



INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC LIFE

ADVICE NOTE FOR MEMBERS ON HOW TO DECLARE INTERESTS

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Advice Note, issued by the Standards Commission, provides advice to members of devolved public bodies on when and how to declare an interest at meetings.
- 1.2 The Model Code of Conduct identifies the types of connections that would lead to a member having to declare an interest. The Standards Commission has produced Guidance on how the provisions in the Code should be interpreted. The Guidance can be found on the Standards Commission's website at:
<https://www.standardscommissionscotland.org.uk/guidance/guidance-notes>.
- 1.3 This Advice Note does not, therefore, repeat advice about whether members have a declarable interest. Instead, it provides guidance on when and how such a declaration should be made. The Advice Note also suggests wording that members may wish to use when declaring an interest.

2. When an interest should be declared

- 2.1 As a member, you must consider, at the earliest stage possible, whether you have an interest to declare in relation to any matter which is to be considered at a meeting. This includes formal board or committee meetings (whether online or in person) and informal meetings with employees. Before any meetings, you should review agendas, papers or any other information in order to decide, at the earliest possible opportunity, whether you have a connection to a matter to be discussed which, after applying the objective test, amounts to a declarable interest.
- 2.2 You should seek advice at the earliest stage on whether you have an interest to declare. Normally you will seek advice from your public body's Standards Officer, Chief Executive, or the chair of the meeting in question. Asking an employee or colleague for advice in advance gives them an opportunity to clarify any queries they have about the connection and to give more detailed advice than they may be able to provide if you only seek advice immediately before the start of a meeting. Ultimately, however, it is your personal responsibility to decide whether you have an interest or not.
- 2.3 You must disclose or declare your personal interests both in formal and informal dealings with employees of your public body and other members, not just in formal board meetings. This is an important consideration, especially when you are seeking advice from employees or other

sources. You should not assume that employees and others will know or remember what your interests are.

- 2.4 At the meeting itself, your declaration must be made at the earliest possible opportunity. However, if you do only identify the need for a declaration of interest when a particular matter is being discussed, then you must declare it as soon as you realise it is necessary to do so.
- 2.5 The interest must be declared at the meeting in question, regardless of whether or not you have already provided advance notice of it to any employee, colleague or the chair. You should not rely on others to remind you of the interest; it is your personal responsibility to ensure you declare it and comply with the Code.
- 2.6 If you are in any doubt about whether you have a declarable interest that would prevent you from participating in a discussion or decision, you should seek the advice of your public body's Standards Officer before taking part.

3. Wording to use

- 3.1 In order to be as transparent and consistent as possible, you may wish to consider using the following wording:
"I declare an interest in item (x) for the following reason(s)..."
- 3.2 The information you provide in terms of your reasoning does not need to be detailed but should be sufficient for those at the meeting to understand why you are making a declaration. You should be mindful of the need to protect the confidentiality of another person's business or financial interests when making a declaration. You are only required to provide enough information to make it clear why you consider you have a clear and substantial interest.
- 3.3 For example, you could state:
"I am a friend of the managing director of (x), who are the applicants for grant funding in respect of...", or *"my partner is employed by (x), who stand to benefit from the financial assistance recommended in the report..."*
- 3.4 Again, in order to be as transparent as possible and so that your actions are recorded in any minute of the meeting, you should end your declaration by clearly stating that you will leave the room when the matter you have the interest in is being considered. For example, you may wish to state: *"As I have declared an interest, I will withdraw from the meeting / leave the online meeting during any discussion and voting on item (x)".*
- 3.5 Where you have considered making a declaration, but have chosen not to on the grounds that your connection does not amount to an interest, you may wish to explain your thinking by making a transparency statement. It may be, for example, that you are confident you do not have an interest, but know that other people could be aware of your connection to the matter without having knowledge of all the relevant facts.
- 3.6 In those circumstances you might want to state:
"I have a connection to this item by reason of... However, I have applied the objective test and do not consider I have an interest to declare because..."
If you think it would be helpful, you can ask any employee who is clerking the meeting to note such a transparency statement in the minutes.

4. Wording to use where your interest arises from membership of an outside body

4.1 Being a member of an outside body you have been appointed or nominated to by your public body as its representative does not constitute a connection which might lead to you having to declare an interest unless:

- (1) the matter being considered by your public body is quasi-judicial or regulatory; or
- (2) you have a personal conflict by reason of your actions, your connections or legal obligations.

4.2 If you are required to declare an interest, you may wish to state:

“I have a connection to item (x) as I am a member/director of (y) as the public body’s representative. Although this would not normally be a declarable interest, the matter before the board is one that is quasi-judicial/regulatory in nature. I will therefore withdraw from the meeting during any discussion and voting on that item”; or

“I have a connection to item (x) as I am a member/director of (y) as the public body’s representative. Although this would not normally be a declarable interest, I have a personal conflict arising from (z). I will therefore withdraw from the meeting during any discussion and voting on that item.”

5. Further Sources of Information

5.1 If you have any queries or concerns about this Advice Note, or how to interpret or act in accordance with the provisions in the Model Code of Conduct, you should seek assistance from your public body’s Standards Officer.

5.2 Further information can also be obtained from the Standards Commission via email: enquiries@standardscommission.org.uk

