

Appendix A

**Committee on Standards
In Public Life**

Annual Report 2015–16

Forward Plan 2016–17

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LIFE

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

SELFLESSNESS

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

INTEGRITY

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

OBJECTIVITY

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

ACCOUNTABILITY

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

OPENNESS

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

HONESTY

Holders of public office should be truthful.

LEADERSHIP

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

These principles apply to all aspects of public life. The Committee has set them out here for the benefit of all who serve the public in any way.

The Seven Principles were established in the Committee's First Report in 1995; the accompanying descriptors were revised following a review in the Fourteenth Report, published in January 2013.

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FOREWORD

This report provides an overview of the Committee's activities over the course of the past year and also sets out our forward plan of work for 2016–17.

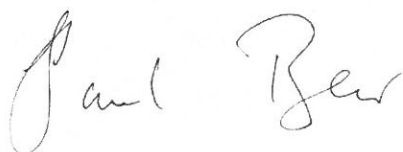
It is twenty one years since the First Report of this Committee made recommendations for reform. They have formed the basis of the language and infrastructure of standards of propriety in public life, which remain in place today. Nolan set out the Seven Principles of Public Life and the mechanisms for embedding and enforcing those principles.

This year the Committee has been undertaking a comprehensive review of how regulators seek to uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life. Despite the central role they play in public life, this is the first dedicated review of regulators that the Committee has undertaken. Created to operate in the public interest, their decisions impact on individuals and organisations. Like much of the public sector, regulators face reduced expenditure and unprecedented scrutiny on how they operate. Our report will argue that it is critical therefore, that regulators are robustly independent of those they regulate and demonstrate high standards with their own activities and decisions. And with the referendum decision to leave the EU, and Britain facing the prospect of having to rewrite much of its regulatory arrangements, these issues have become all the more acute and complex. We will be publishing the review in September 2016.

This year, the Referendum on whether the UK should stay in the EU has dominated the press. We received a number of complaints regarding the conduct of players in the referendum and much has been said as to whether both sides followed the rules. The Committee is clear that the topic requires ongoing review and analysis. To this end, the Committee intends to hold a seminar on referenda.

The issue of party funding has also been raised again – it remains a matter of significant public concern centred on the confluence of money, power and influence. The Committee's own efforts on this issue have continued to play a key role in taking the debate forward, our previous report from 2011 led to further discussion via the Trade Union Bill and subsequent House of Lords Select Committee Report. The Committee has undertaken further research in this area by commissioning [a study into party finances](#), building on previous work. The issue of party funding cannot be resolved without political will; the Committee believes it is long overdue for the main political parties to show leadership, put aside partisan positions and re-convene talks to reach cross-party agreement on possible reforms. Given the destructive nature of this issue for politics in the UK, I believe it is necessary to continue to press for reform.

Finally I must conclude by thanking our departing members. Patricia Moberly and Lord Alderdice have both made invaluable contributions to the Committee. Their knowledge, insight and judgement will be greatly missed. Patricia's contributions in particular to our reports, *Tone from the top* and, most recently, *Ethics for Regulators* have proven absolutely fundamental to the success of these projects. We wish them both well in their future endeavours.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Bew". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent initial 'P' and 'B'.

Paul Bew

Chair

July 2016

ABOUT THE CSPL

1. The Committee on Standards in Public Life monitors, reports and makes recommendations on all issues relating to standards in public life.¹ This includes not only the standards of conduct of holders of public office, but all those involved in the delivery of public services.
2. As an independent Committee we are uniquely placed to consider the ethical landscape as a whole. As a standing committee we have a constant presence, which enables us to monitor progress on different issues, including our own recommendations, over time. It also enables us to respond quickly when an ethical issue arises which requires our consideration.
3. Our purpose is to help promote and maintain ethical standards in public life and thereby to protect the public interest through:
 - monitoring standards issues and risks across the United Kingdom (by invitation in the devolved areas);
 - conducting inquiries and reviews and making practical and proportional recommendations that are generally implemented;
 - researching public perceptions on standards issues relating to specific areas of concern, and also over time.
4. The Committee's status is that is an independent advisory non-departmental public body (NDPB). It is not founded in statute and has no legal powers to compel witnesses to provide evidence or to enforce its recommendations. Our secretariat and budget are sponsored by the Cabinet Office.
5. To fulfil our remit effectively it is important that we remain robustly non-partisan and independent of the Government that appoints us. It is for that reason that the chair and other members, other than those representing the political parties, are now appointed through a fair and transparent public appointment process, for non-renewable terms. The Committee's political members are nominated by Party Leaders at the time of appointment.
6. By convention, the Committee consults the Prime Minister before starting an inquiry, and can be asked by the Prime Minister to mount an inquiry on a specific subject, but the decision on whether to proceed will be our own.

¹ See Appendix 1 for our terms of reference

Parliamentary Standards

75. The Committee continues to contribute to the issue of Parliamentary Standards. As noted above we responded to the Parliamentary Commissioner's review into the current Code of Conduct for MPs, as well as giving evidence at a session by the Parliamentary Standards Committee which was exploring the same issue. In addition we will be contributing to the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority's consultation on MPs' scheme of business costs and expenses.
76. The Committee continues to stress role of guidance, education and training on the rules and principles of the standards regime particularly with regard to recall. The public remain highly critical of MPs and are unlikely to accept ignorance of the principles or the rules as a defence in cases of alleged misconduct and, for their part, MPs are unlikely to accept unclear advice on opaque rules. We welcome the recent appointment of four additional lay members to the House of Commons Committee on Standards, which results in an equal number of MPs and lay members on the committee.
77. The Parliamentary Standards Commissioner (the post recommended by this Committee) and the Standards Committee will need to continue the work started with the House Authorities and the political parties on induction training to raise awareness and understanding of a clear and transparent standards regime amongst MPs.

Local Government Standards

78. The Committee on Standards in Public Life has a long-standing interest in local government standards. In our 2014/15 Annual Report we stated that the Committee had agreed at the time of the Localism Act to maintain a watching brief on:
- the need for a mandatory code of conduct,
 - strong local leadership,
 - effective independent persons; and,
 - concern at the lack of sanctions.
79. We continue to note that there is some evidence to suggest that the role of the independent person is generally well received and that vexatious complaints are falling. However, the effectiveness of the sanctions regime is still a concern.

80. The Committee maintains a watching brief of national and local media on this issue, as well as correspondence. We receive correspondence both from members of the public, Councils and councillors on this issue. This correspondence includes, for example, calls for a national code of conduct, strengthened guidelines or sanctions or a power of recall.
81. The Committee promotes the Seven Principles as consistent descriptors of ethical standards which represent common standards and core values. They can then be translated into outcome focused, locally based rules, codes or methods of implementation which are flexible enough to adapt to changing circumstances. We continue to invite councils to consider whether their own local standards frameworks are sufficient to address standards breaches and build public trust.
82. We will continue to liaise with the relevant stakeholders on the way in which ethical standards can effectively be embedded in all parts of local government.

Civil Service and government

83. The Committee has, over the years, made a number of recommendations relating to the regulatory regime for appointments to the Civil Service and how best to achieve high standards of conduct and propriety by civil servants. Many of these recommendations have been adopted.⁴ In October 2014, the Committee responded to the Triennial Review of the Civil Service Commission. We argued that there is a continuing need for the Civil Service Commission, specifically as an independent body, with its remit and the regulatory arrangements for Civil Service appointments, as well as the Civil Service Code values of honesty, integrity, impartiality and objectivity, remaining on a statutory basis.
84. On 11 March 2016, the Government published Sir Gerry Grimstone's review of the Public Appointments Process. As stated above, the Committee's response was to welcome the review, while expressing unease about the cumulative effect of some of its recommendations.
85. On 7 April 2016, the Committee submitted evidence to the Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee (PACAC) inquiry on the review of the public appointments process.

⁴ For example, putting the civil service, the Civil Service Code and the principle of appointment on merit after a fair and open competition on a statutory basis (First Report, Sixth Report, Ninth Report); an active role for the (then) Civil Service Commissioners in scrutinising the maintenance and use of the Civil Service Code, particularly in induction and training (Ninth Report); convergence between the regulatory regime of the (then) Civil Service Commissioners and the Commissioner for Public Appointments (Tenth Report).

86. Our submission welcomed the Government's intention to seek further views and consult on the Code of Governance, as the quality of the Code will be vital in ensuring the success of the new system. However the Committee continued to express its unease, about the potential cumulative effect of the changes proposed in the review. The Committee fears that, taken together, the changes proposed may remove too many of the checks and balances on Ministerial powers in relation to the public appointments process. In addition, our concerns are greater where the public appointment is to a sensitive or high profile organisation and in particular appointments to regulatory bodies.

