
PROTOCOL ON THE PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The actions of the Councils, its Members and Officers are subjected to closer scrutiny in a pre-election period and many activities which would normally pass without comment, could become the subject of controversy.
- 1.2 This Protocol is intended to assist Officers and Members and covers rules on publicity, use of Council facilities, Council meetings, and use of premises during the pre-election period.
- 1.3 This Protocol aims to extend the principles underlying the conduct of Members and Officers and should be read in conjunction with the Council's Code of Conduct for Members, the Code of Conduct for Officers and the Protocol relating to Relationships within the Council. Also of relevance is any guidance note for the Officers and/or Members that is issued by the Returning Officer for any particular election.
- 1.4 The pre-election period, which is sometimes referred to as 'Purdah' commences with the Notice of Elections and terminates the day after elections are concluded.

2.0 PUBLICITY

- 2.1 At any time the Councils are prohibited from publishing material which appears to be designed to affect public support for a political party. The Government's Code of Recommended Practice on Local Authority Publicity sets out the following key principles in relation to Local Authority communications and publicity generally: -
 - Publicity is defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 1986 as: *"Any communication, in whatever form, addressed to the public at large or to a section of the public"*. This definition is very wide and would include press releases, speeches, leaflets and newspaper articles issued by, or on behalf of, the Council; posters; sponsorships; events; and displays.
 - Publicity about individual Members (whether or not they are or may become election candidates) should be objective and explanatory and should not be either party political or open to misinterpretation as such.
 - Publicity may include information about individual Members' views on issues, decisions and recommendations only where this is relevant to their position and responsibilities within the Council. If views expressed

by, or attributed to, individual Councillors do not reflect the views of the Local Authority itself, such publicity should make this fact clear.

3.0 PUBLICITY DURING THE PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

3.1 The following additional guidelines apply during the pre-election period:-

- During the pre-election period all Council publicity should avoid the proactive publicity of candidates and other politicians involved directly with the elections;
- There is a need to ensure that any publicity is objective, balanced, informative and accurate; concentrating on facts, explanations or both;
- Council publicity should, as far as possible, avoid controversial issues or report proposals which could be identified with individual Members or Groups. However, the Council may respond to any events and enquiries provided the answers are factual and not party political;
- Members holding key positions are able to comment on important unplanned events or emergencies where a Member-level response is required – ideally this should be a Member holding a politically neutral position or alternatively an agreed response from all Group Leaders;
- Events providing photo and publicity opportunities should, where possible, be timed to avoid the pre-election period. Where this is not possible, candidates for election should not be involved.

3.2 The timing of a publication is an important factor. The nearer the publication to the election, the more likely it is to be controversial and be perceived as designed to affect support for a particular party. Where possible, therefore, it is advisable to avoid publishing any controversial material near the elections.

4.0 CONTENT OF MEMBERS' PUBLICITY

4.1 The content of any publicity issued by Members who are election candidates is very much a matter for each Member and his or her Political Group. However, there will be circumstances when the Council's Code of Conduct may apply, even to an individual Member's own election publicity, and as such the Code must be borne in mind. As Members of a Local Authority, it is also necessary to take into account the general duties of Local Authorities under equalities and other legislation.

5.0 IMPACT ON COUNCIL MEETINGS AND ACTIONS DURING THE ELECTION PERIOD

- 5.1 In Local Government there is a broad convention that matters of political controversy, either locally or nationally, should not routinely be brought before Members if at all avoidable during a pre-election period. This can impact on, for example, items brought to Committees, Questions from the public or from Members, Petitions, or Notices of Motion at Council.
- 5.2 In addition to the accepted convention, there are practical reasons for this approach from the publicity point of view. Firstly, whereas the agendas and minutes of official Council meetings are protected by the Local Government Act 1986 from being “publicity”, press releases publicising those minutes are not. This presents the Councils with difficulties in publicising any sensitive or controversial decisions during the pre-election period, even if in other circumstances such publicity would be merited by the level of public interest. Secondly, the more restrictive publicity regime during the pre-election period means that where an initiative would benefit from a public launch or immediate advertisement or consultation, this will rarely be possible during the pre-election period.
- 5.3 Therefore any working practices or protocols which include publicity and media arrangements will need to be interpreted in the light of the restrictions mentioned above.

6.0 CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Guidance contained in the 2019 Local Government Association Guidance recommends that no new public consultations should be launched during the election period, and nor should any findings from consultation exercises be reported during this period if they could be politically sensitive.

7.0 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

- 7.1. The Code of Conduct for Members applies not only when a Member conducts the business of his/her Authority but also when acting, claiming to act, or giving the impression he/she is acting as a representative of the Authority. In this respect, certain elements of the Code are particularly relevant during the pre-election period:
- 7.2. Disrepute: forbids a Member from conducting himself or herself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing his or her Office or Authority into disrepute.
- 7.3. Unfair advantage: forbids a Member from using his or her position to confer on or secure for himself or herself or any other person an advantage or disadvantage.

7.4 Equalities: forbids a Member from conducting himself or herself in a way that is contrary to duties under Equalities legislation. Members should consider the need to treat some issues with sensitivity at all time, including in their election publicity and where they may relate to minority groups or protected characteristics.

8.0 GENERAL

8.1 The Councils do not and cannot vet Members' election publicity. Generally, Members would need to seek any specific advice in relation to such publicity externally from the Councils, e.g. through their Political Group machinery. Also the Monitoring Officer would be happy to assist in relation to any queries from Members which relate to the application of the Code of Conduct.

9.0 USE OF COUNCIL FACILITIES

9.1 The use of Council facilities during the pre-election period can generate enquiries and complaints. The Councils' Code of Conduct for Members provides that a Member must ensure that Council resources are not used improperly for political purposes.

9.2. Any services or facilities provided by the Council for Members should be used exclusively for the purposes of Council business or to enable the Member concerned to discharge their function as a Councillor. This applies to all facilities, including: -

- Council stationery (letterheads, envelopes, compliment slips);
- Telephones;
- Transport;
- Photocopiers;
- Officer time;
- IT equipment.

9.3. Subject to paragraph 12 below (use of Council premises during the pre-election period), no election candidate or a person associated with a political party is entitled to access Council premises. Members and Officers need to take extra care to ensure that election candidates or other persons associated with political parties who are not serving Councillors are not seen to have unauthorised access to Council offices or facilities.

9.4 In relation to IT equipment, Members should not use IT equipment for party political purposes, as mentioned above. For example, Members sending messages to chat rooms or forums will need to consider whether to use their Councillor email address or a personal address. The former could be

appropriate for simply sending information as a Councillor, but the latter will be appropriate if engaging in political debate.

9.5. Council business and party political business are not always mutually exclusive. For example, a Political Group within the Councils may use Council facilities (such as meeting rooms) to discuss matters coming before the Councils or its Committees. The particular circumstances of each event will need to be considered. By way of illustration, the following are examples of cases where the use of Council facilities would not be appropriate: -

- The use of the internal/external Council postal service to distribute election campaign material;
- Using Council supplied letterheads or compliment slips in sending out election material or as part of election campaigning;
- Including election messages, strap-lines or slogans in letters which are otherwise being legitimately sent (e.g. for information purposes) on Council supplied letterheads to local residents;
- Sending out election material using a Council email address;
- Putting election material on, or canvassing via, the Councillors' web pages on the Councils' web site;
- Using Council telephones for canvassing.

10.0 USE OF EMAILS

10.1 A Member's Council email address should not be used for political purposes, such as electioneering.

10.2 It is recognised that a local resident may contact their Ward Member about an election issue via that Member's Council email address. As long as the use of the Council email for political purposes was not initiated or promoted by the Member, it would be perfectly acceptable to reply to the email although it may be political in nature. Members should not however initiate political discussions using Council provided email facilities. If the exchange becomes extensive, Members should consider using their own email.

11.0 USE OF TELEPHONE

11.1 In line with the position on emails, Members may use Council supplied telephones for non-party-political purposes or where the call is not initiated by a Member.

- 11.2 Council email addresses and telephone numbers are better avoided for any party-political literature. If Members wish to refer to the facility for purposes of constituency work, it should be made clear that it is for Ward casework only and it is better kept in a discrete part of the document, for example in a box at the back saying “If you want to contact your Ward Councillors about Ward issues, you may contact them on....”.

12.0 USE OF COUNCIL PREMISES DURING THE PRE-ELECTION PERIOD

- 12.1 Between the Notice of Election being published and the day before the election, a candidate in the election is entitled to use Council meeting rooms to hold public meetings for furtherance of his/her candidature. This includes committee rooms and rooms in schools in the candidate’s electoral area. The use of these rooms is free of hire charge, though the candidate may be required to cover the expenses associated with using the premises e.g. electricity, cleaning costs. Further information on these arrangements may be obtained from the Electoral Services Office.

13.0 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- 13.1 Members are usually entitled to information not available to the public (exempt or confidential information) where that information is required by them to discharge their functions as Councillors. This may, for example, be the case if the information relates to an item coming before a Committee of which they are a Member. Exempt or confidential information cannot be used for electioneering purposes. It is for this reason that Officers, in the run up to an election, may seek to clarify the purpose for which a Member is seeking information. Members should not seek, nor may Officers provide, exempt or confidential information to help election campaigns.

14.0 MEMBER / OFFICER ROLES

- 14.1 In general terms, the role of Members is to set the strategies, policies and frameworks within which the Councils will operate, to monitor performance and to represent those who live in their Wards. Officers are employed to advise, undertake the detailed preparation and implementation work, and provide the day-to-day running of services. It is particularly worth bearing in mind this broad split of functions at election time and, in the interests of good administration, the need to avoid roles becoming confused.

15.0 SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO OFFICERS

- 15.1 Officers at all levels should not engage in party political activity that compromises their neutrality and objectivity at work. Officers who hold politically restricted posts (generally Senior Officers and those who advise

Members or speak on behalf of the Councils) are subject to additional restrictions.

- 15.2 If an Officer attends a political group meeting to brief Members on Council business, Members should ensure that the Officer is not present when political business is discussed. Attendance at such meetings should normally be limited to Directors, Heads of Service or other Senior Officers.
- 15.3 A central register of all posts which are Politically Restricted is held by the Head of Human Resources.

16.0 PROTOCOL FOR RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE COUNCILS

- 16.1 Further information and advice on the working relationship between Members and Officers is contained in the Protocol for Relationships within the Council, which is available on the Councils' web site as part of the Constitution. It covers in more detail matters such as roles and responsibilities, political activity, contact between Members and Officers, access to information, undue pressure and redress for breach of the Protocol.