.7, must not be accepted.

6.10 Gifts and benefits of more than token value include, but are not limited to, tickets to major sporting events (such as international matches or matches in national sporting codes) with a ticket value that exceeds ~~\$10050~~, corporate hospitality at a corporate facility at major sporting events, free or discounted products or services for personal use provided on terms that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons, the use of holiday homes, artworks, free or discounted travel.

6.11 Where you have accepted a gift or benefit of token value from a person or organisation, you must not accept a further gift or benefit from the same person or organisation or another person associated with that person or

organisation within a single 12-month period where the value of the gift, added to the value of earlier gifts received from the same person or organisation, or a person associated with that person or organisation, during the same 12-month period would exceed \$~~10050~~ in value.

6.12 For the purposes of this Part, the value of a gift or benefit is the monetary value of the gift or benefit inclusive of GST.

“Cash-like gifts”

6.13 For the purposes of clause 6.5(e), “cash-like gifts” include but are not limited to, gift vouchers, credit cards, debit cards with credit on them, prepayments such as phone or internet credit, lottery tickets, memberships or entitlements to discounts that are not available to the general public or a broad class of persons.

Improper and undue influence

6.14 You must not use your position to influence other council officials in the performance of their official functions to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for somebody else. A councillor will not be in breach of this clause where they seek to influence other council officials through the proper exercise of their role as prescribed under the LGA.

6.15 You must not take advantage (or seek to take advantage) of your status or position with council, or of functions you perform for council, in order to obtain a private benefit for yourself or for any other person or body.

PART 7 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNCIL OFFICIALS

Obligations of councillors and administrators

- 7.1 Each council is a body politic. The councillors or administrator/s are the governing body of the council. Under section 223 of the LGA, the role of the governing body of the council includes the development and endorsement of the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, including those relating to workforce policy, and to keep the performance of the council under review.
- 7.2 Councillors or administrators must not:
- a) direct council staff other than by giving appropriate direction to the Chief Executive Officer by way of council or committee resolution, or by the Lord Mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA
 - b) in any public or private forum, direct or influence, or attempt to direct or influence, any other member of the staff of the council or a delegate of the council in the exercise of the functions of the staff member or delegate
 - c) contact a member of the staff of the council on council-related business unless in accordance with the policy and procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff that have been authorised by the council and the Chief Executive Officer
 - d) contact or issue instructions to any of the council's contractors, including the council's legal advisers, unless by the Lord Mayor or administrator exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.
- 7.3 The obligation under clauses 7.2(a) and 7.2(b) is subject to the following exceptions:
- a) the Lord Mayor may direct or influence council staff that are employed by council to work in the Office of the Lord Mayor as specified in a relevant position description, and
 - b) a Councillor may direct or influence council staff that are employed by Council to work in the office of the councillor who is giving the direction or influence.
- 7.4 Despite clause 7.2, councillors may contact the council's external auditor or the chair of the council's audit risk and improvement committee to provide information reasonably necessary for the external auditor or the audit, risk and improvement committee to effectively perform their functions.

Obligations of staff

- 7.5 Under section 335 of the LGA, the role of the Chief Executive Officer includes conducting the day-to-day management of the council in accordance with the strategic plans, programs, strategies and policies of the council, implementing without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council and ensuring that the Lord Mayor and other councillors are given timely information and advice and the administrative and professional support necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.

7.6 Members of staff of council must:

- a) give their attention to the business of the council while on duty
- b) ensure that their work is carried out ethically, efficiently, economically and effectively
- c) carry out reasonable and lawful directions given by any person having authority to give such directions
- d) give effect to the lawful decisions, policies and procedures of the council, whether or not the staff member agrees with or approves of them
- e) ensure that any participation in political activities outside the service of the council does not interfere with the performance of their official duties.

Inappropriate interactions

7.7 You must not engage in any of the following inappropriate interactions:

- a) councillors and administrators approaching staff and staff organisations to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- b) council staff approaching councillors and administrators to discuss individual or operational staff matters (other than matters relating to broader workforce policy), grievances, workplace investigations and disciplinary matters
- c) subject to clause 8.6, council staff refusing to give information that is available to other councillors to a particular councillor
- d) councillors and administrators who have lodged an application with the council, discussing the matter with council staff in staff-only areas of the council
- e) councillors and administrators approaching members of local planning panels or discussing any application that is either before the panel or that will come before the panel at some future time, except during a panel meeting where the application forms part of the agenda and the councillor **or administrator** has a right to be heard by the panel at the meeting
- f) councillors and administrators being overbearing or threatening to council staff
- g) council staff being overbearing or threatening to councillors or administrators
- h) councillors and administrators making personal attacks on council staff or engaging in conduct towards staff that would be contrary to the general conduct provisions in Part 3 of this code in public forums including social media
- i) councillors and administrators directing or pressuring council staff in the performance of their work, or recommendations they should make
- j) council staff providing ad hoc advice to councillors and administrators without recording or documenting the interaction as they would if the advice was provided to a member of the community
- k) council staff meeting with applicants or objectors alone AND outside office hours to discuss planning applications or proposals

- l) councillors attending on-site inspection meetings with lawyers and/or consultants engaged by the council associated with current or proposed legal proceedings unless permitted to do so by the council's Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of the Lord Mayor or administrator, unless they are exercising their functions under section 226 of the LGA.

PART 8 ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COUNCIL RESOURCES

Councillor and administrator access to information

- 8.1 The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for ensuring that councillors and administrators can access information necessary for the performance of their official functions. The Chief Executive Officer and public officer are also responsible for ensuring that members of the public can access publicly available council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (the GIPA Act).
- 8.2 The Chief Executive Officer must provide councillors and administrators with the information necessary to effectively discharge their official functions.
- 8.3 Members of staff of council must provide full and timely information to councillors and administrators sufficient to enable them to exercise their official functions and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.4 Members of staff of council who provide any information to a particular councillor in the performance of their official functions must also make it available to any other councillor who requests it and in accordance with council procedures.
- 8.5 Councillors and administrators who have a private interest only in council information have the same rights of access as any member of the public.
- 8.6 Despite clause 8.4, councillors and administrators who are precluded from participating in the consideration of a matter under this code because they have a conflict of interest in the matter, are not entitled to request access to council information in relation to the matter unless the information is otherwise available to members of the public, or the council has determined to make the information available under the GIPA Act.

Councillors and administrators to properly examine and consider information

- 8.7 Councillors and administrators must ensure that they comply with their duty under section 439 of the LGA to act honestly and exercise a reasonable degree of care and diligence by properly examining and considering all the information provided to them relating to matters that they are required to make a decision on.

Refusal of access to information

- 8.8 Where the Chief Executive Officer or public officer determine to refuse access to information requested by a councillor or administrator, they must act reasonably. In reaching this decision they must take into account whether or not the information requested is necessary for the councillor or administrator to perform their official functions (see clause 8.2) and whether they have disclosed a conflict of interest in the matter the information relates to that would preclude their participation in consideration of the matter (see clause 8.6). The Chief Executive Officer or public officer must state the reasons for the decision if access is refused.

Use of certain council information

8.9 In regard to information obtained in your capacity as a council official, you must:

- a) subject to clause 8.14, only access council information needed for council business
- b) not use that council information for private purposes
- c) not seek or obtain, either directly or indirectly, any financial benefit or other improper advantage for yourself, or any other person or body, from any information to which you have access by virtue of your office or position with council
- d) only release council information in accordance with established council policies and procedures and in compliance with relevant legislation.

Use and security of confidential information

8.10 You must maintain the integrity and security of confidential information in your possession, or for which you are responsible.

8.11 In addition to your general obligations relating to the use of council information, you must:

- a) only access confidential information that you have been authorised to access and only do so for the purposes of exercising your official functions
- b) protect confidential information
- c) only release confidential information if you have authority to do so
- d) only use confidential information for the purpose for which it is intended to be used
- e) not use confidential information gained through your official position for the purpose of securing a private benefit for yourself or for any other person
- f) not use confidential information with the intention to cause harm or detriment to the council or any other person or body
- g) not disclose any confidential information discussed during a confidential session of a council or committee meeting or any other confidential forum (such as, but not limited to, workshops or briefing sessions).

Personal information

8.12 When dealing with personal information you must comply with:

- a) the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*
- b) the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002*
- c) the Information Protection Principles and Health Privacy Principles
- d) the council's privacy management plan
- e) the Privacy Code of Practice for Local Government

Use of council resources

8.13 You must use council resources ethically, effectively, efficiently and carefully in exercising your official functions, and must not use them for private purposes, except when supplied as part of a contract of employment (but not

for private business purposes), unless this use is lawfully authorised and proper payment is made where appropriate.

- 8.14 Union delegates and consultative committee members may have reasonable access to council resources and information for the purposes of carrying out their industrial responsibilities, including but not limited to:
- a) the representation of members with respect to disciplinary matters
 - b) the representation of employees with respect to grievances and disputes
 - c) functions associated with the role of the local consultative committee.
- 8.15 You must be scrupulous in your use of council property, including intellectual property, official services, facilities, technology and electronic devices and must not permit their misuse by any other person or body.
- 8.16 You must avoid any action or situation that could create the appearance that council property, official services or public facilities are being improperly used for your benefit or the benefit of any other person or body.
- 8.17 You must not use council resources (including council staff), property or facilities for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaigns of others unless the resources, property or facilities are otherwise available for use or hire by the public and any publicly advertised fee is paid for use of the resources, property or facility.
- 8.18 You must not use the council letterhead, council crests, council email or social media or other information that could give the appearance it is official council material:
- a) for the purpose of assisting your election campaign or the election campaign of others, or
 - b) for other non-official purposes.
- 8.19 You must not convert any property of the council to your own use unless properly authorised.

Internet access

- 8.20 You must not use council's computer resources or mobile or other devices to search for, access, download or communicate any material of an offensive, obscene, pornographic, threatening, abusive or defamatory nature, or that could otherwise lead to criminal penalty or civil liability and/or damage the council's reputation.

Council record keeping

- 8.21 You must comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998* and the council's records management policy.
- 8.22 All information created, sent and received in your official capacity is a council record and must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the

State Records Act 1998 and the council's approved records management policies and practices.

- 8.23 All information stored in either soft or hard copy on council supplied resources (including technology devices and email accounts) is deemed to be related to the business of the council and will be treated as council records, regardless of whether the original intention was to create the information for personal purposes.
- 8.24 You must not destroy, alter, or dispose of council information or records, unless authorised to do so. If you need to alter or dispose of council information or records, you must do so in consultation with the council's records manager and comply with the requirements of the *State Records Act 1998*.

Councillor access to council buildings

- 8.25 Councillors and administrators are entitled to have access to the council chamber, committee room, Lord Mayor's office (subject to availability), councillors' rooms, and public areas of council's buildings during normal business hours and for meetings. Councillors and administrators needing access to these facilities at other times must obtain authority from the Chief Executive Officer.
- 8.26 Councillors and administrators must not enter staff-only areas of council buildings without the approval of the Chief Executive Officer (or their delegate) or as provided for in the procedures governing the interaction of councillors and council staff.
- 8.27 Councillors and administrators must ensure that when they are within a staff only area they refrain from conduct that could be perceived to improperly influence council staff decisions.

PART 9 MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF THIS CODE

Complaints made for an improper purpose

- 9.1 You must not make or threaten to make a complaint or cause a complaint to be made alleging a breach of this code for an improper purpose.
- 9.2 For the purposes of clause 9.1, a complaint is made for an improper purpose where it is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or where it otherwise lacks merit and has been made substantially for one or more of the following purposes:
- a) to bully, intimidate or harass another council official
 - b) to damage another council official's reputation
 - c) to obtain a political advantage
 - d) to influence a council official in the exercise of their official functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
 - e) to influence the council in the exercise of its functions or to prevent or disrupt the exercise of those functions
 - f) to avoid disciplinary action under the Procedures
 - g) to take reprisal action against a person for making a complaint alleging a breach of this code
 - h) to take reprisal action against a person for exercising a function prescribed under the Procedures
 - i) to prevent or disrupt the effective administration of this code under the Procedures.

Detrimental action

- 9.3 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for a complaint they have made alleging a breach of this code.
- 9.4 You must not take detrimental action or cause detrimental action to be taken against a person substantially in reprisal for any function they have exercised under the Procedures.
- 9.5 For the purposes of clauses 9.3 and 9.4, a detrimental action is an action causing, comprising or involving any of the following:
- a) injury, damage or loss
 - b) intimidation or harassment
 - c) discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to employment
 - d) dismissal from, or prejudice in, employment
 - e) disciplinary proceedings.

Compliance with requirements under the Procedures

- 9.6 You must not engage in conduct that is calculated to impede or disrupt the consideration of a matter under the Procedures.
- 9.7 You must comply with a reasonable and lawful request made by a person exercising a function under the Procedures. A failure to make a written or

oral submission invited under the Procedures will not constitute a breach of this clause.

9.8 You must comply with a practice ruling made by the Office under the Procedures.

~~9.9 Where you are a councillor or the Chief Executive Officer, you must comply with any council resolution requiring you to take action as a result of a breach of this code.~~

Disclosure of information about the consideration of a matter under the Procedures

9.9 All allegations of breaches of this code must be dealt with under and in accordance with the Procedures.

9.10 You must not allege breaches of this code other than by way of a complaint made or initiated under the Procedures.

9.11 You must not make allegations about, or disclose information about, suspected breaches of this code at council, committee or other meetings, whether open to the public or not, or in any other forum, whether public or not.

9.12 You must not disclose information about a complaint you have made alleging a breach of this code or **any other** matter being considered under the Procedures except for the purposes of seeking legal advice, unless the disclosure is otherwise permitted under the Procedures.

9.13 Nothing under this Part prevents a person from making a public interest disclosure to an appropriate public authority or investigative authority under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Complaints alleging a breach of this Part

9.14 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by a councillor, the Chief Executive Officer or an administrator are to be managed by the Office. This clause does not prevent the Office from referring an alleged breach of this Part back to the council for consideration in accordance with the Procedures.

9.15 Complaints alleging a breach of this Part by other council officials are to be managed by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the Procedures.

SCHEDULE 1: DISCLOSURES OF INTERESTS AND OTHER MATTERS IN WRITTEN RETURNS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.21

Part 1: Preliminary

Definitions

1. For the purposes of the schedules to this code, the following definitions apply:

address means:

- a) in relation to a person other than a corporation, the last residential or business address of the person known to the councillor or designated person disclosing the address, or
- b) in relation to a corporation, the address of the registered office of the corporation in New South Wales or, if there is no such office, the address of the principal office of the corporation in the place where it is registered, or
- c) in relation to any real property, the street address of the property.

de facto partner has the same meaning as defined in section 21C of the *Interpretation Act 1987*.

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, including the following:

- a) the allotment of shares in a company
- b) the creation of a trust in respect of property
- c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in respect of property
- d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action, or of an interest in respect of property
- e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment over property in favour of another person
- f) a transaction entered into by a person who intends by the transaction to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person.

gift means a disposition of property made otherwise than by will (whether or not by instrument in writing) without consideration, or with inadequate consideration, in money or money's worth passing from the person to whom the disposition was made to the person who made the disposition, but does not include a financial or other contribution to travel.

interest means:

- a) in relation to property, an estate, interest, right or power, at law or in equity, in or over the property, or

- b) in relation to a corporation, a relevant interest (within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) in securities issued or made available by the corporation.

listed company means a company that is listed within the meaning of section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

occupation includes trade, profession and vocation.

professional or business association means an incorporated or unincorporated body or organisation having as one of its objects or activities the promotion of the economic interests of its members in any occupation.

property includes money.

return date means:

- a) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(a), the date on which a person became a councillor or designated person
- b) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(b), 30 June of the year in which the return is made
- c) in the case of a return made under clause 4.21(c), the date on which the councillor or designated person became aware of the interest to be disclosed.

relative includes any of the following:

- a) a person's spouse or de facto partner
- b) a person's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- c) a person's spouse's or de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child
- d) the spouse or de facto partner of a person referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c).

travel includes accommodation incidental to a journey.

Matters relating to the interests that must be included in returns

2. *Interests etc. outside New South Wales:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to a disclosure concerning a corporation or other thing includes any reference to a disclosure concerning a corporation registered, or other thing arising or received, outside New South Wales.
3. *References to interests in real property:* A reference in this schedule or in schedule 2 to real property in which a councillor or designated person has an interest includes a reference to any real property situated in Australia in which the councillor or designated person has an interest.

4. *Gifts, loans etc. from related corporations:* For the purposes of this schedule and schedule 2, gifts or contributions to travel given, loans made, or goods or services supplied, to a councillor or designated person by two or more corporations that are related to each other for the purposes of section 50 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth are all given, made or supplied by a single corporation.

Part 2: Pecuniary interests to be disclosed in returns

Real property

5. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest on the return date, and
 - b) the street address of each parcel of real property in which they had an interest in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest.
6. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person making the return had the interest only:
 - a) as executor of the will, or administrator of the estate, of a deceased person and not as a beneficiary under the will or intestacy, or
 - b) as a trustee, if the interest was acquired in the ordinary course of an occupation not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return.
7. An interest in a parcel of real property need not be disclosed in a return if the person ceased to hold the interest prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.
8. For the purposes of clause 5 of this schedule, “interest” includes an option to purchase.

Gifts

9. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) a description of each gift received in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the name and address of the donor of each of the gifts.
10. A gift need not be included in a return if:
 - a) it did not exceed \$500, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$500 made by the same person during a period of 12 months or less, or
 - b) it was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) the donor was a relative of the donee, or
 - d) subject to paragraph (a), it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
11. For the purposes of clause 10 of this schedule, the amount of a gift other than money is an amount equal to the value of the property given.

Contributions to travel

12. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
 - a) the name and address of each person who made any financial or other contribution to the expenses of any travel undertaken by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - b) the dates on which the travel was undertaken, and

- c) the names of the states and territories, and of the overseas countries, in which the travel was undertaken.
13. A financial or other contribution to any travel need not be disclosed under this clause if it:
- a) was made from public funds (including a contribution arising from travel on free passes issued under an Act or from travel in government or council vehicles), or
 - b) was made by a relative of the traveller, or
 - c) was made in the ordinary course of an occupation of the traveller that is not related to their functions as the holder of a position requiring the making of a return, or
 - d) did not exceed \$250, unless it was among gifts totalling more than \$250 made by the same person during a 12-month period or less, or
 - e) was a political donation disclosed, or required to be disclosed, under Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - f) was made by a political party of which the traveller was a member and the travel was undertaken for the purpose of political activity of the party in New South Wales, or to enable the traveller to represent the party within Australia, or
 - g) subject to paragraph (d) it was received prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.
14. For the purposes of clause 13 of this schedule, the amount of a contribution (other than a financial contribution) is an amount equal to the value of the contribution.

Interests and positions in corporations

15. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:
- a) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
 - b) the name and address of each corporation in which they had an interest or held a position in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
 - c) the nature of the interest, or the position held, in each of the corporations, and
 - d) a description of the principal objects (if any) of each of the corporations, except in the case of a listed company.
16. An interest in, or a position held in, a corporation need not be disclosed if the corporation is:
- a) formed for the purpose of providing recreation or amusement, or for promoting commerce, industry, art, science, religion or charity, or for any other community purpose, and
 - b) required to apply its profits or other income in promoting its objects, and
 - c) prohibited from paying any dividend to its members.

17. An interest in a corporation need not be disclosed if the interest is a beneficial interest in shares in a company that does not exceed 10 per cent of the voting rights in the company.

18. An interest or a position in a corporation need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the interest or position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Interests as a property developer or a close associate of a property developer

19. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose whether they were a property developer, or a close associate of a corporation that, or an individual who, is a property developer, on the return date.

20. For the purposes of clause 19 of this schedule:

close associate, in relation to a corporation or an individual, has the same meaning as it has in section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

property developer has the same meaning as it has in Division 7 of Part 3 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*.

Positions in trade unions and professional or business associations

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

- a) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they held any position (whether remunerated or not) on the return date, and
- b) the name of each trade union, and of each professional or business association, in which they have held any position (whether remunerated or not) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, and
- c) a description of the position held in each of the unions and associations.

22. A position held in a trade union or a professional or business association need not be disclosed if the person ceased to hold the position prior to becoming a councillor or designated person.

Dispositions of real property

23. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property by the person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, under which they wholly or partly retained the use and benefit of the property or the right to re-acquire the property.

24. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose particulars of each disposition of real property to another person (including the street address of the affected property) in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, that is made under arrangements with, but is not made by, the person making the return, being a disposition under

which the person making the return obtained wholly or partly the use of the property.

25. A disposition of real property need not be disclosed if it was made prior to a person becoming a councillor or designated person.

Sources of income

26. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose:

- a) each source of income that the person reasonably expects to receive in the period commencing on the first day after the return date and ending on the following 30 June, and
- b) each source of income received by the person in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.

27. A reference in clause 26 of this schedule to each source of income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by a person is a reference to:

- a) in relation to income from an occupation of the person:
 - (i) a description of the occupation, and
 - (ii) if the person is employed or the holder of an office, the name and address of their employer, or a description of the office, and
 - (iii) if the person has entered into a partnership with other persons, the name (if any) under which the partnership is conducted, or
- b) in relation to income from a trust, the name and address of the settlor and the trustee, or
- c) in relation to any other income, a description sufficient to identify the person from whom, or the circumstances in which, the income was, or is reasonably expected to be, received.

28. The source of any income need not be disclosed by a person in a return if the amount of the income received, or reasonably expected to be received, by the person from that source did not exceed \$500, or is not reasonably expected to exceed \$500, as the case may be.

29. The source of any income received by the person that they ceased to receive prior to becoming a councillor or designated person need not be disclosed.

30. A fee paid to a councillor or to the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor under sections 248 or 249 of the LGA need not be disclosed.

Debts

31. A person making a return under clause 4.21 of this code must disclose the name and address of each person to whom the person was liable to pay any debt:

- a) on the return date, and
- b) at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year.

32. A liability to pay a debt must be disclosed by a person in a return made under clause 4.21 whether or not the amount, or any part of the amount, to

be paid was due and payable on the return date or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be.

33. A liability to pay a debt need not be disclosed by a person in a return if:
- a) the amount to be paid did not exceed \$500 on the return date or in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, unless:
 - (i) the debt was one of two or more debts that the person was liable to pay to one person on the return date, or at any time in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, and
 - (ii) the amounts to be paid exceeded, in the aggregate, \$500, or
 - b) the person was liable to pay the debt to a relative, or
 - c) in the case of a debt arising from a loan of money the person was liable to pay the debt to an authorised deposit-taking institution or other person whose ordinary business includes the lending of money, and the loan was made in the ordinary course of business of the lender, or
 - d) in the case of a debt arising from the supply of goods or services:
 - (i) the goods or services were supplied in the period of 12 months immediately preceding the return date, or were supplied in the period since 30 June of the previous financial year, as the case may be, or
 - (ii) the goods or services were supplied in the ordinary course of any occupation of the person that is not related to their duties as the holder of a position required to make a return, or
 - e) subject to paragraph (a), the debt was discharged prior to the person becoming a councillor or designated person.

Discretionary disclosures

34. A person may voluntarily disclose in a return any interest, benefit, advantage or liability, whether pecuniary or not, that is not required to be disclosed under another provision of this Schedule.

SCHEDULE 2: FORM OF WRITTEN RETURN OF INTERESTS SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.21

'Disclosures by councillors and designated persons' return

Return forms for councillors and designated persons can be downloaded from the Secretariat Pecuniary Interest Returns page:

- Disclosures by Councillors and Designated Persons Annual Return (this can also be used to update disclosures throughout the year)
- Disclosures by Councillors and Designated Persons First (New Starter) Return
- Disclosures by Councillors and Designated Persons Final (Departure) Return

SCHEDULE 3: FORM OF SPECIAL DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST SUBMITTED UNDER CLAUSE 4.37

1. This form must be completed using block letters or typed.
2. If there is insufficient space for all the information you are required to disclose, you must attach an appendix which is to be properly identified and signed by you.

Important information

This information is being collected for the purpose of making a special disclosure of pecuniary interests under clause 4.36(c) of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Code of Conduct).

The special disclosure must relate only to a pecuniary interest that a councillor has in the councillor's principal place of residence, or an interest another person (whose interests are relevant under clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct) has in that person's principal place of residence.

Clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct states that you will have a pecuniary interest in a matter because of the pecuniary interest of your spouse or your de facto partner or your relative or because your business partner or employer has a pecuniary interest. You will also have a pecuniary interest in a matter because you, your nominee, your business partner or your employer is a member of a company or other body that has a pecuniary interest in the matter.

"Relative" is defined by clause 4.4 of the Model Code of Conduct as meaning your, your spouse's or your de facto partner's parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendant or adopted child and the spouse or de facto partner of any of those persons.

You must not make a special disclosure that you know or ought reasonably to know is false or misleading in a material particular. Complaints about breaches of these requirements are to be referred to the Office of Local Government and may result in disciplinary action by the Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government or the NSW Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

This form must be completed by you before the commencement of the council or council committee meeting at which the special disclosure is being made. The completed form must be tabled at the meeting. Everyone is entitled to inspect it. The special disclosure must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Special disclosure of pecuniary interests by [*full name of councillor*]

in the matter of [*insert name of environmental planning instrument*]

which is to be considered at a meeting of the [*name of council or council committee (as the case requires)*]

to be held on the day of 20 .

Pecuniary interest	
Address of the affected principal place of residence of the councillor or an associated person, company or body (the identified land)	
Relationship of identified land to the councillor [<i>Tick or cross one box.</i>]	<input type="checkbox"/> The councillor has an interest in the land (e.g. is the owner or has another interest arising out of a mortgage, lease, trust, option or contract, or otherwise). <input type="checkbox"/> An associated person of the councillor has an interest in the land. <input type="checkbox"/> An associated company or body of the councillor has an interest in the land.
Matter giving rise to pecuniary interest ¹	
Nature of the land that is subject to a change in zone/planning control by the proposed LEP (the subject land) ² [<i>Tick or cross one box</i>]	<input type="checkbox"/> The identified land. <input type="checkbox"/> Land that adjoins or is adjacent to or is in proximity to the identified land.
Current zone/planning control [<i>Insert name of current planning instrument and identify relevant zone/planning control applying to the subject land</i>]	

¹ Clause 4.1 of the Model Code of Conduct provides that a pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person. A person does not have a pecuniary interest in a matter if the interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not reasonably be regarded as likely to influence any decision the person might make in relation to the matter, or if the interest is of a kind specified in clause 4.6 of the Model Code of Conduct.

² A pecuniary interest may arise by way of a change of permissible use of land adjoining, adjacent to or in proximity to land in which a councillor or a person, company or body referred to in clause 4.3 of the Model Code of Conduct has a proprietary interest.

Proposed change of zone/planning control <i>[Insert name of proposed LEP and identify proposed change of zone/planning control applying to the subject land]</i>	
Effect of proposed change of zone/planning control on councillor or associated person <i>[Insert one of the following: "Appreciable financial gain" or "Appreciable financial loss"]</i>	

[If more than one pecuniary interest is to be declared, reprint the above box and fill in for each additional interest.]

Councillor's signature

Date

[This form is to be retained by the council's Chief Executive Officer and included in full in the minutes of the meeting]

Attachment B

**City of Sydney Procedures for the
Administration of the Code of Conduct
(as amended)**

Procedures for the Administration of the Code of Conduct

Resolution of Council: 13-05-2019**Date to be inserted*

Responsibility: Governance

~~*Minor revision (Part 2-Definitions – removal of "volunteers" from the definition of "council official" and addition of a definition of "contractors") approved by Resolution of Council 9 September 2019~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
PART 2	DEFINITIONS.....	3
PART 3	ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	5
PART 4	HOW MAY CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS BE MADE?.....	8
PART 5	HOW ARE CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS TO BE MANAGED?.....	10
PART 6	PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER BY CONDUCT REVIEWERS	18
PART 7	INVESTIGATIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.....	23
PART 8	OVERSIGHT AND RIGHTS OF REVIEW	33
PART 9	PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES.....	36
PART 10	PRACTICE DIRECTIONS	36
PART 11	REPORTING STATISTICS ON CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.....	36
PART 12	CONFIDENTIALITY.....	37

PART 1 INTRODUCTION

These procedures (“the Model Code Procedures”) are prescribed for the administration of the *Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW* (“the Model Code of Conduct”).

The Model Code of Conduct is made under section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (“the LGA”) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (“the Regulation”). Section 440 of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct.

The Model Code Procedures are made under section 440AA of the LGA and the Regulation. Section 440AA of the LGA requires every council (including county councils) and joint organisation to adopt procedures for the administration of their code of conduct that incorporate the provisions of the Model Code Procedures.

In adopting procedures for the administration of their adopted codes of conduct, councils and joint organisations may supplement the Model Code Procedures. However, provisions that are not consistent with those prescribed under the Model Code Procedures will have no effect.

Note: Parts 6, 7, 8 and 11 of these procedures apply only to the management of code of conduct complaints about councillors (including the Lord Mayor) or the Chief Executive Officer.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In these procedures the following terms have the following meanings:

LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
administrator	an administrator of a council appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer of the Council of the City of Sydney
code of conduct	a code of conduct adopted under section 440 of the LGA
code of conduct complaint	a complaint that is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of these procedures
complainant	a person who makes a code of conduct complaint

complainant councillor	a councillor who makes a code of conduct complaint
complaints coordinator	a person appointed by the Chief Executive Officer under these procedures as a complaints coordinator
conduct reviewer	a person appointed under these procedures to review allegations of breaches of the code of conduct by councillors or the Chief Executive Officer
contractor	agency staff engaged by the Council of the City of Sydney
council	includes county councils and joint organisations
council committee	a committee established by a council comprising of councillors, staff or other persons that the council has delegated functions to <i>and the City's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee</i>
council committee member	a person other than a councillor or member of staff of a council who is a member of a council committee other than a wholly advisory committee, <i>and a person other than a councillor who is a member of the City's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee</i>
councillor	any person elected or appointed to civic office, including the Lord Mayor, and includes members and chairpersons of county councils and voting representatives of the boards of joint organisations and chairpersons of joint organisations
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council, contractors and members of wholly advisory committees and, for the purposes of clause 4.16, council advisers
delegate of council	a person (other than a councillor or member of staff of a council) or body, and the

	individual members of that body, to whom a function of the council is delegated
external agency	a state government agency such as, but not limited to, the Office, the ICAC, the NSW Ombudsman or the police
ICAC	the Independent Commission Against Corruption
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 400O of the LGA
Lord Mayor	Lord Mayor of the Council of the City of Sydney
members of staff of a council	includes members of staff of county councils and joint organisations
the Office	the Office of Local Government
investigator	a conduct reviewer
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
respondent	a person whose conduct is the subject of investigation by a conduct reviewer under these procedures
wholly advisory committee	a council committee that the council has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The establishment of a panel of conduct reviewers

- 3.1 The council must ~~by resolution~~ establish a panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.2 The council may ~~by resolution~~ enter into an arrangement with one or more other councils to share a panel of conduct reviewers including through a joint organisation or another regional body associated with the councils.
- 3.3 The panel of conduct reviewers is to be established following a public expression of interest process.

- 3.4 An expression of interest for members of the council's panel of conduct reviewers must, at a minimum, be advertised locally and in the Sydney metropolitan area.
- 3.5 To be eligible to be a conduct reviewer, a person must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
- a) an understanding of local government, and
 - b) knowledge of investigative processes including but not limited to procedural fairness requirements and the requirements of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*, and
 - c) knowledge and experience of one or more of the following:
 - i) investigations
 - ii) law
 - iii) public administration
 - iv) public sector ethics
 - v) alternative dispute resolution, and
 - d) meet the eligibility requirements for membership of a panel of conduct reviewers under clause 3.6.
- 3.6 A person is not eligible to be a conduct reviewer if they are:
- a) a councillor, or
 - b) a nominee for election as a councillor, or
 - c) an administrator, or
 - d) an employee of a council, or
 - e) a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - f) a nominee for election as a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - g) a person who has a conviction for an indictable offence that is not an expired conviction.
- 3.7 A person is not precluded from being a member of the council's panel of conduct reviewers if they are a member of another council's panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.8 An incorporated or other entity may be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers where the council is satisfied that all the persons who will be undertaking the functions of a conduct reviewer on behalf of the entity meet the selection and eligibility criteria prescribed under this Part.
- 3.9 A panel of conduct reviewers established under this Part is to have a term of up to four years.
- 3.10 The council may terminate the panel of conduct reviewers at any time ~~by resolution~~. Where a panel of conduct reviewers has been terminated, conduct reviewers who were members of the panel may continue to deal with any matter referred to them under these procedures prior to the termination of the panel until they have finalised their consideration of the matter.

- 3.11 When the term of the panel of conduct reviewers concludes or is terminated, the council must establish a new panel of conduct reviewers in accordance with the requirements of this Part.
- 3.12 A person who was a member of a previous panel of conduct reviewers established by the council may be a member of subsequent panels of conduct reviewers established by the council if they continue to meet the selection and eligibility criteria for membership of the panel.

The appointment of an internal ombudsman to a panel of conduct reviewers

- 3.13 Despite clause 3.6(d), an employee of a council who is the nominated internal ombudsman of one or more councils may be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers with the Office's consent.
- 3.14 To be appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers, an internal ombudsman must meet the qualification requirements for conduct reviewers prescribed under clause 3.5 as modified by the operation of clause 3.13.
- 3.15 An internal ombudsman appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers may also exercise the functions of the council's complaints coordinator. For the purposes of clause 6.1, an internal ombudsman who is a council's complaints coordinator and has been appointed to the council's panel of conduct reviewers, may either undertake a preliminary assessment and investigation of a matter referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33 or refer the matter to another conduct reviewer in accordance with clause 6.2.
- 3.16 Clause 6.4(c) does not apply to an internal ombudsman appointed to a council's panel of conduct reviewers.

The appointment of complaints coordinators

- 3.17 The Chief Executive Officer must appoint a member of staff of the council or another person (such as, but not limited to, a member of staff of another council or a member of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the council), to act as a complaints coordinator. Where the complaints coordinator is a member of staff of the council, the complaints coordinator should be a senior and suitably qualified member of staff.
- 3.18 The Chief Executive Officer may appoint other members of staff of the council or other persons (such as, but not limited to, members of staff of another council or members of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the council), to act as alternates to the complaints coordinator.
- 3.19 The Chief Executive Officer must not undertake the role of complaints coordinator.

3.20 The person appointed as complaints coordinator or alternate complaints coordinator must also be a nominated disclosures coordinator appointed for the purpose of receiving and managing reports of wrongdoing under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

3.21 The role of the complaints coordinator is to:

- a) coordinate the management of complaints made under the council's code of conduct
- b) liaise with and provide administrative support to a conduct reviewer
- c) liaise with the Office and
- d) arrange the annual reporting of code of conduct complaints statistics.

PART 4 HOW MAY CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS BE MADE?

What is a code of conduct complaint?

4.1 For the purpose of these procedures, a code of conduct complaint is a complaint that shows or tends to show conduct on the part of a council official in connection with their role as a council official or the exercise of their functions as a council official that would constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the council's code of conduct if proven.

4.2 The following are not "code of conduct complaints" for the purposes of these procedures:

- a) complaints about the standard or level of service provided by the council or a council official
- b) complaints that relate solely to the merits of a decision made by the council or a council official or the exercise of a discretion by the council or a council official
- c) complaints about the policies or procedures of the council
- d) complaints about the conduct of a council official arising from the exercise of their functions in good faith, whether or not involving error, that would not otherwise constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the council's code of conduct.

4.3 Only code of conduct complaints are to be dealt with under these procedures. Complaints that do not satisfy the definition of a code of conduct complaint are to be dealt with under the council's routine complaints management processes.

When must a code of conduct complaint be made?

- 4.4 A code of conduct complaint must be made within three months of the alleged conduct occurring or within three months of the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct.
- 4.5 A complaint made after 3 months may only be accepted if the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate, or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor or their delegate, is satisfied that the allegations are serious and compelling grounds exist for the matter to be dealt with under the code of conduct.

How may a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the Chief Executive Officer be made?

- 4.6 All code of conduct complaints other than those relating to the Chief Executive Officer are to be made to the Chief Executive Officer in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint to an external agency.
- 4.7 Where a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the Chief Executive Officer cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.
- 4.8 In making a code of conduct complaint about a council official other than the Chief Executive Officer, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.9 The Chief Executive Officer or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.10 Notwithstanding clauses 4.6 and 4.7, where the Chief Executive Officer becomes aware of a possible breach of the council's code of conduct, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

How may a code of conduct complaint about the Chief Executive Officer be made?

- 4.11 Code of conduct complaints about the Chief Executive Officer are to be made to the Lord Mayor in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer to an external agency.
- 4.12 Where a code of conduct complaint about the Chief Executive Officer cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the

complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.

- 4.13 In making a code of conduct complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.14 The Lord Mayor or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.15 Notwithstanding clauses 4.11 and 4.12, where the Lord Mayor becomes aware of a possible breach of the council's code of conduct by the Chief Executive Officer, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

PART 5 HOW ARE CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS TO BE MANAGED?

Delegation by Chief Executive Officers and Lord Mayors of their functions under this Part

- 5.1 A Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor may delegate their functions under this Part to a member of staff of the council or to a person or persons external to the council other than an external agency. References in this Part to the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor are also to be taken to be references to their delegates.

Consideration of complaints by Chief Executive Officers and Lord Mayors

- 5.2 In exercising their functions under this Part, Chief Executive Officers and Lord Mayors may consider the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.

What complaints may be declined at the outset?

- 5.3 Without limiting any other provision in these procedures, the Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor, may decline to deal with a complaint under these procedures where they are satisfied that the complaint:
- a) is not a code of conduct complaint, or
 - b) subject to clause 4.5, is not made within 3 months of the alleged conduct occurring or the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct, or
 - c) is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or
 - d) relates to a matter the substance of which has previously been considered and addressed by the council and does not warrant further action, or

- e) is not made in a way that would allow the alleged conduct and any alleged breaches of the council's code of conduct to be readily identified.

How are code of conduct complaints about staff (other than the Chief Executive Officer) to be dealt with?

- 5.4 The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.5 The Chief Executive Officer must refer code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.
- 5.6 The Chief Executive Officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of council other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.5 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.7 Where the Chief Executive Officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of council, the Chief Executive Officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.8 Code of conduct complaints about members of staff of council must be managed in accordance with the relevant industrial instrument or employment contract and make provision for procedural fairness including the right of an employee to be represented by their union.
- 5.9 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by staff depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and must be determined in accordance with any relevant industrial instruments or contracts.

How are code of conduct complaints about delegates of council, council advisers and council committee members to be dealt with?

- 5.10 The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about delegates of council and council committee members (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.11 The Chief Executive Officer must refer code of conduct complaints about council advisers, delegates of council and council committee members alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.

- 5.12 The Chief Executive Officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of council or a council committee member other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.11 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.13 Where the Chief Executive Officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of council or a council committee member, the Chief Executive Officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.14 Where the Chief Executive Officer considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the Chief Executive Officer may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about delegates of council or council committee members, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.
- 5.15 Where the Chief Executive Officer resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.14 to the Chief Executive Officer's satisfaction, the Chief Executive Officer must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.16 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by delegates of council and/or council committee members depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and may include one or more of the following:
- a) censure
 - b) requiring the person to apologise to any person or organisation adversely affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the Chief Executive Officer
 - c) prosecution for any breach of the law
 - d) removing or restricting the person's delegation
 - e) removing the person from membership of the relevant council committee.
- 5.17 Prior to imposing a sanction against a delegate of council or a council committee member under clause 5.16, the Chief Executive Officer or any person making enquiries on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer must comply with the requirements of procedural fairness. In particular:
- a) the substance of the allegation (including the relevant provision/s of the council's code of conduct that the alleged conduct is in breach of) must be put to the person who is the subject of the allegation, and

- b) the person must be given an opportunity to respond to the allegation, and
- c) the Chief Executive Officer must consider the person's response in deciding whether to impose a sanction under clause 5.16.

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

- 5.18 The Chief Executive Officer must refer all code of conduct complaints about administrators to the Office for its consideration.
- 5.19 The Chief Executive Officer must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint in writing.

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

- 5.20 The Chief Executive Officer must refer the following code of conduct complaints about councillors to the Office:
- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
 - b) complaints alleging a failure to comply with a requirement under the code of conduct to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest arising from political donations (see section 328B of the LGA)
 - c) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
 - d) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.
- 5.21 Where the Chief Executive Officer refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.20, the Chief Executive Officer must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.
- 5.22 The Chief Executive Officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a councillor, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.23 Where the Chief Executive Officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a councillor, the Chief Executive Officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.24 Where the Chief Executive Officer considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the Chief Executive Officer may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about councillors, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to

repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.

5.25 Where the Chief Executive Officer resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.24 to the Chief Executive Officer's satisfaction, the Chief Executive Officer must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

5.26 The Chief Executive Officer must refer all code of conduct complaints about councillors, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.20 or finalised under clause 5.23 or resolved under clause 5.24, to the complaints coordinator.

How are code of conduct complaints about the Chief Executive Officer to be dealt with?

5.27 The Lord Mayor must refer the following code of conduct complaints about the Chief Executive Officer to the Office:

- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
- b) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
- c) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.

5.28 Where the Lord Mayor refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.27, the Lord Mayor must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.

5.29 The Lord Mayor may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.

5.30 Where the Lord Mayor decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

5.31 Where the Lord Mayor considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the Lord Mayor may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about the Chief Executive Officer, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to

repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.

- 5.32 Where the Lord Mayor resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.31 to the Lord Mayor's satisfaction, the Lord Mayor must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.33 The Lord Mayor must refer all code of conduct complaints about the Chief Executive Officer, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.27 or finalised under clause 5.30 or resolved under clause 5.31, to the complaints coordinator.

How are complaints about both the Chief Executive Officer and the Lord Mayor to be dealt with?

- 5.34 Where the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor receives a code of conduct complaint that alleges a breach of the code of conduct by both the Chief Executive Officer and the Lord Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor must either:
- a) delegate their functions under this part with respect to the complaint to a member of staff of the council other than the Chief Executive Officer where the allegation is not serious, or to a person external to the council, or
 - b) refer the matter to the complaints coordinator under clause 5.26 and clause 5.33.

Referral of code of conduct complaints to external agencies

- 5.35 The Chief Executive Officer, Lord Mayor or a conduct reviewer may, at any time, refer a code of conduct complaint to an external agency for its consideration, where they consider such a referral is warranted.
- 5.36 The Chief Executive Officer, Lord Mayor or a conduct reviewer must report to the ICAC any matter that they suspect on reasonable grounds concerns or may concern corrupt conduct.
- 5.37 Where the Chief Executive Officer, Lord Mayor or conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency under clause 5.35, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.
- 5.38 Referral of a matter to an external agency shall finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures unless the council is subsequently advised otherwise by the referral agency.

Disclosure of the identity of complainants

- 5.39 In dealing with matters under these procedures, information that identifies or tends to identify complainants is not to be disclosed unless:
- a) the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure, or
 - b) it is generally known that the complainant has made the complaint as a result of the complainant having voluntarily identified themselves as the person who made the complaint, or
 - c) it is essential, having regard to procedural fairness requirements, that the identifying information be disclosed, or
 - d) a conduct reviewer is of the opinion that disclosure of the information is necessary to investigate the matter effectively, or
 - e) it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.
- 5.40 Clause 5.39 does not apply to code of conduct complaints made by councillors about other councillors or the Chief Executive Officer.
- 5.41 Where a councillor makes a code of conduct complaint about another councillor or the Chief Executive Officer, and the complainant councillor considers that compelling grounds exist that would warrant information that identifies or tends to identify them as the complainant not to be disclosed, they may request in writing that such information not be disclosed.
- 5.42 A request made by a complainant councillor under clause 5.41 must be made at the time they make a code of conduct complaint and must state the grounds upon which the request is made.
- 5.43 The Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor, and where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider a request made under clause 5.41 before disclosing information that identifies or tends to identify the complainant councillor, but they are not obliged to comply with the request.
- 5.44 Where a complainant councillor makes a request under clause 5.41, the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor or, where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, shall notify the councillor in writing of their intention to disclose information that identifies or tends to identify them prior to disclosing the information.

Code of conduct complaints made as public interest disclosures

- 5.45 These procedures do not override the provisions of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*. Code of conduct complaints that are made as public interest disclosures under that Act are to be managed in accordance with the requirements of that Act, the council's internal reporting policy, and any guidelines issued by the NSW Ombudsman that relate to the management of public interest disclosures.

5.46 Where a councillor makes a code of conduct complaint about another councillor or the Chief Executive Officer as a public interest disclosure, before the matter may be dealt with under these procedures, the complainant councillor must consent in writing to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant.

5.47 Where a complainant councillor declines to consent to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant under clause 5.46, the Chief Executive Officer or the Lord Mayor must refer the complaint to the Office for consideration. Such a referral must be made under section 26 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Special complaints management arrangements

5.48 The Chief Executive Officer may request in writing that the Office enter into a special complaints management arrangement with the council in relation to code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons.

5.49 Where the Office receives a request under clause 5.48, it may agree to enter into a special complaints management arrangement if it is satisfied that the number or nature of code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons has:

- a) imposed an undue and disproportionate cost burden on the council's administration of its code of conduct, or
- b) impeded or disrupted the effective administration by the council of its code of conduct, or
- c) impeded or disrupted the effective functioning of the council.

5.50 A special complaints management arrangement must be in writing and must specify the following:

- a) the code of conduct complaints the arrangement relates to, and
- b) the period that the arrangement will be in force.

5.51 The Office may, by notice in writing, amend or terminate a special complaints management arrangement at any time.

5.52 While a special complaints management arrangement is in force, an officer of the Office (the assessing OLG officer) must undertake the preliminary assessment of the code of conduct complaints specified in the arrangement in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures.

5.53 Where, following a preliminary assessment, the assessing OLG officer determines that a code of conduct complaint warrants investigation by a conduct reviewer, the assessing OLG officer shall notify the complaints coordinator in writing of their determination and the reasons for their determination. The complaints coordinator must comply with the recommendation of the assessing OLG officer.

5.54 Prior to the expiry of a special complaints management arrangement, the Office may, at the request of the Chief Executive Officer, review the arrangement to determine whether it should be renewed or amended.

5.55 A special complaints management arrangement shall expire on the date specified in the arrangement unless renewed under clause 5.54.

PART 6 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER BY CONDUCT REVIEWERS

Referral of code of conduct complaints about councillors or the Chief Executive Officer to conduct reviewers

6.1 The complaints coordinator must refer all code of conduct complaints about councillors or the Chief Executive Officer that have not been referred to an external agency or declined or resolved by the Chief Executive Officer, Lord Mayor or their delegate and that have been referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33, to a conduct reviewer within 21 days of receipt of the complaint by the Chief Executive Officer or the Lord Mayor.

6.2 For the purposes of clause 6.1, the complaints coordinator will refer a complaint to a conduct reviewer selected from:

- a) a panel of conduct reviewers established by the council, or
- b) a panel of conduct reviewers established by an organisation approved by the ~~Chief Executive of the Office~~.

6.3 In selecting a suitable conduct reviewer, the complaints coordinator may have regard to the qualifications and experience of members of the panel of conduct reviewers. Where the conduct reviewer is an incorporated or other entity, the complaints coordinator must also ensure that the person assigned to receive the referral on behalf of the entity meets the selection and eligibility criteria for conduct reviewers prescribed under Part 3 of these procedures.

6.4 A conduct reviewer must not accept the referral of a code of conduct complaint where:

- a) they have a conflict of interest in relation to the matter referred to them, or
- b) a reasonable apprehension of bias arises in relation to their consideration of the matter, or
- c) they or their employer has entered into one or more contracts with the council (other than contracts relating to the exercise of their functions as a conduct reviewer) in the 2 years preceding the referral, and they or their employer have received or expect to receive payments under the contract or contracts of a value that, when aggregated, exceeds \$100,000, or

- d) at the time of the referral, they or their employer are the council's legal service provider or are a member of a panel of legal service providers appointed by the council.
- 6.5 For the purposes of clause 6.4(a), a conduct reviewer will have a conflict of interest in a matter where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that they could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out their public duty (see clause 5.2 of the Model Code of Conduct).
- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.4(b), a reasonable apprehension of bias arises where a fair-minded observer might reasonably apprehend that the conduct reviewer might not bring an impartial and unprejudiced mind to the matter referred to the conduct reviewer.
- 6.7 Where the complaints coordinator refers a matter to a conduct reviewer, they will provide the conduct reviewer with a copy of the code of conduct complaint and any other information relevant to the matter held by the council, including any information about previous proven breaches and any information that would indicate that the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.
- 6.8 The complaints coordinator must notify the complainant in writing that the matter has been referred to a conduct reviewer, and advise which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to.
- 6.9 Conduct reviewers must comply with these procedures in their consideration of matters that have been referred to them and exercise their functions in a diligent and timely manner.
- 6.10 The complaints coordinator may at any time terminate the referral of a matter to a conduct reviewer and refer the matter to another conduct reviewer where the complaints coordinator is satisfied that the conduct reviewer has failed to:
- a) comply with these procedures in their consideration of the matter, or
 - b) comply with a lawful and reasonable request by the complaints coordinator, or
 - c) exercise their functions in a timely or satisfactory manner.
- 6.11 Where the complaints coordinator terminates a referral to a conduct reviewer under clause 6.10, they must notify the complainant and any other affected person in writing of their decision and the reasons for it and advise them which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to instead.

Preliminary assessment of code of conduct complaints about councillors or the Chief Executive Officer by a conduct reviewer

- 6.12 The conduct reviewer is to undertake a preliminary assessment of a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator for the purposes of determining how the complaint is to be managed.
- 6.13 The conduct reviewer may determine to do one or more of the following in relation to a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator:
- a) to take no action
 - b) to resolve the complaint by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - c) to refer the matter back to the Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - d) to refer the matter to an external agency
 - e) to investigate the matter.
- 6.14 In determining how to deal with a matter under clause 6.13, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.
- 6.15 The conduct reviewer may make such enquiries the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise under clause 6.13.
- 6.16 The conduct reviewer may request the complaints coordinator to provide such additional information the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise in relation to the matter under clause 6.13. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, supply any information requested by the conduct reviewer.
- 6.17 The conduct reviewer must refer to the Office any complaints referred to them that should have been referred to the Office under clauses 5.20 and 5.27.
- 6.18 The conduct reviewer must determine to take no action on a complaint that is not a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures.
- 6.19 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 6.13, paragraphs (b) or (c) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.

- 6.20 Where the conduct reviewer completes their preliminary assessment of a complaint by determining to exercise an option under clause 6.13, paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), they must provide the complainant with written notice of their determination and provide reasons for it, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 6.21 Where the conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.
- 6.22 The conduct reviewer may only determine to investigate a matter where they are satisfied as to the following:
- a) that the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures, and
 - b) that the alleged conduct is sufficiently serious to warrant investigation ***the formal censure of a councillor under section 440G of the LGA or disciplinary action against the general manager under their contract of employment if it were to be proven***, and
 - c) that the matter is one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means.
- 6.23 In determining whether a matter is sufficiently serious to warrant ***formal censure of a councillor under section 440G of the LGA or disciplinary action against the general manager under their contract of employment*** investigation, the conduct reviewer is to consider the following:
- a) the harm or cost that the alleged conduct has caused to any affected individuals and/or the council
 - b) the likely impact of the alleged conduct on the reputation of the council and public confidence in it
 - c) whether the alleged conduct was deliberate or undertaken with reckless intent or negligence
 - d) any previous proven breaches by the person whose alleged conduct is the subject of the complaint and/or whether the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.
- 6.24 The conduct reviewer must complete their preliminary assessment of the complaint within 28 days of referral of the matter to them by the complaints coordinator and notify the complaints coordinator in writing of the outcome of their assessment.
- 6.25 The conduct reviewer is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination in relation to their preliminary assessment of a complaint, except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Referral back to the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor for resolution

- 6.26 Where the conduct reviewer determines to refer a matter back to the Chief Executive Officer or to the Lord Mayor to be resolved by alternative and appropriate means, they must write to the Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, to the Lord Mayor, recommending the means by which the complaint may be resolved.
- 6.27 The conduct reviewer must consult with the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor prior to referring a matter back to them under clause 6.13(c).
- 6.28 The Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor may decline to accept the conduct reviewer's recommendation. In such cases, the conduct reviewer may determine to deal with the complaint by other means under clause 6.13.
- 6.29 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor under clause 6.13(c), the Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor, is responsible for implementing or overseeing the implementation of the conduct reviewer's recommendation.
- 6.30 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor under clause 6.13(c), the Chief Executive Officer, or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, the Lord Mayor, must advise the complainant in writing of the steps taken to implement the conduct reviewer's recommendation once these steps have been completed.

Complaints assessment criteria

- 6.31 In undertaking the preliminary assessment of a complaint, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the following considerations:
- a) whether the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purpose of these procedures
 - b) whether the complaint has been made in a timely manner in accordance with clause 4.4, and if not, whether the allegations are sufficiently serious for compelling grounds to exist for the matter to be dealt with under the council's code of conduct
 - c) whether the complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith
 - d) whether the complaint discloses prima facie evidence of conduct that, if proven, would constitute a breach of the code of conduct
 - e) whether the complaint raises issues that would be more appropriately dealt with by an external agency
 - f) whether there is or was an alternative and satisfactory means of redress available in relation to the conduct complained of
 - g) whether the complaint is one that can be resolved by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, informal discussion,

- negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
- h) whether the issue/s giving rise to the complaint have previously been addressed or resolved
- i) any previous proven breaches of the council's code of conduct
- j) whether the conduct complained of forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour
- k) whether there were mitigating circumstances giving rise to the conduct complained of
- l) the seriousness of the alleged conduct (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)
- m) the significance of the conduct or the impact of the conduct for the council
- n) how much time has passed since the alleged conduct occurred
- o) such other considerations that the conduct reviewer considers may be relevant to the assessment of the complaint.

PART 7 INVESTIGATIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

What matters may a conduct reviewer investigate?

- 7.1 A conduct reviewer (hereafter referred to as an “investigator”) may investigate a code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them by the complaints coordinator and any matters related to or arising from that complaint.
- 7.2 Where an investigator identifies further separate possible breaches of the code of conduct that are not related to or **do not** arise from the code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them, they are to report the matters separately in writing to the Chief Executive Officer, or, in the case of alleged conduct on the part of the Chief Executive Officer, to the Lord Mayor.
- 7.3 The Chief Executive Officer or the Lord Mayor or their delegate is to deal with a matter reported to them by an investigator under clause 7.2 as if it were a new code of conduct complaint in accordance with these procedures.

How are investigations to be commenced?

- 7.4 The investigator must at the outset of their investigation provide a written notice of investigation to the respondent. The notice of investigation must:
 - a) disclose the substance of the allegations against the respondent, and
 - b) advise of the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct, and

- c) advise of the process to be followed in investigating the matter, and
- d) advise the respondent of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
- e) invite the respondent to make a written submission in relation to the matter within **a period of not less than 14 days** ~~at least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the investigator in the notice, and
- f) provide the respondent the opportunity to address the investigator on the matter within such reasonable time specified in the notice.

7.5 The respondent may, within 7 days of receipt of the notice of investigation, request in writing that the investigator provide them with such further information they consider necessary to assist them to identify the substance of the allegation against them. An investigator will only be obliged to provide such information that the investigator considers reasonably necessary for the respondent to identify the substance of the allegation against them.

7.6 An investigator may at any time prior to issuing a draft report, issue an amended notice of investigation to the respondent in relation to the matter referred to them.

7.7 Where an investigator issues an amended notice of investigation, they must provide the respondent with a further opportunity to make a written submission in response to the amended notice of investigation within **a period of not less than 14 days** ~~at least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the investigator in the amended notice.

7.8 The investigator must also, at the outset of their investigation, provide written notice of the investigation to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the Chief Executive Officer, or in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the Lord Mayor. The notice must:

- a) advise them of the matter the investigator is investigating, and
- b) in the case of the notice to the complainant, advise them of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
- c) invite the complainant to make a written submission in relation to the matter within **a period of not less than 14 days** ~~at least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the investigator in the notice.

Written and oral submissions

7.9 Where the respondent or the complainant fails to make a written submission in relation to the matter within the period specified by the investigator in their notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare their draft report without receiving such submissions.

- 7.10 The investigator may accept written submissions received outside the period specified in the notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation.
- 7.11 Prior to preparing a draft report, the investigator must give the respondent an opportunity to address the investigator on the matter being investigated. The respondent may do so in person or by telephone or other electronic means.
- 7.12 Where the respondent fails to accept the opportunity to address the investigator within the period specified by the investigator in the notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare a draft report without hearing from the respondent.
- 7.13 Where the respondent accepts the opportunity to address the investigator in person, they may have a support person or legal adviser in attendance. The support person or legal adviser will act in an advisory or support role to the respondent only. They must not speak on behalf of the respondent or otherwise interfere with or disrupt proceedings.
- 7.14 The investigator must consider all written and oral submissions made to them in relation to the matter.

How are investigations to be conducted?

- 7.15 Investigations are to be undertaken without undue delay.
- 7.16 Investigations are to be undertaken in the absence of the public and in confidence.
- 7.17 Investigators must make any such enquiries that may be reasonably necessary to establish the facts of the matter.
- 7.18 Investigators may seek such advice or expert guidance that may be reasonably necessary to assist them with their investigation or the conduct of their investigation.
- 7.19 An investigator may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the investigator considers may be reasonably necessary for them to establish the facts of the matter. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the investigator.

Referral or resolution of a matter after the commencement of an investigation

- 7.20 At any time after an investigator has issued a notice of investigation and before they have issued a ~~draft~~ **their final** report, an investigator may determine to:

- a) resolve the matter by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
- b) refer the matter to the Chief Executive Officer, or, in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, to the Lord Mayor, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
- c) refer the matter to an external agency.

7.21 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they must do so in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures relating to the exercise of these options at the preliminary assessment stage.

7.22 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 7.20, paragraphs (a) or (b) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the council's code of conduct.

7.23 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they may by written notice to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the Chief Executive Officer, or in the case of a complaint about the Chief Executive Officer, to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the Lord Mayor, discontinue their investigation of the matter.

7.24 Where the investigator discontinues their investigation of a matter under clause 7.23, this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

7.25 An investigator is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 or to discontinue their investigation except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Draft investigation reports

7.26 When an investigator has completed their enquiries and considered any written or oral submissions made to them in relation to a matter, they must prepare a draft of their proposed report.

7.27 The investigator must provide their draft report to the respondent and invite them to make a written submission in relation to it within **a period of not less than 14 days** ~~at least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the investigator.

- 7.28 Where the investigator proposes to make adverse comment about any other person (an affected person) in their report, they must also provide the affected person with relevant extracts of their draft report containing such comment and invite the affected person to make a written submission in relation to it within **a period of not less than 14 days** at ~~least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the investigator.
- 7.29 The investigator must consider written submissions received in relation to the draft report prior to finalising their report in relation to the matter.
- 7.30 The investigator may, after consideration of all written submissions received in relation to their draft report, make further enquiries into the matter. If, as a result of making further enquiries, the investigator makes any material change to their proposed report that makes new adverse comment about the respondent or an affected person, they must provide the respondent or affected person as the case may be with a further opportunity to make a written submission in relation to the new adverse comment.
- 7.31 Where the respondent or an affected person fails to make a written submission in relation to the draft report within the period specified by the investigator, the investigator may proceed to prepare and issue their final report without receiving such submissions.
- 7.32 The investigator may accept written submissions in relation to the draft report received outside the period specified by the investigator at any time prior to issuing their final report.

Final investigation reports

- 7.33 Where an investigator issues a notice of investigation they must prepare a final report in relation to the matter unless the investigation is discontinued under clause 7.23.
- 7.34 An investigator must not prepare a final report in relation to the matter at any time before they have finalised their consideration of the matter in accordance with the requirements of these procedures.
- 7.35 The investigator's final report must:
- a) make findings of fact in relation to the matter investigated, and,
 - b) make a determination that the conduct investigated either,
 - i. constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, or
 - ii. does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, and
 - c) provide reasons for the determination.
- 7.36 At a minimum, the investigator's final report must contain the following information:**
- a) a description of the allegations against the respondent**
 - b) the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct investigated**

- c) **a statement of reasons as to why the matter warranted investigation (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)**
- d) **a statement of reasons as to why the matter was one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means**
- e) **a description of any attempts made to resolve the matter by use of alternative means**
- f) **the steps taken to investigate the matter**
- g) **the facts of the matter**
- h) **the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings**
- i) **the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination**
- j) **any recommendations.**

7.37 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:

- ~~a) that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures~~
- ~~b) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach~~
- ~~c) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct~~
- ~~d) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the council or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the council's representative~~
- ~~e) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the recommendation~~
- ~~f) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the recommendation~~
- ~~g) that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the council meeting at which the matter is considered~~
- h) in the case of a breach by the Chief Executive Officer, that **disciplinary** action be taken under the Chief Executive Officer's contract **of employment for the breach, or**
- i) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, **or**
- j) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the council resolves as follows:
 - i. that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.

7.38 Where the investigator proposes to make a recommendation under clause 7.37(c), the investigator must first consult with the Office on their proposed findings, determination and recommendation prior to

finalising their report, and must take any comments by the Office into consideration when finalising their report.

7.39 *Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may, in addition to making a recommendation under clause 7.37, recommend that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures.*

7.40 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:

- a) that the council revise any of its policies, practices or procedures
- b) that a person or persons undertake any training or other education.

~~7.41 In making a recommendation under clause 7.36, the investigator may have regard to the following:~~

- ~~a) the seriousness of the breach~~
- ~~b) whether the breach can be easily remedied or rectified~~
- ~~c) whether the respondent has remedied or rectified their conduct~~
- ~~d) whether the respondent has expressed contrition~~
- ~~e) whether there were any mitigating circumstances~~
- ~~f) the age, physical or mental health or special infirmity of the respondent~~
- ~~g) whether the breach is technical or trivial only~~
- ~~h) any previous proven breaches~~
- ~~i) whether the breach forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour~~
- ~~j) the degree of reckless intention or negligence of the respondent~~
- ~~k) the extent to which the breach has affected other parties or the council as a whole~~
- ~~l) the harm or potential harm to the reputation of the council or local government in general arising from the conduct~~
- ~~m) whether the findings and recommendations can be justified in terms of the public interest and would withstand public scrutiny~~
- ~~n) whether an educative approach would be more appropriate than a punitive one~~
- ~~o) the relative costs and benefits of taking formal disciplinary action as opposed to taking no action or taking informal action~~
- ~~p) what action or remedy would be in the public interest.~~

~~Where the investigator proposes to make a recommendation under clause 7.36(j), the investigator must first consult with the Office on their proposed findings, determination and recommendation prior to finalising their report, and must take any comments by the Office into consideration when finalising their report.~~

~~7.42 At a minimum, the investigator's final report must contain the following information:~~

- ~~a) a description of the allegations against the respondent~~

- ~~b) the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct investigated~~
- ~~c) a statement of reasons as to why the matter warranted investigation (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)~~
- ~~d) a statement of reasons as to why the matter was one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means~~
- ~~e) a description of any attempts made to resolve the matter by use of alternative means~~
- ~~f) the steps taken to investigate the matter~~
- ~~g) the facts of the matter~~
- ~~h) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings~~
- ~~i) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination~~
- ~~j) any recommendations.~~

7.41 The investigator must provide a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent.

7.42 At the time the investigator provides a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent, the investigator must provide the complainant with a written statement containing the following information:

- a) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings
- b) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination
- c) any recommendations, and
- d) such other additional information that the investigator considers may be relevant.

7.43 Where the investigator has determined that there has not been a breach of the code of conduct, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the Chief Executive Officer or, where the report relates to the Chief Executive Officer's conduct, to the Lord Mayor, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.

~~7.44 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraph (a) only, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the Chief Executive Officer. Where the Chief Executive Officer agrees with the recommendation/s, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for implementing the recommendation/s.~~

~~7.45 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraphs (b) or (c) only, the~~

~~complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the Chief Executive Officer or, where the report relates to the Chief Executive Officer's conduct, to the Lord Mayor. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to a councillor's conduct. The Lord Mayor is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to the Chief Executive Officer's conduct.~~

7.44 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.376, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)), the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the investigator's report to be reported to the next ordinary council meeting for the council's consideration, unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which case the report must be reported to the first ordinary council meeting following the election.

7.45 Where it is apparent to the complaints coordinator that the council will not be able to form a quorum to consider the investigator's report, the complaints coordinator must refer the investigator's report to the Office for its consideration instead of reporting it to the council under clause 7.44.

Consideration of the final investigation report by council

7.46 The role of the council in relation to a final investigation report is to impose a sanction if the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and has made a recommendation in their final report under clause 7.376, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)).

7.47 The council is to close its meeting to the public to consider the final investigation report in cases where it is permitted to do so under section 10A of the LGA.

7.48 Where the complainant is a councillor, they must absent themselves from the meeting and take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter. The complainant councillor may absent themselves without making any disclosure of interest in relation to the matter unless otherwise required to do so under the code of conduct.

7.49 Prior to imposing a sanction, the council must provide the respondent with an opportunity to make a submission to the council. A submission may be made orally or in writing. The respondent is to confine their submission to addressing the investigator's recommendation/s.

- 7.50 Once the respondent has made their submission they must absent themselves from the meeting and, where they are a councillor, take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter.
- 7.51 The council must not invite submissions from other persons for the purpose of seeking to rehear evidence previously considered by the investigator.
- 7.52 Prior to imposing a sanction, the council may by resolution:
- a) request that the investigator make additional enquiries and/or provide additional information to it in a supplementary report, or
 - b) seek an opinion from the Office in relation to the report.
- 7.53 The council may, by resolution, defer further consideration of the matter pending the receipt of a supplementary report from the investigator or an opinion from the Office.
- 7.54 The investigator may make additional enquiries for the purpose of preparing a supplementary report.
- 7.55 Where the investigator prepares a supplementary report, they must provide copies to the complaints coordinator who shall provide a copy each to the council and the respondent.
- 7.56 The investigator is not obliged to notify or consult with any person prior to submitting the supplementary report to the complaints coordinator.
- 7.57 The council is only required to provide the respondent a further opportunity to make an oral or written submission on a supplementary report if the supplementary report contains new information that is adverse to them.
- 7.58 A council may by resolution impose one or more of the following sanctions on a respondent:
- ~~a) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach~~
 - ~~b) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct~~
 - ~~c) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the council or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the council's representative~~
 - ~~d) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the resolution~~
 - ~~e) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the resolution~~
- ~~that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the meeting~~

- a) in the case of a breach by the Chief Executive Officer, that **disciplinary** action be taken under the Chief Executive Officer's contract **of employment** for the breach, **or**
- b) in the case of a breach by a councillor, that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, **or**
- c) in the case of a breach by a councillor:
 - i. that the councillor be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.

7.59 Where the council censures a councillor under section 440G of the LGA, the council must specify in the censure resolution the grounds on which it is satisfied that the councillor should be censured by disclosing in the resolution, the investigator's findings and determination and/or such other grounds that the council considers may be relevant or appropriate.

7.60 The council is not obliged to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s. Where the council proposes not to adopt ~~one or more of the~~ investigator's recommendation, the council must resolve not to adopt the recommendation and state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.

~~7.61 Where the council proposes to impose a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator in their final report, the council must state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.~~

7.61 Where the council resolves not to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s ~~or imposes a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator~~, the complaints coordinator must notify the Office of the council's decision and the reasons for it.

PART 8 OVERSIGHT AND RIGHTS OF REVIEW

The Office's powers of review

- 8.1 The Office may, at any time, whether or not in response to a request, review the consideration of a matter under a council's code of conduct where it is concerned that a person has failed to comply with a requirement prescribed under these procedures or has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct in their consideration of a matter.
- 8.2 The Office may direct any person, including the council, to defer taking further action in relation to a matter under consideration under the

council's code of conduct pending the completion of its review. Any person the subject of a direction must comply with the direction.

- 8.3 Where the Office undertakes a review of a matter under clause 8.1, it will notify the complaints coordinator and any other affected persons, of the outcome of the review.

Complaints about conduct reviewers

- 8.4 The Chief Executive Officer or their delegate must refer code of conduct complaints about conduct reviewers to the Office for its consideration.
- 8.5 The Chief Executive Officer must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint about the conduct reviewer in writing.
- 8.6 The Chief Executive Officer must implement any recommendation made by the Office as a result of its consideration of a complaint about a conduct reviewer.

Practice rulings

- 8.7 Where a respondent and an investigator are in dispute over a requirement under these procedures, either person may make a request in writing to the Office to make a ruling on a question of procedure (a practice ruling).
- 8.8 Where the Office receives a request in writing for a practice ruling, the Office may provide notice in writing of its ruling and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.
- 8.9 Where the Office makes a practice ruling, all parties must comply with it.
- 8.10 The Office may decline to make a practice ruling. Where the Office declines to make a practice ruling, it will provide notice in writing of its decision and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.

Review of decisions to impose sanctions

- 8.11 A person who is the subject of a sanction imposed under Part 7 of these procedures other than one imposed under clause 7.5~~89~~, paragraph (c), may, within 28 days of the sanction being imposed, seek a review of the investigator's determination and recommendation by the Office.
- 8.12 A review under clause 8.11 may be sought on the following grounds:
- a) that the investigator has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures, or
 - b) that the investigator has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct, or

- c) that in imposing its sanction, the council has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures.

- 8.13 A request for a review made under clause 8.11 must be made in writing and must specify the grounds upon which the person believes the investigator or the council has erred.
- 8.14 The Office may decline to conduct a review, in cases where the grounds upon which the review is sought are not sufficiently specified.
- 8.15 The Office may undertake a review of a matter without receiving a request under clause 8.11.
- 8.16 The Office will undertake a review of the matter on the papers. However, the Office may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the Office considers reasonably necessary for it to review the matter. The complaints coordinator must, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the Office.
- 8.17 Where a person requests a review under clause 8.11, the Office may direct the council to defer any action to implement a sanction. The council must comply with a direction to defer action by the Office.
- 8.18 The Office must notify the person who requested the review and the complaints coordinator of the outcome of the Office's review in writing and the reasons for its decision. In doing so, the Office may comment on any other matters the Office considers to be relevant.

Where the Office considers that the investigator or the council has erred, the Office may recommend that a decision to impose a sanction under these procedures be reviewed.

~~8.19 In the case of a sanction implemented by the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor under clause 7.45, where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:~~

- ~~a) the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the Office's determination in relation to the matter to the Chief Executive Officer or the Lord Mayor, and~~
- ~~b) the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor must review any action taken by them to implement the sanction, and~~
- ~~c) the Chief Executive Officer or Lord Mayor must consider the Office's recommendation in doing so.~~

- ~~8.19 In the case of a sanction imposed by the council by resolution under clause 7.59, ~~W~~ where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:~~
 - a) the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the Office's determination to be tabled at the next ordinary council meeting unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which

case it must be tabled at the first ordinary council meeting following the election, and

- b) the council must:
 - i. review its decision to impose the sanction, and
 - ii. consider the Office's recommendation in doing so, and
 - iii. resolve to either rescind or reaffirm its previous resolution in relation to the matter.

8.20 Where, having reviewed its previous decision in relation to a matter under clause 8. **19(b)**24, the council resolves to reaffirm its previous decision, the council must state in its resolution its reasons for doing so.

PART 9 PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES

- 9.1 A failure to comply with these procedures does not, on its own, constitute a breach of the code of conduct, except as may be otherwise specifically provided under the code of conduct.
- 9.2 A failure to comply with these procedures will not render a decision made in relation to a matter invalid where:
 - a) the non-compliance is isolated and/or minor in nature, or
 - b) reasonable steps are taken to correct the non-compliance, or
 - c) reasonable steps are taken to address the consequences of the non-compliance.

PART 10 PRACTICE DIRECTIONS

- 10.1 The Office may at any time issue a practice direction in relation to the application of these procedures.
- 10.2 The Office will issue practice directions in writing, by circular to all councils.
- 10.3 All persons performing a function prescribed under these procedures must consider the Office's practice directions when performing the function.

PART 11 REPORTING STATISTICS ON CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT COUNCILLORS AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- 11.1 The complaints coordinator must arrange for the following statistics to be reported to the council within 3 months of the end of September of each year:

- a) the total number of code of conduct complaints made about councillors and the Chief Executive Officer under the code of conduct in the year to September (the reporting period)
- b) the number of code of conduct complaints referred to a conduct reviewer during the reporting period
- c) the number of code of conduct complaints finalised by a conduct reviewer at the preliminary assessment stage during the reporting period and the outcome of those complaints
- d) the number of code of conduct complaints investigated by a conduct reviewer during the reporting period
- e) without identifying particular matters, the outcome of investigations completed under these procedures during the reporting period
- f) the number of matters reviewed by the Office during the reporting period and, without identifying particular matters, the outcome of the reviews, and
- g) the total cost of dealing with code of conduct complaints made about councillors and the Chief Executive Officer during the reporting period, including staff costs.

11.2 The council is to provide the Office with a report containing the statistics referred to in clause 11.1 within 3 months of the end of September of each year.

PART 12 CONFIDENTIALITY

12.1 Information about code of conduct complaints and the management and investigation of code of conduct complaints is to be treated as confidential and is not to be publicly disclosed except as may be otherwise specifically required or permitted under these procedures.

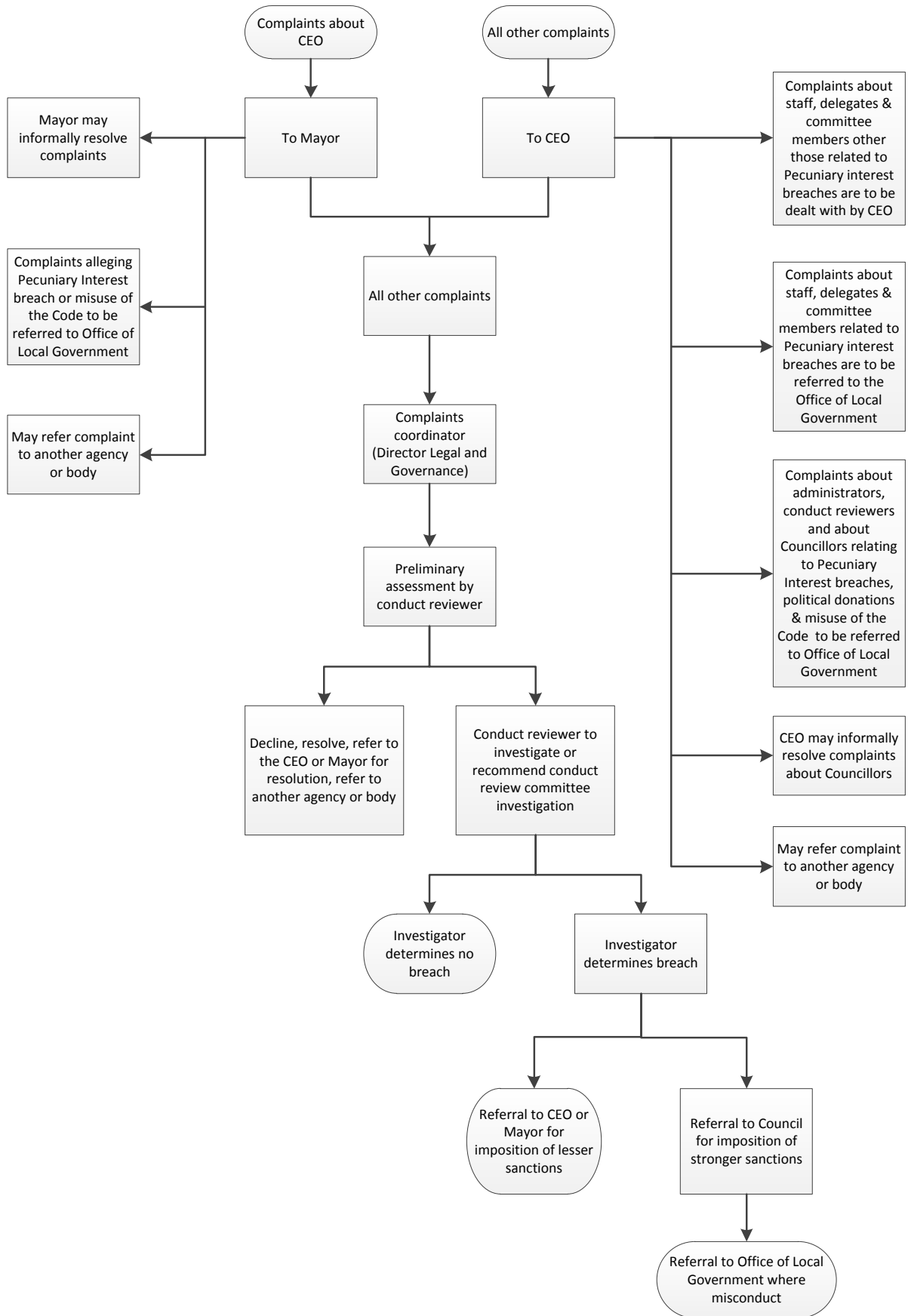
12.2 Where a complainant publicly discloses information on one or more occasions about a code of conduct complaint they have made or purported to make, the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate may, with the consent of the Office, determine that the complainant is to receive no further information about their complaint and any future code of conduct complaint they make or purport to make.

12.3 Prior to seeking the Office's consent under clause 12.2, the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate must give the complainant written notice of their intention to seek the Office's consent, invite them to make a written submission within **a period of not less than 14 days** ~~at least 14 days or such other period~~ specified by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate, and consider any submission made by them.

12.4 In giving its consent under clause 12.2, the Office must consider any submission made by the complainant to the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate.

- 12.5 The Chief Executive Officer or their delegate must give written notice of a determination made under clause 12.2 to:
- a) the complainant
 - b) the complaints coordinator
 - c) the Office, and
 - d) any other person the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate considers should be notified of the determination.
- 12.6 Any requirement under these procedures that a complainant is to be provided with information about a code of conduct complaint that they have made or purported to make, will not apply to a complainant the subject of a determination made by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate under clause 12.2.
- 12.7 Clause 12.6 does not override any entitlement a person may have to access to council information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* or to receive information under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* in relation to a complaint they have made.

Model Code Procedure Flowchart



Item 6.

Tender - Structures Maintenance Works

File No: X007808

Tender No: 1933

Summary

This report provides details of the tenders received for the Structures Maintenance Works schedule of rates contract.

The tender is for a contract to carry out maintenance works on the City's structural assets consisting of bridges, cliffs and retaining walls, sea walls, jetties and pontoons, stairs/steps/ramps and fences and Smartpoles.

This report recommends that Council accept the tender offer of Tenderer I for Structures Maintenance Works. Refer to Confidential Attachment A for ranking of tenderers and selection support for this recommendation.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council accept the tender offer of Tenderer I for Structures Maintenance Works for a period of three years, with the option of one extension of two years if appropriate;
- (B) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, execute and administer the contract with Tenderer I referred to in (A) above for the Schedule of Rates detailed in Confidential Attachment B and otherwise on the terms acceptable to the City; and
- (C) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to exercise the option and enter into any documentation required to enter into contract documents associated with the options.

Attachments

Attachment A. Tender Evaluation Summary (Confidential)

Attachment B. Price and Schedule of Rates (Confidential)

Background

1. The City of Sydney manages a large portfolio of structural assets. These include bridges, cliffs and retaining walls, sea walls, jetties and pontoons, stairs/steps/ramps, fences and Smartpoles, with an approximate asset value of \$190M.
2. The City intends to use contract resources to repair, restore and maintain its structural assets and Smartpoles. This tender is to appoint a suitably qualified and well experienced contractor to deliver the City's annual structural maintenance programs and Smartpole maintenance works.
3. The successful tenderer will be required to provide professional repair, restoration and maintenance services, with consideration of all community and other stakeholder requirements. They must have relevant experience and be capable of delivering a high standard of works to set time constraints.
4. This contract has an estimated annual value of approximately \$15 million for the maintenance of bridges, seawalls, retaining walls, steps and ramps, fences and Smartpoles maintenance programs.
5. The work to be delivered as part of this tender is based on the City's structures maintenance works maintenance specifications and Smartpole design specifications to be used by the Contractor and service authorities that work in the City.
6. The City does not guarantee any minimum quantity of work to the tenderers.
7. The initial term of the contract will be for a period of three years, with an option to extend for a period of two years.
8. Tenderers were assessed on their long-standing experience, professional capability, organisational policies, safe work practices and their commitment to corporate social responsibility initiatives supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment.
9. This tender also specifies the use of sustainable materials and industrially accredited innovative ethical engineering processes with particular reference to energy, water, waste and fuel consumption.

Invitation to Tender

10. The Tender was advertised on 3 December 2019 in The Daily Telegraph, Sydney Morning Herald and online through Tenderlink and closed on 3 March 2020.

Tender Submissions

11. Submissions were received from the following organisations:

- Burton Contractors Pty Ltd;
- Ecospec Pty Ltd;
- Eptec Pty Ltd;
- Eywad Pty Ltd;
- Fadel Designs & Steel Fabrications Pty Ltd;
- Ford Civil Contracting Pty Ltd;
- Fortec Australia Pty Ltd;
- Freyssinet Australia Ptd Ltd;
- Marine & Civil Maintenance Pty Ltd;
- McElligott Partners Pty Ltd;
- Quality Management & Constructions Pty Ltd;
- Retaining Specialists Pty Ltd;
- Bedrule Pty Ltd (trading as TOBCO); and
- Ward Civil & Environmental Engineering Pty Ltd.

12. No late submissions were received.

Tender Evaluation

13. All members of the Tender Evaluation Panel have signed Pecuniary Interest Declarations. No pecuniary interests were noted.
14. The relative ranking of tenders as determined from the total weighted score is provided in the Confidential Tender Evaluation Summary – Attachment A.
15. All submissions were assessed in accordance with the approved evaluation criteria being:
- (a) Schedule of Rates;
 - (b) Resources including company profile, personnel, subcontractors, plant and equipment;
 - (c) Program Methodology, Quality and Environmental Management;
 - (d) Site Management, Traffic and Pedestrian Control;

- (e) Experience in Work/Services of similar nature;
- (f) Documentation and reports;
- (g) Work, Health and Safety; and
- (h) Financial and commercial trading integrity including insurances.

Performance Measurement

16. The City will ensure that the contractor meets the required performance standards by:
 - (a) undertaking safety and quality assurance inspections;
 - (b) complying with the scope of work described in the tender specifications which clearly states the level of service required by the City;
 - (c) monitoring the works undertaken by the tenderer to ensure the City's structures maintenance works specifications, Smartpole specifications and other applicable specifications that may be issued from time to time are met; and
 - (d) completing all work instructions within the allocated time-frame, in accordance with the conditions of contract.
17. Formal performance reviews will be conducted in accordance with the City's standard contract management practices. This tender specifies an annual formal performance review.
18. The Contractor will have their performance assessed against the following key performance indicators (KPI's);
 - (a) Work Health and Safety performance;
 - (b) standard of contract administration;
 - (c) standard of site management;
 - (d) data management;
 - (e) environmental performance;
 - (f) coordination with service utilities;
 - (g) community engagement;
 - (h) program management; and
 - (i) quality of construction work.

Financial Implications

19. Individual capital and maintenance projects hold the capital and operating budgets that include the works performed under this tender.
20. The quantity of work awarded each year is subject to approved maintenance and capital works programs and activities required to achieve desired service levels for the City within allocated funding included in the City's 10 year Long Term Financial Plan.
21. Where appropriate, the City will supply materials through existing City supply contracts, such as Smartpole parts, to reduce the overall costs for the City.
22. The financial assessment of the recommended tenderers rates is provided in the Confidential Tender Evaluation Summary – Attachment A.
23. The rates of the recommended tenderer rates is provided in the Schedule of Rates – Attachment B.

Relevant Legislation

24. The tender has been conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and the City's Contracts Policy.
25. Local Government Act 1993 - Section 10A provides that a council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion of information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.
26. Attachments A and B contains confidential commercial information of the tenderers and details of Council's tender evaluation and contingencies which, if disclosed, would:
 - (a) confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business; and
 - (b) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.
27. Discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it would compromise Council's ability to negotiate fairly and commercially to achieve the best outcome for its ratepayers.

Critical Dates / Time Frames

28. The initial contract term is for three years
29. This contract has an option to extend for a further two years subject to the satisfactory performance of the contractor.

Public Consultation

30. No public consultation is required, however the structures maintenance works will include:
- (a) appropriate site management, signage, preparation and implementation of traffic management plans in accordance with specific job requirements; and
 - (b) notification letters to be provided to residents of affected nearby properties of the structures maintenance work outlining duration of works and contact details.

DAVID RIORDAN

Director City Services

George Angelis, Chief Engineer

Anand Doraiswamy, Project Coordinator

CONFIDENTIAL
By virtue of the Local Government Act 1993 Section 10A Paragraph 2

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