



INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC LIFE

THE APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Section 19 of the Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000, as amended, outlines the options available to the Standards Commission on the finding of a contravention of their respective Codes of Conduct by a councillor or member of a devolved public body at a Hearing it has conducted.
- 1.2 Section 19 obliges the Standards Commission to impose a sanction upon the finding of a contravention. The Standards Commission cannot, therefore, chose not to apply one.
- 1.3 The options available to the Standards Commission are to censure, suspend or disqualify the councillor or member. The relevant part of Section 19 is reproduced below.

19 Action on finding of contravention

(1) Where the members of the Commission conducting a hearing find that a councillor has contravened the councillors' code or a member of a devolved public body the members' code, they shall impose one of the following sanctions—

(a) censuring, but otherwise taking no action against, the councillor or member;

(b) suspending, for a period not exceeding one year, the councillor's or member's entitlement to attend one or more but not all of the following—

(i) all meetings of the council or body;

(ii) all meetings of one or more committees or sub-committees of the council or body;

(iii) all meetings of any other body on which the councillor or member is a representative or nominee of the council or body;

(c) suspending, for a period not exceeding one year, the councillor's or member's entitlement to attend meetings of the council or body and of any committee or sub-committee thereof and of any other body on which the councillor or member is a representative or nominee of the council or body;

(d) in the case of a councillor, disqualifying the councillor for a period not exceeding five years, from being, or from being nominated for election as, or from being elected, a councillor;

(e) in the case of a member of a devolved public body, removing the member from membership of the body and disqualifying the member, for a period not exceeding five years, from membership of the body.

- 1.4 The purpose of this policy is to outline the factors the Standards Commission may consider when making a determination under Section 19.

- 1.5 The policy aims to help achieve clarity, consistency, awareness and transparency in relation to decision-making in respect of sanctions. It will be reviewed by the Standards Commission on an annual basis.
- 1.6 The policy is intended as a guide and, as such, the list of considerations outlined below is not exhaustive. The decision will depend on the individual and particular circumstances of each case.
- 1.7 Section 17 of 2000 Act provides a Hearing shall be conducted by not fewer than three members of the Standards Commission. However, reference is made to 'the Standards Commission' in this policy as the Hearing Panel makes decisions at Hearings, including determining any sanction to be applied, on behalf of the Standards Commission.
- 1.8 Section 19(6) of the Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000 provides that the Standards Commission may, on imposing a suspension on a member of a devolved public body, direct that any remuneration or allowance deriving from membership of the body that would be payable to the member, not be paid or be reduced. A separate policy outlining the factors that a Hearing Panel of the Standards Commission will consider when deciding whether or not to make a direction under Section 19(6) can be found on the Standards Commission's website at www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/cases/hearing-rules. The procedures the Standards Commission will follow should a Panel decide to do so are also outlined in that policy.

2. SANCTIONS

- 2.1 The sanctions that can be imposed on the councillor or member of a devolved public body (who is known at the Hearing as 'the Respondent'), following a finding of a breach of the applicable Councillors' or Members' Code of Conduct, are as follows:
 - **Censure:** Censure is a formal recording of the Standards Commission's severe and public disapproval of the Respondent.
 - **Suspension:** This can be a full or partial suspension. A full suspension means that the Respondent is suspended from attending all meetings of the Council / Board. Partial suspension means that the Respondent is suspended from attending some of the meetings of the Council / Board. The provisions in the Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Integration Joint Boards) (Scotland) Order 2014 and the Health Boards (Membership and Procedure) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2016 also mean that the Respondent will be disqualified from being a member of any Health Board or Health and Social Care Integration Joint Board.
 - **Disqualification:** Disqualification means that the Respondent is disqualified for the period determined (of up to 5 years) from being a Councillor or Board Member. In a Local Authority, this has the effect of removing that Councillor from office.
- 2.2 The Standards Commission has produced guidance on the extent of the activities in which a councillor can engage while subject to a period of full suspension (either on the finding of a breach of the Councillors' Code of Conduct at a Hearing or as an interim measure while an investigation about their conduct is ongoing). The guidance can be found on the Standards Commission's website at www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/cases/hearing-rules.

3. KEY PRINCIPLES & AIMS

- 3.1 The Standards Commission will adhere to the following key principles when determining the sanction to be applied:

- While it is important to be as consistent as possible, in terms of previous decisions, the appropriate sanction will depend on the facts and circumstances of each individual case.
- Decisions will be made on an impartial, fair and proportionate basis.

3.2 When applying sanctions, the Standards Commission will aim to:

- Preserve the ethical standards framework.
- Promote adherence to the Codes of Conduct.
- Maintain and improve the public's confidence that councillors and members of devolved public bodies will comply with the Codes and will be held accountable if they fail to do so.
- Achieve credible deterrence.
- Provide clear reasons for its decisions, in order to ensure transparency.

4. ARTICLE 10 OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

4.1 The Standards Commission notes that any sanction it imposes in relation to a contravention of a Code of Conduct that, on the face of it, interferes with the Respondent's right of freedom of expression under Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), as enshrined in the Human Rights Act 1998, can also be an interference with the right under Article 10.

4.2 Therefore, any restriction involved by a finding that a Code of Conduct has been contravened and the imposition of a sanction will require to be justified by Article 10(2), which allows restrictions on the freedom of expression that are necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the reputation or rights of others. Any such restriction must be for relevant and sufficient reasons; and must be proportionate to the legitimate aim being pursued.

4.3 In considering applying a sanction in cases where the application of Article 10 may apply, the Standards Commission will consider:

- firstly, whether the interference (i.e. the proposed sanction) is the minimum necessary, or whether less restrictive means could be employed; and then
- secondly, whether the benefit of that least necessary measure outweighs its adverse impact on the Respondent's right to freedom of political expression. For example, whether any benefit in applying a sanction in respect of protecting the mutual bond of trust and confidence between elected members and officers (which enables local government to function effectively), will outweigh any impact on the Respondent.

5. FACTORS THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED

5.1 When determining the sanction to be imposed, the Standards Commission will consider any submissions made and also any evidence led in mitigation. This could include evidence about the personal circumstances of the Respondent both at time of contravention and at the Hearing.

5.2 The Standards Commission will reflect on, and use, previous decisions to support its decision-making. However, the sanction to be applied will depend on the individual facts and circumstances of each case. In particular, the Standards Commission will consider the nature and seriousness of the breach, along with any aggravating and mitigating factors.

5.3 The weight to be attached to any such factors will be determined on a case by case basis. It should be noted that the list of factors below is not exhaustive and not all will be present and/or relevant in each case.

5.4 **Nature & seriousness:** In assessing the nature and seriousness of the breach, the Standards Commission may consider the following:

- The extent and significance of the contravention.

- The duration and frequency of the failure / actions that were the subject of the contravention.
- Whether there was any repetition of the conduct / behaviour.
- The impact (including loss or harm) or potential consequence of the breach to others.
- The extent of any impact on others.
- The benefit or intended benefit of the breach to the Respondent.
- Whether there is any evidence of deliberate intent.

5.5 **Aggravating factors** are ones which may increase the severity or culpability of the breach. The Standards Commission will consider whether there is evidence of any of the following aggravating factors:

- Repeated behaviour over a long period of time.
- Deliberate conduct.
- Dishonesty and/or concealment.
- Evidence of gain/benefit to Respondent.
- Previous contraventions by same Respondent.
- No understanding, reflection, insight and/or acceptance of actions.
- Lack of remorse and/or no apology.
- Failure to co-operate with investigation and/or adjudication process.
- Failure to take any opportunity to rectify.
- Continuing with the conduct/behaviour after it being brought to Respondent's attention and/or the complaint being made.
- Ignoring of advice or training opportunities that may have prevented contravention.

5.6 **Mitigating factors** are ones that may lessen the severity or culpability of the breach. The Standards Commission will consider whether there is evidence of any of the following mitigating factors:

- Any admission of breach (particularly at an early stage); any self-referral.
- Limited duration of contravention.
- Limited impact of contravention.
- Inadvertent or technical breach.
- No gain/benefit to Respondent.
- Action taken to rectify and/or apologise (particularly at an early stage).
- Demonstrating understanding, reflection, insight and/or acceptance of actions.
- Co-operation with investigation and/or adjudication process.
- Evidence Respondent acted on incorrect advice.
- No repetition since contravention occurred.
- Evidence of good character, public service.

5.7 The Standards Commission will also take into account any evidence to the effect that the Respondent has resigned or been removed from their post when determining the appropriate sanction. It will also consider whether an interim suspension had previously been imposed on the Respondent under Section 21 of the Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000 and, if so, the length of the suspension. A policy on how the Standards Commission makes any decision under Section 21 and the procedures it will follow in doing so can be found at www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/uploads/files/1557220867190430SCSSection196Policy.pdf.

5.8 In cases where the Standards Commission has found a breach of the respect or bullying and harassment provisions in a Code of Conduct, it may also consider any impact statement received from someone affected by the Respondent's conduct. In doing so, the Standards

Commission will be mindful of, and will take into account, the fact that the information in any such a statement has not been given under oath or tested.

- 5.9 The Standards Commission notes that while Section 31 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 provides that a person shall be disqualified from being member of a local authority if they have (within five years before the day of nomination, or election or since election), been convicted of a criminal offence and received a sentence of imprisonment (whether suspended or not) for a period of three months or more; this legislation was enacted at a time when the use of short sentences was relatively common. The Standards Commission will be mindful that that current sentencing policy is to seek alternatives to custody, with a presumption against the use of short custodial sentences. Therefore, in cases were a Respondent has been convicted of a criminal offence while they were acting in the capacity of a councillor or member of a devolved public body, or where they could reasonably be perceived as acting as such, disqualification will always be considered as a possible disposal. While the Standards Commission will take into account any and all relevant mitigating and aggravating factors presented, it will be mindful that, in such cases, a conviction has the potential to bring the Respondent's position as a councillor or member, their council or devolved public body, and the ethical standards framework itself into disrepute.

6. PROCEDURE

- 6.1 The Chair of the Hearing Panel will normally state the sanction to be applied and when it will be effective from (if applicable), at the conclusion of the Hearing. The Chair will also provide a brief explanation of the reasons for the sanction and the effective from date. The Chair will also confirm that any period of interim suspension previously imposed will automatically end.
- 6.2 A full written decision will be sent to the parties and the Chief Executive of the Council or Devolved Public Body within 14 days of the conclusion of the Hearing. The written decision will be published on the Standards Commission's website within 21 days of the conclusion of the Hearing.
- 6.3 In cases where the application of Article 10 of the ECHR may apply, the written decision will specifically state that the Hearing Panel has taken into account the need to justify any sanction imposed under Article 10(2) and will provide a description of how the Hearing Panel has assessed the proportionality of the sanction relative to the contravention.

7. APPEALS

- 7.1 Section 22 of the 2000 Act provides that a councillor or member of a devolved public body who has received a sanction (other than censure) may appeal to the sheriff principal of the sherrifdom in which the relevant council or devolved public body has its principal office. Section 22 states that appeals shall be lodged within 21 days of:
- (i) The sending of the finding (written decision)
 - (ii) The imposition of the sanction
 - (iii) The imposition of a suspension on consideration of an interim report
- 7.2 Where the Standards Commission has imposed a sanction the Respondent will be provided with a copy of Section 22 of the Ethical Standards Act when the written decision is issued.

SECTION 19 POLICY – INDICATIVE MILESTONE DATES

Data control and version information				
Date	Action by	Version Updated	New Version number	Brief Description
27/07/16	LJ	N/A	V1.0	Implementation of Policy
13/09/16	EM	V1.0	V1.1	Include Appeal procedure
27/06/17	LJ	V1.1	V2.0	Include reference to application of Article 10(2) of ECHR
27/06/19	LJ	V2.0	V3.0	Include references to Interim Suspension Policy and Section 19(6) Policy.
30/06/20	LJ	V3.0	2020 v1.0	Inclusion of reference to guidance on the activities in which a councillor can engage while subject to a period of full suspension.
29/07/20	LJ	2020 v1.0	2020 v2.0	Inclusion of reference to fact that Standards Commission may take into account any impact statements received from those affected in cases where a breach of the respect or bullying and harassment provisions in a Code is found.
29/03/2021	LJ	2020 v2.0	2021 v1.0	Inclusion of references to additional factors Standards Commission will consider in cases where a Respondent has been convicted of a criminal offence while acting in the capacity of a councillor or member of a devolved public body (or where they could reasonably be perceived as acting as such).