

GUIDANCE FOR MEMBERS OF MEDWAY COUNCIL ON USE OF COUNCIL RESOURCES

Medway Council has adopted a Code dealing with the conduct that is expected of members and ~~voting~~ co-opted members of the authority when they are acting in that capacity.

This briefing note provides guidance to assist you in understanding the provisions in the Code relating to use of the Council's resources. It also covers the implications of separate rules on local authority publicity insofar as they relate to the activities of Councillors.

The key principle is that public office and public resources should never be used to further purely private interests or purely political interests.

Use of Council resources – what does the Medway Members' Code of Conduct say?

This is what the Council's Members' Code of Conduct says:

Section 4

You must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority, ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986. You should have regard to (this) guidance issued by the Councillor Conduct Committee on the use of council resources.

What are the resources of the Council?

Resources of the Council include services and facilities as well as financial resources. Resources could include any land or premises, equipment, computers and materials. Stationery and parking permits provided by the Council for use in discharging Council business would be included in this definition. The time, skills and assistance of any body employed by the authority, or working on its behalf, are also resources, as is information held by the authority-, which it has not published.

If the Council provides you with resources (for example access to telephone, computer and other IT facilities [such as a Medway email address](#), transport or support from Council employees), you must only use these resources for carrying out Council business and any other activity which the Council has authorised you to use them for.

Individual Councillors have no authority to commit expenditure on behalf of the Council or to instruct an officer to commit expenditure which would breach Council policies or procedures or in any way vary agreed budget allocations.

You must be familiar with the Council's rules applying to the use of resources. Any failure to comply with the Council's rules is likely to amount to a breach of the Code of Conduct.

Before you authorise someone (for example a member of your family) to use Council resources you must check this is allowed by the Council's rules.

How can you find out what the Council's requirements are for the use of resources?

Medway Council has a constitution setting out how the council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. Every member of the Council ~~should be familiar with~~ ~~has been issued with a copy of~~ the constitution and the most up to date version is available on the Council's website. There are a number of procedures, codes of practice and protocols incorporated in the constitution which set out clear rules on use of Council resources. These include financial rules, contract rules, schemes of delegation, a protocol on member/employee relations and the anti fraud and corruption policy.

Annex 1 to this briefing note summarises the position in relation to the following in Medway; Council premises, member-officer relations, information technology, social media, telephone and fax, photocopying, use of stationery and headed notepaper, postage, use of Council transport, allowances and expenses. Contact details are provided for further advice.

What constitutes using resources improperly for political purposes?

It is widely acknowledged that party politics has a proper role to play, both in the conduct of Council business and in the way that members carry out their duties.

It is acceptable for party political groups represented on the Council to use the resources of the Council in connection with Council business. For example, to hold party group meetings at Gun Wharf.

It is accepted it is sometimes impractical to separate your political campaigning from carrying out your duties as an elected ward member, such as when you hold surgeries or deal with correspondence from constituents.

However Councillors and Monitoring Officers should exercise vigilance to ensure there is always a sufficient connection between the use of resources and the Council's business.

Improper use of resources for purely party political purposes will be a breach of the Code of Conduct. An example of this would be use of the Council's IT system and post room facilities for the design and distribution of party political material produced for publicity purposes.

How do the provisions in the Code relate to the rules on local authority publicity?

The Local Government Act 1986 imposes a prohibition on local authorities from publishing any material which, in whole or part, appears to be designed to affect public support for a political party.

“Publicity “ is defined by the 1986 Act as being “any communication, in whatever form addressed to the public at large or to a section of the public”. It will cover meetings and websites as well as printed and other material.

This means that caution must be exercised in relation to the inclusion of political identifiers in emails or on any stationery and business cards provided to Councillors at the expense of the Council. . It is accepted that Councillors may identify the ward they represent, their political group and any position of special responsibility they hold but any reference to a political party or inclusion of a political party or group logo would constitute a breach of Section 2 of the Local Government Act 1986.

Are the rules different in the run-up to an election?

The Code of Recommended Practice on Publicity issued under the 1986 Act deals specifically with publicity during periods of heightened sensitivity before elections and referendums. During the period between publication of a notice of election and an election itself the Code is clear that local authorities should not publish any publicity on controversial issues or report views or proposals in such a way that identifies them with any individual member or groups of members. The Code says publicity relating to individuals involved directly in an election should not be published by local authorities during this period unless expressly authorised by or under statute. It is permissible for local authorities to publish factual information which identifies the names, wards and parties of candidates at elections.

In general, the Code says, local authorities should not issue any publicity which seeks to influence voters. However this general principle is subject to any statutory provision which authorises expenditure being incurred on the publication of material designed to influence the public as to whether to support or to oppose a question put at a referendum. It is acceptable to publish material relating to the subject matter of a referendum, for example to correct any factual inaccuracies which have appeared in publicity produced by third parties, so long as this is even- handed and objective and does not support or oppose any of the options which are the subject of the vote.

If you are standing for re-election as a Councillor or as a candidate in another type of election you need to maintain a clear distinction between a private wish to stand for re-election and your official duties as a serving Councillor. For example, you should guard against any impression of use of Council resources to influence public opinion in your favour, or in favour of your political colleagues or your party.

You are likely to be in breach of the Member Code of Conduct if you seek to secure electoral or political advantage in the course of undertaking your Council business.

It is recognised that all Councillors will continue to deal with ward work and to represent their constituents in the run-up to an election. Council Officers will deal with such enquiries from Councillors in a methodical and systematic way with clear and transparent records of prioritisation. This will ensure that those who are seeking

re-election are not exposed to claims of improper use of Council resources with a view to securing electoral advantage.

Annex 1

Medway Council's requirements for use of resources by councillors and voting co-opted members of the authority

The overriding principle is that the Council has a responsibility to ensure that all its resources are used in the service of the public and the local community and not the personal use of employees or Councillors. We all have a duty to ensure that care is taken in using Council resources and that public funds are spent efficiently.

The following guidance has been produced to sign post Councillors and co-optees to the relevant rules and guidelines in Medway.

Council premises: Each party group represented on the Council and individual Councillors may book rooms at Gun Wharf for meetings associated with Council business but not for party political purposes.

You should seek initial advice from the Head of Member Services and Elections if you wish to use other Council owned premises or rooms in schools for ward surgeries or meetings with constituents relating to your role as a Councillor.

The Council has set fees and charges for hire of certain premises and officers do not have authority to waive charges for bookings by Councillors.

If you wish to hire a venue such as the Corn Exchange for a private or family function you will be required to complete the relevant application forms and pay the going rate for the hire.

There are separate rules relating to the use of Council-owned premises by candidates for meetings in the run-up to an election and these can also be obtained from the Head of Members Services and Elections.

Member-officer relations: The Council has adopted a protocol on member/employee relations which can be found in part 5 of the Council's Constitution. This should be read in conjunction with the Council's workplace relationship protocol.

Information technology: There are clear guidelines on the Council's intranet on use of the Internet and Medway's intranet and email system. Use of the Council's IT should primarily be for purposes associated with Council business although occasional and reasonable personal use is permitted.

A key point is that the contents of emails can be legally binding and may be produced in court as evidence. You must make sure that any emails you send do not personally commit yourself or the Council to any action that has not been authorised.

Telephone, fax and photocopier/multi-functional device (MFD) machines: The same principles apply for use of Council telephones, fax machines, MFDs and photocopiers. For example a short local telephone call for a private purpose is acceptable on an occasional basis. These facilities must not be used for personal business or party political purposes.

Use of stationery and headed notepaper: Stationery and business cards provided to Councillors at the expense of the Council must not include any party political identifier. The Council's Communications Protocol sets out the restrictions on publishing political material using Council resources as follows:

- When using Council headed paper or e-mailing using Council resources or a medway.gov e-mail address the correspondence should **not** include an overtly party political stance.
- Groups are mechanisms recognised by the Council and in law. There is a distinction to be made between a political group of the Council and a political party. As such members may, if they wish, sign their letters with reference to 'member / of x group'. Members should however be aware that reference to any political affiliation will increase the likelihood of correspondence being perceived as party political. It is not appropriate to give party membership – for example labour / conservative/ liberal democrat member for x.
- If members wish to make political statements in correspondence Council headed notepaper should not be used.
- The Medway logo must not appear on notepaper which includes the logo of a political party or group. This could be interpreted that the group or party stance is that of the Council.

Postage: You may send post via the post room at Gun Wharf at the Council's expense as long it relates to your duties as a Councillor and is not party political or personal in nature. You should check with the Head of Member's Services and Elections if you wish to send more than 100 letters on one particular issue as there is a budget for post sent by Councillors each year and this needs to be managed.

Use of Council transport: The Council leases two vehicles principally for use by the Mayor and Deputy Mayor for civic and ceremonial duties. There is a clear service level agreement covering the use of these vehicles and this is discussed with the incoming Mayor and Deputy at the beginning of each Municipal Year.

Allowances and expenses: The Members Allowances Scheme is set out in Chapter 6 of the Constitution and sets out in detail the rules relating to allowances and the expenses claims procedure.

Social Media: The use of social media tools by councillors represents an opportunity to engage with people who may not traditionally contact their local councillor.

Councillors wishing to use social media should ensure they are familiar with the tools they wish to use and seek appropriate training as required. The provisions for the use of council resources, such as computers and letterheads, apply when using social media. Council resources should not be used to publish material that encourages or appears to encourage support for a particular political point of view.

It is important to recognise that all content published on social media is publicly available. Councillors are advised to not publish anything on social media that they would be unwilling to say face to face or to have published in the local newspaper. In particular councillors should be aware that ~~any~~^{their} use of social media must comply with the relevant provisions as a councillor could potentially be subject to in the Member code of conduct, which does specifically cover the use of Social Media. It states:

“Section 7

You must not publish on social media material that a reasonable person would consider offensive or abusive.

You should be aware that members of the public may perceive you to be acting as a Councillor or co-opted Member even when you are acting in your personal capacity. This includes everything you publish on social media. It is your responsibility to make it clear in any posts/tweets, etc. whether you are acting in your personal capacity or as a Councillor or co-opted Member”.

Councillors are encouraged to seek advice if in doubt about the rules on use of resources. For further guidance or information please contact:

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