

Standards Committee

Final Determination – Hearing Procedure

Representation

1. The Subject Member who is the subject of the allegation (“the Subject Member”) may be represented or accompanied during the meeting by a solicitor, counsel or another person; the permission of the Standards Committee is required to allow the Subject Member to be represented or accompanied by a non-legal representative. The Committee may choose to withdraw its permission to allow a representative if that representative disrupts the hearing.

Legal Advice

2. The Committee may take legal advice from its legal advisor at any time during the hearing or while they are considering the outcome. The substance of any legal advice given to the Committee should be announced to the meeting.

Introduction

3. The Chairman will introduce the members of the Committee, the Investigating Officer and the officers present. The Subject Member will introduce any person who is acting as his or her representative and any witnesses to be called on his or her behalf. The Investigating Officer will introduce any witnesses to be called.
4. The Chairman will outline the procedure to be followed.

Preliminary Issues

5. The Committee will then consider and decide on any preliminary issues which have not been resolved as part of the pre-hearing process.
6. The Committee may formally exclude the public from its deliberations and move to another room to consider those issues. On its return, the Chairman will announce the Committee’s decision.

Facts in Dispute

7. The Committee will then identify whether there are any significant disagreements about the facts contained in the Investigating Officer’s report.
8. If there are no disagreements about the facts, the Committee will move to the next stage of the hearing – **Did the Subject Member fail to follow the Code** at paragraph 16 below.
9. If there is a disagreement, the Investigating Officer, if present, will be invited to make representations to support the relevant findings of fact in the report. The Investigating Officer may call witnesses to give evidence. The Committee will give the Subject Member an opportunity

to challenge any evidence put forward by any witness called by the Investigating Officer.

10. The Subject Member may then make representations to support his or her version of the facts and call any necessary witnesses to give evidence.
11. At any time, the Committee may question any of the people involved or any of the witnesses, and may allow the Investigating Officer to challenge any evidence put forward by witnesses called by the Subject Member.
12. If the Subject Member disagrees with most of the facts, the Investigating Officer may make representations on all the relevant facts, instead of discussing each fact individually.
13. If the Subject Member disagrees with any relevant fact in the Investigating Officer's report, without having given prior notice of the disagreement, he or she must give good reasons for not mentioning it before the hearing. If the Investigating Officer is not present, the Committee will consider whether or not it would be in the public interest to continue in the Investigating Officer's absence. After considering the Subject Member's explanation for not raising the issue at an earlier stage, the Committee may then:
 - a) continue with the hearing, relying on the information in the Investigating Officer's report;
 - b) allow the Subject Member to make representations about the issue, and invite the Investigating Officer to respond and call any witnesses, as necessary; or
 - c) postpone the hearing to arrange for appropriate witnesses to be present, or for the Investigating Officer to be present if he or she is not already.
14. The Committee will usually formally exclude the public from its deliberations and move to another room to consider the representations and evidence in private.
15. On its return, the Chairman will announce the Committee's findings of fact.

Did the Subject Member fail to follow the Code?

16. The Committee will then consider whether or not, based on the facts it has found, the Subject Member has failed to follow the Code of Conduct.

17. The Subject Member will be invited to give relevant reasons why the Committee should not decide that he or she has failed to follow the Code.
18. The Committee will then consider any oral or written representations from the Investigating Officer.
19. The Committee may, at any time, question anyone involved on any point they raise in their representations.
20. The Subject Member will be invited to make any final relevant points.
21. The Committee will formally exclude the public from its deliberations and move to another room to consider the representations.
22. On its return, the Chairman will announce the Committee's decision as to whether or not the Subject Member has failed to follow the Code of Conduct.

If the Subject Member has not failed to follow the Code of Conduct

23. If the Committee decides that the Subject Member has not failed to follow the Code of Conduct, the Committee will consider whether it should make any recommendations to the relevant authority.

If the Subject Member has failed to follow the Code

24. If the Committee decides that the Subject Member has failed to follow the Code of Conduct, it will consider any oral or written representations from the Subject Member as to whether or not the Committee should set a penalty and what form any penalty should take.
25. The Committee may question the Subject Member, and take legal advice to ensure it has the information it needs in order to make a decision.
26. The Committee will then move to another room to consider whether or not to impose a penalty on the Subject Member and, if so, what the penalty should be.
27. On its return, the Chairman will announce the Committee's decision.

Recommendations to the authority

28. After considering any oral or written representations from the Investigating Officer the Committee will consider whether or not it should make any recommendations to the relevant authority, with a view to promoting high standards of conduct among Members.

The written decision

29. The Committee will announce its decision on the day and provide a short written decision on that day. A full written decision will be issued shortly after the hearing.

Making the Findings Public

30. The Committee must arrange for a summary of the decision and reasons for that decision to be published in one or more newspapers. If the Committee finds that the Subject Member did not fail to follow the authority's Code of Conduct, the public summary must say this and give reasons for this finding. In these cases, the Subject Member is entitled to ask that no summary of the decision should be passed to local newspapers.
31. If the Committee finds that the Subject Member failed to follow the Code of Conduct but that no action is needed, the public summary must say that the Subject Member failed to follow the Code, outline what happened and give reasons for the Committee's decision not to take any action.
32. If the Committee finds that the Subject Member failed to follow the Code and it sets a penalty the public summary must say that the Subject Member failed to follow the Code of Conduct, outline what happened, explain what penalty has been set and give reasons for the decision made by the Committee.

Appeal

33. The Subject Member may appeal against the decision within 21 days from the date of the full written decision.