

# CAIRNGORMS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY: MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT

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## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION TO THE CODE OF CONDUCT**

1.1 The Scottish public has a high expectation of those who serve on the boards of public bodies and the way in which they should conduct themselves in undertaking their duties for the public body. As a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority, you must meet those expectations by ensuring that your conduct is above reproach.

1.2 The Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000 provides for new Codes of Conduct for local authority councillors and members of relevant public bodies; imposes on councils and relevant public bodies a duty to help their members to comply with the relevant code; and establishes a Standards Commission for Scotland to oversee the new framework and deal with alleged breaches of the codes.

1.3 As a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority, it is your responsibility to make sure that you are familiar with, and that your actions comply with, the provisions of this Code of Conduct.

### **Guidance on the Code of Conduct**

1.4 You must observe the rules of conduct contained in this Code. It is your personal responsibility to comply with these and review regularly, and at least annually, your personal circumstances with this in mind, particularly when your circumstances change. You must not at any time advocate or encourage any action contrary to the Code of Conduct.

1.5 The Code has been developed in line with the key principles listed in Section 2 and provides additional information on how the principles should be interpreted and applied in practice. The Standards Commission may also issue guidance. No Code can provide for all circumstances and if you are uncertain about how the rules apply, you should seek advice from the Cairngorms National Park Authority. You may also choose to consult your own legal advisers and, on detailed financial and commercial matters, seek advice from other relevant professionals.

### **Enforcement**

1.6 Part 2 of the Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000 sets out the provisions for dealing with alleged breaches of this Code of Conduct and the sanctions that shall be applied if the Standards Commission finds that there has been a breach of the Code. Those sanctions are outlined in Annex A.

## **SECTION 2: KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT**

2.1 The general principles upon which this Code of Conduct is based are:

### **Public Service**

You have a duty to act in the interests of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and in accordance with its core tasks.

### **Selflessness**

You have a duty to take decisions solely in terms of public interest. You must not act in order to gain financial or other material benefit for yourself, family or friends.

### **Integrity**

You must not place yourself under any financial, or other, obligation to any individual or organisation that might reasonably be thought to influence you in the performance of your duties.

### **Objectivity**

You must make decisions solely on merit when carrying out public business.

### **Accountability and Stewardship**

You are accountable for your decisions and actions to the public. You have a duty to consider issues on their merits, taking account of the views of others and must ensure that the Cairngorms National Park Authority uses its resources prudently and in accordance with the law.

### **Openness**

You have a duty to be as open as possible about your decisions and actions, giving reasons for your decisions and restricting information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

### **Honesty**

You have a duty to act honestly. You must declare any private interests relating to your public duties and take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

### **Leadership**

You have a duty to promote and support these principles by leadership and example, to maintain and strengthen the public's trust and confidence in the integrity of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and its members in conducting public business.

## **Respect**

You must respect fellow members of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and employees of the body and the role they play, treating them with courtesy at all times.

2.2 You should apply the principles of this Code to your dealings with fellow members of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and its employees.

## **SECTION 3: GENERAL CONDUCT**

### **Relationship with Employees of the Cairngorm National Park Authority**

3.1 You will treat any staff employed by the Cairngorms National Park Authority with courtesy and respect. It is expected that employees will show you the same consideration in return.

### **Allowances**

3.2 You must comply with any rules of the Cairngorms National Park Authority regarding remuneration, allowances and expenses.

### **Gifts and Hospitality**

3.3 You must never canvass or seek gifts or hospitality.

3.4 You are responsible for your decisions connected with the offer or acceptance of gifts or hospitality and for avoiding the risk of damage to public confidence in the Cairngorms National Park Authority. As a general guide, it is usually appropriate to refuse offers except:

- (a) isolated gifts of a trivial character or inexpensive seasonal gifts such as a calendar or diary, or other simple items of office equipment of modest value;
- (b) normal hospitality associated with your duties and which would reasonably be regarded as inappropriate to refuse; or
- (c) gifts received on behalf of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

3.5 You must not accept any offer by way of gift or hospitality which could give rise to a reasonable suspicion of influence on your part to show favour, or disadvantage, to any individual or organisation. You should also consider whether there may be any reasonable perception that any gift received by your spouse or cohabitee or by any company in which you have a controlling interest, or by a partnership of which you are a partner, can or would influence your judgement. The term “gift” includes benefits such as relief from indebtedness, loan concessions, or provision of services at a cost below that generally charged to members of the public.

3.6 You must not accept repeated hospitality from the same source.

3.7 You must record details of any gifts and hospitality received other than those referred to in 3.4(a) to (c) above and the record must be made available for public inspection.

3.8 You must not accept any offer of a gift or hospitality from any individual or organisation which stands to gain or benefit from a decision the Cairngorms National Park Authority may be involved in determining, or who is seeking to do business with your organisation, and which a person might reasonably consider could have a bearing on your judgement. If you are making a visit to inspect equipment, vehicles, land or property, then as a general rule you should ensure that the Cairngorms National Park Authority pays for the costs of these visits.

## **Confidentiality Requirements**

3.9 There may be times when you will be required to treat discussions, documents or other information relating to the work of the Cairngorms National Park Authority in a confidential manner. You will often receive information of a private nature which is not yet public, or which perhaps would not be intended to be public. There are provisions in legislation on the categories of confidential and exempt information and you must always respect and comply with the requirement to keep such information private.

3.10 It is unacceptable to disclose any information to which you have privileged access, for example derived from a confidential document, either orally or in writing. In the case of other documents and information, you are requested to exercise your judgement as to what should or should not be made available to outside bodies or individuals. In any event, such information should never be used for the purpose of personal or financial gain, or used in such a way as to bring the Cairngorms National Park Authority into disrepute.

## **Use of Cairngorm National Park Authority Facilities**

3.11 Members of the Cairngorms National Park Authority must not misuse facilities, equipment, stationery, telephony and services, or use them for party political or campaigning activities. Use of such equipment and services, etc must be in accordance with the Cairngorms National Park Authority's policy and rules on their usage.

## **Appointment to Partner Organisations**

3.12 You may be appointed, or nominated by the Cairngorms National Park Authority, as a member of another body or organisation. If so, you are bound by the rules of conduct of these organisations and should observe the rules of this Code in carrying out the duties of that body.

3.13 Members who become directors of companies as nominees of the Cairngorms National Park Authority will assume personal responsibilities under the Companies Acts. It is possible that conflicts of interest can arise for such members between the company and the Cairngorms National Park Authority. It is your responsibility to take advice on your responsibilities to the Cairngorms National Park Authority and to the company. This will include questions of declarations of interest.

## SECTION 4: REGISTRATION OF INTERESTS

4.1 The following paragraphs set out the kinds of interests, financial and otherwise which you have to register. These are called “Registerable Interests”. You must, at all times, ensure that these interests are registered, when you are appointed and whenever your circumstances change in such a way as to require change or an addition to your entry in the Cairngorms National Park Authority’s Register.

4.2 This Code sets out the categories of interests which you must register. Annex B contains key definitions to help you decide what is required when registering your interests under any particular category. These categories are listed below with explanatory notes designed to help you decide what is required when registering your interests under any particular category.

### **Category One: Remuneration**

4.3 You have a Registerable Interest where you receive remuneration by virtue of being:

- employed;
- self-employed;
- the holder of an office;
- a director of an undertaking;
- a partner in a firm; or
- undertaking a trade, profession or vocation or any other work.

4.4 In relation to 4.3 above, the amount of remuneration does not require to be registered and remuneration received as a Member does not have to be registered.

4.5 If a position is not remunerated it does not need to be registered under this category. However, unremunerated directorships may need to be registered under category two, “Related Undertakings”.

4.6 If you receive any allowances in relation to membership of any organisation, the fact that you receive such an allowance must be registered.

4.7 When registering employment, you must give the name of the employer, the nature of its business, and the nature of the post held in the organisation.

4.8 When registering self-employment, you must provide the name and give details of the nature of the business. When registering an interest in a partnership, you must give the name of the partnership and the nature of its business.

4.9 Where you undertake a trade, profession or vocation, or any other work, the detail to be given is the nature of the work and its regularity. For example, if you write for a newspaper, you must give the name of the publication, and the frequency of articles for which you are paid.

4.10 When registering a directorship, it is necessary to provide the registered name of the undertaking in which the directorship is held and the nature of its business.

4.11 Registration of a pension is not required as this falls outside the scope of the category.

### **Category Two: Related Undertakings**

4.12 You must register any directorships held which are themselves not remunerated but where the company (or other undertaking) in question is a subsidiary of, or a parent of, a company (or other undertaking) in which you hold a remunerated directorship.

4.13 You must register the name of the subsidiary or parent company or other undertaking and the nature of its business, and its relationship to the company or other undertaking in which you are a director and from which you receive remuneration.

4.14 The situations to which the above paragraphs apply are as follows:

- you are a director of a board of an undertaking and receive remuneration – declared under category one – and
- you are a director of a parent or subsidiary undertaking but do not receive remuneration in that capacity.

### **Category Three: Contracts**

4.15 You have a registerable interest where you (or a firm in which you are a partner, or an undertaking in which you are a director or in which you have shares of a value as described in paragraph 5.8 below) have made a contract with the Cairngorms National Park Authority:

- (i) under which goods or services are to be provided, or works are to be executed; and
- (ii) which has not been fully discharged.

4.16 You must register a description of the contract, including its duration, but excluding the consideration.

### **Category Four: Houses, Land and Buildings**

4.17 You have a registerable interest where you own or have any other right or interest in houses, land and buildings, which may be significant to, of relevance to, or bear upon, the work and operation of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

4.18 The test to be applied when considering appropriateness of registration is to ask whether a member of the public acting reasonably might consider any interests in houses, land and buildings could potentially affect your responsibilities to the Cairngorms National Park Authority and to the public, or could influence your actions, speeches or decision-making. If in doubt, you may consult with the Standards Commission.

### **Category Five: Shares and Securities**

4.19 You have a registerable interest where you have an interest in shares which constitute a holding in a company or organisation which may be significant to, of relevance to, or bear upon, the work and operation of the Cairngorms National Park Authority. You are not required to register the value of such interests.

4.20 The test to be applied when considering appropriateness of registration is to ask whether a member of the public acting reasonably might consider any interests in shares and securities could potentially affect your responsibilities to the Cairngorms National Park Authority and to the public, or could influence your actions, speeches or decision-making. If in doubt, you may consult with the Standards Commission.

### **Category Six: Non-Financial Interests**

4.21 You may also have a registerable interest if you have non-financial interests which may be significant to, of relevance to, or bear upon, the work and operation of the Cairngorms National Park Authority. It is important that relevant interests such as membership or holding office in other public bodies, clubs, societies and organisations such as trades unions and voluntary organisations, are registered and described.

4.22 The test to be applied when considering appropriateness of registration is to ask whether a member of the public acting reasonably might consider any non-financial interest could potentially affect your responsibilities to the Cairngorms National Park Authority and to the public, or could influence your actions, speeches or decision-making. If in doubt, you may consult with the Standards Commission.

## **SECTION 5: DECLARATION OF INTERESTS**

### **Introduction**

5.1 The key principles of the Code, especially those in relation to integrity, honesty and openness, are given further practical effect by the requirement for you to declare certain interests in proceedings of the Cairngorms National Park Authority. Together with the rules on registration of interests, this ensures transparency of your interests which might influence, or be thought to influence, your actions.

5.2 Public bodies inevitably have dealings with a wide variety of organisations and individuals and this Code indicates the circumstances in which a business or personal interest must be declared. Public confidence in the Cairngorms National Park Authority and its members depends on it being clearly understood that decisions are taken in the public interest and not for any other reason.

5.3 In considering whether to make a declaration in any proceedings, you must consider not only whether you will be influenced but whether anybody else would think that you might be influenced by the interest. You must keep in mind that the test is whether a member of the public, acting reasonably, might think that a particular interest could influence you.

5.4 If you feel that, in the context of the matter being considered, your involvement is neither capable of being viewed as more significant than that of an ordinary member of the public, nor likely to be perceived by the public as wrong, you may continue to attend the meeting and participate in both discussion and voting. The relevant interest must however be declared. It is your responsibility to judge whether an interest is sufficiently relevant to particular proceedings to require a declaration and you are advised to err on the side of caution. You may also seek advice from the Standards Commission.

### **Interests which Require Declaration**

5.5 Interests which require to be declared may be financial or non-financial. They may or may not be interests which are registerable under this Code. Most of the interests to be declared will be your personal interests but, on occasion, you will have to consider whether the interests of other persons require you to make a declaration.

### **Financial Interests**

5.6 Any financial interest which is registerable must be declared. If, under Section 4 of this Code you have registered an interest as a Councillor of a Local Authority within the area of the National Park Authority or a Member of another Devolved Public Body (where the other Devolved Public Body has nominated, appointed or approved you as a Member of the Board) you do not, for that reason alone, have to declare that interest.

### **Shares and Securities**

5.7 You may have to declare interests in shares and securities, over and above those registerable under category five of Section 4 of this Code. You may, for example, in the course of employment or self-employment, be engaged in providing professional advice to a

person whose interests are a component of a matter to be dealt with by the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

5.8 You have a declarable interest where an interest becomes of direct relevance to a matter before the Cairngorms National Park Authority and you have shares comprised in the share capital of a company or other body and the nominal value of the shares is:

- (i) greater than 1% of the issued share capital of the company or other body; or
- (ii) greater than £25,000.

5.9 You are required to declare the name of the company only, not the size or nature of the holding.

### **Houses, Land and Buildings**

5.10 Any interest in houses, land and buildings which is registerable under category four of Section 4 of this Code must be declared, as well as any similar interests which arise as a result of specific discussions or operations of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

### **Planning Issues**

5.11 A decision on a planning application taken by the Cairngorms National Park Authority where a Member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority is also a local Councillor and the Council have submitted comments on the application raises issues relating to conflict of interest.

5.12 Where the Member (acting as a Councillor) has not participated in approving the Council's comments (either because the comments are delegated to officers or the Member (acting as a Councillor) has not participated at the relevant Council meeting, if necessary, by declaring an interest) the Member may take part and vote on the decision taken by the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

5.13 Where the Member (acting as a Councillor) has participated in approving the Council's comments on the application, the Member should declare an interest at the Cairngorms National Park Authority meeting and not participate. The Member should leave the meeting room for the duration of the item under discussion.

5.14 A decision by the Cairngorms National Park Authority on whether or not to call-in a planning application for determination where a Member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority is also a local Councillor also raises issues relating to conflict of interest.

5.15 The Member may participate in the Cairngorms National Park Authority call-in decision, providing he has not, acting as a Councillor taken part in any discussion on the application within the Council.

### **Non-Financial Interests**

5.16 If you have a registered non-financial interest under category six of Section 4 of this Code you have recognised that it is significant. There is therefore a very strong presumption

that this interest will be declared where there is any link between a matter which requires your attention as a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and the registered interest. Non-financial interests include membership or holding office in other public bodies, clubs, societies, trade unions and organisations including voluntary organisations. They become declarable if and when members of the public might reasonably think they could influence your actions, speeches or votes in the decisions of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

5.17 You may serve on other bodies as a result of express nomination or appointment by the Cairngorms National Park Authority or otherwise by virtue of being a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority. You must always remember the public interest points towards transparency particularly where there is a possible divergence of interest between different public authorities.

5.18 You will also have other private and personal interests and may serve, or be associated with, bodies, societies and organisations as a result of your private and personal interests and not because of your role as a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority. In the context of any particular matter you will have to decide whether to declare a non-financial interest. You should declare an interest unless you believe that, in the particular circumstances, the interest is irrelevant or without significance. In reaching a view you should consider whether the interest (whether taking the form of association or the holding of office) would be seen by a member of the public acting reasonably in a different light because it is the interest of a person who is a member as opposed to the interest of an ordinary member of the public.

### **Interests of Other Persons**

5.19 The Code requires only your interests to be registered. You may, however, have to consider whether you should declare an interest in regard to the financial interests of your spouse or cohabitee which are known to you. You may have to give similar consideration to any known non-financial interest of a spouse or cohabitee. You have to ask yourself whether a member of the public acting reasonably would regard these interests as effectively the same as your interests in the sense of potential effect on your responsibilities as a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

5.20 The interests known to you, both financial and non-financial, of relatives and close friends may have to be declared. This Code does not attempt the task of defining “relative” or “friend”. The key principle is the need for transparency in regard to any interest which might (regardless of the precise description of relationship) be objectively regarded by a member of the public, acting reasonably, as potentially affecting your responsibilities as a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

### **Making a Declaration**

5.21 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. You should consider whether agendas for meetings raise any issue of declaration of interest. Your declaration of interest must be made as soon as practicable at a meeting where that interest arises. If you do identify the need for a declaration of interest only when a particular matter is being discussed you must declare the interest as soon as you realise it is necessary.

5.22 The oral statement of declaration of interest should identify the item or items of business to which it relates. The statement should begin with the words “I declare an interest”. The statement must be sufficiently informative to enable those at the meeting to understand the nature of your interest but need not give a detailed description of the interest.

### **Effect of Declaration**

5.23 Declaring a financial interest has the effect of prohibiting any participation in discussion and voting. A declaration of a non-financial interest involves a further exercise of judgement on your part. You must consider the relationship between the interests which have been declared and the particular matter to be considered and relevant individual circumstances surrounding the particular matter.

5.24 In the final analysis the conclusive test is whether, in the particular circumstances of the item of business, and knowing all the relevant facts, a member of the public acting reasonably would consider that you might be influenced by the interest in your role as a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority and that it would therefore be wrong to take part in any discussion or decision-making. If you, in conscience, believe that your continued presence would not fall foul of this objective test, then declaring an interest will not preclude your involvement in discussion or voting. If you are not confident about the application of this objective yardstick, you must play no part in discussion and must leave the meeting room until discussion of the particular item is concluded.

### **Dispensations**

5.25 In very limited circumstances dispensations can be granted by the Standards Commission in relation to the existence of financial and non-financial interests which would otherwise prohibit you from taking part and voting on matters coming before the Cairngorms National Park Authority and its committees. Applications for dispensations will be considered by the Standards Commission and should be made as soon as possible in order to allow proper consideration of the application in advance of meetings where dispensation is sought. You should not take part in the consideration of the matter in question until the application has been granted.

## **SECTION 6: LOBBYING AND ACCESS TO MEMBERS OF PUBLIC BODIES**

6.1 In order for the Cairngorms National Park Authority to fulfil its commitment to being open and accessible, it needs to encourage participation by organisations and individuals in the decision-making process. Clearly however, the desire to involve the public and other interest groups in the decision-making process must take account of the need to ensure transparency and probity in the way in which the Cairngorms National Park Authority conducts its business.

6.2 You will need to be able to consider evidence and arguments advanced by a wide range of organisations and individuals in order to perform your duties effectively. Some of these organisations and individuals will make their views known directly to individual members. The rules in this Code set out how you should conduct yourself in your contacts with those who would seek to influence you. They are designed to encourage proper interaction between members of public bodies, those they represent and interest groups.

### **Rules and Guidance**

6.3 You must not, in relation to contact with any person or organisation who lobbies, do anything which contravenes this Code of Conduct or any other relevant rule of the Cairngorm National Park Authority or any statutory provision.

6.4 You must not, in relation to contact with any person or organisation who lobbies, act in any way which could bring discredit upon the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

6.5 The public must be assured that no person or organisation will gain better access to, or treatment by, you as a result of employing a company or individual to lobby on a fee basis on their behalf. You must not, therefore, offer or accord any preferential access or treatment to those lobbying on a fee basis on behalf of clients compared with that which you accord any other person or organisation who lobbies or approaches you. Nor should those lobbying on a fee basis on behalf of clients be given to understand that preferential access or treatment, compared to that accorded to any other person or organisation, might be forthcoming from another member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

6.6 Before taking any action as a result of being lobbied, you should seek to satisfy yourself about the identity of the person or organisation who is lobbying and the motive for lobbying. You may choose to act in response to a person or organisation lobbying on a fee basis on behalf of clients but it is important that you know the basis on which you are being lobbied in order to ensure that any action taken in connection with the lobbyist complies with the standards set out in this Code.

6.7 You should not accept any paid work

(a) which would involve you lobbying on behalf of any person or organisation or any clients of a person or organisation.

(b) to provide services as a strategist, adviser or consultant, for example, advising on how to influence the Cairngorms National Park Authority and its members. This does not prohibit you from being remunerated for activity which may arise because of, or

relate to, membership of the Cairngorms National Park Authority, such as journalism or broadcasting, or involvement in representative or presentational work, such as participation in delegations, conferences or other events.

6.8 If you have concerns about the approach or methods used by any person or organisation in their contacts with you, you must seek the guidance of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

## **SECTION 7: TAKING DECISIONS ON INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS**

7.1 On questions which members have to decide on individual applications you may have to take account of different points of view. However, the legal responsibility for decisions will always be your own.

### **Dealing with Planning Applications**

7.2 As a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority you may have to deal with planning applications. You may become involved in local cases as a local representative, or you may be more actively involved in decision making as a member of a committee or at meetings of the National Park Authority which deal with planning applications. If so, it is your duty to ensure that development decisions are properly taken and that parties involved in the development process are dealt with fairly.

7.3 To reduce the risk of planning decisions being legally challenged, in your dealings with planning applications you must not only avoid impropriety, but must at all times avoid any occasion for suspicion and any appearance of improper conduct.

7.4 If you have substantial property or other interests which would prevent you from voting on a regular basis you should not sit on a committee which deals with planning applications.

7.5 You must not act on behalf of, or as an agent for, an applicant for planning permission with the Cairngorms National Park Authority other than in the course of your professional role which you have registered.

7.6 When making a planning application for your own property, you must not take any further part in the development control process following submission of the planning application.

7.7 You must never seek to pressure planning officers to provide a particular recommendation on any planning application, planning agreement or taking enforcement action.

7.8 You should not organise support or opposition, lobby other members or act as an advocate to promote a particular recommendation on a planning application, on a planning agreement or on taking enforcement action.

7.9 It is possible that you may receive representations from interested parties in relation to planning applications. If you are a member of the committee which deals with planning applications, or if you are to attend a meeting of the Cairngorms National Park Authority to consider planning applications, and you wish to respond to lobbying by openly advocating a particular course of action prior to the meeting, you must declare an interest and not take part in any consideration of the application in question and you must leave the meeting room until consideration of the matter is concluded.

7.10 If you propose to take part in the consideration of planning applications at a meeting of a committee or the National Park Authority, you must not give grounds to doubt your impartiality. You must not make public statements about a pending application, to ensure that you are not seen to be prejudging a decision which will be made at the meeting where all the information required to take a decision will be available. You must not indicate or imply your support or opposition to a proposal, or declare your voting intention, before the meeting.

Anyone who may be seeking to influence you must be advised that you will not formulate an opinion on a particular proposal until all available information is to hand and has been duly considered at the relevant meeting.

7.11 If you have an interest, whether financial, non financial, or personal, in the outcome of a decision on a planning application, or a planning agreement, or on taking enforcement action, you must declare that interest and refrain from taking part in the consideration of the application.

## SANCTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE STANDARDS COMMISSION FOR BREACH OF THE CODE

- (a) censure – the Commission may reprimand the member but otherwise take no action against them;
- (b) suspension – of the member for a maximum period of one year from attending one or more, but not all, of the following:
  - i) all meetings of the Cairngorms National Park Authority;
  - ii) all meetings of one or more committees or sub-committees of the Cairngorms National Park Authority;
  - iii) all meetings of any other public body on which that member is a representative or nominee of the Cairngorms National Park Authority.
- (c) suspension – for a period not exceeding one year, of the member’s entitlement to attend all of the meetings referred to in (b) above;
- (d) disqualification – removing the member from membership of the Cairngorms National Park Authority for a period of no more than five years.

Where a member has been suspended, the Standards Commission may direct that any remuneration or allowance received from membership of the Cairngorms National Park Authority be reduced, or not paid.

Where the Standards Commission disqualifies a member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority, it may go on to impose the following further sanctions:

- (a) where the member of the Cairngorms National Park Authority is also a councillor, the Standards Commission may disqualify that member (for a period of no more than five years) from being nominated for election as, or from being elected, a councillor. Disqualification of a councillor has the effect of disqualifying that member from the Cairngorms National Park Authority and terminating membership of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, joint board or any other body on which that member sits as a representative of their local authority.
- (b) direct that the member be removed from membership, and disqualified in respect of membership, of any other devolved public body (provided the members’ code applicable to that body is then in force) and may disqualify that person from office as the Water Industry Commissioner.

Full details of the sanctions are set out in Section 19 of the Act.

**DEFINITIONS**

1. **“Remuneration”** includes any salary, wage, share of profits, fee, expenses, other monetary benefit or benefit in kind. This would include, for example, the provision of a company car or travelling expenses by an employer.
2. **“Undertaking”** means:
  - a) a body corporate or partnership; or
  - b) an unincorporated association carrying on a trade or business, with or without a view to a profit.
3. **“Related Undertaking”** is a parent or subsidiary company of a principal undertaking of which you are also a director. You will receive remuneration for the principal undertaking though you will not receive remuneration as director of the related undertaking.
4. **“Parent Undertaking”** is an undertaking in relation to another undertaking, a subsidiary undertaking, if a) it holds a majority of the voting rights in the undertaking; or b) it is a member of the undertaking and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of its board of directors; or c) it has the right to exercise a dominant influence over the undertaking (i) by virtue of provisions contained in the undertaking’s memorandum or articles or (ii) by virtue of a control contract; or d) it is a councillor of the undertaking and controls alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or councillors, a majority of the voting rights in the undertaking.
5. **“Group of companies”** has the same meaning as “group” in section 262(1) of the Companies Act 1985. A “group”, within s262(1) of the Companies Act 1985, means a parent undertaking and its subsidiary undertakings.
6. **“Public body”** means a devolved public body listed in Schedule 3 of the Ethical Standards in Public Life etc. (Scotland) Act 2000.
7. **“A person”** means a single individual or legal person and includes a group of companies.
8. **“Any person”** includes individuals, incorporated and unincorporated bodies, trade unions, charities and voluntary organisations.
9. **“Spouse”** does not include a former spouse or a spouse who is living separately and apart from you.
10. **“Cohabitee”** includes a person, whether of the opposite sex or not, who is living with you in a relationship similar to that of husband and wife.