

Title: Multiple mandates IA No: Lead department or agency: Wales Office Other departments or agencies: Cabinet Office, Scotland Office and Northern Ireland Office	Impact Assessment (IA)		
	Date: 05/04/2012		
	Stage: Consultation		
	Source of intervention: Domestic		
	Type of measure: Secondary legislation		
Contact for enquiries: Peter Newbitt, 029 2092 4205			
Summary: Intervention and Options			RPC Opinion: RPC Opinion Status

Cost of Preferred (or more likely) Option				
Total Net Present Value	Business Net Present Value	Net cost to business per year (EANCB on 2009 prices)	In scope of One-In, One-Out?	Measure qualifies as Zero Net Cost
£-0.1m	NA	NA	No	Zero Net Cost

What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

Currently, a Member of the National Assembly for Wales can also sit as a Member of the Westminster Parliament. It is undesirable for an elected representative to sit in two different legislatures simultaneously, and the Government therefore is consulting on bringing to an end the practice of 'double jobbing'. Government intervention will be necessary in order to broker an agreement between the political parties to end the practice. To give added weight, the Government will consider legislation to ensure that a prohibition is enduring.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

Implementing a statutory ban will mean that an Assembly Member could not simultaneously be a Member of the Westminster Parliament.

What policy options have been considered, including any alternatives to regulation? Please justify preferred option (further details in Evidence Base)

Option 0: Do nothing. Assembly Members will continue to be able to sit as Members of the Westminster Parliament.

Option 1: Seek agreement between political parties to prohibit Assembly Members from being able to sit as a Member of the Westminster Parliament. The Government will consider legislation to ensure that a prohibition is enduring.

Will the policy be reviewed? It will be reviewed. If applicable, set review date: 08/2012

Does implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?			No		
Are any of these organisations in scope? If Micros not exempted set out reason in Evidence Base.	Micro No	< 20 No	Small No	Medium No	Large No
What is the CO ₂ equivalent change in greenhouse gas emissions? (Million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)			Traded: n/a		Non-traded: n/a

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options.

Signed by the responsible Minister: _____ Date: _____

Summary: Analysis & Evidence

Policy Option 1

Description:

FULL ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Price Base Year 2012	PV Base Year 2015	Time Period Years 10	Net Benefit (Present Value (PV)) (£m)		
			Low: Optional	High: Optional	Best Estimate: -£0.1m

COSTS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Cost (Present Value)
Low	Optional	Optional	Optional
High	Optional	Optional	Optional
Best Estimate	£-	£0.01m	£0.1

Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

Assembly Members who are also MPs have their salaries reduced by 2/3, or £36,000 in 2011/12. Currently no Assembly Members are also sitting MPs, but since 2003 there have been three years in which an Assembly Member has held the dual mandate. Assuming that the number of dual mandates remains constant (at 0.4 Assembly Members pa), and that the 0.4 Assembly Members claim a salary, there would be an average annual saving of £13,600 (£36,000 x 0.4) lost as a result of this option.

Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'

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BENEFITS (£m)	Total Transition (Constant Price) Years	Average Annual (excl. Transition) (Constant Price)	Total Benefit (Present Value)
Low	Optional	Optional	Optional
High	Optional	Optional	Optional
Best Estimate	£-	£-	£-

Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

None.

Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups'

A prohibition on dual mandates between the Assembly and Westminster would help ensure electors in Wales are being fully represented in both legislatures.

Key assumptions/sensitivities/risks

Assumes that the number of members of the Welsh Assembly who are also sitting in the House of Commons remains constant at 2003-2011 levels.
Assumes that Welsh Assembly salaries will rise in line with inflation.
Assumes implementation in 2015.

Discount rate (%)

3.5%

BUSINESS ASSESSMENT (Option 1)

Direct impact on business (Equivalent Annual) £m:			In scope of OIOO?	Measure qualifies as
Costs: NA	Benefits: NA	Net: NA	Yes/No	IN/OUT/Zero net cost

Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

Problem under consideration

Currently, a Member of the National Assembly for Wales can also sit as a Member of the Westminster Parliament. It is undesirable for an elected representative to sit in two different legislatures simultaneously, and the Government therefore is consulting on bringing to an end the practice of 'double jobbing'.

Rationale for intervention

Government intervention will be necessary in order to broker an agreement between the political parties to end the practice. To give added weight, the Government will consider legislation to ensure that a prohibition is enduring.

Policy objective

Implementing a statutory ban will mean that an Assembly Member could not simultaneously be a Member of the Westminster Parliament.

Description of options considered (including do nothing)

Option 0: Do nothing. Assembly Members will continue to be able to sit as Members of the Westminster Parliament.

Option 1: Seek agreement between political parties to prohibit Assembly Members from being able to sit as a Member of the Westminster Parliament. This agreement would be underpinned by changes to legislation if necessary.

Monetised and non-monetised costs and benefits of each option (including administrative burden)

Assembly Members who are also MPs have their salaries reduced by 2/3, or £36,000 in 2011/12. Currently no Assembly Members are also sitting MPs, but since 2003 there have been three years in which an Assembly Member has held the dual mandate. Assuming that the number of dual mandates remains constant (at 0.4 Assembly Members pa), and that the 0.4 Assembly Members claim a salary, there would be an average annual saving of £13,600 (£36,000 x 0.4) lost as a result of this option.

A prohibition on dual mandates between the Assembly and Westminster would help ensure electors in Wales are being fully represented in both legislatures.

Rationale and evidence that justify the level of analysis used in the IA (proportionality approach)

The Government is consulting in order to gauge the level of public support for prohibiting double jobbing and, in this impact assessment, has described fully who will be affected, the impacts on these groups, the quantitative effect and as far as possible at this stage, the monetisation of the effect.

Risks and assumptions

Assumes that the number of members of the Welsh Assembly who are also sitting in the House of Commons remains constant at 2003-2011 levels.

Assumes that Welsh Assembly salaries will rise in line with inflation.

Assumes implementation in 2015.

Direct costs and benefits to business calculations (following OIOO methodology)

There are no specific costs or benefits to business.

Wider impacts

There are no specific impacts on business, competition, innovation or the wider economy.

There are no specific social impacts, including human rights.

There are no specific environmental impacts.

Summary and preferred option with description of implementation plan

The Government's preferred option is Option 1: Seek agreement between political parties to prohibit Assembly Members from being able to sit as a Member of the Westminster Parliament. The Government will consider legislation to ensure that a prohibition is enduring. However, the Government is seeking the views of interested parties before taking matters forward.

Y Sail Dystiolaeth (ar gyfer taflenni crynhoi)

Y broblem sy'n cael ei hystyried

Ar hyn o bryd, gall aelod o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru hefyd eistedd fel Aelod o Senedd San Steffan. Nid yw'n ddymunol bod cynrychiolydd etholedig yn eistedd mewn dwy ddeddfwrfa ar yr un pryd, ac mae'r Llywodraeth felly'n ymgynghori ar ddod â'r arfer o 'ddwy sedd' i ben.

Sail resymegol dros ymyrryd

Bydd angen i'r Llywodraeth ymyrryd er mwyn cael cytundeb rhwng y pleidiau gwleidyddol i ddod â'r arfer hwn i ben. Er mwyn cyflawni hyn, bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i sicrhau bod y gwaharddiad yn un parhaol.

Amcan y polisi

Bydd gweithredu gwaharddiad statudol yn golygu na fyddai Aelod Cynulliad yn gallu bod yn Aelod o Senedd San Steffan ar yr un pryd.

Disgrifiad o'r opsiynau a ystyriwyd (gan gynnwys gwneud dim)

Opsiwn 0: Gwneud dim. Bydd Aelodau Cynulliad yn parhau i allu eistedd fel Aelodau o Senedd San Steffan.

Opsiwn 1: Ceisio cytundeb rhwng y pleidiau gwleidyddol i wahardd Aelodau Cynulliad rhag eistedd fel Aelodau o Senedd San Steffan. Byddai'r cytundeb hwn yn cael ei ategu gan newidiadau i'r ddeddfwriaeth os bydd angen.

Costau a buddiannau ariannol ac anariannol pob opsiwn (gan gynnwys y baich gweinyddol)

Mae cyflogau Aelodau Cynulliad sydd hefyd yn ASau yn cael eu cwtogi 2/3, neu £36,000 yn 2011/12. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes dim Aelodau Cynulliad sydd hefyd yn eistedd fel ASau, ond ers 2003 bu tair blynedd pan oedd gan Aelod Cynulliad fandad deuol. Gan dybio y bydd nifer y mandadau deuol yn aros yn gyson (0.4 o Aelodau Cynulliad y flwyddyn), a bod y 0.4 Aelod Cynulliad yn hawlio cyflog, byddai arbediad blynyddol cyfartalog o £13,600 (£36,000 x 0.4) yn cael ei golli o ganlyniad i'r opsiwn hwn.

Byddai gwaharddiad ar fandadau deuol rhwng y Cynulliad a San Steffan yn helpu i sicrhau bod etholwyr yng Nghymru'n cael eu cynrychioli'n llawn yn y ddwy ddeddfwrfa.

Sail resymegol a thystiolaeth sy'n cyfiawnhau lefel y dadansoddi a ddefnyddir yn yr IA (dull cymesuredd)

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymgynghori i ganfod lefel cefnogaeth y cyhoedd i waharddiad ar ddal dwy sedd ac, yn yr asesiad effaith hwn, mae wedi disgrifio pwy gaiff eu heffeithio, yr effeithiau ar y grwpiau hynny, yr effaith feintiol ag i'r graddau posibl ar hyn o bryd, effaith ariannol hynny.

Risgiau a thybiaethau

Tybir y bydd nifer yr Aelodau Cynulliad sydd hefyd yn aelodau o Dŷ'r Cyffredin yn parhau ar lefelau 2003-2011.

Tybir y bydd cyflogau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn codi'n unol â chwyddiant.

Tybir y caiff ei weithredu yn 2015.

Costau a buddiannau uniongyrchol i gyfrifiadau busnes (gan ddefnyddio methodoleg OIOO)

Nid oes dim costau a buddiannau penodol i fusnes.

Effeithiau ehangach

Nid oes dim effeithiau penodol ar fusnes, cystadleuaeth, arloesi na'r economi ehangach.

Nid oes dim effeithiau cymdeithasol penodol, gan gynnwys hawliau dynol.

Nid oes dim effeithiau amgylcheddol penodol.

Crynodeb a'r opsiwn a ffefrir ynghyd â disgrifiad o gynllun cyflawni

Yr opsiwn a ffefrir gan y Llywodraeth yw Opsiwn 1: Ceisio cytundeb rhwng y pleidiau gwleidyddol i wahardd Aelodau Cynulliad rhag eistedd fel Aelodau o Senedd San Steffan. Bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i sicrhau bod y gwaharddiad yn un parhaol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth am glywed barn partïon â diddordeb cyn bwrw ymlaen â'r mater.