

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST AT MEETINGS

When declaring an interest at a meeting Members are asked to indicate whether the interest is a personal one only or one which is also prejudicial. The declaration should indicate the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which it relates. In the case of a personal interest, the member may speak and vote. If it is a prejudicial interest, a member has the right to make representations to the meeting as a member of the public but must then withdraw from the meeting. A member can participate fully where the interest is shared with the majority of residents in that particular ward. Members are also requested when appropriate to make any declarations under the Code of Practice on Planning and Judicial matters.

Is (or should) the Interest be registered in the Register of Members' Interests?		
If not, whose well being or financial position is affected to a greater extent than the majority of other people in the ward?		
Your own	A family member	A close associate
Any person or body who has employed or appointed your family member/close associate		
Any firm in which your family member/close associate is a partner or company of which they are directors		
Any company in which your family member/close associate has shares with a face value more than £25,000		
Any of the following in which you hold a position of general control or management: outside organisations, other public authorities, charities, pressure groups, political parties or trade unions		
Does the interest:		
<p>(a) affect your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described above? (If Yes the interest may be prejudicial)</p> <p>(b) relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described above? (If Yes the interest may be prejudicial)</p> <p>(c) relate to scrutiny by the Overview and Scrutiny committee of a decision you were party to? (If Yes the interest is prejudicial)</p> <p>(d) relate to the functions of the council in respect of housing (except your tenancy), statutory sick pay, an allowance, payment or indemnity given to members, any ceremonial honour given to members, or setting the council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. (If Yes the interest is NOT PREJUDICIAL)</p>		
PREJUDICIAL INTEREST		
If you answered Yes to (a) or (b) is the interest one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest? If Yes the interest is PREJUDICIAL		
If you answered Yes to (c) the interest is PREJUDICIAL		
If prejudicial do you intend to attend the meeting to make representations, answer questions or give evidence?		

FOR GUIDANCE REFER TO THE FLOWCHART OVERLEAF

DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART – QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF

