



# Gifts and Hospitality Policy for Employees

A guide for Council employees  
regarding gifts and hospitality  
received in the course of their duties.

November 2020

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Gifts.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Hospitality.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4. Recording Gifts and Hospitality .....</b>	<b>4</b>

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 These guidelines are here to help employees decide whether or not they should accept offers of gifts or hospitality. In local government you need to be very careful to ensure that the public confidence in your own and the Council's integrity cannot be damaged in any way by your actions.
- 1.2 **If you have any doubts about an offer of a gift or form of hospitality you must refuse and seek the advice of your manager, Assistant Director or the Monitoring Officer.**

## 2. Gifts

- 2.1 You must be **very careful** when accepting gifts – in some circumstances you could break the law. The general rule is to politely and tactfully refuse offers of gifts from people or organisations who do or might provide work, goods or services to the Council or who seek some decision from the Council – for example, in respect of planning permission.
- 2.2 Gifts of the following type **may** be accepted:
  - **Modest** gifts of a promotional character such as calendars, diaries, articles for use in the office.
  - A **small** gift received at Christmas or on the conclusion of a courtesy visit to a factory or firm, or gifts which are presented at civic or ceremonial occasions.
- 2.3 You must appreciate that these exceptions apply only to **modest gifts** and an expensive gift must not be accepted. Again, if you are **in doubt, refuse** the gift and **seek advice** from your manager or Assistant Director.
- 2.4 Gifts which are intended for the Council as a corporate body or intended for a service area can be accepted but you **must not** retain these. Such gifts must be given to the Assistant Director for the service area concerned or the Chief Executive as appropriate.

## 3. Hospitality

- 3.1 You must use your judgement when accepting an offer of hospitality. You should ask yourself whether members of the public, knowing the facts of the situation, could reasonably think that you might be influenced by the hospitality offered. If the answer is yes, the hospitality should be declined. You should consider:
  - the person or organisation offering the hospitality;
  - the scale and nature of the hospitality; and
  - the timing of the hospitality in relation to decisions to be made by the Council.
- 3.2 Some **examples** of situations and circumstances where hospitality might be **acceptable** are:

- Routine meals at establishments used by the local business community, to discuss business, prior to or following such a discussion. A useful test will often be whether you would provide similar hospitality if the situation was reversed.
- Customary lunches and dinners given at conferences where there are numerous guests and where invitations are formally received and accepted in advance of the conference.
- Courtesy invitations by major companies providing services to the Council, e.g. Bankers, Insurers etc.
- Invitations to join other company guests at sponsored cultural, sporting events or other public performances and openings of other special occasions.
- Civic and ceremonial occasions when accompanying the Mayor.

3.3 Some **examples** of situations and circumstances where hospitality is **unacceptable** are:

- Paid or concessionary holidays or travel.
- Other concessionary rates which are not openly and as a matter of practice, available equally to other organisations.
- Offers of hotel and/or theatre tickets in London (except in circumstances described in 3.2 above).
- The use of company flats or hotel suites.
- Extravagant meals at exclusive venues.
- Frequent hospitality from one source.

3.4 In general, it is usually more acceptable for you to accept hospitality when it is offered to a group rather than something which unique to yourself. You should take greater care if you are offered hospitality when the person or organisation has current dealings with the Council or such dealings are in prospect.

## 4. Recording Gifts and Hospitality

4.1 **All** gifts and hospitality which you accept **must** be recorded as soon as possible in the Gifts and Hospitality Register held by your Assistant Director. These registers are inspected regularly and countersigned by your Assistant Director and the Monitoring Officer. They are also subject to regular audit by the Council's auditors.

**It is your personal responsibility for ensuring that your acceptance of hospitality and/or gifts is entered in the record. Any inappropriate receipt of any gift or hospitality could lead to disciplinary action.**