View on page

## Council code of conduct must not put free speech a

Aldermen should be able to speak out on issues voters care about, says

## **Anna Reynolds**

PEOPLE often ask me why their representatives on council aren't more outspoken about the big issues that shape our

This can be frustrating for residents who expect their elected representatives to express opinions on their behalf.

Part of the answer lies in how Tasmanian aldermen (and councillors) are regulated by the Local Government Act 1993, introduce a new Model Code of Conduct.

Aldermen are required to comply with the Model Code of Conduct, which sets guidelines on behaviour and responsib It's timely that the code will be reviewed in coming months, because currently the wording is vague, contradictory, and to intimidate and discourage aldermen from speaking openly in their role as community representatives.

The code is more than just a guide for representatives — it's tethered to a complex complaints process. Within six mo anyone can lodge a complaint about an alderman. Complaints can challenge bad behaviour or misuse of office, which becomes more problematic when complaints are based on subjective judgments.

For example, it's important the code says aldermen must "make decisions solely on merit and not take irrelevant matter when making decisions" and to "act openly and honestly in the public interest". The problem is, without clear definitio 'irrelevant matter' or when behaviour is in the 'public interest' will differ between aldermen and others with an interest

The code says aldermen must "bring an open and unprejudiced mind to all matters being decided upon, and make de prejudgment."

This suggests aldermen should avoid having strong convictions and opinions on policy issues before they make a decimany in the community expect when they elect a representative.

It also contradicts requirements in the Act for aldermen to outline their policies at election time, to enable voters to m

The code attempts to assist aldermen to deal with conflicts of interest, but ends up raising more questions than it ansibe "unduly influenced, or seem to be unduly influenced by personal or private interests".

It requires aldermen to identify any "actual, potential or perceived conflicts at any meeting" and to "exercise reasonab conflict is so material that it requires removing himself/herself physically from any council discussion."

This all sounds reasonable, but leaves too much room for different interpretations that could be used to slur or silence

Let me give you an example. Earlier this year, the council sought comment from the community about changes to the planning scheme for Hobart's CBD. I proposed amendments, which were not supported by the other aldermen. Along submission as an alderman to the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

When the time came for the council to consider public comments, I declared a perceived conflict of interest (because I remove myself (by sitting in the public gallery). Now with the weight of public opinion behind the same amendments of aldermen voted for them.

Taking a conservative approach, I declared a perceived conflict (although there was no actual conflict in that I received not vote. My course of action was entirely in line with the requirements of the code. But some people, whether by despublicly critical and suggested I had acted inappropriately.

On the one hand, aldermen need to be fair and not biased for or against any proposal that would prevent them from also have a legal role to hear from, and represent, a wide range of perspectives in the community. We need to inform the process of creating new laws.

We need a strong code that prevents misconduct. However, a poorly drafted code that can be used to intimidate repr community concerns is a perverse outcome.