

Consultation: **Changing the name of the National Assembly for Wales**

December 2016



National Assembly for Wales
Assembly Commission

The National Assembly for Wales is the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people, makes laws for Wales, agrees Welsh taxes and holds the Welsh Government to account.

An electronic copy of this report can be found on the National Assembly's website:
www.assembly.wales

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Foreword



The National Assembly for Wales has changed enormously since I was first elected in 1999. Today, it is our national legislature, with the power to pass laws and agree taxes. It holds the Government to account for all of its decisions and its use of a budget of £15 billion a year, and it is the focal point for national democratic debate in Wales on the most important issues of the day.

The extraordinary pace of change in Welsh devolution has come at the cost of consistent public understanding of the role of the Assembly and the matters for which it has responsibility.

Electoral turn-out for Assembly elections, public perception surveys and information gathered through Assembly Commission engagement work all point to a low level of understanding about what the Assembly does and the scope of its powers. BBC Wales has undertaken a series of polls in the last few years which suggest that many people do not know where responsibility lies for matters such as health, education, local government and other key issues that affect people's lives.

The fact that the Welsh Government was, not so long ago, called the "Welsh Assembly Government" has not helped understanding of the way Wales is governed and the distinction between the Government and the Assembly. For some, the title, "Assembly" is still associated with the original limited powers of the institution, rather than our position today as a full parliamentary body equivalent in role and significance to the parliaments of the UK and Scotland. Only two fifths of those recently surveyed knew that there was a difference between the Assembly and the Government.

The Assembly delivers a range of engagement programmes to increase awareness, understanding and participation. We engage with thousands of people every year by going out to schools, youth groups and community groups; by having a presence at major Welsh cultural events, and by welcoming people to the Senedd and Pierhead for events, tours and visits.

Despite these efforts we know that the people of Wales do not currently fully understand the role and the powers of the National Assembly for Wales. So it is clear to me that more needs to be done to promote understanding of the role of the Assembly as the national democratic legislature and how it is distinct from the Welsh Government.

Earlier this year, the Assembly agreed unanimously that, “the Assembly should change its name to reflect its constitutional status as a national parliament”. If the Wales Bill, currently before the UK Parliament, is passed, the Assembly will have the legal power to do just that. This consultation, therefore, seeks your view on whether you agree with the proposal and, if so, what name should be adopted to best reflect the institution’s role and status in our society.

I want this institution to inspire confidence, trust and pride in the people it serves. A change of name alone will not do that, but I believe it will play an important part and so I am delighted to launch this consultation to hear your views on the future name of your Assembly, your Senedd, your Parliament.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elin Jones', written in a cursive style.

**Elin Jones AM,
Llywydd, National Assembly for Wales**

Overview

The National Assembly for Wales is the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people, makes laws for Wales, agrees Welsh taxes and holds the Welsh Government to account.

The Assembly Commission serves the National Assembly to help facilitate its long-term success as a strong, accessible, inclusive and forward-looking democratic institution and legislature that delivers effectively for the people of Wales.

The Assembly Commission consists of the Presiding Officer and four other Assembly Members nominated by the main political parties in the National Assembly. It has responsibility for the provision of property, staff and services to support the National Assembly.

The Assembly Commission is seeking the views of members of the public, Assembly Members and other stakeholders on a proposal to change the name of the National Assembly for Wales.

Date Issued 8 December 2016

Consultation to close 3 March 2017

How to respond to this consultation

This document contains a series of questions on which responses are sought. The question form can also be downloaded, and completed and emailed or posted back to us at the contact details below.

An online survey is also available for completion on the Assembly's website – www.assembly.wales/name

Contact details:

Email:

– AssemblyCommission.Consultations@assembly.wales

– ComisiwnyCynulliad.Ymgynghori@cynulliad.cymru

Address:

FREEPOST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR WALES

Write on the back of the envelope: **F.A.O Assembly Commission Secretariat**

Phone

0300 200 6565

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg. This document is also available in Welsh.

Data protection

How the views and information you give us will be used

Any response you send us will be seen in full by National Assembly for Wales Commission staff dealing with the issue which this consultation is about. It may also be seen by Assembly Commissioners and other Assembly Members. This information will be used to provide anonymous statistics for reporting purposes.

Data protection

The information you give us in this consultation will be used by the National Assembly in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and will be retained until a decision is taken on the proposals within this consultation. In the event that further action is needed, the information will be used to inform that work and retained until the process is completed. This information will not be used for any other purposes.

We understand that not everyone wishes to provide this information, which is why disclosing this information is voluntary.

This consultation is accompanied by an [online survey on Survey Monkey](https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/policy/privacy-policy/), and all responses will be stored by them. See their website for detail about how Survey Monkey will use your information <https://www.surveymonkey.com/mp/policy/privacy-policy/>

If you have any concerns or questions about how your information will be used please contact us at

- AssemblyCommission.Consultations@assembly.wales
- ComisiwnyCynulliad.Ymgynghori@cynulliad.cymru

Publication of responses

The Assembly Commission may publish a summary of the responses to this document and associated survey, which may include publishing some responses in full. Any responses which are published (whether hard copy or online) will remain in the public domain.

Requests for information made to the National Assembly

In the event of a request for information being made under access to information legislation, it may be necessary to disclose all or part of the information that you provide. This may include information which has previously been removed by the Assembly for publication purposes. We will only do this if we are required to do so by law.



Cynulliad Genedlaethol Cymru
National Assembly for Wales
Senedd

Purpose of this paper

The Assembly Commission of the National Assembly for Wales (“the Commission”) is seeking the views of members of the public, Assembly Members and other stakeholders on a proposal to change the name of the National Assembly for Wales.

This document:

- Explains why the Assembly Commission believes that such a change is needed;
- Provides some background on the changing nature of the devolution settlement in Wales and powers of the National Assembly;
- Outlines the opportunity for changing the name now presented through the Wales Bill 2016 and how this might be achieved through National Assembly legislation (with potential timeframes);
- Draws attention to the accompanying draft Bill which has been provided as an illustration of the way in which such a change would be implemented;
- Presents suggested options for the name, and subsequently for titles of Members; and
- Provides information on the implications, including detail of estimated costs, of the proposal to change the name of the National Assembly.

Questions are presented throughout this document, and also grouped together in a separate document¹, to which responses are invited. Comments may, of course, be made on all aspects of the proposal and the Commission also welcomes the submission of additional supporting written evidence.

[An online survey has also been published in relation to this proposal.](#)

¹ The questions are available to complete in Word form on the Assembly’s website or through an online survey at www.assembly.wales/name.

The opportunity to change the name of the National Assembly

The Wales Bill 2016 sets out a new constitutional framework for Wales. If passed, it will change the devolution settlement to a reserved powers model and give powers to the National Assembly to control its electoral and internal operational arrangements, including the power to change its name.

This Bill is the latest in a line of significant changes to the powers of the National Assembly since its establishment.

The National Assembly as it was first established had only limited powers. The Government of Wales Act 1998 established the National Assembly for Wales as a corporate body that combined the functions of parliament and government into a single institution. The Assembly could not pass laws, and held only limited powers. In the same year, the Scotland Act 1998 created a much more powerful Scottish Parliament with powers to make laws on a wide range of issues.

As shown on the following pages, the powers of the National Assembly have grown incrementally over the last 20 years of devolution. As the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people, the National Assembly's role is now that of a parliament. Further UK Acts have formally separated the Welsh Government and National Assembly as entirely separate institutions. It now works in very much the same way as the UK Parliament in Westminster and other constitutional structures around the world, by making laws for Wales, agreeing Welsh taxes and holding the Welsh Government to account.

However, all these changes have created a rather blurred picture about where power and accountability in Wales now lies. In the course of its work over the last National Assembly term, the Assembly Commission has collected a range of information which suggests that there is confusion over the different roles of the National Assembly, the Welsh Government, and the Parliament and Government in Westminster.

Through the range of engagement programmes undertaken by the Assembly we know that the people of Wales do not currently fully grasp the role and the powers of the National Assembly for Wales. 69% of those surveyed by Beaufort Research in 2013 knew less than a fair amount about the role of the National Assembly for Wales, and an ICM poll commissioned by the BBC in 2014 showed that only 48% of Welsh citizens knew the NHS was the responsibility of the Welsh Government. Prof Roger Scully from Cardiff University's Wales Governance Centre said: "The figures are not great in terms of public understanding of who is responsible for what. I think that it does show there is still a lot of confusion amongst people about exactly where the line for responsibility comes between London and Cardiff Bay in terms of governance."

Given this, the Assembly Commission feels the time is right to consider changing the name "National Assembly" to one that more accurately describes an institution with its responsibilities. In particular, the Commission wants the name of the institution to contribute to a wider public understanding of its role.

This view is shared by all Members of the Assembly who, in a debate on 5 July 2016, agreed unanimously to the proposal that the National Assembly “should change its name to reflect its constitutional status as a national parliament”. The National Assembly invited the Presiding Officer and Assembly Commission to consider the implications of such a change and how best to give it effect.²

During the debate, Assembly Members expressed the hope that such a name change could play a role in improving public engagement by increasing understanding of the powers devolved to the legislature and government in Wales and increasing levels of democratic participation.

Names of other parliaments

Looking at the international context, a range of names are used to describe democratic institutions which have legislative powers.

As a useful comparison, Annex 2 at the end of this document provides a short list of the names of other national or regional parliaments and assemblies similar to the National Assembly for Wales.

The changing nature of devolution and the National Assembly

The story of devolution in Wales is a gradual one. Since the late 19th century and across the 20th century there has been a growing recognition of the distinct needs of Wales, exemplified by the passing of specifically Welsh Acts for the first time by the UK Parliament.

On 18 September 1997, in a referendum on devolution for Wales, a majority of the Welsh electorate supported the creation of a National Assembly.

Accordingly in 1998, the Government of Wales Act was passed, creating the National Assembly for Wales, and the first election was held on 6 May 1999.

From this point on over the next 17 years, the Welsh devolution settlement, and the National Assembly itself, have undergone significant changes. A brief timeline is shown on the next page.

² National Assembly for Wales, Plenary, 5 July 2016

A history of the Assembly

18 September 1997 - Referendum is held. More than half – 50.3 percent – in favour of a Welsh Assembly.



6 May 1999

The First Assembly election.

27 November 1999

The first attempt to point out the difference between the government (the executive) and the parliamentary (legislature) parts of the Assembly. From now on, the term Welsh Assembly Government will be used to describe the Cabinet and its work.

18 April 2002

The Richard Commission is set up to make recommendations about the powers of the Assembly.



1 May 2003

Second Assembly election.

31 March 2004

The Report of the Richard Commission is published, recommending that the National Assembly should have more powers to make laws.

6 October 2004

The Assembly votes in favour of separating the government and the Assembly and for more law-making powers.

25 July 2006

The Government of Wales Act 2006 is published. The Welsh Government is responsible for making and implementing decisions, policies and subordinate legislation. The Welsh Government's decisions and actions are kept in check by the National Assembly. The Act provides for a further referendum on full law-making powers and for the UK Parliament to give the Assembly the right to make laws ("Measures") by devolving competence piecemeal to the Assembly through Legislative Competence Orders.



3

3 May 2007

Third Assembly election.

9 July 2008

The first Assembly Measure, The NHS Redress (Wales) Measure 2008 –the first Welsh law passed since the tenth century, becomes law in Wales following approval in Privy Council by Her Majesty the Queen.

4 March 2011

The official result of the 2011 referendum on full Assembly law-making powers is announced. 63.5 per cent voted “yes” and 36.5 per cent voted “no”. The turnout for the referendum was 35.6 per cent.

4

3 May 2011

Fourth Assembly election.

11 October 2011

The Commission on Devolution in Wales - also known as The Silk Commission – is established by the UK Government to look at the future of the devolution settlement in Wales: Wales’s financial powers (Part 1 of their work) and legislative powers (Part 2 of their work).

12 November 2012

The first Welsh Bill passed under the Assembly’s new powers, The National Assembly for Wales (Official Languages) Act 2012, receives Royal Assent.

20 March 2014

As a result of the Silk Commission Part 1 report on financial powers, the UK Government introduces the Wales Bill 2014 which bestows a number of new financial powers on Wales.

13 May 2014

The Silk Commission Part 2 report on the powers of the National Assembly for Wales is published.

17 December 2014

The Wales Act 2014 receives Royal Assent in Parliament, giving the Assembly taxation and borrowing powers, and altering some electoral arrangements.

27 February 2015

Following the publication of the Silk Commission Part 2 report and plans to devolve more powers to Scotland, the UK Government’s St David’s Day Announcement, Powers for a Purpose, sets out a blueprint for the future of devolution, including a funding floor and additional powers over energy, transport and the environment.

20 October 2015

The draft Wales Bill is published which proposes changes to the law-making powers of the National Assembly for Wales.

5

5 May 2016

Fifth Assembly election.

6 June 2016

The Wales Bill 2016 is introduced in the UK Parliament and received its First Reading. This Bill will implement the proposals of the St David’s Day announcement, devolving further powers to Wales and changing the devolution settlement to a “reserved powers” model.

Key changes in the Assembly's devolution settlement

Government of Wales Act 2006

This UK Act came into force following the 2007 Assembly election.

It created a formal legal separation between the National Assembly for Wales - made up of the 60 Assembly Members - and the Welsh Assembly Government - made up of the First Minister, Welsh Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and the Counsel General. For the first time, there was a clear distinction between the work of the legislature (National Assembly for Wales) and the executive (Welsh Government).

The 2006 Act also allowed the National Assembly to ask the UK Parliament for the power to make laws for Wales in specific "fields" such as the environment, food and housing. These laws were known as Assembly Measures of the National Assembly for Wales. The Act also provided for a further referendum on full law-making powers.

2011 Referendum – move to full law-making powers

A referendum was held on 3 March 2011. It asked the people of Wales whether they thought the Assembly should be able to pass laws on all subjects in the devolved areas without first needing the agreement of the UK Parliament.

63.5 per cent voted "yes" to this question and, as a result, the National Assembly can make laws for Wales in 21 subject areas which are set out in *the Government of Wales Act 2006*. Assembly laws are now called Acts of the Assembly.

The Wales Act 2014

This Act devolved further powers to the National Assembly:

- The Act made the Welsh Government responsible for raising a portion of their budget by conferring tax and borrowing powers. Business rates were devolved from April 2015, and stamp duty land tax and landfill tax will follow in 2018.
- Provision was also made for partial devolution of income tax (subject to a referendum), and for the development of new Welsh taxes, (subject to UK government agreement).
- In addition to these fiscal powers, the Act also: provided for Assembly elections to take place every five years (rather than every four years, as previously was the case); gives the Assembly powers to allow 16 and 17 year olds to vote in the income tax referendum (but no other elections); removed the restriction on standing as both a constituency and a regional candidate in an Assembly election, and prevented MPs from being AMs (except in very limited circumstances).

Wales Bill 2016

The UK Government introduced the Wales Bill in June 2016 and, assuming it is passed and given Royal Assent, it will:

- devolve further powers to the Welsh Government in areas such as transport and natural resources;
- change the legislative competence of the National Assembly from a “conferred” to a “reserved” powers model, (i.e. rather than the current “conferred powers” model under which the Assembly is permitted to make laws only on specific, listed subjects, the National Assembly will be able to legislate in any area that is not specifically “reserved” to the UK);
- remove the requirement for a referendum prior to the partial devolution of income tax; and
- devolve powers to the National Assembly to legislate for its own electoral, financial and operational arrangements – including its name.

Consultation questions

You will be asked the following questions:

1. Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?

Yes

No

If you answered yes, please specify the name of the organisation:

2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The role of the National Assembly for Wales is well understood:

The role of the National Assembly for Wales is well understood:				
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The name of an institution is important to explain what it does:				
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The National Assembly for Wales should change its name:				
Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Suggested name options

During the National Assembly debate on this topic, name options were proposed with the aim of reflecting the Assembly's status as a national parliament. These are listed here with subsequent possible titles by which Members of such a named institution might be known.

Name of Institution	Title of Members
Parliament of Wales Senedd Cymru	Member of the Parliament of Wales (MPW) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC) or Wales Parliament Member (WPM) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)
Senedd	Member of the Senedd (MS) Aelod o'r Senedd (AS)
Welsh Parliament Senedd Cymru	Member of the Welsh Parliament (MWP) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC) or Welsh Parliament Member (WPM) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC) or Member of Senedd Cymru (MSC) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)

Consultation questions

You will be asked the following questions:

3. How well do you feel the names below describe the role and responsibilities of the National Assembly for Wales?

National Assembly for Wales Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru				
Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very well <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	Quite Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Well <input type="checkbox"/>
Parliament of Wales Senedd Cymru				
Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very well <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	Quite Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Well <input type="checkbox"/>
Senedd				
Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very well <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	Quite Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Well <input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Parliament Senedd Cymru				
Not at all <input type="checkbox"/>	Not very well <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	Quite Well <input type="checkbox"/>	Very Well <input type="checkbox"/>

4. If the name were to change to one of the suggested options, the title for Members would also need to change. Please indicate which title you prefer from this list:

Title of Members	Tick Preferred option
Member of the Parliament of Wales (MPW) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wales Parliament Member (WPM) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of the Welsh Parliament (MWP) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welsh Parliament Member (WPM) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of Senedd Cymru (MSC) Aelod o Senedd Cymru (ASC)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of the Senedd (MS) Aelod o'r Senedd (AS)	<input type="checkbox"/>

In some instances the differences for Member titles only apply to the English terms; in Welsh the title would be the same.

How would the change happen?

The Wales Bill 2016 confers the power to the National Assembly to change its name via an Act of the Assembly. Such an Act would need the support of 40 out of 60 Assembly Members (known as a super-majority vote).

The name of the Assembly could, conceivably, be changed informally, simply by encouraging the use of a new title in all day to day activity. Over time, while the name of the institution in law would remain “the National Assembly for Wales”, Members, the media and the public at large would refer to it by a different title. This approach was taken by the Welsh Government when it dropped the word “Assembly” from its title well before the change was given statutory effect in the Wales Act 2014.

There are, though, legal, administrative and cost risks associated with this sort of informal approach. So, to avoid these and any potential confusion, the Commission intends to give effect to any change through legislation. We have not yet decided whether such a Bill would be a standalone piece of legislation, solely for this purpose, or whether it would be better combined with other relevant matters. Either way, the content would be straightforward, focusing on:

- the name of the institution;
- the name for Members;
- the name for the National Assembly for Wales Commission;
- the names for related bodies (such as the current National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards and the National Assembly for Wales Remuneration Board); and
- the date from which the change would take effect.

To illustrate what such legislation might look like, a draft Bill is provided at Annex A.

Timescales for the name change

As the power to legislate to change the name of the National Assembly is contained in the Wales Bill 2016, this Bill must first complete its passage through the UK Parliament and be subject to the consent of the Assembly. It is estimated that this would be enacted by March 2017, and the power to change the name will commence two months after this. Thus, the earliest point for the National Assembly to introduce a Bill with this power would be around May 2017. Allowing for the usual National Assembly scrutiny process, the earliest any such Bill to change the name could pass would be spring of 2018.

There are, though, other matters directly related to the functioning of the National Assembly that may require legislation in the next few years. Recently, for example, the Assembly Commission announced its intention to lead work to reform the size and electoral system of the National Assembly. The Commission will decide next year, therefore, whether to press ahead as soon as possible with legislation to change the name, or to take a little longer and incorporate any change into a broader reform Bill.

Potential implications

As with any legislation, an Assembly Bill to change the name would need to be accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum, including an analysis of the financial implications.³ The current proposal is only considering an Assembly Bill to change the name of the institution.

An initial assessment of the potential financial implications of changing the name has been undertaken. Regardless of the name chosen, the implications are likely to be the same. However, the way in which the name change is implemented may impact on the financial implications.

The majority of these costs would be one-off and fall directly on the Assembly Commission. They relate to signage on the estate itself and in Members' constituency and regional offices, display materials and other communications materials such as publications. Many of these costs would be avoided by careful planning for implementation of the name change.

There would also be costs to some other external agencies for the replacement of road signs providing direction to the Assembly in the surrounding area.

The precise costs will therefore depend on a range of factors, including the extent of any re-branding or use of any external advisors to achieve the change. They range from approximately £40,000 - £150,000, which would represent between 0.1 and 0.4% of the Commission's annual budget.

In the event that a decision is taken to proceed with legislation to change the name of the National Assembly, an impact assessment further detailing these costs would form part of the Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Bill.

³ As required by the Assembly's [Standing Orders](#) (SO 26.6-26.6C)

Consultation questions

You will be asked the following questions:

Having considered the above information, the questions below are seeking your comments on the Commission's current proposal.

- 5. Do you have any comments on the proposal to change the name in line with the next stage of devolution in April 2018?**

- 6. A draft Bill has been prepared to illustrate what a law to change the name might look like. This is provided at Annex A. Do you have any comments on this draft Bill?**

- 7. Do you have any further comments on the proposal to bring forward legislation to change the name of the National Assembly?**



Equality Impact Assessment

We are committed to engaging a diverse range of people in our work. The responses to this consultation will inform an equality impact assessment on the proposal to change the name. In the event that a decision is taken to proceed with legislation to change the name of the Assembly, this impact assessment, and others, will form part of the Explanatory Memorandum to accompany the Bill.

We ask participants to provide information about themselves so that we can monitor patterns in our engagement initiatives to ensure we are providing opportunities and removing barriers to participation, where possible.

This monitoring form has been designed taking into account guidance issued by the Office of National Statistics. We have taken this approach as it will allow for consistency and comparability of statistical outputs from different sources across the UK.

Please feel free to leave blank any questions you are not comfortable answering.

1. Where do you live?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Blaenau Gwent | <input type="checkbox"/> | Monmouthshire | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bridgend | <input type="checkbox"/> | Neath Port Talbot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Caerphilly | <input type="checkbox"/> | Newport | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cardiff | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pembrokeshire | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Carmarthenshire | <input type="checkbox"/> | Powys | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ceredigion | <input type="checkbox"/> | Rhondda Cynon Taf | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conwy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Swansea | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Denbighshire | <input type="checkbox"/> | Torfaen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flintshire | <input type="checkbox"/> | Vale of Glamorgan | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Gwynedd | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wrexham | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglesey | <input type="checkbox"/> | Outside Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Merthyr Tydfil | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say

3. Do you identify as transgender?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

4. What is your sexual orientation?

- Bisexual
- Gay woman / lesbian
- Gay man
- Heterosexual / straight
- Prefer not to say
- Other (please specify)

5. What is your age?

- Under 16
- 16 - 18
- 19 - 25
- 26 - 35
- 36 - 59
- Over 60

6. Do you have a disability?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

7. Please describe your disability. Tick all that apply.

- Physical
- Mental health
- Learning
- Sensory
- Medical condition (e.g. cancer, HIV, MS, other)

8. How would you describe your national identity?

- Welsh
- English
- Scottish
- Northern Irish
- British
- Other. (Please describe):

9. Please describe your ethnic origin:

- White
- Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups
- Asian
- Black/African/Caribbean
- Other. (Please describe):

10. Which of the following religions, religious denominations or bodies do you belong to?

- Buddhist
- Jewish
- Sikh
- Christian
- Hindu
- Muslim
- Other
- Prefer not to say
- None

Annex A: Annotated draft Bill

Opening Title

When the Bill is passed and has been given “Royal Assent” by the Queen, it becomes an Act of the National Assembly for Wales. So, in this document, the Bill is referred to as an “Act” as that is how it will be known when it is in force.

This sentence is the Bill’s “long title”. The Bill also has a short title (see below). Acts are most commonly known by their short title.

An Act of the National Assembly for Wales to change the name of the National Assembly for Wales.

Having been passed by the National Assembly for Wales and having received the assent of Her Majesty, it is enacted as follows:

This section will change the name of the Assembly to the new name.

1 National Assembly for Wales

The National Assembly for Wales constituted by the Government of Wales Act 2006 (referred to in this Act as “the Assembly”) is to be known as [].

This section will change the title by which Assembly Members are known.

2 Members of the National Assembly for Wales

Members of the Assembly are to be known as [].

The Clerk is the senior official who serves the Assembly and acts as its Chief Executive. This section will change the Clerk’s title.

3 Clerk of Assembly

The Clerk of the Assembly referred to in section 26 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 is to be known as [].

The National Assembly for Wales Commission is the body which provides property, staff and services to the Assembly and its Members. The Commission employs staff. The most senior member of staff is the Clerk (see above).

4 National Assembly for Wales Commission

The National Assembly for Wales Commission constituted by section 27 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 is to be known as [].

5 National Assembly for Wales Remuneration Board

The National Assembly for Wales Remuneration Board constituted by the National Assembly for Wales (Remuneration) Measure 2010 is to be known as [].

Words of enactment

This refers to the first statement of the Bill. These are known as the “words of enactment” and they are necessary to give the Act legal effect.

In all of these square brackets, the name will appear in English and Welsh. Similarly, in the Welsh version of the Bill, the name will appear in both languages.

The National Assembly for Wales Remuneration Board is the independent body which sets pay and allowances for Members. Its name will change by virtue of this section.

The title of the National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards will change by virtue of this section.

6 National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards

The National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards referred to in section 1 of the National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards Measure 2009 is to be known as [].

7 Amendments to existing legislation

See the Schedule for changes to current legislation.

The National Assembly for Wales and the various individuals and bodies referred to above are described in various laws. The Schedule will make changes to those laws in order to give effect to the name change.

This will allow Assembly Members to make a resolution to amend any laws not captured by the Schedule. For instance, it is possible that, in future, new laws may refer to the "Assembly" and will need to be changed to refer to the new name.

8 Further Amendments to existing legislation

8.1 The Assembly may resolve to amend the Schedule.

8.2 Any resolution made in accordance with sub-section (1) has effect as if set out in an Act of the Assembly.

This wording simply means that the resolution of the Assembly will be regarded as law.

This section will state the date on which the change of name will take effect.

9 Commencement

This Act comes into force on [].

This is the "short" title by which the Act will usually be known.

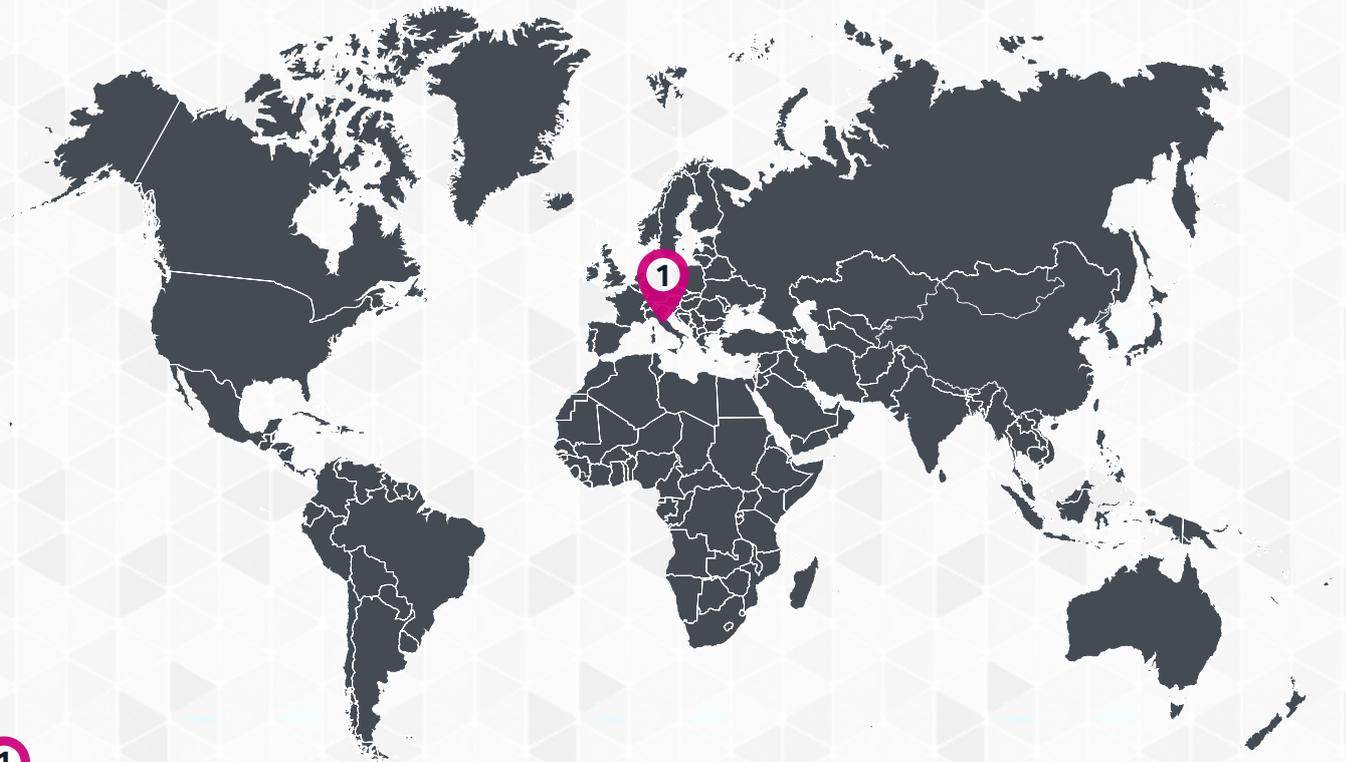
10 Short title

The short title of this Act is the National Assembly for Wales (Change of Name) Act 2018.

Annex B: Names of other Parliaments

International context: Parliamentary institutions and autonomous regions

Looking at the international context, a range of names are used to describe regional or national democratic institutions with legislative and tax raising powers although their specific legislative powers vary from country to country and region to region. Here, we focus on a selection of those with law making powers.



State Parliament: **Italian Parliament**

Sub-state (regions): **Regional Council or Regional Assembly**

The Italian regions can legislate and have the right to collect certain revenues and taxes.

The regions have exclusive legislative power with respect to any matters not expressly reserved to state law. They keep 20% of all levied taxes, mostly used to finance the region-based healthcare system.

Each region has an elected parliament, called Consiglio Regionale (regional council), or Assemblea Regionale (regional assembly) and a government called Giunta Regionale (regional junta), headed by the regional president who is directly elected.



2 Spain

State Parliament: **Spanish Parliament**

Sub-state (autonomous communities - regions and historic nations): **Parliament or Assembly**

The powers of the Spanish autonomous communities vary. They exercise legislative powers. The historic nation parliaments (Basque, Navarre, Catalonia, Castilla y Leon) have the most devolved powers. Basque and Navarre unlike the other regions are responsible for administering and collecting taxes directly which they then pay a proportion of this to the Spanish Government.

The Basque Parliament, for example, can make laws in areas such as urban planning, public works, housing, environmental protection, cultural affairs, sports and leisure, tourism, health and social welfare, and the cultivation of the regional language. It has its own police force (the Ertzaintza), controls Education and Health Systems, and has a Basque radio/TV station.

Examples: the Basque Parliament, the Parliament of Navarre, the Parliament of Catalonia, the Parliament of Galicia, Assembly of Madrid.

3 Germany

State Parliament: **The Parliament of Germany**

Sub-state (federal States): **State Parliament**

Germany is a federal republic consisting of sixteen federal states which are called the "Länder". Each has its own state parliament. Topics such as foreign affairs and defence are the exclusive responsibility of the German Government, while others fall under the shared authority of the states and the federation. The Länder retain legislative authority for areas such as culture, education and job training.



4 **Australia**

State Parliament: **Parliament of Australia**

Sub-state (states and territories): **Parliaments or Assembly**

Australia is a federation, with six states and two self-governing territories. Each has its own constitution and legislature. The states retain the power to make their own laws.

State laws relate to matters that are primarily of state interest such as: schools; health; Infrastructure and public transport; utilities; mining and agriculture; police; and prisons.

Examples: Parliament of Queensland; Parliament of New South Wales; Northern Territory Legislative Assembly.

5 **Belgium**

State Parliament: **The Belgian Federal Parliament**

Sub-state (regions and communities): **Parliament**

The Flemish, Wallonia-Brussels and Brussels-Capital Region and the French, German and Flemish communities have “parliaments” which have legislative powers for areas such as jurisdiction over transportation, public works, water policy, cultural matters, education, public health, environment, housing, zoning, and economic and industrial policy. They rely on a system of revenue-sharing for funds. They have the authority to levy a few taxes (mostly surcharges).

Examples: Flemish Parliament, Parliament of Wallonia,

Parliament of the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, Parliament of the Brussels-Capital Region.



France

State Parliament: **The French Parliament**

Sub-state (regions): **Regional Council**

The French Parliament consists of the Senate (Sénat) and the National Assembly (Assemblée nationale). Regions lack separate legislative authority and therefore cannot write their own statutory law.

Canada and the Canadian Provinces

State Parliament: **The Parliament of Canada**

Sub-state (provinces and territories): **Legislative Assembly**

Canada is a federation with a national parliament and federal government and ten provincial legislatures. Each province (and territory) has its own legislature. Each legislative Assembly has control over areas such as; Schools, Health, Social Services, Highways etc. The Legislative Assemblies have taxation powers with regard to personal corporate income taxes and consumer taxes.

Examples: Legislative Assembly of Alberta; Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick; National Assembly of Quebec.