

# **PUBLIC SERVICES OMBUDSMAN (WALES) BILL**

**Explanatory Memorandum**  
Incorporating the Regulatory Impact Assessment  
and Explanatory Notes

March 2019

# **PUBLIC SERVICES OMBUDSMAN (WALES) BILL**

## **Explanatory Memorandum to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill**

This Explanatory Memorandum has been prepared by the Finance Committee and is laid before the National Assembly for Wales.

It was originally prepared and laid in accordance with Standing Order 26.6 in October 2017, and a revised Explanatory Memorandum is now laid in accordance with Standing Order 26.28.

### **Declaration**

In my view the provisions of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, introduced on 2 October 2017, would be within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales.

Llyr Gruffydd AM

Chair of the Finance Committee

Member in Charge of the Bill

March 2019

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## PART 1 – EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

### 1. Description of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill

- 1.1. It is intended that this Bill will replace existing legislation governing the functions of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales ('the Ombudsman') under the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 ('the 2005 Act').
- 1.2. The Bill makes provision about the office of the Ombudsman and the investigatory functions of the role. It also requires the Ombudsman to publish a statement of principles concerning complaints-handling procedures of listed authorities and enables the Ombudsman to publish model complaints-handling procedures.

## 2. Legislative competence

- 2.1. The National Assembly for Wales ('the Assembly') has the legislative competence to make the provisions in the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill ('the Bill') pursuant to Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 ('GOWA 2006'). The relevant provisions of GOWA 2006 are set out in section 108 and Schedule 7.
- 2.2. Paragraph 14 of Schedule 7 sets out the Assembly's competence to legislate in relation to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.
- 2.3. Paragraph 14, as read with section 108, provides the Assembly with the competence to make the provisions contained in the Bill.
- 2.4. In addition, the provisions of the Bill relate to other subjects in Schedule 7. For example, Parts 3 and 5 of the Bill give the Ombudsman powers to investigate so that there can be improvements in devolved subjects such as: the treatment of illness (paragraph 9); housing and homelessness (paragraph 11); the duties of local authorities (paragraph 12); the well-being of children and the care of vulnerable persons (paragraph 15); flood risk management (paragraph 19). Similarly, Part 4 of the Bill gives the Ombudsman powers to publish model complaints-handling procedures so that there can be improvements across a broad range of devolved public services provided by listed authorities.

### 3. Purpose and the Intended Effect of the Legislation

#### Purpose of this chapter

- 3.1. This chapter provides an overview of the provisions and their intended effect in order to place the Bill in context. It sets out the Ombudsman's jurisdiction under existing legislation and the extensions proposed by the Bill.

#### Background

- 3.2. The role of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales ('the Ombudsman') was established by the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 ('the 2005 Act'). The 2005 Act brought together the previous functions and powers of the Local Government Ombudsman, the Health Service Commissioner for Wales, the Welsh Administration Ombudsman and Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales.
- 3.3. The 2005 Act was intended to:
- make the Ombudsman service in Wales more accessible to the public, as people were either unaware of the service or confused about which Ombudsman to approach;
  - enable the Ombudsman to develop a comprehensive and coherent system for investigating complaints across a wide range of public bodies; and
  - establish clear accountability by requiring the Ombudsman to produce an annual report to the National Assembly for Wales ('the Assembly') on the discharge of his/her functions.
- 3.4. Under the 2005 Act, the Ombudsman's role is split into two distinct parts:
- to consider complaints by members of the public about maladministration or failure by listed authorities (listed in Schedule 3 to the 2005 Act) in the provision of services.  
Listed authorities include:
    - o local government (both county and community councils);
    - o the National Health Service in Wales (including General Practitioners (GPs) and dentists);
    - o registered social landlords (housing associations); and
    - o the Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies.

- to consider complaints that local authority members or employees may have breached a relevant code of conduct.
- 3.5. In November 2014, the Ombudsman's powers were extended to cover social services complaints in the private sector.
- 3.6. From April 2016, the Ombudsman's role in respect of Code of Conduct complaints was also amended by:
- The Local Authorities (Model Code of Conduct) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016; and
  - The Local Government (Standards Committees, Investigations, Dispensations and Referral (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016.

### Reason for the Bill and explanation of timing

- 3.7. The Ombudsman has a vital role in ensuring that any member of the public who believes they have suffered injustice or hardship through maladministration or service failure by a public body is able to make a complaint with the reassurance that their complaint will be dealt with fairly and independently by the Ombudsman.
- 3.8. The 2005 Act has facilitated public access to the Ombudsman's services. It has enabled the resolution of disputes and provided redress for individuals. In its focus on complaints-handling in the public sector, the 2005 Act has also stimulated improvement in the delivery of public services.
- 3.9. While the Ombudsman's current role is working effectively and the 2005 Act is generally considered a model piece of ombudsman legislation, since 2013 there have been calls to extend his powers.
- 3.10. The Communities, Equality and Local Government (CELG) Committee and the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly were involved in consideration of extending the role of the Ombudsman. Discussions were also held with the Welsh Government about the issue.
- 3.11. In May 2013, the then Ombudsman (Peter Tyndall) wrote to the Chair of the CELG Committee setting out his views for changes to the 2005 Act. With his term of office coming to an end, Peter Tyndall attended a meeting of the CELG Committee on 6 November 2013 to discuss his annual report.
- 3.12. Following the meeting, the CELG Committee wrote to the then Minister for Local Government and Government Business, Lesley Griffiths AM, asking for her views on amending the Act. In the Minister's reply, she said the Ombudsman raised worthwhile points. However, she believed more detailed consideration and discussion was needed around the



issues, which should include discussions with the new permanent Ombudsman when he/she was appointed.

- 3.13. On 6 November 2014, as part of the Finance Committee's consideration of the Ombudsman's Estimate for 2015-16, Members heard from the new Ombudsman (Nick Bennett) that he believed there was an appetite to update the 2005 Act. The Finance Committee's resulting report recommended that the Ombudsman and the Welsh Government work together on a timetable for amending the Act<sup>1</sup>.
- 3.14. In response to the recommendation to update the 2005 Act, the then Minister for Finance and Government Business, Jane Hutt AM, noted that - as the Welsh Government is a public body subject to scrutiny by the Ombudsman - it would be more appropriate for the Assembly to lead on any legislative change. The Minister said that the Welsh Government would feed its views into any considerations of the Ombudsman's powers but those comments should be considered alongside those of other bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.
- 3.15. On 11 December 2014, as part of discussion of the Ombudsman's annual report, the CELG Committee heard from the Ombudsman that, whilst the 2005 Act had been an effective piece of legislation, there were areas that needed strengthening to 'future proof' arrangements and ensure that they are citizen-centred.
- 3.16. Subsequently, the CELG Committee wrote to the Finance Committee saying there was merit in reviewing the legislation but it would be difficult to devote the necessary time to it and, as the Finance Committee had previously indicated an interest in this area of work, it may be something it would wish to pursue.
- 3.17. On 21 January 2015, the Ombudsman attended the Finance Committee to discuss his proposals for extending his powers and he subsequently submitted a background paper that provided further detailed information on these proposals<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.18. Following this session, the Finance Committee agreed to undertake an inquiry. This included:

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<sup>1</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' Draft Estimates 2015-16, November 2014. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10012%20-%20report%20of%20the%20finance%20committee's%20%20-%20scrutiny%20of%20public%20services%20ombudsman%20for%20wales%e2%80%99%20draft%20estimates%20for%202015/cr-ld10012-e.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Follow up paper subsequent to evidence provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales to the National Assembly for Wales' Finance Committee at its meeting on 21 January 2015. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s37196/Additional%20Information%20from%20PSOW%20from%20evidence%20ession%2021%20January%202015.pdf>

- undertaking a public consultation between 26 January 2015 and 20 March 2015 to inform its work;
- seeking the views of the Welsh Ministers of how the Ombudsman's proposals would impact on specific sectors within the Welsh Government's remit; and
- holding oral evidence sessions with a number of witnesses.

3.19. In May 2015, the Finance Committee published its initial report that set out the recommendations arising from its Inquiry<sup>3</sup>. These included a recommendation that a Bill be introduced into the Assembly since Members had been persuaded by the evidence that there should be a revision to the powers of the Ombudsman.

3.20. The Finance Committee issued a 12-week consultation on the structure and content of a draft Bill. In March 2016, it reported on its considerations and conclusions based on the responses received, including the changes to the draft Bill issued for consultation. The Finance Committee recommended that a future Committee of the Assembly introduce a Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill as soon as possible in the Fifth Assembly<sup>4</sup>. The Finance Committee also recommended that the Ombudsman contribute to a fully costed Regulatory Impact Assessment ('RIA') to accompany the Bill, which it could track through future budgets presented by the Ombudsman to the Assembly. On 14 December 2016, the Ombudsman presented the RIA to the Chair of the Finance Committee in the Fifth Assembly.

3.21. The Ombudsman gave evidence regarding the RIA to the Finance Committee at its meeting on 9 March 2017. Following the meeting, the Finance Committee Chair wrote to the Ombudsman to request further information specifically in respect of an estimate of the likely cost to the other public bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill (or 'indirect' costs). The Ombudsman provided this information to the Finance Committee Chair on 28 April 2017. The Ombudsman also provided further information<sup>5</sup> in response to a letter from the Committee Chair<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of Powers: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, May 2015. Available at:

<http://www.cynulliad.cymru/laid%20documents/cr-ld10200/cr-ld10200-e.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of the consultation on the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, March 2016. Available at:

<http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10644/cr-ld10644-e.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Letter from the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee to the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales – 24 May 2017:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s65395/Letter%20from%20the%20Chair%20to%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%204%20May%202017.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Letter from the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales to the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee – 7 June 2017:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s65396/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20to%20the%20Chair%207%20June%202017.pdf>

following the Finance Committee’s considerations of the Bill at its meeting on 17 May 2017. The Finance Committee also considered the Bill at its meetings on 5 and 19 July 2017.

## Main changes made to the Bill

3.22. Table 1 sets out the main changes resulting from the Finance Committee’s considerations of the draft Bill. The references at Table 1 refer to the sections in the Bill as introduced. Minor drafting changes have not been included in the table.

**Table 1: Main differences between the draft Bill and the Bill as introduced**

Section	Change made and reason
Sections 5 and 45	To specify the criteria for own initiative investigations under sections 5 and 45 on the face of the Bill (using the criteria set out in the Ombudsman’s letter of 7 June 2017) with a regulation making power for Welsh Ministers to amend the criteria (subject to the affirmative procedure).
Section 16(2)	To limit the Ombudsman’s discretion in section 16(2) so that an investigation proposal does not have to be prepared in limited circumstances (i.e. no investigation proposal is needed when a new own initiative investigation has a substantial connection to any previous investigation).
Section 65	To amend section 65 to clarify that the Ombudsman must inform and consult the specified persons listed in section 65(2) (which includes commissioners and statutory advisers created by the Assembly in future) whenever there is a matter that both the Ombudsman and the specified person could investigate.  With regard to the certain commissioners that already exist, there is also a power to work jointly on matters.
Section 72	To place the duty to review the operation of the Act in section 72 on the Assembly, rather than on Welsh Ministers.  A review may be carried out at any time, but must be carried out after the first five years.
Schedule 5	The consequential amendments in Schedule 5 have been re-drafted to simplify and clarify the provisions around

Section	Change made and reason
	joint and collaborative working. There is also a new consequential amendment to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to clarify that the Ombudsman and the Future Generations Commissioner can work jointly.
Schedule 1	New paragraph 21 clarifies that the person who is the Ombudsman the day before the Act is passed continues to be the Ombudsman after the Act is passed (and that there is no break in the 7 year term of appointment).

3.23. The amendments to the Bill, as agreed during Stage 2 proceedings in accordance with Standing Order 17.34<sup>7</sup>, are set out in the Marshalled List of Amendments<sup>8</sup>, available on the Assembly's Bill website.

## Caseload

3.24. The Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee and the Finance Committee in the Fifth Assembly scrutinise the work of the Ombudsman and the financial considerations of his office. Estimates are required to set out the resources required for the Ombudsman to carry out his statutory functions, with the exception of the Ombudsman's own salary (and associated costs), which are directly charged on the Welsh Consolidated Fund.

3.25. In scrutinising the Estimate for 2017-18, the Finance Committee noted that the Ombudsman's workload continued to rise<sup>9</sup>. It noted that, from 2010-11 to 2015-16, the total caseload – comprising Enquiries, Public Body Complaints and Code of Conduct Complaints – had increased by 112 per cent, with an increase of 4 per cent in cases in the year from 2014-15 to 2015-16. Figure 1 shows the increase year on year. Further information in respect of public body complaints is set out at Table 2, which shows the number of complaints from 2011-12 to 2016-17 by

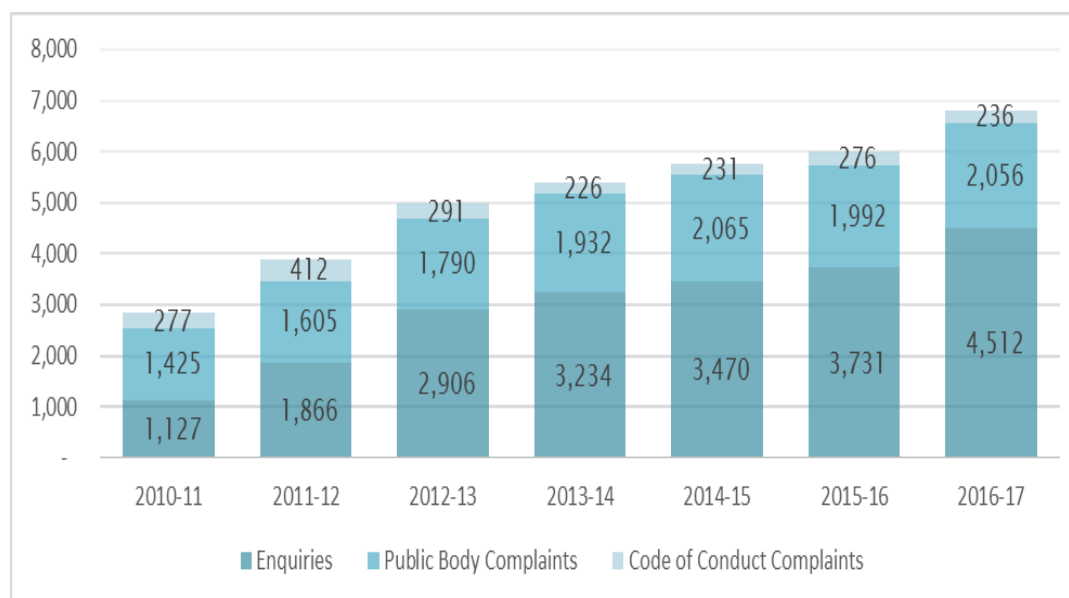
<sup>7</sup> Standing Orders of the National Assembly for Wales are available at <http://www.assembly.wales/en/bus-home/Pages/bus-assembly-guidance.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> The Marshalled List of Amendments is available on the Bill page on the Assembly's website at <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=20012>

<sup>9</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

type of public body. The number of complaints made against individual public bodies in 2015-16 and 2016-17 is shown, for illustrative purposes, at Annex C.

Figure 1: Ombudsman's caseload by year, 2010-11 to 2016-17 (Number of Complaints and Enquiries)



Source: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' Annual Report and Accounts 2016-17<sup>10</sup>

Table 2: Public body complaints by type of public body and year, 2011-12 to 2016-17

Public Body	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
County/County Borough Councils	842	814	891	938	906	881
NHS Bodies <sup>a</sup>	527	682	759	769	798	863
Social Housing	122	171	165	213	175	191
Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies	69	73	75	86	59	68
Community Councils	25	24	23	39	30	28
National Park Authorities	17	18	15	9	8	5
Independent providers - health and social care <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	8	14	13
Fire Authorities	-	4	3	2	1	3
Police Authorities	-	2	-	-	-	3
National Assembly for Wales Commission <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other <sup>d</sup>	3	2	1	-	-	-
<b>Total complaints about public sector bodies</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>2,056</b>
Code of Conduct complaints	412	291	226	231	276	236
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,292</b>

Source: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' Annual Report and Accounts, 2011-12 to 2016-17

Notes:

<sup>10</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales' Annual Report and Accounts 2016-17. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/agr-ld11135/agr-ld11135-e.pdf>

- a Complaints to NHS bodies include those made in respect of Local Health Boards, NHS Trusts, Community Health Councils, dentists, General Practitioners (GPs), Opticians and Pharmacists.
- b In November 2014, the Ombudsman's powers were extended to cover independent care providers in the private sector. Therefore, the Ombudsman's caseload prior to 2014-15 did not include any complaints in respect of this sector.
- c While within jurisdiction, the Ombudsman did not receive any complaints about the National Assembly for Wales Commission prior to 2014-15.
- d Complaints not falling into the categories set out above have been included as 'Other'.

3.26. The Finance Committee also noted that the number of complaints was forecast to increase by 10 to 12 per cent in 2016-17 and between five and six per cent in the year after<sup>11</sup>. The actual figures, which are reflected in Figure 1, show an increase of 13 per cent in the Ombudsman's caseload in 2016-17 when compared with the prior year. From November 2014, independent social care providers and hospices have been within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. However, the Ombudsman reports that the impact of this change on his caseload has to date been 'small'; the Ombudsman has received a total of 29 cases in the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 (comprising 5, 15 and 9 cases in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively<sup>12</sup>).

## Current position

- 3.27. While the provisions were regarded as being of a 'high standard' or ground breaking at the time, since the introduction of the 2005 Act in Wales, best practice and international standards have moved on. Such developments include the strengthening of the powers of ombudsmen in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- 3.28. It is important that the Ombudsman's powers reflect best practice, not just in the rest of the UK but more widely. It is also vital that the Ombudsman can continue to play his/her part in ensuring that we have citizen-centred services in Wales. The public needs to have confidence in the Ombudsman to investigate where they believe they have suffered injustice or hardship through maladministration or service failure by a listed authority (listed in Schedule 3 to the Bill). Restating the provisions of the 2005 Act and extending the Ombudsman's jurisdiction in the four main areas set out in the Bill enhances the role of, and increases public confidence in, the Ombudsman.

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<sup>11</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Record of Proceedings, 5 October 2016, paragraph 21. Transcript available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54790/5%20October%202016.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Data provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales to the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, June 2017

## Overview and policy intent of the Bill

3.29. The following paragraphs set out an overview, and policy intent of the Bill.

### **Improving social justice and equal opportunities**

3.30. Section 5(1) of the 2005 Act states that all complaints to the Ombudsman must be made or referred in writing. However, there is a discretionary power under section 2(4) that allows the Ombudsman to accept a complaint other than in writing if appropriate on a case-by-case basis. When exercising this discretion, the complaints advice team in the Ombudsman's office transcribe a complaint that has been made orally; this is then sent to the complainant to be signed and returned.

3.31. In providing evidence to the Finance Committee on 21 January 2015 and 25 March 2015, the Ombudsman noted that:

- there was evidence that the Level 1 literacy levels are seven percentage points lower in Wales than they are across the rest of the UK. He noted that this meant that there was, *in theory, a higher cohort of the population who might feel daunted and uncomfortable about submitting a written complaint*<sup>13</sup>; and
- while the numbers were relatively small, roughly 50 per cent of those to whom his office had sent a written record do not return it. More broadly, the Ombudsman reported that there was evidence that, for every person who does complain, there is another who does not<sup>14</sup>.

3.32. The data for literacy levels set out above has been taken from the National Survey of Adult Skills in Wales 2010<sup>15</sup>. This notes that those taking part in the survey and assessments were asked whether they were born in Wales, outside of Wales but within the UK or outside of the UK. An alternative source, which does not differentiate depending on where people living in Wales were born, shows that the proportion of adults aged 16-64 without basic (Level 1) literacy levels was 25 per cent. This was higher than any region in England<sup>16</sup>. It could therefore be argued that a quarter of adults in Wales are not currently able to access the Ombudsman's services and could be most likely to be deterred by

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<sup>13</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Record of Proceedings, 21 January 2015, paragraph 41. Transcript available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s35941/21%20January%202015.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Record of Proceedings, 25 March 2015, paragraph 195. Transcript available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s38637/25%20March%202015.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Welsh Government, National Survey of Adult Skills in Wales 2010, paragraph 3.2.6. Available at <http://gov.wales/docs/caecd/research/111208NatSurvAdultSkillsWales2010en.pdf> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>16</sup> National Survey of Adult Basic Skills in Wales, 2004 and Skills for Life Survey 2002/03. Available at: <http://www.poverty.org.uk/w59/index.shtml> [accessed June 2017]

having to ask for discretion to make an oral complaint. As noted above, the Ombudsman has advised that when his staff take an oral complaint and seek confirmation of the accuracy of the written statement, they do not always receive a response.

- 3.33. The provisions of the Bill would contribute to the Welsh Government's commitment to create a fair and equitable Wales. The Ombudsman would no longer be required to use his discretion and would be able to prescribe in guidance the ways in which complaints can be made, including orally. This would facilitate, and/or improve, the making of complaints by the most vulnerable and deprived in society, such as people with learning difficulties and the homeless. It would remove stigma and improve social justice; ensuring that all voices are heard, including those with issues around literacy, numeracy and the differing abilities to manage correspondence and administrative tasks.
- 3.34. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and minimise disadvantages in the exercise of their functions. In her written evidence to the Finance Committee's Inquiry, the Older People's Commissioner for Wales noted that insisting that a complaint is made in writing before any action can be taken could create a barrier to some older people and others with protected characteristics:
- I would hope that in accordance with the principles and requirements of the Equality Act 2010, that reasonable adjustments could be made to allow people to make complaints by email, in person or by telephone that could later be confirmed in writing or through alternative means e.g. with support from an advocate or where relevant an interpreter.<sup>17</sup>
- 3.35. By removing the requirement to make a complaint in writing, the Bill also 'future proofs' access to the Ombudsman's services and allows his office to develop guidance to respond to future developments, such as the changing nature of electronic communication and advances in technology.

### **Protecting the most vulnerable**

- 3.36. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) projections show that the total population of Wales is set to rise by around 188,000 (or 6 per cent) from

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<sup>17</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, written evidence PSOW 04, February 2015. Available at: <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s37908/PSOW%2004%20-%20Older%20Peoples%20Commissioner%20for%20Wales.pdf>



mid-2014 to mid-2039<sup>18</sup>. However, the composition of the population during that period is forecast to change significantly:

- in absolute terms with the number of over 65s projected to increase by 22 per cent from mid-2014 to mid-2039 (increasing from 669,000 to 814,000 from mid-2014 to mid-2039); and
- by mid-2039, the number of people of pension age will reflect an increasing proportion of population of Wales. While the proportion of the population that are children is forecast to remain broadly consistent over the same period, the proportion that are of working age decreases from 60.4 per cent to 57.9 per cent. The proportion of the population of pension age increases to almost one in four (or 25 per cent of the total population of Wales).

3.37. The increase in the proportion of older people is significant since a longer lifespan means that there are many more people with care and support needs arising from a mixture of physical health and mental health conditions, including dementia and frailty in old age<sup>19</sup>. Other considerations may also be at play, such as fear about perceived repercussions of making a complaint, including worry that the complaint will lead to a breakdown in the relationship with care providers and/or the loss of residential care, particularly if fewer places are available. These conditions and considerations mean that some people do not wish, or are not able, to make a complaint on their own.

3.38. The Ombudsman's powers to investigate complaints about listed authorities are contained in Part 2 of the 2005 Act. The Ombudsman is currently only able to investigate if a complaint has been duly made or referred. The provisions of the Bill allow the Ombudsman to investigate a matter whether or not a complaint has been received. The discretion to carry out own initiative investigations will bring the Ombudsman's jurisdiction in line with best practice since, outside of the UK, only five members of the Council of Europe (Belgium, Luxembourg, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Liechtenstein) have ombudsmen who do not have own initiative powers<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> Source: Office for National Statistics, Table A1-5, Principal Projection - Wales Summary (Release date October 2015), Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/tablea15principalprojectionwalessummary> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>19</sup> The King's Fund, Social Care for Older People, September 2016, page 6 refers. Available at: <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/social-care-older-people> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>20</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016, paragraph 4.3. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

- 3.39. This power to conduct own initiative investigations will provide a mechanism to protect the most vulnerable and give attention to the dignity of individuals, including people with learning difficulties, mental health problems and the elderly. This would be achieved by exercising the powers in situations such as those where:
- information has come to light during an investigation that suggests that the actions of another public service body within jurisdiction that should also be reviewed.  
For example, an investigation into a health board may bring to light questions about the actions of a General Practitioner (GP). Under the 2005 Act, the complainant would need to make a separate complaint to the Ombudsman<sup>21</sup>.
  - the complaint arises from failings in one public service body that raise concerns that are systemic in that organisation, other bodies within the same (or other) sector(s) of the public service. Under current legislation, the Ombudsman publishes recommendations under section 16 of the 2005 Act and it is for public bodies to ensure that the same system failings do not exist elsewhere. The provision in the Bill would enable the Ombudsman to be proactive in this regard.  
For example, an investigation into a complaint about a health board may lead to concerns that an approach adopted by the board was too restrictive; a practice that other health boards in Wales may also adopt. Having the power to conduct own initiative investigations would enable the Ombudsman to be proactive and investigate whether or not this was the case<sup>22</sup>.
  - a complaint has been made anonymously, providing evidence of likely maladministration/service failure on the part of a public service body.
  - the Ombudsman may be made aware of concerns about service delivery across the whole, or part, of a sector of the public service in Wales but has not yet received a direct complaint. This could be due to the vulnerabilities of the recipients of the service.
- 3.40. The Ombudsman's own investigation powers would only be used when there is a sound basis and rationale. This is particularly the case for any wide ranging own initiative investigations that the Ombudsman may

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<sup>21</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information, Annex A, page 14. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information, Annex A, page 15. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

wish to undertake. Reputational risk is a fundamental factor in the mind of any ombudsman; no ombudsman would want to put that reputation at risk by pursuing a high profile investigation without first obtaining firm evidence that there were matters of concern that needed investigation.

- 3.41. Section 5 of the Bill places a duty on the Ombudsman to publish criteria to be used in determining whether to begin an own initiative investigation under section 4. Section 5 requires the Ombudsman to consult the Welsh Ministers, listed authorities and other persons who the Ombudsman's considers to be appropriate on the draft criteria before laying them before the Assembly. The Bill also sets out the requirements for the approval of the set of criteria.
- 3.42. Section 4 of the Bill includes safeguards against using the power in section 4 to initiate an investigation. It states that, before beginning a section 4 investigation, the Ombudsman must be satisfied that using the power in section 4 is in the public interest, the Ombudsman must consult the appropriate persons and the Ombudsman must have regard to the criteria published under section 5. Also, the Ombudsman must have a reasonable suspicion that:
- there has been systemic maladministration; or
  - where the matter is in relation to the provision of health or social care, systemic injustice has been sustained as a result of the exercise of professional judgement.
- 3.43. In addition, section 18 sets out certain procedural requirements that apply to own initiative investigations. For example, there is a requirement to inform the relevant listed authority and any other person (other than the relevant listed authority) who is identified in the investigation proposal in a negative way of the investigation and to give them an opportunity to comment on the investigation.
- 3.44. Consistent with the 2005 Act, the Bill places a requirement on the Ombudsman to consult and cooperate with other ombudsmen. In the event that a matter could also be the subject of an investigation by others, such as commissioners and - where the matter relates to health or social care - the Welsh Ministers, the Bill requires that the Ombudsman inform and consult, and in certain cases work jointly/collaboratively with, those persons (see Part 6 of the Bill).

### **Being more responsive to the citizen**

- 3.45. The power to conduct own initiative investigations not only protects the vulnerable but it also has wider benefits. It affects the timing and scope

of the Ombudsman's work to the public benefit of the citizens in Wales. It enables the Ombudsman to look at system failures before individuals come forward with complaints. By removing the challenges for his work to remain within the exact parameters of a complaint, it allows the Ombudsman to be more responsive to citizens, since it allows him/her to investigate the service (or services) more broadly. This extension of power also enables the Ombudsman to investigate matters reported to him/her anonymously by individuals who have witnessed a serious service failure. These benefits, therefore, strengthen the citizen's voice and ensure that the Ombudsman's work is citizen-centred.

- 3.46. Another extension of the Ombudsman's powers ensures that investigations are not constrained by sector or silo but allowed to follow the citizen. Under the 2005 Act, the Ombudsman has jurisdiction to investigate where the NHS commissions private medical treatment for patients but the Ombudsman does not have jurisdiction in respect of such treatment commissioned by patients themselves. Where patients commission private medical treatment, individuals currently need to make separate complaints for the public and private elements of their treatment or care to the Ombudsman and the private health provider respectively.
- 3.47. This is not satisfactory for citizens in Wales, particularly given the increasing extent of the integration of health and social care services in treating an ageing population.
- 3.48. The Bill gives the Ombudsman an ancillary power to investigate matters relating to the private health-related services of a complaint in a public/private pathway. Section 16(4) defines a health-related service as any medical, dental, ophthalmic, nursing, midwifery or pharmaceutical service. It also includes any other service which is provided in connection with a person's physical or mental health (but excludes special procedures that are regulated under the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017). This will enable the Ombudsman to explore the whole of a complaint in such circumstances meaning that the complaints process will follow the citizen and not the sector.

### **Driving improvement in public services and in complaint-handling**

- 3.49. A model complaints policy is in place in Wales to help achieve consistency across public services. While it is strongly encouraged, adoption of the model complaints policy is voluntary. The Ombudsman

has noted that, while the position is improving, adoption across the public sector is not consistent<sup>23</sup>.

- 3.50. The provisions of the Bill will provide a statutory basis for any guidance given by the Ombudsman, thereby supporting improvement in public sector complaints handling. The Bill requires the Ombudsman to publish and consult on a draft statement of principles concerning complaints-handling procedures of listed authorities before laying it at the Assembly. It also sets out requirements for the approval of the statement of principles.
- 3.51. The Bill enables the Ombudsman to publish a model complaints-handling procedures for listed authorities. It will be at the Ombudsman's discretion in respect of which listed authorities to publish model complaints-handling procedures. However, responsibility falls to the Ombudsman to ensure that the model complaints-handling procedures published for listed authorities are not inconsistent with any statutory complaints-handling requirements (for example, the 'Putting Things Right' regulations that apply to the NHS in Wales). As with discharging other responsibilities, in publishing model complaints-handling procedures, the Ombudsman is subject to the general principles of public law (including a duty to act reasonably, proportionately and to take relevant considerations into account, such as resource implications).
- 3.52. The Scottish Public Services Ombudsman gave evidence to the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly during its Inquiry. This evidence reported progress made in Scotland since the establishment of a Complaints Standards Authority:
- in the year and a half, two years, that we've been operating the Complaints Standards Authority standardised procedures, the number of premature complaints coming to my office, and that is people who are coming to me who should have gone to a local authority, or to a health board, or to a university or wherever, has fallen from 54% to 31%."<sup>24</sup>
- 3.53. The most significant benefit of the complaints-handling role will be the availability - for the first time - of regular, reliable and comparable data on complaints across the public sector. This will drive accountability and improvement in public services, transparency in reporting and empower the scrutiny process for which data and information are critical. They will also provide a reputational benefit to organisations.

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<sup>23</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of Powers: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, May 2015, paragraph 125. Available at: <http://www.cynulliad.cymru/laid%20documents/cr-ld10200/cr-ld10200-e.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of Powers: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, May 2015, paragraph 130. Available at: <http://www.cynulliad.cymru/laid%20documents/cr-ld10200/cr-ld10200-e.pdf>

- 3.54. The Ombudsman advised that discussions with local health boards in Wales suggest that there is support for a complaints standards role if it can bring more consistency. In addition, there was a general view that the provisions in the Bill would help learning and improvements in complaints handling across Wales.
- 3.55. In March 2017, the Ombudsman published his thematic report *Ending Groundhog Day: Lessons from Poor Complaint Handling*<sup>25</sup>. The Ombudsman advised that, at the time of this report, the Welsh Local Government Association stated that the Bill would lead to greater consistency and improvements in complaints handling.

### **Contributing towards the achievement of well-being goals**

- 3.56. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places a duty on certain public bodies to work to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales<sup>26</sup>.
- 3.57. While the Ombudsman is not subject to its requirements, the provisions of the Bill contribute to some of the goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act ('well-being goals'):
- A healthier Wales – the focus on learning more widely from complaints will apply to public service provision as a whole and to complaints handling. Since over a third of public body complaints to the Ombudsman in 2016-17 were about health services<sup>27</sup>, the complaints standards and own initiative work will contribute positively to improving health services in Wales.
  - A more equal Wales – accepting oral complaints will mean that those who are unable to complain in writing have proper access to the Ombudsman and this supports proper access to all public services. The use of own initiative powers would enable the Ombudsman to investigate and help address differences in service quality across Wales. Data on comparative complaints handling performance will support this.
  - A Wales of Cohesive Communities – consistency of service quality and of complaints handling across Wales contribute to this goal.

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<sup>25</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, *Ending Groundhog Day Lessons from Poor Complaint Handling*, March 2017. Available at:

[http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Thematic%20Reports/22624%20Thematic%20report\\_GroundhogDay\\_ENGLISH\\_Final%20FOR%20ISSUE.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Thematic%20Reports/22624%20Thematic%20report_GroundhogDay_ENGLISH_Final%20FOR%20ISSUE.ashx) [accessed June 2017]

<sup>26</sup> Welsh Government, *Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 201: The Essentials*, page 5. Available at: <http://gov.wales/docs/dsjlg/publications/150623-guide-to-the-fg-act-en.pdf> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>27</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, *Annual Report and Accounts 2016-17*, page 21. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/agr-ld11135/agr-ld11135-e.pdf>

- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language – oral complaints would be taken in the Welsh language, supporting those who are confident and happy to speak Welsh but not write in Welsh; and the Bill adds the Ombudsman to the bodies listed in the Welsh Language Standards (No.2) Regulations 2016.

3.58. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires that, when making decisions, *public bodies need to take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future*<sup>28</sup>. The Bill is consistent with the expectations on public bodies to:

- work together better – own initiative and complaints standards work will promote shared learning and joint working to achieve common standards and approaches. In particular, the complaints standards role will involve bringing staff from across Wales together to share and learn.
- involve people reflecting the diversity of our communities – the power to accept oral complaints supports those unable to make a written complaint and also those who wish to complain in the Welsh Language but are unable to do so in writing.
- look to the long-term as well as focusing on now – the provisions in the Bill will work towards moving the focus to improvement and prevention rather than individual investigations and findings after the event.
- take action to stop problems getting worse –the provisions in the Bill will improve prevention. Complaints handling data and own initiative powers will support this by identifying complaints issues early and supporting pro-active investigation in areas of concern without having to wait for a specific complaint. Action can and will be encouraged across Wales.

### The ‘Nolan Principles’

3.59. The Seven [Principles of Public Life](#)<sup>29</sup> (known as the ‘Nolan Principles’) apply to all holders of public office, locally and nationally. This includes people who are appointed or elected to public office. It also includes all the people who work in:

- the civil service;

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<sup>28</sup> Welsh Government, Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Available at: <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>29</sup> Guidance about the ‘The 7 principles of public life’ is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-7-principles-of-public-life>.

- local government;
- the police;
- the courts and probation services;
- non-departmental public bodies; and
- health, education, social and care services.

It also applies to all people working in other sectors that deliver public services.

3.60. In holding public office or working in the public sector, the Ombudsman and listed authorities are required to have regard to the following principles in carrying out their work:

- selflessness;
- integrity;
- objectivity;
- accountability;
- openness;
- honesty; and
- leadership.



## 4. Consultation

### Purpose of this chapter

- 4.1. This chapter sets out the results of consultation undertaken with stakeholders on proposals to extend the Ombudsman's powers and the draft Bill.

### Consultation on proposals to extend the Ombudsman's powers

- 4.2. Between 26 January 2015 and 20 March 2015, the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly undertook a public consultation to inform its Inquiry into the proposals to extend the Ombudsman's powers. 43 written responses were received.
- 4.3. The Committee also wrote to the Welsh Ministers seeking views of the impact of the proposals on specific sectors within the Welsh Government's remit. In addition, the Committee held oral evidence sessions with witnesses from 13 organisations and with the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales on 21 January 2015 and 25 March 2015.
- 4.4. In May 2015, following public consultation to inform its work, the Committee published its initial report<sup>30</sup>. This noted that the evidence presented in the course of its Inquiry had persuaded Members that there should be a revision to the powers of the Ombudsman.
- 4.5. The Finance Committee recommended that a Bill be introduced to the Assembly. The Bill would reflect most but not all of the matters considered during the Inquiry. Most notably, the Bill would not include provisions relating to the links with the courts in respect of which the Law Commission had, in July 2011, made recommendations relevant to the Ombudsman's role in its report, *The Public Services Ombudsmen*<sup>31</sup>. The Law Commission's recommendations included improving access to the Ombudsman by modifying the 'statutory bar', creating a new power to 'stay' an application for judicial review and allowing the Ombudsman to refer a point of law to the courts. In respect of these, the Committee recommended that the Welsh Government explore these issues with the UK Government as part of future devolution discussions.

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<sup>30</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of Powers: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, May 2015. Available at:

<http://www.cynulliad.cymru/laid%20documents/cr-ld10200/cr-ld10200-e.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Law Commission, *The Public Services Ombudsmen* report, July 2011. Available at:

<http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/project/public-services-ombudsmen/#public-services-ombudsmen> [accessed June 2017]

- 4.6. To ensure engagement with members of the public and public bodies affected by the legislation and policy intentions, the Finance Committee recommended that a consultation exercise be undertaken in respect of an early draft of a Bill.

## Consideration of the consultation on the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill

- 4.7. In October 2015, the Committee issued a call for evidence in respect of an early draft of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill ('the draft Bill')<sup>32</sup>. The consultation sought comment on the structure and content of the draft Bill. The consultation closed in January 2016. 34 responses were received from range of respondents, including organisations across different parts of the public sector (Welsh Government, Welsh Government Sponsored Bodies, local government and NHS Wales), the higher education sector, representative bodies, town and community councils and the general public. They also included responses from a number of the public bodies affected by the proposals (such as the Auditor General for Wales, Older People's Commissioner for Wales and the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales), as well as the Ombudsmen in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- 4.8. In March 2016, the Finance Committee set out its conclusions and recommendations<sup>33</sup>. This reported that respondents were generally supportive of the provisions in the draft Bill.
- 4.9. Some responses set out suggestions to improve the legislation. The Finance Committee considered these and as a result, agreed the following changes to the draft Bill:
- In relation to all investigations:
    - o give a power to the Ombudsman to work with regulators (such as Healthcare Inspectorate Wales and the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales) and all future commissioners and statutory advisers created by Acts of the Assembly, in order to ensure effective and co-ordinated working on matters; and

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<sup>32</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, call for evidence issued on 21 October 2015. Available at: <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s45205/Consultation%20letter.pdf>

Consultation responses are shown at: <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgConsultationDisplay.aspx?ID=204>

<sup>33</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of powers: Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, March 2016. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10644/cr-ld10644-e.pdf>

- the Ombudsman may carry out an own initiative investigation whether it relates to action taken before or after the Bill receives Royal Assent.
- In relation to investigating private health services:
  - the definition of ‘private health services’ should be broadened to encompass medical treatment and nursing care; and
  - a new Section should be included, *Power to demand costs from private health service providers*, to allow the Ombudsman to serve a costs recovery notice on a private health service provider as a means of recovering additional costs incurred by the Ombudsman where the provider has obstructed the Ombudsman.
- In relation to the listed authorities under Schedule 3 of the Bill:
  - the rules on amending the list under Schedule 3 should be the same as those currently set out in 2005 Act (i.e. the requirements that must be satisfied before a person can be added to the list in Schedule 3);
  - the following bodies should be included as listed authorities in Schedule 3:
    - Coity Wallia Board for Conservators;
    - Harbour authorities;
    - Port authorities;
    - Qualifications Wales;
    - Towyn Trewan Board for Conservators;
    - Wales Audit Office;
    - Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee; and
    - The Welsh Revenue Authority.
- The disqualification period for the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman) from a list of various roles should last until the end of the financial year after the financial year the Ombudsman ceased to be in office.
- In relation to the Welsh language and reviewing the effectiveness of the legislation, the Finance Committee agreed the following changes to the text of the draft Bill:
  - a new section to place a duty on the Ombudsman to prepare and publish a Welsh language strategy; and
  - a new section that places a duty on Welsh Ministers to carry out a review of the legislation after five years from the date of the Act receiving Royal Assent and further reviews thereafter as Welsh Ministers deem appropriate.

- 4.10. Despite the consultation responses being strongly in favour of bringing social and palliative care into the mainstream investigation process, on further reflection and discussion, the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly decided to keep social and palliative care as a standalone regime. This was because of the specific nature of social and palliative care and the fact that merging the two regimes would create one very complex and intricate regime. Therefore, the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly preferred the approach adopted in the draft Bill that provided for two separate but clear investigation regimes.
- 4.11. Since there was not sufficient time in the Fourth Assembly to introduce a Bill, the Finance Committee recommended that the legislation be taken forward as soon as possible in the Fifth Assembly. The Finance Committee also recommended that the Ombudsman contribute to a fully costed RIA to accompany a draft Bill, which it could track through future budgets presented by the Ombudsman to the National Assembly for Wales.
- 4.12. Changes were made to the draft Bill to reflect the considerations of the Finance Committee in the Fifth Assembly. The main changes are set out in Table 1. Minor drafting changes have not been included in the table.
- 4.13. Amendments were also made to the Bill during Stage 2 proceedings. As noted at paragraph 3.23, these are set out in the Marshalled List of Amendments<sup>34</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> The Marshalled List of Amendments is available on the Bill page of the Assembly's website at <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mgIssueHistoryHome.aspx?IId=20012>

## 5. The Bill

### Purpose of this chapter

- 5.1. The purpose of this chapter is to set out an overview of the Bill.
- 5.2. The Bill is divided into 7 Parts containing 80 sections and 5 Schedules. The Bill restates the 2005 Act while also setting out new powers in four main areas, enabling the Ombudsman to:
- accept oral complaints;
  - undertake own initiative investigations;
  - investigate health-related services provided by private bodies in a public/private health pathway when the Ombudsman is also investigating a listed authority; and
  - undertake a role in relation to complaints handling standards and procedures.

### Accept oral complaints

- 5.3. Section 8 of the Bill sets out the requirements that must be met for the complaint to be 'duly made'. Section 8(1)(a) states that the complaint must be in a form specified by the Ombudsman in guidance. Section 8(2) requires the Ombudsman to publish this guidance.
- 5.4. Section 8(4) of the Bill sets out the requirements on the Ombudsman in the event that a complaint made orally meets the requirements set out in the guidance issued. The Ombudsman must:
- a) explain to the person who made the complaint that a complaint has been duly made under this Act and the implications of making such a complaint; and*
  - b) ask the person whether the person wishes the complaint to continue to be treated as a complaint that has been duly made.*
- 5.5. Section 10 requires the Ombudsman to maintain a register of all complaints, including those made orally.

### Undertake own initiative investigations

#### **Section 4 – Power to investigate on own initiative**

- 5.6. Section 4 of the Bill sets out the Ombudsman's power to undertake own initiative investigations. This power would allow the Ombudsman to initiate investigations into a matter whether or not he had received a

complaint. Therefore, it allows the Ombudsman to initiate an investigation. However, just like the power to investigate under section 3, the new power in section 4 of the draft Bill can only be used to investigate matters within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. Sections 11 to 16 set out the matters that may be investigated.

## **Section 5 – Criteria for own initiative investigations**

5.7. Section 5 of the Bill relates to the criteria to which the Ombudsman must have regard before the power in section 4 can be used to investigate a matter. The Bill provides that, when deciding whether to use the power in section 4, the Ombudsman must have regard to the public interest in beginning an investigation. The Ombudsman must also have a reasonable suspicion there is systemic maladministration or, in connection with the provision of health and social care, that systemic injustice has been sustained as a result of the exercise of professional judgement. In the event that a matter could also be the subject of an investigation by others - such as commissioners and the Welsh Ministers (where the matter relates to health or social care) the Bill requires that the Ombudsman inform and consult, and in certain cases work jointly/collaboratively with, those persons. The Ombudsman must also satisfy the criteria for own initiative investigations, which he/she has to publish. The Bill sets out the requirements for the consultation and approval of the criteria for own initiative investigations.

### **Own initiative investigations: procedure**

5.8. Section 18(2) of the Bill sets out the procedure to be followed when the Ombudsman uses the power in section 4 to initiate an investigation. The procedure requires the Ombudsman to give listed authorities and other persons opportunity to comment on the investigation. The Ombudsman must also prepare an investigation proposal i.e. a proposal that includes the reasons for the investigation and how the criteria published under section 5 have been met.

5.9. The Ombudsman is given discretion so that he/she does not have to prepare an investigation proposal in the limited circumstances specified in sections 18(3) and 18(4).

5.10. Sections 18(5) to 18(13) set out other requirements on the Ombudsman in respect of own initiative investigations. These include the requirement that the Ombudsman publishes the procedure that he/she will follow when conducting an investigation under section 3 or 4.

## **Sections 64 to 67 – Working collaboratively with other ombudsmen, commissioners and Welsh Ministers**

- 5.11. Section 64 of the Bill sets out the requirements for consultation and cooperation with other ombudsmen in the event that the subject of a complaint or investigation made to the Ombudsman could be the subject of an investigation by any of the ombudsmen set out at Section 64(7).
- 5.12. The Bill also requires the Ombudsman to inform and consult persons set out at Section 65(2) in the event that a matter that he is entitled to investigate could also be the subject of an examination by any of those persons. Section 65 also allows the Ombudsman and certain persons to work jointly on matters. This includes specific Welsh commissioners and, where the matter relates to health or social care, the Welsh Ministers.
- 5.13. Section 66 specifies what the Ombudsman is required to do in the event that he or she identifies that a matter could be the subject of an examination by certain Welsh Commissioners and allows the Ombudsman and those Commissioners to work collaboratively.
- 5.14. Section 67 allows the Ombudsman and the Auditor General for Wales to work together, where appropriate.

## **Complaints-handling across public sector**

### **Section 35 – Complaints-handling: statement of principles**

- 5.15. Section 35 of the Bill requires the Ombudsman to publish a statement of principles concerning complaints-handling procedures of the listed authorities in Schedule 3. The Ombudsman must consult on the first such statement and any material changes, and Section 35 sets out the requirements for the approval of the statement of principles.
- 5.16. Section 35(13) defines ‘complaints-handling procedures’ to mean *procedures of listed authorities which examine complaints or review decisions in respect of action taken by a listed authority where the matter in question is one the Ombudsman is entitled to investigate under Part 3 [of the Bill]*.
- 5.17. Section 35(2) requires listed authorities to have a complaints-handling procedure (or procedures) and these procedures must comply with the published statement of principles.

### **Sections 36 to 40 – Model complaints-handling procedure**

- 5.18. Section 36 enables the Ombudsman to publish model complaints-handling procedures ('model CHPs') for listed authorities. Model CHPs must also comply with the statement of principles published by the Ombudsman. Section 36(5)(b) places an onus on the Ombudsman to ensure that any model CHPs he/she publishes do not conflict with any statutory complaints-handling requirements that apply to the listed authority.
- 5.19. Sections 37 to 40 make further provision about model CHPs, including where they do not apply to listed authorities.

### **Investigating private health-related services**

#### **Section 16 – Power to investigate other health-related services**

- 5.20. Sections 16(1) and (2) of the Bill provides an ancillary power to allow the Ombudsman to investigate certain matters relating to private health-related services, which is defined in section 16(4)., Section 16(2) of the Bill defines the circumstances in which the Ombudsman can investigate private health-related services. It enables the Ombudsman to investigate private health-related services where he/she considers that, without doing so, he/she is not able to effectively or completely investigate the relevant action by the listed authority.



## 6. Power to make subordinate legislation

6.1 The Bill gives powers to the Welsh Ministers to make subordinate legislation in the form of regulations. Table 3 sets out:

- a description of the powers in the Bill;
- why it is appropriate for the power to be delegated to the Welsh Ministers;
- the Assembly procedure that applies to the delegated power; and
- why it is appropriate for the delegated power to follow that Assembly procedure.

**Table 3: Power to make subordinate legislation**

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
<p><b>Section 5(12):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the criteria for own initiative investigations.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the criteria, so that own initiative investigations always provide an effective remedy for injustice and hardship suffered by people.</p> <p>The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult the Ombudsman, listed authorities and any other persons they think appropriate before making regulations under this section.</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to influence the scope of when own initiative investigations can be carried out.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>
<p><b>Section 14(2):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the list of matters that the Ombudsman</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the list of matters that the Ombudsman may not investigate.</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to change the scope of the matters the Ombudsman can investigate.</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
<p>may not investigate under Part 3 of the Bill.</p>	<p>This power has always been available in the 2005 Act and it has been used only once in a narrow way.</p> <p>The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult the Ombudsman before making regulations under this section.</p>		<p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that the Welsh Ministers must consult the Ombudsman.</p>
<p><b>Section 30(2):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the list of listed authorities.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the list of listed authorities.</p> <p>This means that if the Assembly creates a new body that should be within the remit of the Ombudsman, it can be quickly included as a listed authority. Also, if a listed authority ceases to exist, then that entry can be quickly removed from the list.</p> <p>If regulations add a person as a listed authority, section 30(3) of the Bill allows those regulations to modify the application of the Act to that added person. This gives the Welsh Ministers flexibility to tailor</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to change the list of authorities the Ombudsman can investigate.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that the Welsh Ministers must consult the Ombudsman (in addition to the other restrictions on this power in section 31).</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
	<p>certain parts of the Act to the newly added person.</p> <p>This power has always been available in the 2005 Act and it has been used only once in a narrow way (and it has never been used to tailor the 2005 Act to a newly added listed authority).</p> <p>The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult the Ombudsman and any other persons they think appropriate before making regulations under this section.</p> <p>The power in this section is also subject to the restrictions set out in section 31. For example, the power in section 30(2) cannot be used to omit the Welsh Government or the National Assembly for Wales Commission (see section 31(1)).</p>		
<p><b>Section 41(3):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the list of matters that the Ombudsman may not investigate under Part 5 of the Bill.</p>	<p>This power reflects the power in section 14(2), so the same reasons apply to delegating the power to the Welsh Ministers.</p> <p>This power has been available under the 2005 Act since it was inserted into that Act by</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to change the scope of the matters the Ombudsman can investigate.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
	<p>the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Therefore, this power was recently scrutinised by the Assembly.</p> <p>Since this power was included in the 2005 Act, it has not been used.</p>		<p>brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that the Welsh Ministers must consult the Ombudsman.</p>
<p><b>Section 44(12):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the criteria for own initiative investigations.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the criteria, so that own initiative investigations always provide an effective remedy for injustice and hardship suffered by people.</p> <p>The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult the Ombudsman, listed authorities and any other persons they think appropriate before making regulations under this section.</p>	Affirmative	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to influence the scope of when own initiative investigations can be carried out.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>
<p><b>Section 64(8):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the list of ombudsmen with whom the Ombudsman</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the list of other ombudsmen with whom the Ombudsman must consult and may co-operate.</p>	Affirmative	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to change the list of ombudsmen with whom the Ombudsman must consult and may co-operate.</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
<p>must consult and may co-operate.</p>	<p>This means that, for example, if one of the current ombudsmen changes name or ceases to exist, the list in section 64(7) can be amended accordingly. Alternatively, if a new ombudsman is created and that ombudsman has functions relating to investigating complaints, then that new ombudsman should be quickly added to the list of other ombudsmen with whom the Ombudsman should consult.</p> <p>This power has been available under the 2005 Act since it was inserted into that Act by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Therefore, this power was recently scrutinised by the Assembly.</p> <p>Since this power was included in the 2005 Act, it has not been used.</p>		<p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that a person may only be added to the list if they have functions relating to investigating complaints.</p>
<p><b>Section 65(6):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to make regulations to change the list of persons with whom the Ombudsman must consult and</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to the list of persons with whom the Ombudsman must consult and commissioners with</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend primary legislation and to change the list of persons with whom the Ombudsman must consult and commissioners with whom the Ombudsman may work jointly.</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
<p>commissioners with whom the Ombudsman may work jointly.</p>	<p>whom the Ombudsman may work jointly.</p> <p>For example, if the Assembly creates a new commissioner, then that new commissioner should be quickly added to the list so that joint working and efficiency can be ensured.</p> <p>This power has been available under the 2005 Act since it was inserted into that Act by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. Therefore, this power was recently scrutinised by the Assembly.</p> <p>Since this power was included in the 2005 Act, it has not been used.</p>		<p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>
<p><b>Section 75(1):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to bring the Act into force.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Act to come into force at the right time, which is important given the new powers that are included in the Bill (and to allow the Welsh Ministers to make any transitional arrangements that are needed when moving to from the 2005 Act regime to this new regime).</p>	<p>No procedure</p>	<p>It is standard for commencement orders to have no procedure.</p>
<p><b>Section 76(1):</b> This gives the</p>	<p>This allows regulations to capture the</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>Although the scope of this power is narrow, it</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
<p>Welsh Ministers the power to define “relevant tribunal” in regulations.</p>	<p>administrative functions of specific Welsh tribunals for the narrow purpose of section 11(7) as read with section 11(4)(e).</p> <p>This power has always been available in the 2005 Act and it has been used only once (to specify that the valuation tribunal is a relevant tribunal).</p>		<p>is still a power to change primary legislation.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly’s attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that the Welsh Ministers must consult such persons as they consider appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Section 76(3):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to amend the definitions of “family health service provider in Wales”, “independent provider in Wales” and “social landlord in Wales”.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make appropriate changes to these definitions when, for example, there is a change in the landscape of general medical services contracts or there is a change in the way that primary medical services are delivered under the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.</p> <p>This power has always been available in the 2005 Act and it has been used in a very narrow way (for example, the definition of “family health service provider in Wales” was</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>This is a power to amend certain definitions that are in primary legislation.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly’s attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p> <p>This provides an additional safeguard over and above the safeguard contained in the Bill that the Welsh Ministers must consult such persons as they consider appropriate.</p>

Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
	<p>amended in order to bring it in line with changes made to the Health Service Commissioners Act 1993).</p> <p>The Bill requires the Welsh Ministers to consult appropriate persons before making regulations under this section.</p>		
<p><b>Section 77(1):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers the power to modify the application of the Act to former health care providers, social landlords, social care providers and palliative care providers.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to modify appropriately the application of the Act where a complaint is made against a person who was at the time of the action complained of a family health service provider in Wales, an independent provider in Wales or a social landlord in Wales but subsequently ceased to be such a listed authority.</p> <p>For example, the sections of the Act relating to publicising reports may need to be modified in their application to these providers.</p> <p>This power was originally included in the 2005 Act and has since been extended by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act</p>	Affirmative	<p>This is a power to amend certain definitions that are in primary legislation.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>



Description of power	Appropriate to be delegated	Procedure	Appropriateness of procedure
	<p>2014, so the Assembly has recently scrutinised this extended power.</p> <p>The power in this section has not been used.</p>		
<p><b>Section 78(1):</b> this gives the Welsh Ministers power to make consequential, transitional etc. provisions.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to make consequential etc. provision in the circumstances set out in section 78(1).</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>It is appropriate that powers of this nature are given proper scrutiny.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>
<p><b>Section 79(1):</b> this provides that any power of the Welsh Ministers to make regulations under the Bill includes a power to make different provision for different purposes, and to make consequential etc. provision.</p>	<p>This power is suitable to be delegated because it allows the Welsh Ministers to tailor regulations to reflect different circumstances and to make appropriate consequential etc. provision.</p>	<p>Affirmative</p>	<p>It is appropriate that powers of this nature are given proper scrutiny.</p> <p>Therefore, regulations made under this section should be brought to the Assembly's attention and properly debated via the affirmative procedure.</p>

## 7. Charge on the Welsh Consolidated Fund

7.1 Standing Order 26.6(xi) requires that, where the Bill contains any provision charging expenditure on the Welsh Consolidated Fund, the Explanatory Memorandum includes a report of the Auditor General for Wales setting out his or her views on whether the charge is appropriate.

7.2 The Auditor General for Wales has confirmed:

I am, however, happy to report that, having considered the Bill, I consider that the direct charge provisions of paragraphs 9 and 10 of Schedule 1 to the Bill are appropriate. Paragraph 9 provides for salary and superannuation of the Ombudsman to be charged on the WCF. This continues the well-established safeguard of the independence of the office-holder by way of enabling the office-holder's remuneration to be charged on the WCF, rather than having it subject to annual approval through a budget motion of the Assembly. Paragraph 10 effectively indemnifies the Ombudsman and his or her staff and contractors in respect of breach of duty. This is a well-established, cost-effective and appropriate means of providing professional indemnity insurance.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Equalities, Local Government and Communities Committee. Written evidence PSOW29 Wales Audit Office, paragraph 17. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s69417/PSOW%2029%20-%20Wales%20Audit%20Office.pdf>

## 8. Table of derivations

8.1 This chapter sets out a guide to the derivation of each section of the Bill.

8.2 Most of the sections of the Bill derive from the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 ('the 2005 Act'). Some sections derive from the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman Act 2002 ('the 2002 Act') and the Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 ('the 2016 Act'). Some sections are new.

8.3 Where a section of the Bill derives from the 2005 Act, the 2002 Act or the 2016 Act and the modification is significant, this is indicated in Table 4.

**Table 4: Table of Derivations**

<b>Section of the Bill</b>	<b>Derived from</b>
<b>PART 1</b>	
1 Overview	New
<b>PART 2</b>	
2 The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales	New
<b>PART 3</b>	
3 Power to investigate complaints	Section 2 of the 2005 Act
4 Power to investigate on own initiative	Section 8 of the 2016 Act, but with significant modification
5 Criteria for own initiative investigations	Section 9 of the 2016 Act, but with significant modification
6 Alternative resolution of matters	Section 3 of the 2005 Act
7 Who can complain	Section 4 of the 2005 Act
8 Requirements: complaints made to the Ombudsman	Section 5 of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
9 Requirements: complaints referred to the Ombudsman	Section 6 of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
10 Records of complaints	New
11 Matters which may be investigated	Section 7 of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
12 Exclusion: matters not relating to Wales	Section 8 of the 2005 Act
13 Exclusion: other remedies	Section 9 of the 2005 Act
14 Other excluded matters	Section 10 of the 2005 Act
15 Decisions taken without maladministration	Section 11 of the 2005 Act
16 Power to investigate other health-related services	New
17 Decisions not to investigate or to discontinue investigation	Section 12 of the 2005 Act

<b>Section of the Bill</b>	<b>Derived from</b>
18 Investigation procedure	Section 13 of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
19 Information, documents, evidence and facilities	Section 14 of the 2005 Act
20 Obstruction and contempt	Section 15 of the 2005 Act
21 Power to demand costs from private health services providers	New
22 Reports of investigations	Section 16 of the 2005 Act
23 Publicising reports	Section 17 of the 2005 Act
24 Publicising reports: health care providers	Section 18 of the 2005 Act
25 Action following receipt of a report	Section 19 of the 2005 Act
26 Reports: alternative procedure	Section 21 of the 2005 Act
27 Special reports	Section 22 of the 2005 Act
28 Special reports: supplementary	Section 23, but with significant modification
29 Special reports relating to the Welsh Government and the National Assembly for Wales Commission	Section 24 of the 2005 Act
30 Listed authorities	Section 28 of the 2005 Act
31 Restrictions on power to amend Schedule 3	Section 29 of the 2005 Act
32 Provisions in regulations adding persons to Schedule 3	Section 30 of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
33 Power to issue guidance	Section 31 of the 2005 Act
34 Compensation for the person aggrieved	Section 34 of the 2005 Act
<b>PART 4</b>	
35 Complaints-handling: statement of principles	Section 16A of the 2002 Act
36 Model complaints-handling procedures	Section 16B of the 2002 Act
37 Model complaints-handling procedures: specification of listed authorities	Section 16C of the 2002 Act
38 Declarations of non-compliance	Section 16D of the 2002 Act
39 Submission of description of complaints-handling procedures: general	Section 16E of the 2002 Act
40 Complaints-handling procedures: promotion of best practice etc	Section 16G of the 2002 Act
<b>PART 5</b>	
41 Matters to which this Part applies	Section 34A of the 2005 Act
42 Power to investigate complaints	Section 34B of the 2005 Act

<b>Section of the Bill</b>	<b>Derived from</b>
43 Power to investigate on own initiative	Section 8 of the 2016 Act, but with significant modification
44 Criteria for own initiative investigations	Section 9 of the 2016 Act, but with significant modification
45 Alternative resolution of matters	Section 34C of the 2005 Act
46 Who can complain	Section 34D of the 2005 Act
47 Requirements: complaints made to the Ombudsman	Section 34E of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
48 Requirements: complaints referred to the Ombudsman	Section 34F, but with significant modification
49 Records of complaints	New
50 Decisions not to investigate complaints or to discontinue investigations	Section 34G of the 2005 Act
51 Investigation procedure	Section 34H, but with significant modification
52 Information, documents, evidence and facilities	Section 34I of the 2005 Act
53 Obstruction and contempt	Section 34J of the 2005 Act
54 Investigation reports	Section 34K of the 2005 Act
55 Further publicity for investigation reports	Section 34L of the 2005 Act
56 Action following receipt of investigation reports	Section 34M of the 2005 Act
57 Reports: alternative procedure	Section 34N of the 2005 Act
58 Circumstances in which special reports may be prepared	Section 34O of the 2005 Act
59 Special reports	Section 34P of the 2005 Act
60 Further publicity for special reports	Section 34Q of the 2005 Act
61 Meaning of “care home” and “care home provider”	Section 34R of the 2005 Act
62 Meaning of “domiciliary care” and “domiciliary care provider”	Section 34S of the 2005 Act
63 Meaning of “palliative care service” and “independent palliative care provider”	Section 34T of the 2005 Act
<b>PART 6</b>	
64 Consultation and co-operation with other ombudsmen	Section 34U of the 2005 Act
65 Working jointly with specified persons	Section 34V of the 2005 Act, but with significant modification
66 Working collaboratively with Commissioners	Section 34W, but with significant modifications
67 Working with the Auditor General for Wales	New
68 Disclosure of information	Section 34X of the 2005 Act

<b>Section of the Bill</b>	<b>Derived from</b>
69 Disclosure prejudicial to safety of State or contrary to public interest	Section 34Y of the 2005 Act
70 Protection from defamation claims	Section 34Z of the 2005 Act
<b>PART 7</b>	
71 Welsh language standards	New
72 Review of Act	New
73 Investigations commenced before section 3, 4, 43 and 43 come into force	New
74 Repeals, savings and consequential amendments	New
75 Commencement	New
76 Interpretation	Section 41 of the 2005 Act
77 Former health care providers, social landlords, social care providers and palliative care providers: modifications	Section 42 of the 2005 Act
78 Consequential, transitional provisions etc	Section 43 of the 2005 Act
79 Regulations and directions	Section 44 of the 2005 Act
80 Short title	New
Schedule 1 (Public Services Ombudsman for Wales: appointment etc)	Schedule 1 to the 2005 Act
Schedule 2 (excluded matters: Part 3)	Schedule 2 to the 2005 Act
Schedule 3 (listed authorities)	Schedule 3 to the 2005 Act
Schedule 4 (excluded matters: Part 5)	Schedule 3A to the 2005 Act
Schedule 5 (consequential amendments)	New

## PART 2 – REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 9. Summary - Regulatory Impact Assessment

#### Purpose of this chapter

9.1. The Regulatory Impact Assessment ('RIA') presents the costs and benefits of the provisions in the Bill.

#### Summary

<p><b>Preferred option:</b></p> <p>To introduce a Bill that restates the existing Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 ('the 2005 Act') while also setting out new powers in four main areas, enabling the Ombudsman to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- accept oral complaints;</li><li>- undertake own initiative investigations;</li><li>- investigate private health-related services in a public/private health pathway; and</li><li>- undertake a role in relation to complaints-handling standards and procedures.</li></ul>
<p><b>Existing costs, 2017-18 (2005 Act)</b></p> <p>The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales Budget (Net Resource Expenditure) 2017-18<sup>36</sup>:</p> <p>£4,248,000</p>
<p><b>Appraisal period:</b> 2018-19 – 2022-23 (5 years)</p>
<p><b>Do nothing<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p>£2,870,229 to £8,076,621 over five years (cash)</p> <p>£2,529,009 to £7,103,413 over five years (present value)</p>

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<sup>36</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

<b>Total additional cost (cash and monetised):</b> £1,863,922 to £2,007,655	<b>'Cost avoidance':</b> £1,890,273 to £2,634,258	<b>Net additional (cost)/benefit:</b> (£117,382) (net cost) to £770,336 (net benefit)
<b>Present value:</b> £1,685,375 to £1,816,472	<b>Present value:</b> £1,641,972 to £2,283,387	<b>Net Present Value:</b> (£174,500) (net cost) to £598,012 (net benefit)

#### Notes

1 The Ombudsman is required to include any additional requests for resource to meet the anticipated increases in caseload through annual budgets laid before the Finance Committee. As noted at paragraph 11.34, it has not been customary for the Ombudsman to link his annual budget increase to the growth in caseload in the proportionate way.

#### Costs

The new powers in the Bill will result in additional costs to the Ombudsman's office ('direct costs'). The new powers will also have financial implications for other bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. It is assumed that the costs other bodies incur (or 'indirect costs') will be absorbed by those bodies.

Analyses have been carried out by the Ombudsman's staff and OB3, a research company commissioned by the Ombudsman to assist with the completion of a first draft of the RIA. The analyses, along with stakeholder engagement, have informed the calculation of the cost of the Bill. The results are considered to be the best estimates. However, it is not possible to predict with certainty on which bodies under jurisdiction the future caseload, and hence cost, will relate. However, Table 2 and Annex C set out information in respect of complaints about public sector bodies and hence, provide an indication in respect of which public bodies the increase in the future caseload may relate.

For illustrative purposes, sensitivity analyses have been provided to show the potential range of costs.

#### **Direct costs (or cash costs) [£1,617,535 over five years]**

**Ongoing (or recurrent) costs [£1,592,535 over five years]:** The Ombudsman's office will incur additional ongoing costs resulting from the provisions in the Bill in respect of:

- an increase in the administrative costs of the Ombudsman's office arising from oral complaints and investigating health-related services provided by private



bodies in a public/private health pathway when the Ombudsman is also investigating a listed authority; and

- the cost of additional resources required by the Ombudsman to carry out own initiative investigations and fulfil a complaints-handling role.

Costs include:

- salary costs, including 'on costs', such as Employer National Insurance Contributions and pension contributions;
- professional fees, including the cost of specialist advice;
- office costs, including software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, printing, stationery and IT usage and support costs; and
- other costs, such as training, travel and subsistence costs.

**Transition costs [£25,000]:** These relate to the one-off costs associated with the additional members of staff for the Ombudsman's office. They include the expected cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings and IT.

**Indirect costs [range from £246,387 to £390,120 over five years]**

**Indirect ongoing costs (i.e. cost to bodies other than the Ombudsman) [range from £236,025 to £359,100 over five years]**

Listed authorities (as set out at Schedule 3 of the Bill) will be affected by the provisions in the Bill and hence, are also likely to incur additional costs. Listed authorities include the Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies, local authorities (including town and community councils), the National Health Service, national park authorities, independent (or 'private') health service providers and registered social landlords (housing associations). These 'indirect' ongoing costs relate to the estimated increase in the number of cases made to the Ombudsman and from whom information would be requested before to and during full investigation.

**Compliance costs (indirect one-off costs) [range from £10,362 to £31,020]**

Bodies within jurisdiction will be required to collect consistent data fields to enable broader and more sophisticated analysis leading to dissemination of good practice. This requirement is likely to result in transition (or one-off) costs to alter existing databases and other systems, including IT systems.

Direct transition costs: £25,000	Direct ongoing costs: £1,592,535	Indirect transition costs: £10,362 to £31,020	Indirect ongoing costs: £236,025 to £359,100
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## Cost avoidance

The provisions in the Bill are expected to result in fewer complaints being made to the Ombudsman than would have been the case under the 2005 Act. The value of 'cost avoidance' has been calculated by applying a unit cost to the caseload projections, based on the experience and research of the Ombudsman's staff. While they are considered the best estimate, there are uncertainties in respect of the caseload projections and consequently, the scale and timing of the cost avoidance. It is not possible to predict in respect of which public bodies future complaints will be made or which will avoid costs through the provisions in the Bill.

Total cost avoidance: £1,890,273 to £2,634,258 over five years.

## Other benefits

The RIA has identified a range of potential benefits to members of the public and public bodies within jurisdiction arising from the provisions in the Bill. These include:

- removing barriers and improving accessibility to the Ombudsman's services;
- investigating areas of concern in relation to public service delivery where people in receipt of (or denied) a service are less likely or less able to make a complaint in their own right;
- considering the whole of a complaint where treatment has been provided by a combination of public and private health service providers. This serves the public interest by being able to establish whether there has been any failure by the NHS or whether any failure occurred in the services provided by the private body; and
- potential savings for those bodies within jurisdiction arising from improved complaint-handling.

Since the precise nature of these benefits and at which bodies they will be made is not known, their value has not been quantified. However, further details are set out in the Policy Options section of the RIA.

The Bill also allows the Ombudsman to retain more of the fees that the Ombudsman is allowed to charge under the Bill, such as the fees for supplying a copy of an investigation report. Since the Ombudsman has not - to date - levied charges, the impact of this change has not been quantified.

### **Indirect impacts and consequences**

While they have not been quantified, information about the indirect impacts and consequences is set out in the section of the RIA for Costs and Benefits. They include potential improvements to the delivery of services and the possibility of wider efficiency gains resulting from the avoidance of repeat mistakes and maladministration.

### **Key evidence, assumptions and uncertainties**

The quantified costs set out in the RIA should be considered the best estimates of the expected costs arising from the powers set out in the Bill. Detail about the assumptions and uncertainties are set out in the section on the Costs and Benefits and include the following:

- costs are set out for a five year period since estimates can be calculated for this period with reasonable certainty. Ongoing, or recurrent, costs will continue beyond five years;
- cost estimates reflect the Ombudsman's caseload projections. A unit cost has been applied to these to calculate the cost arising from an increase in the Ombudsman's caseload and its mitigation under the provisions in the Bill;
- it is not possible to predict in respect of which bodies future complaints will relate and hence, which will incur additional costs as a result of the Bill. However, Table 2 and Annex C set out information in respect of complaints about public sector bodies and hence, provide an indication in respect of which public bodies the increase in the future caseload may relate;
- the estimate of indirect costs reflects engagement with stakeholders undertaken by the Ombudsman and a research company commissioned to assist with the completion of a first draft RIA for the Bill;
- informed assumptions have been made in respect of the salary and related costs for additional staff, such as the salary scale, which reflect existing costs incurred by the Ombudsman's office;

- non-salary staff costs and other costs reflect those borne by the Ombudsman and his office;
- the cost to public bodies prior to and during an investigation have been used as a proxy of the estimate of the financial implications of the Bill for private health-related service providers; and
- sensitivity analyses have been provided to test the impact of changing the assumptions. These have been included for illustrative purposes only; they have not been reflected in the best estimate of the cost implications of the Bill.

## 10. Policy Options

### Purpose of this chapter

- 10.1. This chapter sets out the policy options for new powers set out in the Bill as considered as part of the RIA.

### Overview

- 10.2. The Bill restates the 2005 Act while also setting out new powers in four main areas. This section presents the options that have been considered in relation to the new powers.
- 10.3. The preferred option is to introduce legislation to extend the Ombudsman's powers to:
- accept oral complaints (Option 2);
  - undertake own initiative investigations (Option 2);
  - extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to investigate the element of private health-related services in a public/private health services pathway when the Ombudsman is also investigating a listed authority (Option 2); and
  - undertake a role in relation to complaints-handling standards and procedures (Option 3).

### Power to accept oral complaints

- 10.4. Two options have been considered. The preferred is Option 2:

#### Option 1: Do nothing

- 10.5. The provisions of the 2005 Act would continue; Section 5 of which states that all complaints to the Ombudsman must be made or referred in writing. However, Section 2(4) of the 2005 Act sets out a discretionary power that allows the Ombudsman to accept a complaint other than in writing if deemed appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

Option 2: Amend the existing legislation to allow the Ombudsman to accept oral complaints as duly made (preferred option)

10.6. Amend the existing legislation to allow the Ombudsman to receive and act on complaints made orally or in writing, including via electronic formats. This would improve accessibility to the Ombudsman.

### Power to undertake own initiative investigations

10.7. Two options have been considered. The preferred is Option 2.

#### Option 1: Do nothing

10.8. The provisions of the 2005 Act would continue. The Ombudsman would be able to investigate only complaints made and the scope of those investigations would be restricted to the parameters of the specific complaint.

#### Option 2: Amend the existing legislation to allow the Ombudsman to undertake own initiative investigations (preferred option)

10.9. The existing legislation be amended to give power to the Ombudsman to conduct own initiative investigations. The introduction of this power would bring the Ombudsman in line with the vast majority of other ombudsmen schemes throughout Europe and internationally. This power is expected be deployed in four scenarios:

- extending an investigation into a complaint to include another public body without needing a new complaint from the complainant (Scenario A);
- findings from a complaint investigation prompts an investigation into other bodies to establish whether similar failings exist elsewhere (Scenario B);
- investigation of an anonymous complaint (Scenario C); and
- investigation across all, or part, of a sector of service delivery in light of concerns (Scenario D).

10.10. The Ombudsman is likely to undertake own initiative investigations such as those described in Scenario D only sparingly; those described in Scenarios A, B and C are likely to be initiated more frequently. Further information is set out at paragraphs 11.133 to 11.137.

## Extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to investigate private health-related services

10.11. Three options have been considered. The preferred is Option 2.

### Option 1: Do nothing

10.12. The provisions of the 2005 Act would continue and the Ombudsman would not be able to consider complaints about private medical treatment and nursing care unless commissioned by the NHS in Wales.

### Option 2: Provide an ancillary power for the Ombudsman to investigate complaints in a public/private health service pathway (preferred option)

10.13. To amend the legislation to extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to investigate the private health-related service where the patient has received services from both a public and private provider, including cases where the patient commissioned the element of private health-related service. This would therefore allow the Ombudsman to investigate a whole complaint, removing the need for members of the public to make separate complaints (to the Ombudsman and the private health provider respectively) where they had received health treatment or nursing care in the public sector and had commissioned such services from private providers.

### Option 3: Extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction - all private healthcare providers

10.14. To amend the legislation to extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to investigate complaints about all private health service providers registered with Healthcare Inspectorate Wales.

## Power to undertake a role in relation to complaints handling standards and procedures

10.15. Three options have been considered. The preferred is Option 3.

### Option 1: Do nothing

10.16. The current arrangements would continue; adoption of the existing model complaints policy in Wales would be voluntary. The issues in relation to the lack of, or inconsistency in, data relating to complaints held by public bodies in Wales are likely to remain. In addition, no

scrutiny of complaints across the public sector in Wales would be undertaken and the associated lack of transparency would continue.

Option 2: Amend the existing legislation - minimum 'data only'

10.17. To amend the legislation to give power to the Ombudsman to undertake a 'data only' role. This would limit the complaints standards role, providing the Ombudsman with the powers to mandate consistent data collection by public authorities only.

Option 3: Amend the existing legislation to strengthen the Ombudsman's role in securing effective complaint-handling across the public sector in Wales (preferred option)

10.18. To amend the legislation to give power to the Ombudsman to undertake a complaints design, implementation, oversight and data collection role. This would include:

- publishing a statement of principles;
- publishing a model complaints-handling policy for listed authorities requiring regular consultation with relevant stakeholders; and
- requiring public bodies to collect and analyse data on complaints. In doing so, ensuring public bodies use standardised language when collecting data to facilitate comparison across sector(s).



## 11. Costs and benefits

### Purpose of this chapter

- 11.1. This chapter presents an assessment of the costs and benefits associated with the options identified in chapter 10. It has been structured to set out information in respect of the following:
- background to the estimate of costs and benefits (paragraphs 11.2 and 11.3);
  - evidence on which the estimates are based (paragraphs 11.4 and 11.5);
  - engagement with stakeholders in calculation of the estimates (paragraphs 11.6 and 11.8);
  - executive summary (paragraphs 11.9 to 11.24); and
  - the assumptions and uncertainties relating to the estimates (paragraphs 11.25 to 11.82);
  - summary of costs and benefits that sets out detail about the calculations of the costs and benefits (paragraphs 11.83 to 11.189).

### Background

- 11.2. This section sets out background information in respect of the estimate of costs and benefits of the Bill. In reporting the results of its consultation on the draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, in March 2016 the Finance Committee recommended that the Ombudsman contribute to a fully costed RIA to accompany the Draft Bill<sup>37</sup>. This would inform the consideration of the Bill and allow its provisions to be tracked through future budgets presented by the Ombudsman to the Assembly. The Ombudsman presented the RIA to the Finance Committee Chair on 14 December 2016<sup>38</sup>.
- 11.3. The Ombudsman gave evidence regarding the RIA to the Finance Committee at its meeting on 9 March 2017. Following the meeting, the

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<sup>37</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Consideration of the consultation on the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, March 2016. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10644/cr-ld10644-e.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

Finance Committee Chair wrote to the Ombudsman to request further information, specifically in respect of an estimate of the costs likely to be incurred by other public bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill (or ‘indirect’ costs). The Ombudsman provided this information to the Committee Chair on 28 April 2017<sup>39</sup>. The Ombudsman also provided further information in response to the Committee Chair following the Finance Committee’s considerations of the Bill at its meeting on 17 May 2017.

## Evidence

- 11.4. This section sets out information in respect of the evidence on which the estimate of the costs and benefits of the Bill are based. The Ombudsman commissioned a research company, OB3, to assist with the completion of a first draft RIA for the Bill. While noting the data limitations in quantifying the costs and benefits<sup>40</sup>, OB3 prepared estimates in conjunction with the Ombudsman and in light of discussions with some public bodies affected by the provisions set out in the Bill.
- 11.5. The assessment of costs and benefits set out in this chapter reflects the costs incurred by the Ombudsman’s office and builds on the information provided by the Ombudsman in December 2016, incorporating further information provided by the Ombudsman in April 2017 and June 2017 in response to the Finance Committee’s requests.

## Stakeholder engagement

- 11.6. This section sets out the engagement with stakeholders in the calculation of the estimate of costs and benefits of the Bill. The Ombudsman’s staff and OB3 engaged with stakeholders, including some public bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill, in the course of collating information for the preparation of the RIA<sup>41</sup>. Officers have:

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<sup>39</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016, Chapter 5. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016 (Chapter 5) and Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information, paragraph 2. Available at:

- discussed and exchanged emails with the Head of Policy (Improvement and Governance) at the Welsh Local Government Association, the Head of Healthcare Quality Division at the Welsh Government, the Chair of the Welsh Corporate Complaints Group and the Acting Assistant Director of Patient Experience at Cardiff and Vale University Health Board to explore data sources and generate best estimates;
- sought information from the 22 local authority complaints officers in Wales via the Chair of the Welsh Corporate Complaints Group;
- requested information from NHS Wales organisations via the NHS Wales Listening and Learning from Feedback Group;
- sought views at a meeting of the Welsh Corporate Complaints Group on 26 April 2017 in respect of best estimates of the likely indirect costs arising from provisions in the Bill;
- sought input from the Auditor General for Wales in respect of direct and indirect costs and benefits; and
- reviewed the results of research by the Northern Ireland Assembly's Research and Information Service (RaISe) into the cost implications of the Northern Ireland Public Services Ombudsman Bill.

11.7. In April 2018, the Chair of the Finance Committee wrote to the Independent Healthcare Sector Complaints Adjudication Service (ISCAS)<sup>42</sup> and the Welsh Independent Healthcare Association<sup>43</sup> to request information to inform the assessment of the financial implication of the Bill on private health service providers. The response from ISCAS, received on 28 June 2018<sup>44</sup>, informed the consideration of the estimate of costs likely to be incurred by providers of private health service providers as a result of the Bill.

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<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf> and Available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Letter from the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, 17 April 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s74619/Letter%20from%20the%20Chair%20to%20the%20Independent%20Sector%20Complaints%20Adjudication%20Service%20-%2017%20April%202018.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Letter from the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, 17 April 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s74618/Letter%20from%20the%20Chair%20to%20the%20Welsh%20Independent%20Healthcare%20Association%20-%2017%20April%202018.pdf>

<sup>44</sup> Letter from the Independent Healthcare Sector Complaints Adjudication Service to the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, 28 June 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s77230/Letter%20from%20the%20Independent%20Sector%20Complaints%20Adjudication%20Service%20to%20the%20Chair%20-%2028%20June%202018.pdf>

- 11.8. Officers have also reviewed the responses to the inquiry and consultation of the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly in respect of the consideration of the powers of the Ombudsman<sup>45</sup>.

## Executive Summary

- 11.9. The executive summary provides an overview of the costs of doing nothing and implementing the options considered for the RIA, as set out at Chapter 10. Further detail is set out in the summary of costs and benefits at paragraphs 11.83 to 11.189. A summary of the estimate of total costs and benefits is also set out at Chapter 9.

### Do nothing

- 11.10. The Ombudsman's Estimate for 2017-18 sought net resource expenditure of £4,248,000, with a net cash requirement of £4,460,000 to *provide the current level of service*<sup>46</sup>.
- 11.11. The estimate of the cost of not extending the Ombudsman's powers has been calculated using the Ombudsman's projections for his caseload and reported expenditure set out in his Annual Report 2015-16. The estimate of the total related direct cost for the five years to 2022-23 ranges from £2,870,229 to £8,076,621.

### 'Cost avoidance'

- 11.12. The provisions of the Bill are expected to partially mitigate the increase in the Ombudsman's caseload set out in the 'Do Nothing' scenario. The estimate of the cash cost of the reduced caseload (or 'cost avoidance') over five years ranges from £1,890,273 to £2,634,258.

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<sup>45</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016, paragraph 5.2. Available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales: Estimate 2017/18, October 2016, paragraph 5.10. Available at:

[http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-](http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf)

[16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf](http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf)

## Direct costs (or those incurred by the Ombudsman and his office)

### Direct costs - Ongoing (or recurrent) costs

- 11.13. The new provisions set out in the Bill are expected to increase the Ombudsman's caseload, that is, the number of enquiries and/or complaints made to him or her. The power to undertake a role in relation to complaints-handling standards and procedures will also require additional resources.
- 11.14. The ongoing revenue costs to the Ombudsman, or 'direct costs', comprise salaries for additional members of staff and an uplift for upgrading existing posts to reflect additional responsibilities required of the post holder. They also include professional fees, specialist advice, office and administrative costs (such as software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, printing, stationery, IT usage and support costs) and other costs (such as training, travel and subsistence costs).
- 11.15. The direct ongoing cost for the preferred options for the additional new powers in the Bill are set out at Table 5.

**Table 5: Ongoing direct revenue costs arising from the Bill (preferred options), Years 1 to 5 (£)**

Provision	Year 1 £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Year 4 £	Year 5 £	Years 1-5 £
Accept oral complaints	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	205,000
Enable own initiative investigations	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	685,000
Ancillary power to investigate the private health-related service element in a public/private health service pathway	3,507	3,507	3,507	3,507	3,507	17,535
Complaints design, implementation oversight and data collection role	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	137,000	685,000
<b>Total additional direct costs</b>	<b>318,507</b>	<b>318,507</b>	<b>318,507</b>	<b>318,507</b>	<b>318,507</b>	<b>1,592,535</b>

### Direct costs - transition

- 11.16. The Ombudsman is expected to incur transition, or one-off, costs of approximately £25,000. These relate to one-off costs for additional members of staff to be recruited to the Ombudsman's office. They include the expected cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings and IT hardware, initial training and induction. It is assumed that these will be incurred in the first year following enactment of the legislation.

### **Direct costs – summary**

11.17. Overall, the RIA suggests the total direct cost to the Ombudsman arising from provisions in the Bill over the five-year period (including transition and ongoing costs) to be £1,617,535.

### **Indirect costs – ongoing (or recurrent) costs**

11.18. Indirect costs are those incurred by other bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill. The ongoing and transition costs relate to staff time incurred by public bodies in responding to the Ombudsman's requests for information in respect of complaints and in the course of investigations carried out. The indirect costs for the proposed powers to allow the Ombudsman to accept oral complaints as duly made and to undertake own initiative investigations are expected to result in ongoing costs to the public bodies affected by the Bill. The nature of complaints, and any arising investigations, differ. As such, the time taken to deal with them by complaints handling staff also varies. Given this, an estimate has been made of the range of additional time, and hence ongoing total cost to all public bodies under the Ombudsman's jurisdiction as a result of provisions in the Bill.

11.19. The proposed power to extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to enable the investigation of private health-related services in a public/private health service pathway will result in additional costs being incurred by providers of such services. Information about the cost estimates is set out at paragraphs 11.76 to 11.81.

11.20. Total indirect costs have been quantified to be between £47,205 and £71,820 per annum and between £236,025 and £359,100 for five years.

### **Indirect costs – transition costs**

11.21. The preferred proposal to amend the legislation to give the Ombudsman a role in complaints handling standards and procedures is also likely to result in additional costs for the public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. These are, however, likely to be transition or 'one-off' costs for staff time to make required changes to relevant databases to capture complaints data in a more consistent way. The total cost for all public bodies and housing associations has been estimated as between £10,362 and £31,020.

## Summary – Direct and Indirect costs (ongoing and transition)

11.22. Table 6 sets out a summary of the estimated total cost for the preferred proposals for the five-year period. This sets out the estimated cost for the Ombudsman (or ‘direct’ costs) and those incurred by other bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill (or ‘indirect’ costs).

**Table 6: Total costs arising from the Bill (preferred options), Years 1 to 5 (£)**

Provision	Direct costs <sup>a</sup>		Indirect Costs <sup>b</sup>				Direct and Indirect Costs <sup>c</sup>	
	Ongoing (5 years)	Transition	Ongoing (5 Years)		Transition		TOTAL	
	£	£	Low unit cost £	High unit cost £	Low unit cost £	High unit cost £	Low unit cost £	High unit cost £
Accept oral complaints	205,000	5,000	80,805	109,335	-	-	290,805	319,335
Enable own initiative investigations	685,000	10,000	86,550	161,775	-	-	781,550	856,775
Ancillary power to investigate the private health-related service element in a public/private health service pathway	17,535	-	68,670	87,990	-	-	86,205	105,525
Complaints design, implementation oversight and data collection role	685,000	10,000	-	-	10,362	31,020	705,362	726,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,592,535</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>236,025</b>	<b>359,100</b>	<b>10,362</b>	<b>31,020</b>	<b>1,863,922</b>	<b>2,007,655</b>

### Notes

- a Direct costs are those incurred by the Ombudsman from the provisions in the Bill
- b Indirect costs are those incurred by other bodies affected by the provisions in the Bill
- c Estimated total cost of the preferred proposals to introduce legislation to extend the Ombudsman’s powers (as set out at Chapter 10).

## Values and benefits

11.23. While such values and benefits to listed authorities have not been quantified, there is potential for the provisions within the Bill to realise cost savings to the wider public sector. The majority of the estimated savings are expected from provisions in the Bill that drive improvement in public services. The value of the savings is not known.

## Assumptions and uncertainties

11.24. This section sets out the assumptions and uncertainties relating to the estimate of the costs and benefits of the Bill. The quantified costs and benefits should be considered as the best estimates of the expected costs arising from the powers set out in the Bill. A description of the

main assumptions adopted in the calculations is set out in the following paragraphs.

- 11.25. All figures have been calculated to the nearest pound. Projections of the Ombudsman's caseload and the number of complaints have been rounded to the nearest whole number.
- 11.26. For the purpose of the RIA, calculations have been based on a commencement date of 1 April 2018 and transition (or 'one-off' costs) will be incurred in the first year following enactment.
- 11.27. The costs are set out for a five-year period since estimates can be calculated for this period with reasonable certainty. The Ombudsman expects that a 'steady state' will be reached on costs and benefits relating to the new powers after three years from the date on which the provisions come into effect. Ongoing (or recurrent) costs will continue beyond the five-year period.
- 11.28. The cost estimates, set out in Tables 5 to 28 are set out in cash terms. The summary, at Chapter 9, sets out the total values in cash and present value terms. Present values have been calculated using HM Treasury's central discount rate of 3.5 per cent<sup>47</sup>.
- 11.29. For staff costs, the rates for Employer contributions for National Insurance and pensions for 2017-18 have been applied for the estimates for the five-year period.

#### Do nothing

- 11.30. The Finance Committee in the Fifth Assembly scrutinises the work of the Ombudsman and the financial considerations of his office. Estimates are required to set out the resources required for the Ombudsman to carry out his statutory functions, with the exception of the Ombudsman's own salary (and associated costs), which are directly charged on the Welsh Consolidated Fund.
- 11.31. The Estimate for 2017-18 stated that the Finance Committee in the Fourth Assembly asked the Ombudsman not to alter the criteria for taking on complaints due to the increasing number of complaints and budget constraints<sup>48</sup>. The Estimate 2017-18 sought net resource

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<sup>47</sup> HM Treasury, Green Book, Central Government Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation. Available at [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/685903/The\\_Green\\_Book.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/685903/The_Green_Book.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016, paragraph 7. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>



expenditure of £4,248,000, with a net cash requirement of £4,460,000 to *provide the current level of service*<sup>49</sup>. Subject to the comments and recommendations in its report<sup>50</sup>, the Finance Committee supported the overall request for resource.

- 11.32. The estimate of the cost of not extending the Ombudsman's powers has been calculated using the Ombudsman's projections for this caseload and reported expenditure set out in his Annual Accounts 2015-16.
- 11.33. The projections for the Ombudsman's caseload assume an increase of 12 per cent per annum. This compares with the average annual rate of 17 per cent per annum over the period 2010-11 to 2015-16. The Ombudsman's Annual Report and Accounts for 2016-17 show an increase of 13 per cent on the prior year, 2015-16. While the Ombudsman advises that there is no evidence that the trend will reverse<sup>51</sup>, the estimates also set out the number and related cost of an increase in caseload of 5 per cent per annum, to which the Ombudsman's Estimate 2017-18 referred<sup>52</sup>.
- 11.34. The estimate of the cost of the increase in the caseload assumes that the Ombudsman would reflect additional costs in the annual estimate submitted to the Assembly. However, the Ombudsman advises that it has not been customary to link his annual budget increase to the growth in caseload in this proportionate way<sup>53</sup>. In his Estimate for the Financial Year 2017-18, the Ombudsman notes that - while the caseload has increased by 112 per cent in the period 2010-11 to 2015-16 - unit costs have fallen by 65 per cent<sup>54</sup>. The Ombudsman advises that he continues to review working practices and organisation structure to accommodate the growth in caseload. The Ombudsman also notes his commitment to

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<sup>49</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales: Estimate 2017/18, Paragraph 5.10. Available at:

<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016. Available at:

<http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Information provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, June 2017

<sup>52</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016, paragraph 10. Available at:

<http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> Information provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (August 2017)

<sup>54</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales Estimate for the Financial Year 2017/18, October 2016, paragraph 5.2. Available at:

<http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf>

limit the financial resource of his office to 0.03 per cent of the Welsh block<sup>55</sup>.

#### ‘Cost avoidance’

- 11.35. By identifying issues or concerns early and by extending investigations, the Ombudsman advises that he can prevent further failings that would result in additional complaints. The Ombudsman notes that this applies locally or at an all-Wales level. This increases the focus on improvements and prevention rather than trying to put things right after they have gone wrong.
- 11.36. The Ombudsman anticipates that improvements in complaints-handling (primarily from complaints standards) and wider, quicker and earlier learning from complaints (primarily from the power to undertake own initiative investigations) will also avoid part of the projected increase in the caseload.
- 11.37. The Ombudsman has prepared projections of his caseload under the Bill. These projections are based on the experience of the Ombudsman’s staff and research undertaken by them, including consideration of the impact of other ombudsman schemes. The projections reflect the expectation that ‘steady state’ will be reached after three years and hence, the projections of the caseload in the first two years show the phased effect of the introduction of the new powers. In 2020-21 and by the end of the Fifth Assembly, the Ombudsman estimates a reduction in caseload from the power to undertake own initiative investigations and from the complaints-handling role equivalent to 5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of complaints made in 2015-16. The Ombudsman anticipates a continued growth in the effect of the new powers over the subsequent two years.
- 11.38. The value of ‘cost avoidance’ has been calculated by applying a ‘unit cost’ to the decrease in the number of cases when comparing projections of an annual increase of 12 per cent in complaints under the 2005 Act with the estimated caseload under the Bill. This reflects the best estimate of the impact on the Ombudsman’s caseload from the preferred options in respect of complaint-handling and the power to undertake own initiative investigations.

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<sup>55</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales Estimate for the Financial Year 2017/18, October 2016, paragraph 5.5. Available at: <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s54586/FIN5-07-16%20P1%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20Estimate%20for%20the%20Financial%20Year%202017-18.pdf>

- 11.39. Estimates have also been provided for cost avoidance with an increase in the Ombudsman's caseload of 5 per cent per annum (to which paragraph 11.33 refers).
- 11.40. While they are considered the best estimate, there are uncertainties in respect of the caseload projections and consequently, the scale and timing of the cost avoidance. It is also not possible to predict in respect of which public bodies future complaints will be made or where costs will be avoided through the provisions in the Bill. However, information has been set out at Table 2 and Annex C in respect of complaints about public sector bodies that provides an indication in respect of which public bodies the increase in the future caseload may relate. The data shows that, in recent years, the majority of complaints about public bodies have related to local authorities and NHS bodies (around 43 per cent and 42 per cent respectively in 2016-17).

#### Direct costs

- 11.41. The estimates of cost to the Ombudsman (or 'direct' costs) reflect the projections of the caseload to 2022-23, including the impact of the provisions of the Bill on them. They also reflect a number of assumptions informed by the experience of the Ombudsman's staff and his office's analysis of cases<sup>56</sup>, including:
- the timing, scope, complexity and scale of complaints and the time required in handling them;
  - how many written complaints under the 2005 Act would instead be made orally under the provisions in the Bill. Given the additional time taken to take oral complaints, this would result in an additional workload for the Ombudsman's office;
  - 25 additional complaints would be made each year in light of the proposed provision for the Ombudsman to accept oral complaints and that an investigation would be carried out in respect of a quarter of these (or six additional investigations each year). Further details are set out at paragraph 11.109;
  - the additional time to consider whether an oral complaint has been duly made, consider the complaint before, and during, a full investigation;
  - the calculation of Full-Time Equivalent assumes 220 paid days per year, which reflects 260 week days per year less annual leave

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<sup>56</sup> Information provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (May 2017)

entitlement (32 days) and bank holidays (8 days), a 5 day week and 7.4 hours per day (i.e. 37 hours per week);

- the trend in the number of complaints (as shown at Figure 1 and Table 2) has not reflected the overall increases in the Ombudsman's caseload. Given this, the estimate of costs for the proposed power to accept oral complaints as being duly made and the ancillary power to investigate the element of private health-related service in a public/private health service pathway do not reflect a growth in the number of complaints;
- the Ombudsman will undertake between 10 and 15 own initiative investigations each year. One or two of these will be initiated to investigate all, or part, of a service delivery in light of concerns;
- the unit cost per complaint for direct revenue costs reflects reported expenditure in the Ombudsman's Annual Accounts for 2015-16;
- the estimate of other staff costs, such as training, travel and subsistence, office, administration and support, reflects the existing cost incurred by the Ombudsman's office; and
- 25 days of external professional advice per year will be required for both the power to conduct own initiative investigations and to undertake a role in relation to complaints-handling standards and procedures. It is assumed that this external specialist and clinical expertise will be needed given the potential range, nature and complexity of cases made to the Ombudsman. The estimate reflects existing costs incurred by the Ombudsman for external professional advice.

11.42. The Public Services Ombudsman Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provided authority – from 1 April 2018 – for the Northern Ireland Public Services Ombudsman (NIPSO) to conduct own initiative investigations. The Ombudsman and his office consulted the NIPSO in the course of developing the first draft of the RIA for the Bill.

11.43. The assumptions on which the cost estimates have been derived reflect discussions with the NIPSO about the resources required. Two additional Full-Time Equivalent posts will be required. The Ombudsman anticipates that, in the initial year of implementation, these staff will prepare the first draft criteria for own initiative investigations, consult and have regard to representations made during the consultation before laying them before the Assembly. Staff will also establish a framework for own initiative investigations. This will include the drafting and development of policies and procedures for own initiative investigations for publication. It will also involve planning work, internal and external

liaison and analyses of caseload and trends, as well as other related tasks to ensure that proposals for own initiative investigations satisfy the statutory requirement that such an investigation is in the public interest and achieves the policy intent of this new provision. It is expected that 50 per cent of staff time in the first year will be taken up with these tasks, with the remaining resource utilised for conducting own initiative investigations, which will include time for:

- deciding on the terms of reference, methodology and investigation plan;
- consulting with other commissioners and the Auditor General for Wales;
- preparing and consulting on proposals for own initiative investigations. The proposal will set out how the published criteria have been met, as well as the reason for the investigation;
- undertaking the investigation; and
- completing tasks following the investigation, including follow-up work.

11.44. Following implementation, while there will be a recurrent or ongoing need for analysis, planning and liaison, the Ombudsman estimates that a greater proportion of staff time will be spent on investigations. It is anticipated that – in future years - the time spent on investigations will increase to 75 per cent of the own initiative investigators’ workload, with 25 per cent remaining on planning and analysis of caseload and trends.

11.45. For the purpose of calculating the estimate of costs, it has been assumed that the provisions will be in force from 1 April 2018.

11.46. The costs are set out for a five-year period since estimates can be calculated for this period with reasonable certainty. Ongoing (or recurrent) costs will, however, continue beyond five years.

11.47. Salary and related costs are based on mid-point of the relevant salary range. Staff costs include Employer National Insurance contributions (at 13.8 per cent<sup>57</sup>). Two pension schemes are operated by the Ombudsman on behalf of current staff: the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS); and the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund<sup>58</sup>. It is

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<sup>57</sup> HMRC, Rates and allowances: National Insurance contributions Table 2.1. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rates-and-allowances-national-insurance-contributions/rates-and-allowances-national-insurance-contributions> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>58</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Annual Accounts 2015-16, page 54. Available at: [http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts\\_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx)

assumed that staff recruited to the new posts will be members of the PCSPS pension scheme and therefore, salary costs include the related employer contributions. The employer contribution rate for PCSPS member pensionable pay for salaries ranging from £22,001 and £74,500 is between 20.9 per cent and 22.1 per cent<sup>59</sup>.

- 11.48. A single overall percentage for Employer National Insurance and pension contributions of 35 per cent has been included in calculating estimated costs.
- 11.49. Paragraph 17(5)(b) of Schedule 1 of the Bill requires the Auditor General for Wales, in the course of auditing the accounts, to be satisfied as to whether the Ombudsman has made arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness. It is assumed that the work for this will be carried out as part of, or as an extension to, existing audit work. As such, for the purpose of the estimate of costs, it is assumed that the Auditor General for Wales will not increase the existing, or charge an additional, audit fee in light of this change to the requirements for the examination of the Ombudsman's annual accounts.
- 11.50. Section 71 of the Bill gives authorisation for the Welsh Language Commissioner (the Commissioner) to issue a Compliance Notice to the Ombudsman in relation to the Welsh Language Standards. It amends Schedule 6 to the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016 (S.I 2016/182 (W.76)) (the Welsh Language Standards) to include the Ombudsman as one of the organisations in respect of which the standards are specifically applicable.
- 11.51. The Ombudsman provides a bilingual service in respect of a range of correspondence and material including standard or circular correspondence, website and social media, publicity campaigns, exhibitions and advertising. The Ombudsman treats the English and Welsh languages on the basis of equality: his normal practice is to conduct telephone communications, investigations and general communications in English or Welsh, depending on the preference of the person making contact with him or his office<sup>60</sup>.
- 11.52. The Explanatory Memorandum to the Welsh Language Standards identifies the issues with assessing the additional cost incurred in

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<sup>59</sup> Civil Service Pensions, EPN389 - Employer Contribution Rates from April 2015. Available at: <http://www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/employers/employer-pension-notice/epn389/> [accessed June 2017]

<sup>60</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Welsh Language Policy, (Latest revision: March 2017). Available at: [http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Documents\\_en/Welsh%20Language%20Policy%20-%20Review%20March%202017%20-%20Final%20for%20publication.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Documents_en/Welsh%20Language%20Policy%20-%20Review%20March%202017%20-%20Final%20for%20publication.ashx) [accessed June 2017]

complying with the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016 (the Regulations)<sup>61</sup>. It notes 'where estimated costs have been provided, many organisations stressed the difficulties of providing accurate data when they did not know which of the draft standards they would be expected to comply with'<sup>62</sup>. It also noted:

It will be for the Commissioner to choose which standards to impose on each organisation by way of a Compliance Notice. The Regulations set the range of standards which could be imposed on an organisation. There is no requirement on the Commissioner to require every organisation to comply with every standard. The organisation may have to comply with the standard only in some circumstances and not in others – depending on what is stated in their Compliance Notice.<sup>63</sup>.

- 11.53. Given the current level of bilingual services provided by the Ombudsman, compliance with the service delivery standards specified in the Regulations is unlikely to attract significant additional costs. However, should the Commissioner place a requirement on the Ombudsman to comply with other categories of standards (such as operational and recording keeping standards) this may require changes to be made by his office in respect of its practices, procedures and record-keeping.
- 11.54. The Ombudsman will publicise the changes brought about by the Bill as part of his ongoing work, with notifications incorporated into existing communication and material and so any additional costs will be negligible. These will be accommodated within existing resources.
- 11.55. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that will be made orally and those that contain an element of private health-related services in a public/private health service pathway. The results in respect of direct costs are presented at Tables 13 and 23, while Tables 17, 18 and 25 set out the results of sensitivity analysis of indirect costs.
- 11.56. The calculation of Full-Time Equivalent (or 'FTE') in Table 13 reflects the approach to rounding adopted at Table 12 where the resulting figure – mostly for the first year – has been rounded to one FTE. The calculation for all other FTE has been rounded to one decimal place. Costs have

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<sup>61</sup> Explanatory Memorandum to the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016. Available at <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=14273> [accessed February 2019]

<sup>62</sup> Paragraph 7, Explanatory Memorandum to the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016. Available at <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=14273> [accessed February 2019]

<sup>63</sup> Page 6, Explanatory Memorandum to the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016. Available at <http://www.senedd.assembly.wales/mglIssueHistoryHome.aspx?lId=14273> [accessed February 2019]

been derived pro-rata to FTE to those set out at Table 12. Sensitivity analysis – shown at Tables 13,17,18, 23 and 25 have been included for illustrative purposes only; they have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill.

#### Indirect costs

- 11.57. Listed authorities (as set out at Schedule 3 of the Bill) will be affected by the provisions in the Bill and hence, are also likely to incur additional costs. Listed authorities include the Welsh Government and its sponsored bodies, local authorities (including town and community councils), the National Health Service, national park authorities, independent (or ‘private’) health service providers. The costs, referred to as ‘indirect’ costs, relate to the estimated increase in the number of cases made to the Ombudsman, who would request information from listed authorities prior to and during investigations.
- 11.58. The following paragraphs set out the main assumptions reflected in the estimates of the costs for other public bodies and private health service providers affected by the provisions in the Bill (or ‘indirect’ costs).
- 11.59. The estimate of the indirect costs for other public bodies are set out in Tables 16, 22, 24 and 27. The Ombudsman advises that they have been calculated from work with health board and local authority representatives and reflect the broad consensus of likely impact. The Ombudsman notes that, between them, local authorities and NHS bodies in Wales represented 86 per cent of all complaints<sup>64</sup>.
- 11.60. Table 2 and Annex C set out information in respect of complaints about public sector bodies and hence, provide an indication in respect of which public bodies the increase in the future caseload may relate. However, it is not possible to predict with certainty on which public bodies the additional costs will fall or the nature of future complaints. Therefore, for the purpose of the RIA, the estimate of total indirect costs only is set out; estimates have not been derived for individual listed authorities within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction.
- 11.61. Other public bodies within jurisdiction are assumed to absorb the ongoing and transition costs i.e. existing staff would carry out the additional work arising from provisions in the Bill and additional resources or funding would not be provided. While it is not possible to

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<sup>64</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information, page 4. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>



say which of the listed authorities might be involved, the Ombudsman advises that the consultation work undertaken by OB3 with health boards and local authority claimants' staff supported the view that the additional work could generally be accommodated within their existing resources<sup>65</sup>.

- 11.62. The estimates do not include any indirect costs (ongoing or transition) that would be associated with public bodies employing additional staff to undertake the increase in duties related to complaints and investigations arising from provisions in the Bill.
- 11.63. Information in respect of the indirect costs for private health service providers is set out at paragraphs 11.76 to 11.81.

#### Indirect costs – power to accept oral complaints and undertake own initiative investigations

- 11.64. The best estimate of indirect costs associated with the proposed new powers have been informed by the experience of the Ombudsman and from discussions with stakeholders. The estimate has been calculated using a 'unit cost' for a complaint. This unit cost reflects the following assumptions:
- no two complaints made to the Ombudsman are identical. Nor are two investigations undertaken by the Ombudsman.
  - complaints relate to different service areas and the amount of time involved in handling them varies greatly. For instance, complaints in relation to health, social services, education and planning typically take longer to process and handle than those relating to other services. As such, estimated costs reflect an 'average' time involved in handling a complaint or investigation.
  - job titles vary between bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. The job titles reflected in the RIA are intended to be broadly representative of the level of officers involved in dealing with complaints and investigations.
  - the salaries are best estimate full-time equivalents based on working 260 paid days per year, a 5 day week and 7.4 hours per day (i.e. 37 hours per week).

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<sup>65</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

- the estimates set out gross salary costs. It is assumed that staff will be members of the pension scheme and hence, the estimate of staff costs include related Employer National Insurance and pension contributions (or ‘on costs’). As with direct costs, a single rate of 35 per cent has been applied to gross salary costs for on-costs.

- 11.65. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that will be made orally. The results, which presented at Table 17, show the number of complaints, and the related indirect cost, where the proportion of oral complaints is 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent. Consistent with the assumptions for the estimate of direct costs (at Table 16), Table 17 assumes that the number of additional complaints and investigations arising from the power to accept oral complaints as being duly made will remain constant over the five years for which the financial implications of the Bill have been quantified.
- 11.66. Table 18 sets out cost estimates over five years should the number of additional complaints and investigations increase in line with the Ombudsman’s caseload. Further information is set out at paragraph 11.122.
- 11.67. Tables 17 and 18 have been included for illustrative purposes only; the costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill.

#### Indirect costs – complaints standards role

- 11.68. The indirect costs for bodies within jurisdiction arising from the Ombudsman’s complaints standards role are likely to relate to officer time to alter pre-existing database and Information Technology (IT) systems. Evidence collated for the preparation of the RIA suggest that the time implications for undertaking such modifications to be very modest<sup>66</sup>.
- 11.69. An assumption has been made that between one and three days of officer time would be needed to alter relevant databases and IT systems to capture complaints-related data in a more consistent way. In addition, the member of staff responsible for overseeing complaints management systems, typically the Complaints Team Manager, would undertake the related tasks. The gross salary for the Complaints Team

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<sup>66</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

Manager has been assumed to be £30,000 per annum. As with the estimates of additional staff costs for other aspects of the Bill, Employer National Insurance Contributions and pension contributions (or 'on costs') have been assumed to be 35 per cent of the value of gross salary.

- 11.70. Engagement with stakeholders suggested that the only additional costs to public bodies arising from the complaints standards role would be in respect of changes to systems, including IT systems. The estimates do not include the cost of other activities relating to complaints handling, such as training and other IT costs. Public sector bodies are already undertaking other activities, such as training and dissemination of good practice, under existing provisions. Also, the Ombudsman's office advises that it will use current mechanisms of working with listed authorities, such as its sounding boards, regular liaison meetings with complaints handlers and the Welsh Local Government Association. As such, the cost of these activities are not considered to be financial implications arising from the Bill.
- 11.71. Based on the knowledge and experience of staff, the Ombudsman estimates that 36 of the public bodies under his jurisdiction would need to undertake this complaints standard work. Further information is set out at paragraph 11.178.
- 11.72. It has been assumed that the cost per housing association would be the same as that for other public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction and may apply to the largest housing associations i.e. 30 out of the 90 housing associations in Wales.

#### Direct and indirect costs – private health-related services

- 11.73. The estimate is that approximately one per cent of health sector complaints (or seven cases) received each year contain a private health-related service element. The additional cost to be borne by the Ombudsman's office has been calculated by applying a unit cost, derived from the Ombudsman's reported expenditure, to the number of cases.
- 11.74. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact on direct costs of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that include an element of private health-related services in a public/private health service pathway. The results, which are presented at Table 23, show the number of complaints and the related cost if the trend reflects the projected increase in the Ombudsman's overall caseload. It adopts the assumptions on which the estimates have been

based (that is, an increase of 5 per cent and 12 per cent per annum) and also annual increases of 10 per cent and 20 per cent, which have been adopted for sensitivity analysis. Table 23 has been included for illustrative purposes only; the costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill.

- 11.75. The Ombudsman advises that his office does not currently hold data in relation to complaints that contain a private health-related service element where the patient has received services from both a public and private provider. The Ombudsman estimates that such cases represent one per cent of health sector complaints or seven cases each year. The Ombudsman assumes that the related direct cost of handling these cases can be absorbed within the existing resources available to his office and hence, will not result in additional requests for resource<sup>67</sup>. However, an estimate of the cost to the Ombudsman (or 'direct' cost) of the preferred provision is set out at paragraph 11.151.
- 11.76. The Ombudsman advises that public bodies under his jurisdiction would not incur any additional costs for the options considered for this provision.
- 11.77. The Ombudsman notes that he does not have access, or a right to access, to details of the number and the associated cost of complaints made about private health-related services. The Independent Healthcare Sector Complaints Adjudication Service (ISCAS) provides independent adjudication on patient complaints about ISCAS members but this does not cover all private healthcare providers. Other published data on the number of complaints does not cover all private healthcare providers.
- 11.78. In April 2018, the Chair of the Finance Committee wrote to the ISCAS<sup>68</sup> and the Welsh Independent Healthcare Association<sup>69</sup> to request information to inform the assessment of the financial implication of the Bill on private health service providers. The response from ISCAS, received on 28 June 2018<sup>70</sup>, reported that there had been – at that time – only two Stage 3 adjudications in respect of its members in Wales. While

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<sup>67</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information (pages 28 and 29 refer). Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> Letter from the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee – 17 April 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s74619/Letter%20from%20the%20Chair%20to%20the%20Independent%20Sector%20Complaints%20Adjudication%20Service%20-%2017%20April%202018.pdf>

<sup>69</sup> Letter from the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee – 17 April 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s74618/Letter%20from%20the%20Chair%20to%20the%20Welsh%20Independent%20Healthcare%20Association%20-%2017%20April%202018.pdf>

<sup>70</sup> Letter from the Independent Healthcare Sector Complaints Adjudication Service to the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, 28 June 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s77230/Letter%20from%20the%20Independent%20Sector%20Complaints%20Adjudication%20Service%20to%20the%20Chair%20-%2028%20June%202018.pdf>

only one of these cases involved both public and private health service providers, ISCAS provided details for both cases to show the range of possible costs.

- 11.79. ISCAS reported in its letter the cost to private providers of dealing with the complaint and investigation, setting out the time and cost per day (excluding employment overheads or 'on costs') for collating medical records, interviews and investigation recording. These costs would be incurred by private providers under the provisions of the Bill. The letter from ISCAS also sets out the cost of the adjudicator charge, expert witness charge and the case administration charge. These costs are not relevant under the provisions of the Bill since the Ombudsman does not levy a charge for dealing with a complaint.
- 11.80. Estimates based on the costs incurred in respect of two cases, only one of which involved both public and private health providers, are not considered sufficiently robust. Given this, the indirect costs incurred by public bodies have been used as a proxy for the financial implications of the Bill on private health-related service providers. We note that the low and high cost unit costs to public sector bodies, shown at Tables 14, 15, 20 and 21, set out an estimate for costs before and during a full investigation where the Ombudsman is investigating the whole of the complaint. However, when exercising the power proposed in the Bill, the Ombudsman will be investigating only part of a complaint (rather than a whole complaint) and only where the matter cannot be investigated effectively or completely without also investigating matters relating to private health-related services. In the absence of data in respect of the costs incurred by private health-related service providers, the low and high unit costs to public sector bodies are regarded as the best estimate.
- 11.81. For the purpose of the cost estimate, it is assumed that private health-related service providers will incur costs before an investigation. Given the predicted small number of complaints, it is also assumed that all complaints will continue to full investigation and hence, additional costs will be incurred.

### **Values and benefits**

- 11.82. The RIA has identified potential benefits to members of the public and public bodies within jurisdiction arising from the provisions in the Bill. The unquantified benefits are set out in the Policy Options section of the RIA.

## Summary of costs and benefits

11.83. This section sets out detailed information about the estimate of costs and benefits of the Bill. As noted at paragraphs 11.4 and 11.5, the financial data has been informed by information provided by the Ombudsman. The estimated costs and benefits are presented for a five-year period, reflecting the assumptions set out at paragraphs 11.24 to 11.81.

## Do nothing

11.84. The Finance Committee in the Fifth Assembly scrutinises the work of the Ombudsman and the financial considerations of his office. Estimates are required to set out the resources required for the Ombudsman to carry out his statutory functions, with the exception of the Ombudsman's own salary (and associated costs), which are directly charged on the Welsh Consolidated Fund. The Estimate for 2017-18 sought net resource expenditure of £4,248,000, with a net cash requirement of £4,460,000. Subject to the comments and recommendations in its report<sup>71</sup>, the Finance Committee supported the overall request for resource.

11.85. The estimate of the cost of not extending the Ombudsman's powers has been calculated using the Ombudsman's caseload projections for the period to 2022-23, which are set out at Table 7. This sets out the projected caseload with annual increases of 5 and 12 per cent per annum (to which paragraph 11.33 refers).

11.86. Table 8 sets out the estimate of the cost associated with the increase in caseload, using the projections set out at Table 7 and reported expenditure in the Ombudsman's Annual Report 2015-16. This shows the cumulative cost of the projected increase in caseload for the five years to 2022-23 ranges from £2,870,229 to £8,076,621. However, as noted at paragraph 11.34, the Ombudsman advises that it has not been customary for him to link his annual budget increase to a growth in caseload in this proportionate way.

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<sup>71</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016. Available at: <http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

**Table 7: The Ombudsman's caseload, actual and projected, 2010-11 to 2022-23 (Number of cases)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Caseload (Number)	2,829	3,883	4,987	5,392	5,766	5,999	6,804
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Caseload (Number)							
Annual increase in caseload of 5 per cent <sup>a</sup>	7,144	7,501	7,876	8,270	8,684	9,118	
Annual increase in caseload of 12 per cent <sup>b</sup>	7,620	8,535	9,559	10,706	11,991	13,430	

**Notes**

- a Estimate of the increase in caseload as set out in the Ombudsman's Estimate 2017-18
- b Ombudsman's projections of caseload (July 2017)

**Table 8: Cost of the projected increase in the Ombudsman's caseload (£)**

Estimate unit cost/case:								
Cost of complaints handling (£) <sup>a</sup>		3,008,000						
Caseload (Number) <sup>b</sup>		5,999						
Unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>c</sup>		501						
			2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
<b>2005 Act:</b>								
<b>Increase in caseload of 5 per cent per annum</b>								
Projected caseload (Number of cases) <sup>d</sup>		7,501	7,876	8,270	8,684	9,118		41,449
Increase year-on-year (Number of cases)		357	375	394	414	434		1,974
Estimated additional cost year-on-year (£) <sup>e</sup>		178,857	187,875	197,394	207,414	217,434		988,974
Estimated additional cumulative cost from 2018-19 (£)		178,857	366,732	564,126	771,540	988,974		2,870,229
<b>Increase in caseload of 12 per cent per annum</b>								
Projected caseload (Number of cases) <sup>f</sup>		8,535	9,559	10,706	11,991	13,430		54,221
Increase year-on-year (Number of cases)		915	1,024	1,147	1,285	1,439		5,810
Estimated additional cost year-on-year (£) <sup>e</sup>		458,415	513,024	574,647	643,785	720,939		2,910,810
Estimated additional cumulative cost from 2018-19 (£)		458,415	971,439	1,546,086	2,189,871	2,910,810		8,076,621

**Notes**

- a Expenditure incurred by the Ombudsman in 2015-16 for Aim 2, *To deliver a high quality complaints handling service, which considers and determines complaints thoroughly but proportionately, and conveys decisions clearly*<sup>72</sup>.
- b Ombudsman's caseload, 2015-16<sup>73</sup>.
- c Unit cost (derived from a and b above).
- d Projected caseload, assuming a 5 per cent increase in caseload per annum - Table 7.
- e Estimated potential impact of the cost of the increase in caseload year-on-year derived by applying the unit cost per complaint to the increase year-on-year in the number of cases.
- f Projected caseload, assuming a 12 per cent increase in caseload per annum- Table 7.

<sup>72</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Annual Accounts 2015-16, Note 4, Operating Costs by Aims and Objectives, Page 46. Available at:

[http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts\\_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx) [accessed June 2017]

<sup>73</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Annual Accounts 2015-16, Overall Casework, page 6. Available at:

[http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts\\_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx)

- 11.87. The Ombudsman has accommodated increases in caseload through reductions in the unit price per complaint<sup>74</sup> rather than seek proportionate increases in funding.
- 11.88. The Ombudsman advises that he continues to review working practices and organisation structure to accommodate a growth in caseload. He reports that he is currently undertaking a major review of Information Technology (IT), including the case management system<sup>75</sup>. It is the Ombudsman's view that his office would not be able to deal with the projected level of increase in caseload without additional resources<sup>76</sup>. The Ombudsman advises that, until such time that the review of IT has been completed, it is not possible to estimate how much growth could be absorbed within existing resources<sup>77</sup>. However, the Ombudsman would have to include any additional requests for resource to meet these anticipated increases in caseload through annual budgets submitted to the Finance Committee.

### 'Cost Avoidance'

- 11.89. The provisions in the Bill will avoid part of the projected increase in the caseload through focus on improvement and prevention rather than trying to put things right after the event. This will be achieved by:
- identifying issues and concerns early and extending investigations to help prevent further failings that would result in additional complaints; and
  - improving complaints handling (primarily from the proposed complaints design, implementation oversight and data collection role) and wider, quicker and earlier learning from complaints (primarily from the power to undertake own initiative investigations) to avoid part of the projected increase in the caseload.
- 11.90. Table 9 sets out the Ombudsman's projections of the increase in caseload under the 2005 Act (assuming annual increases of 5 per cent and 12 per cent). It also shows the best estimate of the impact of the preferred options on the caseload arising from the provisions in the Bill

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<sup>74</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Finance Committee Scrutiny of Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's Estimate for 2017-18, November 2016. Available at:

<http://www.assembly.wales/laid%20documents/cr-ld10815/cr-ld10815-e.pdf>

<sup>75</sup> Information provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (August 2017)

<sup>76</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016 (Chapter 6 refers). Available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

<sup>77</sup> Information provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (August 2017)



relating to complaints handling and the power to undertake own initiative investigations.

**Table 9: The Ombudsman’s projected caseload under the 2005 Act and Bill, (Number of cases)**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Increase in caseload of 5 per cent per annum</b>								
Projected caseload - 2005 Act <sup>a</sup>	5,999	6,804	7,144	7,501	7,876	8,270	8,684	9,118
Projected Caseload - Bill <sup>b</sup>				7,433	7,701	7,575	7,514	7,453
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in caseload (number of cases):</b>				<b>(68)</b>	<b>(175)</b>	<b>(695)</b>	<b>(1,170)</b>	<b>(1,665)</b>
Decrease arising from the proposed power to undertake:								
Own initiative investigations				(23)	(58)	(232)	(390)	(555)
Complaints handling standards and procedures				(45)	(117)	(463)	(780)	(1,110)
<b>Increase in caseload of 12 per cent per annum</b>								
Projected caseload - 2005 Act <sup>c</sup>	5,999	6,804	7,620	8,535	9,559	10,706	11,991	13,430
Projected Caseload - Bill <sup>d</sup>				8,458	9,347	9,806	10,375	10,977
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in caseload (number of cases):</b>				<b>(77)</b>	<b>(212)</b>	<b>(900)</b>	<b>(1,616)</b>	<b>(2,453)</b>
Decrease arising from the proposed power to undertake:								
Own initiative investigations				(26)	(71)	(300)	(539)	(818)
Complaints handling standards and procedures				(51)	(141)	(600)	(1,077)	(1,635)

**Notes**

- a Ombudsman’s actual caseload 2015-16 and 2016-17 and projections for 2017-18 to 2022-23 (Table 7), which assume an annual increase in caseload of 5 per cent.
- b Caseload projections provided by the Ombudsman to set out the estimated impact of the provisions in the Bill with an increase in caseload of 5 per cent per annum.
- c Ombudsman’s actual caseload 2015-16 and 2016-17 and projections for 2017-18 to 2022-23 (Table 7), which assume an annual increase in caseload of 12 per cent.
- d Caseload projections provided by the Ombudsman to set out the estimated impact of the provisions in the Bill with an increase in caseload of 12 per cent per annum.

11.91. Table 10 sets out the estimated cost avoidance arising from the provisions in the Bill, using the unit cost set out at Table 8. This shows the value of the ‘cost avoidance’ in years 1 to 5 ranges from £1,890,273 to £2,634,258.

**Table 10: Cost avoidance arising from provisions in the Bill (Number of cases and £)**

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
<b>Increase in caseload of 5 per cent per annum</b>						
Decrease in caseload:						
Own initiative investigations and Complaints Standards Authority (Number of cases) <sup>a</sup>	(68)	(175)	(695)	(1,170)	(1,665)	(3,773)
Estimated cost avoidance (£) <sup>b</sup> Arising from the proposed power to undertake:	34,068	87,675	348,195	586,170	834,165	1,890,273
Own initiative investigations (£)	11,523	29,058	116,232	195,390	278,055	630,258
Complaints handling standards and procedures (£)	22,545	58,617	231,963	390,780	556,110	1,260,015
<b>Increase in caseload of 12 per cent per annum</b>						
Decrease in caseload:						
Own initiative investigations and Complaints Standards Authority (Number of cases) <sup>c</sup>	(77)	(212)	(900)	(1,616)	(2,453)	(5,258)
Estimated cost avoidance (£) <sup>d</sup> Arising from the proposed power to undertake:	38,577	106,212	450,900	809,616	1,228,953	2,634,258
Own initiative investigations (£)	13,026	35,571	150,300	270,039	409,818	878,754
Complaints handling standards and procedures (£)	25,551	70,641	300,600	539,577	819,135	1,755,504

#### Notes

- a Decrease in the number of cases as set out in Table 9 where the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 5 per cent per annum.
- b Cost savings calculated using the unit cost per case as set out in Table 8.
- c Decrease in the number of cases as set out in Table 9 where the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 12 per cent per annum.
- d Cost savings calculated using the unit cost per case as set out in Table 8.

## Power to accept oral complaints

### Option 1: Do nothing

#### Direct costs

11.92. This option would not result in any additional direct costs.

#### Indirect costs

11.93. This option would not result in any additional costs to public service providers within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

## **Values and benefits**

11.94. This option would not generate any added value or associated benefits.

## **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

11.95. The inequality of the current situation would persist and the 2005 Act would continue to be 'at odds' with Part 11, Chapter 1, Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

Option Two: amend the existing legislation to allow the Ombudsman to receive and act on complaints made orally or in writing, including via electronic formats (preferred option)

## **Direct costs**

- 11.96. As noted at Chapter 3, the power to accept oral complaints will improve social justice and equal opportunities by removing barriers to the Ombudsman's services for the most vulnerable or deprived in society. Enabling the acceptance of oral complaints as being duly made will result in an increase in the Ombudsman's caseload and workload, as well as a change in how some members of the public make contact with his office and the related processes associated.
- 11.97. Under the provisions of the 2005 Act, all complaints to the Ombudsman must be made or referred in writing (unless the discretion to accept a complaint other than in writing is exercised by the Ombudsman, to which paragraph 3.29 refers). Complaints made in writing are usually ready to take forward and consider. The initial work involves acknowledging receipt of the complaint (sometimes requesting further information) and the creation of an electronic record. Typically, this would take between 15 and 25 minutes.
- 11.98. The making of an oral complaint will result in additional work; in taking the oral complaint; and considering whether an oral complaint has been duly made. The Ombudsman proposal is that the person taking an oral complaint will not also consider or determine the complaint i.e. that there should be segregation of duties between these roles.
- 11.99. The estimate is that approximately 10 per cent of complainants will want their complaint taken over the telephone. This estimate reflects the experience of staff handling enquiries and advising of the way to make a complaint to the Ombudsman.

11.100. In 2015-16, the Ombudsman received 2,268 complaints<sup>78</sup>. Using the estimate that 10 per cent of complainants will want to make their complaint orally, the estimate is that 227 complaints each year will be made orally.

#### Taking the complaint

- 11.101. The skills required when taking oral complaints are different from the administrative skills needed to process written complaints. Complainants are often distressed and can be unfocussed when they are speaking to staff and calls need careful handling to ensure that they are dealt with sensitively and that relevant information is obtained from the complainant.
- 11.102. Contacts and communication will be with complainants who are by definition unhappy with or angry about a public service, believing that they have suffered injustice through maladministration or service failure. This will include complainants who may not have any experience in dealing with, or have struggled to engage with, public service providers. Some complainants will have mental health issues or other particular needs. Some complainants may be very clear and articulate, able to explain their complaint, what injustice has been caused and the outcome they seek. However, others will simply consider that, overall, the service they have received is poor but will need to be guided through the complaint. In this initial point of contact, staff need to strike the right balance; ensuring that the complaint 'belongs' to the complainant while, at the same time, helping the complainant to identify and define the specific complaint and the injustice caused.
- 11.103. The type of information handled will often be complex, such as complaints made in respect of health and social services, and may involve a number of events over a protracted period. Information will often be sensitive, such as complaints involving mental health issues, other health conditions or interactions with social services. Information provided will sometimes be distressing. For example, when a child has been taken into care or a relative has died. Drawing sensitive and key information from the complainant is a vital task that takes skill, diplomacy and is likely to take some time. It is not simply an administrative task and may require different approaches; using problem-solving skills to secure a comprehensive and accurate

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<sup>78</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Annual Accounts 2015-16, Overall casework, page 6). Available at: [http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts\\_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/AnnualAccounts_en/Annual%20Accounts%20201516%20E.ashx) [accessed June 2017]

complaint with clarity as to the injustice caused. Staff taking oral complaints will have a specific aim and a set broad approach but will use discretion and problem-solving skills to identify the most appropriate approach in each case.

- 11.104. In recognition of the fact that different skills will be required for the taking of oral complaints and that responsibilities will be at a higher level, the cost estimate reflects the upgrade of an existing post in the Ombudsman's office, as well as an additional post (paragraphs 11.105 to 11.112 refer).

#### Considering or determining the complaint

- 11.105. The Ombudsman must be satisfied that a complaint is duly made. For example, the Ombudsman needs to be certain that any third-party representative has appropriate authority to make a complaint on another person's behalf. The complaint also needs to include information as follows:

- what the body has done wrong;
- the effect of events on the complainant or the person on behalf of whom the person is complaining;
- what the complainant hopes that the Ombudsman will achieve as a result of considering the complaint;
- how and when the matter was raised directly with the body that provided the service prior to the complaint being made to the Ombudsman or why it was not reasonable to do so;
- the most relevant documents the Ombudsman needs to consider in considering the complaint; and
- consent to allow the Ombudsman to contact another organisation, which is usually the body in respect of which the complaint is being made.

- 11.106. It is much more time consuming to deal with an oral complaint than those customarily received by the Ombudsman's office. Oral complaints also require an interview with the complainant, which has to be arranged as practices currently stand. The time required for such interviews varies considerably. The experience of the Ombudsman's office is that, for the purpose of quantifying the cost, a reasonable estimate would be between 30 and 40 minutes per oral complaint.

- 11.107. An officer planning to take an oral complaint will carry out preparatory work in advance of the interview, which can add time to the process. Once taken, the complaint needs to be recorded in writing by

the officer. This has to be done for ongoing consideration and possibly complainant agreement. It takes on average 30 minutes for this to be completed but again it is variable. The experience of the Ombudsman and his office is that oral complaints are often followed up by the complainant with more contact at this early stage. It is customary for comments to be added and suggested amendment be made to the complaint at this stage. All of which takes additional time in dealing with the complaint.

- 11.108. In summary, for the purpose of quantifying the cost, it is estimated that each oral complaint will take two hours longer than a written complaint to ascertain that it has been duly made.
- 11.109. Of the 227 complaints expected to be made under the Bill (to which paragraph 11.100 refers), it is estimated that 202 complaints per annum would be made under the provisions of the 2005 Act i.e. they would be made in writing if the Ombudsman was not able to accept oral complaints. The remaining 25 would be additional complaints per annum i.e. from members of the public who are not able to complain in writing. This reflects an analysis of the Ombudsman's caseload. Specifically, the number of complaints made by telephone but in respect of which the complainant does not return written confirmation of the accuracy of the statement sent to them by the Ombudsman's complaint-handling staff<sup>79</sup>. Of the 25 additional complaints expected each year, the Ombudsman's anticipates that he will carry out investigations in respect of a quarter, or 6, of these.
- 11.110. The Ombudsman estimates that it will take 15 hours to deal with each additional complaint prior to investigation and a further 95 hours to carry out a full investigation.
- 11.111. The proposal is that the member of staff taking the complaint will not also consider or determine the complaint. This is to ensure that the Ombudsman and staff maintain independence in the process, treating fairly both the complainant and the body being complained about. This segregation of duties also helps avoid any perception that the Ombudsman and staff are acting as advocates for the complainant.
- 11.112. Table 11 sets out the calculation of the additional number of staff (expressed in full-time equivalent, (FTE)) required for the power to accept oral complaints as being duly made. This shows that one additional member of staff – a casework officer – will be required.

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<sup>79</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales – additional information (May 2017)

**Table 11: Additional staff required for accepting oral complaints as being duly made (Number of complaints, hours and Full-Time Equivalent)**

	Number	
Complaints <sup>a</sup>	2,268	
Number of oral complaints <sup>b</sup>	227	
Of which:		
Written complaints under the 2005 Act expected to switch to an oral complaint under the Bill <sup>c</sup>	202	
Number of additional complaints under the Bill	25	
Number of additional investigations under the Bill <sup>d</sup>	6	
<b>Additional time in taking an oral complaint:</b>	<b>Hours per case</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
Accepting the oral complaint as being duly made (Hours) <sup>e</sup>	2	454
Time prior to an investigation (Hours) <sup>f</sup>	15	375
Time to carry out an investigation (Hours) <sup>g</sup>	95	570
<b>Total Hours<sup>h</sup></b>		<b>1,399</b>
Additional time required for an oral complaint (Hours):		
<b>Hours worked per annum (full-time equivalent):</b>		
Working days per annum (Days)	220	
Hours worked per week (Hours)	7.4	
Hours worked per annum (Hours) <sup>i</sup>	1,628	
<b>Number of additional staff required (Full-Time Equivalent)<sup>j</sup></b>		<b>1</b>

**Notes:**

- a Number of complaints received by the Ombudsman in 2015-16.
- b Estimate that 10 per cent of complaints under the Bill will be made orally.
- c Assumption that a proportion of complaints received orally under the Bill (as set out at b) that would have been made under the 2005 Act.
- d Assumption that the Ombudsman will progress 25 per cent of complaints to full investigation each year (i.e 25 per cent of 25 additional complaints or 6 additional complaints per annum).
- e Assumption that it will take 2 hours longer to establish whether an oral complaint has been duly made than is the case for a written complaint (2 hours for each of the 227 oral complaints),
- f Assumption of the time involved in dealing with each complaint before full investigation (15 hours for each of the 25 additional complaints per annum).
- g Assumption of the time involved in dealing with a full investigation (95 hours for each of the 6 additional investigations per annum).
- h Assumption of the total time per annum involved in dealing with the additional workload arising from the power to accept oral complaints as being duly made.
- i Assumption of the total hours worked per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), reflecting a 37 hour week, 260 paid days per year less annual leave and Bank Holidays.

- j) Number of additional Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), derived by the dividing the total time (at h) by the total hours per FTE (at j), rounded.

11.113. Upgrading the post of an existing member of staff (to which paragraphs 11.101 to 11.104 refer) would give rise to additional salary costs (including 'on costs') only. Appointing an additional member of staff (to which paragraphs 11.105 to 11.112 refer) would result in other associated revenue costs, as well as additional salaries and related costs. These relate to training, travel and subsistence costs. There will also be ongoing office, administrative and support costs relating to the new post, including software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, stationery, printing and Information Technology (IT) usage and support costs. There would also be transition (or 'one-off') costs associated with the creation of the new post, including the cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings (such as a desk, chair, file storage, telephone, peripherals, monitor, stand and other basic office equipment), IT hardware (computer and monitor) and set-up costs (including those for mobile working), security pass, initial training and induction. An estimate of the ongoing and transition costs to the Ombudsman's office for this option for years one to five is set out at Table 12.



**Table 12: Direct revenue costs associated with the power to accept oral complaints, ongoing and transition (£)**

	Year 1 £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Year 4 £	Year 5 £	Years 1-5 £
<b>Ongoing revenue costs:</b>						
<b>Staff costs</b>						
Salary costs <sup>a</sup> :						
Upgrading of an existing Casework Officer post to reflect the additional and higher level responsibilities <sup>b</sup>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
A new Casework Officer post (upgraded level) <sup>c</sup>	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	160,000
Other staff costs:						
Training, travel and subsistence <sup>d</sup>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
<b>Other costs</b>						
Office, administrative and support costs associated with the new post <sup>d</sup>	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
<b>Total ongoing revenue costs</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>205,000</b>
Transition (or 'one-off' costs) <sup>d</sup>	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
<b>Total direct costs</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>

**Note**

- a Salary costs include gross salary and on-costs (assumed to be 35% of gross salary costs)
- b Paragraphs 11.101 to 11.104 refer.
- c An additional member of staff will be required to carry out work to confirm that a complaint has been duly made (paragraph 11.112 and Table 11 refer)
- d The appointment of an additional member of staff will result in other associated revenue costs, both ongoing and transition (paragraph 11.113 refers).

**Sensitivity analysis**

11.114. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that will be made orally. The results, which presented at Table 13, have been included for illustrative purposes only; the costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the cost implications of the Bill. They show the number of complaints and the related cost where the proportion of oral complaints is 10 per cent 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent. Table 13 sets out the cost estimate where the number of complaints is constant over the five years (that is, assuming no growth) and where the number of complaints increases:

- in line with the projected growth in the Ombudsman’s overall caseload (that is with an annual increase in caseload of 5 per cent and 12 per cent); and
- by 10 per cent and 20 per cent per annum. These assumptions have been adopted for the sensitivity analysis of other cost estimates in this RIA.

11.115. This analysis suggests the cost estimates are sensitive to the assumptions used in the calculation and in particular, the assumption about the percentage of complaints which will be received orally.

**Table 13: Sensitivity analysis - Direct revenue costs associated with the power to accept oral complaints (at 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent of total complaints) (Number of complaints and £)**

	10 per cent of complaints are made orally			20 per cent of complaints are made orally			30 per cent of complaints are made orally			40 per cent of complaints are made orally		
	Number	Hours	Cost (£)	Number	Hours	Cost (£)	Number	Hours	Cost (£)	Number	Hours	Cost (£)
Number of oral complaints <sup>a</sup>	227	454		454	908		680	1,360		907	1,814	
Of which:												
Written complaints under the 2005 Act expected to switch to an oral complaint	202			404			605			807		
Number of additional complaints under the Bill <sup>b</sup>	25	375		50	750		75	1,125		100	1,500	
Number of additional investigations under the Bill <sup>c</sup>	6	570		13	1,235		19	1,805		25	2,375	
<b>Total additional hours</b>		<b>1,399</b>			<b>2,893</b>			<b>4,290</b>			<b>5,689</b>	
Number of hours per FTE <sup>d</sup>		1,628			1,628			1,628			1,628	
<b>Number of additional FTE required<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1.0</b>			<b>1.8</b>			<b>2.6</b>			<b>3.5</b>		
<b>Costs in year 1:</b>												
<b>Staff costs:</b>												
Salary cost - additional staff <sup>f</sup>			32,000			57,600			83,200			112,000
Other staff costs:												
Training, travel and subsistence <sup>g</sup>			1,000			1,800			2,600			3,500
Upgrade of an existing member of staff			3,000			3,000			3,000			3,000
<b>Other costs</b>												
Office, administrative and support costs <sup>h</sup>			5,000			9,000			13,000			17,500
<b>Total ongoing revenue costs</b>			<b>41,000</b>			<b>71,400</b>			<b>101,800</b>			<b>136,000</b>
Transition (or 'one-off' costs) <sup>i</sup>			5,000			9,000			13,000			17,500
<b>Total cost in Year 1</b>			<b>46,000</b>			<b>80,400</b>			<b>114,800</b>			<b>153,500</b>
<b>Total cost in Years 1-5 (no growth in the number of complaints)</b>			<b>210,000</b>			<b>366,000</b>			<b>522,000</b>			<b>697,500</b>
<b>Total cost in Years 1-5 (with growth in the number of additional oral complaints):</b>												
Complaints increase by 5% per annum			214,300			394,100			585,800			773,200
Complaints increase by 10% per annum			230,500			430,300			646,300			849,900
Complaints increase by 12% per annum			238,600			458,400			670,600			886,100
Complaints increase by 20% per annum			278,600			527,000			783,000			1,039,500

**Notes:**

- Number of complaints to be made orally (at 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent or 40 per cent of total complaints), for which an additional 2 hours per complaint is needed to ascertain if it has been duly made (paragraph 11.108 refers).
- Assumption regarding the number of additional complaints made under the Bill, 15 hours will be required for each (paragraph 11.110 refers).
- Assumption that the Ombudsman will progress 25 per cent of complaints to full investigation each year, full investigation of each will require 95 hours (paragraph 11.110 refers).

- d Number of hours per full-time equivalent (FTE) rounded to one decimal place, based on working 260 days per year less annual leave, a 5 day week and 7.4 hours per day (i.e. 37 hours per week).
- e Number of additional FTE, calculated by dividing the number of additional hours by the hours per FTE (at d), rounded to the nearest whole number where the result is less than one (to ensure consistency with Tables 11 and 12) and to one decimal place for all other results.
- f Salary cost for each additional member of staff, which includes 'on-costs', calculated pro-rata based on the Full-Time Equivalent, to the costs set out at Table 12.
- g Training, travel and subsistence costs have been calculated, on a pro-rata basis on the Full-Time Equivalent, to the costs set out at Table 12. Further information about the costs is set out at paragraph 11.113.
- h Office, administrative and support costs have been calculated, on a pro-rata basis on the Full-Time Equivalent, to the costs set out at Table 12. Further information about the costs is set out at paragraph 11.113.
- i Transitional costs assumed to be incurred in the first year following enactment. Further information is set out at paragraph 11.113.
- j Calculations reflect the assumptions for the increases in caseload set out in the cost estimates (see Tables 7 and 8) and for sensitivity analysis. All elements have been calculated pro-rata, based on the Full-Time Equivalent (rounded to one decimal place), to the costs set out at Table 12. Where the Full-Time Equivalent increases over the period, transition costs – calculated on a pro-rata basis – have been included in Years 1-5.

### **Indirect costs – other public bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction**

- 11.116. This option is likely to result in additional costs for other public bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction. These would relate to the cost of staff time to respond to the Ombudsman in respect of complaints made orally and accepted as duly made.
- 11.117. At other public bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction, officials at differing levels of seniority and salary are involved in handling a complaint. The nature and complexity of complaints vary and so therefore, does the amount of time taken and the related cost in dealing with them. Given this, estimates of the time and cost likely to be incurred by other public bodies before full investigation have been made for the range of complaints. To give the full range of the likely cost, Tables 14 and 15 set out low and high unit cost estimates respectively. These show that the indirect cost of staff time before full investigation is estimated to range from £231 to £357 per complaint.

**Table 14: Indirect cost - Estimate of staff, time and salary costs of those involved in dealing with a complaint before full investigation, Low Unit Cost Estimate (Hours and £)**

Staff involved	Number of hours per complaint	Gross Salary per annum (£)	Gross Salary per hour (£)	Salary per complaint (£)
Senior manager	1.0	50,000	26	26
Team manager	2.0	30,000	16	32
Team officer	2.5	25,000	13	33
Complaints Team Manager	5.0	30,000	16	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5</b>			<b>171</b>
<b>Total cost per complaint (including 'on costs')</b>				<b>231</b>

**Table 15: Indirect cost, Estimate of staff, time and salary costs of those involved in dealing with a complaint before full investigation, High Unit Cost Estimate (Hours and £)**

Staff involved	Number of hours per complaint	Gross Salary per annum (£)	Gross Salary per hour (£)	Salary per complaint (£)
Senior manager	2.0	50,000	26	52
Team manager	3.0	30,000	16	48
Team officer	4.0	25,000	13	52
Complaints Team Manager	7.0	30,000	16	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>			<b>264</b>
<b>Total cost per complaint (including 'on costs')</b>				<b>357</b>

11.118. Table 16 sets out the estimates of the related indirect cost that the power to progress oral complaint will result in an additional 25 complaints per annum (to which paragraph 11.109 refers). These have been calculated using the low and high costs per complaint set out in Tables 14 and 15. Table 16 shows that the total cost to public bodies before full investigation is estimated to range from £5,775 to £8,925 per annum.

11.119. A proportion of these additional complaints will, however, progress to investigation and so incur additional costs to other public bodies (to which paragraph 11.109 refers). Using the estimates in Tables 20 and

21 and assuming that the Ombudsman will take forward 25 per cent of complaints, Table 16 sets out the additional indirect cost to other public bodies resulting from investigation; the total cost to other public bodies is estimated to range from £10,386 to £12,942. Taken together with the cost of staff time before investigation, total indirect costs to other public bodies are estimated to range from £16,161 to £21,867 per annum or £80,805 to £109,335 for five years.

**Table 16: Total estimated indirect costs per annum arising from power to accept oral complaints, low and high unit costs (Number of complaints and £)**

	Low unit cost	High unit cost
Number of complaints	2,268	2,268
Number of complaints taken orally (10%)	227	227
Number of additional complaints	25	25
Cost prior to investigation:		
Additional complaints per annum (Number) <sup>a</sup>	25	25
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>8,925</b>
Cost of investigation:		
Additional complaints per annum (Number) <sup>c</sup>	6	6
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>12,942</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs prior to and during investigations per annum (£)</b>	<b>16,161</b>	<b>21,867</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs prior to and during investigations Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>80,805</b>	<b>109,335</b>

**Notes**

- a Assumption that 25 additional complaints received per annum by the Ombudsman.
- b Low and high unit costs per complaint as set out at Tables 14 and 15.
- c Assumption that the Ombudsman will progress 25 per cent of complaints to full investigation each year (ie 25 per cent of 25 additional complaints or 6 additional complaints per annum).
- d Low and high unit costs per investigation as set out at Tables 20 and 21.

## Sensitivity analysis

- 11.120. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that will be made orally. The results, which are presented at Table 17, show the number of complaints and the related indirect cost, where the proportion of oral complaints is 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent.
- 11.121. Consistent with the assumptions for the cost estimates, which are shown in Table 16, the sensitivity analysis at Table 17 assumes that the number of additional complaints and investigations will remain constant over the five years for which the financial implications of the Bill have been quantified.
- 11.122. Table 18 sets out estimates of the ‘indirect’ cost should the number of additional complaints and investigations increase in line with the Ombudsman’s caseload; annual increases of 5 per cent and 12 per cent (to which paragraph 11.33 refers). It also shows the cost implications for annual increases in complaints of 10 per cent and 20 per cent, which have been used for other sensitivity analysis (see Table 13).
- 11.123. Tables 17 and 18 have been included for illustrative purposes only; the indirect costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill.

**Table 17: Sensitivity analysis - Total estimated indirect costs per annum arising from power to accept oral complaints, low and high unit costs with no growth in the number of complaints (complaints and £)**

	20 per cent of complaints are made orally		30 per cent of complaints are made orally		40 per cent of complaints are made orally	
	Low unit cost	High unit cost	Low unit cost	High unit cost	Low unit cost	High unit cost
Cost prior to investigation:						
Additional complaints under the Bill <sup>a</sup>	50	50	75	75	100	100
Unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357	231	357	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>26,775</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>35,700</b>
Cost of investigation:						
Additional investigations under the Bill <sup>c</sup>	13	13	19	19	25	25
Unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>22,503</b>	<b>28,041</b>	<b>32,889</b>	<b>40,983</b>	<b>43,275</b>	<b>53,925</b>
Total Year 1 cost (£)	34,053	45,891	50,214	67,758	66,375	89,625
<b>Total cost for Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>170,265</b>	<b>229,455</b>	<b>251,070</b>	<b>338,790</b>	<b>331,875</b>	<b>448,125</b>

### Notes:

- a The number of additional complaints i.e. those that would not have been made in writing under the 2005 Act will switch to being made orally under the provisions of the Bill.

- b Low and high unit cost per complaint before full investigation (as shown in Tables 14 and 15).
- c Estimated number of additional investigations expected to be carried out.
- d High and unit cost per complaint in dealing with an investigation (as shown in Tables 20 and 21).

**Table 18: Sensitivity analysis - Total estimated indirect costs over five years arising from the power to accept oral complaints, low and high unit costs with increases in the number of complaints of 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent and 20 per cent (Number of complaints and £)**

	20 per cent of complaints are made orally		30 per cent of complaints are made orally		40 per cent of complaints are made orally	
	Low unit cost	High unit cost	Low unit cost	High unit cost	Low unit cost	High unit cost
<b>Caseload increases by 5% per annum</b>						
Cost before full investigation:						
Additional complaints over five years (Number) <sup>a</sup>	276	276	415	415	552	552
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357	231	357	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>63,756</b>	<b>98,532</b>	<b>95,865</b>	<b>148,155</b>	<b>127,512</b>	<b>197,064</b>
Cost of investigation:						
Additional complaints over 5 years (Number) <sup>c</sup>	70	70	105	105	138	138
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>121,170</b>	<b>150,990</b>	<b>181,755</b>	<b>226,485</b>	<b>238,878</b>	<b>297,666</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs before and during full investigation Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>184,926</b>	<b>249,522</b>	<b>277,620</b>	<b>374,640</b>	<b>366,390</b>	<b>494,730</b>
<b>Caseload increases by 10% per annum</b>						
Cost before full investigation:						
Additional complaints over five years (Number) <sup>e</sup>	304	304	458	458	610	610
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357	231	357	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>70,224</b>	<b>108,528</b>	<b>105,798</b>	<b>163,506</b>	<b>140,910</b>	<b>217,770</b>
Cost of investigation:						
Additional complaints over 5 years (Number) <sup>c</sup>	77	77	116	116	153	153
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>133,287</b>	<b>166,089</b>	<b>200,796</b>	<b>250,212</b>	<b>264,843</b>	<b>330,021</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs before and during full investigation Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>203,511</b>	<b>274,617</b>	<b>306,594</b>	<b>413,718</b>	<b>405,753</b>	<b>547,791</b>
<b>Caseload increases by 12% per annum</b>						
Cost before full investigation:						
Additional complaints over five years (Number) <sup>f</sup>	318	318	476	476	634	634
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357	231	357	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>73,458</b>	<b>113,526</b>	<b>109,956</b>	<b>169,932</b>	<b>146,454</b>	<b>226,338</b>
Cost of investigation:						
Additional complaints over 5 years (Number) <sup>c</sup>	81	81	120	120	158	158
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>140,211</b>	<b>174,717</b>	<b>207,720</b>	<b>258,840</b>	<b>273,498</b>	<b>340,806</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs before and during full investigation Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>213,669</b>	<b>288,243</b>	<b>317,676</b>	<b>428,772</b>	<b>419,952</b>	<b>567,144</b>
<b>Caseload increases by 20% per annum</b>						
Cost before full investigation:						
Additional complaints over five years (Number) <sup>g</sup>	372	372	557	557	743	743
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357	231	357	231	357
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>85,932</b>	<b>132,804</b>	<b>128,667</b>	<b>198,849</b>	<b>171,633</b>	<b>265,251</b>
Cost of investigation:						
Additional complaints over 5 years (Number) <sup>b</sup>	94	94	140	140	186	186
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>d</sup>	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect cost (£)</b>	<b>162,714</b>	<b>202,758</b>	<b>242,340</b>	<b>301,980</b>	<b>321,966</b>	<b>401,202</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs before and during full investigation Years 1-5 (£)</b>	<b>248,646</b>	<b>335,562</b>	<b>371,007</b>	<b>500,829</b>	<b>493,599</b>	<b>666,453</b>

**Notes:**

- a Projected number of additional complaints during Years 1 to 5, assuming that the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 5 per cent per annum.
- b Low and high unit cost per complaint (before full investigation) – Tables 14 and 15.
- c Number of additional complaints that will give to an investigation during Years 1 to 5, reflecting the assumption that a quarter of additional complaints will require investigation (paragraph 11.109 refers).
- d Low and high unit cost per complaint for dealing with a full investigation – Tables 20 and 21.
- e Projected number of additional complaints during Years 1 to 5, assuming that the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 10 per cent per annum.
- f Projected number of additional complaints during Years 1 to 5, assuming that the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 12 per cent per annum.
- g Projected number of additional complaints during Years 1 to 5, assuming that the Ombudsman's caseload increases by 20 per cent per annum.

**Values and benefits**

- 11.124. This provision would allow the Ombudsman to determine what constitutes a 'duly made' complaint. It would be in keeping with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. It would remove a communication barrier and improve accessibility to the Ombudsman's services. Allowing the Ombudsman to specify in guidance the form in which a complaint must be made 'future proofs' the legislation, enabling the Ombudsman to reflect changes in the external and internal environment, such as advances in technology.
- 11.125. This improvement in accessibility would mean that there would no longer be 'lost complaints'. Currently, complainants do not often return complaints captured over the telephone by the Ombudsman's office and sent to the member of the public for confirmation/signature.

**Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

- 11.126. If the Ombudsman is able to follow-up on complaints that could not previously be pursued because of a lack of written confirmation, there is a range of potential indirect benefits from the Ombudsman's investigative work. These include improvements to the delivery of services and the possibility of wider efficiency gains resulting from the avoidance of repeat mistakes and maladministration.

**Summary – preferred option**

- 11.127. The preferred option is to amend the existing legislation to allow the Ombudsman to receive and act on complaints made orally or in writing,



including via electronic formats. Over a five-year period, the total direct cost is estimated to be £210,000. This comprises ongoing revenue costs and transition costs of £5,000.

- 11.128. This preferred option will also result in additional ongoing costs to public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to deal with an increased number of complaints. These additional costs are estimated to be in the range of £16,161 to £21,867 per annum or £80,805 to £109,335 for five years.

## Undertake own initiative investigations

### Option 1: Do nothing

#### **Direct costs**

- 11.129. Table 8 sets out the estimated cost of the projected increase in the Ombudsman's caseload for the five years to 2022-23 under the provisions of the 2005 Act.

#### **Indirect costs**

- 11.130. There may be unforeseen indirect costs arising from the 'do nothing' option. For instance, if the Ombudsman is not able to extend an investigation (beyond the initial complainant) to examine potentially systemic or more widespread problems or maladministration, then those issues may continue to occur without review and cause public bodies to incur (potentially much higher) costs via investigation and the need for compliance and redress at a later stage.

#### **Value and benefits**

- 11.131. This option would not generate any added value or associated benefits.

#### **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

- 11.132. This option could result in the following indirect impacts on members of the public or across the listed authorities:
- some people in vulnerable circumstances will continue to suffer from a poor service or a lack of service to which they are entitled since the Ombudsman will not be able to expand a particular investigation where wider, systemic issues are suspected; and

- opportunities to address and improve systemic problems will be missed.

Option 2: The existing legislation be amended to give power to the Ombudsman to undertake own initiative investigations (preferred option)

### Direct costs

- 11.133. As noted in chapter 10 (paragraph 10.9 refers), the power to conduct own initiative investigations is expected to be deployed in four scenarios:
- extending a complaint investigation to include another public body without needing a new complaint from the complainant (Scenario A);
  - findings from a complaint investigation prompts an investigation into other bodies to establish whether similar failings exist elsewhere (Scenario B);
  - investigation of an anonymous complaint (Scenario C); and
  - investigation across all, or part, of a sector of service delivery in light of concerns (Scenario D).
- 11.134. The cases arising under Scenario A will not give rise to any direct or indirect costs; the provisions in the Bill will provide a quicker and more efficient way of extending an investigation to include an additional listed authority.
- 11.135. By initiating investigations in Scenarios B to D, the Ombudsman's caseload would increase, resulting in additional costs to his/her office. It is expected that the Ombudsman will initiate between 10 and 15 investigations each year<sup>80</sup>. Of these, only one or two investigations per annum will be undertaken across all, or part, of a sector of service in light of concerns i.e. Scenario D<sup>81</sup>. The Ombudsman would initiate the majority of investigations under this provision under Scenarios B and C.
- 11.136. Table 19 sets out the best estimate of the ongoing and transition (or 'one-off') costs arising from the projected number of investigations that the Ombudsman will initiate each year. The costs reflect assumed levels of complexity, scale and staff time in undertaking such investigations.

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<sup>80</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales's projections of the number of own initiative investigations, which reflect the number of issues and cases that arise from current casework

<sup>81</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Finance Committee, Record of Proceedings, 9 March 2017, paragraph 68. Transcript available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60762/9%20March%202017.pdf>

Those initiated under Scenario D are expected to require substantial staff time.

11.137. As noted at paragraph 11.43, it is estimated that two additional members of staff would be required to carry out investigations and any other related functions: one Investigation Officer and an Investigation and Improvement Officer. Appointing additional members of staff would also result in other associated costs to the Ombudsman's office and transition (or 'one-off') costs. These relate to:

- training, travel and subsistence costs;
- ongoing office, administrative and support costs relating to the new post, such as software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, stationery, printing and Information Technology (IT) usage and support costs.
- professional fees, including specialist advice;
- transition (or 'one-off') costs associated with the creation of the new post, including the cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings (such as a desk, chair, file storage, telephone, peripherals, monitor, stand and other basic office equipment), IT hardware (computer and monitor) and set-up costs (including those for mobile working), security pass, initial training and induction.

**Table 19: Direct revenue costs associated with the power to conduct own initiative investigations, ongoing and transitional (£)**

	Year 1 £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Year 4 £	Year 5 £	Years 1-5 £
<b>Ongoing revenue costs:</b>						
<b>Staff costs</b>						
Salary costs <sup>a</sup> : Two full-time posts (Investigation Officer and an Investigation and Improvement Officer)	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	575,000
Other staff costs:						
Professional fees, including specialist advice <sup>b</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Training, travel and subsistence costs <sup>b</sup>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
<b>Other costs</b>						
Office costs, including printing, stationery and IT <sup>b</sup>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
<b>Total ongoing revenue costs</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>685,000</b>
Transition (or 'one-off' costs) <sup>b</sup>	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
	<b>147,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>

**Note**

- a Salary costs include gross salary and on-costs (assumed to be 35 per cent of gross salary costs).
- b The appointment of additional members of staff will result in other associated revenue costs, both ongoing and transition (paragraph 11.137 refers).

**Indirect costs**

- 11.138. This option is likely to result in additional costs for other public bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction. These would relate to the cost of staff time to respond to the Ombudsman’s questions and requests for information in the course of the own initiative investigation.
- 11.139. Officials at differing levels of seniority and salary would be involved in handling an investigation. The nature and complexity of investigations will vary and so therefore, will the amount of time taken and the related cost in handling them. Given this, estimates of the time and cost likely to be incurred by other public bodies arising from the investigation have been made. The Ombudsman advises that the estimates reflect the broad consensus from work with health board and local authority representatives.

11.140. Tables 20 and 21 set out the low and high unit cost estimates respectively. These show that the indirect cost of staff time involved in dealing with a full investigation is estimated to range from £1,731 to £2,157 per investigation.

**Table 20: Indirect cost, Estimate of staff, time and salary costs of those involved in dealing with a full investigation, Low Unit Cost Estimate (Hours and £)**

Staff involved	Number of hours per complaint	Gross Salary per annum (£)	Salary cost per hour (£)	Cost per investigation (£)
Director	1.0	100,000	52	52
Head of Service	7.5	75,000	39	293
Senior manager	7.5	50,000	26	195
Team manager	14.0	30,000	16	224
Team officer	14.0	25,000	13	182
Complaints Team Manager	21.0	30,000	16	336
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>			<b>1,282</b>
<b>Total cost per investigation, including 'on-costs'</b>				<b>1,731</b>

**Table 21: Indirect cost - Estimate of staff, time and salary costs of those involved in dealing with a full investigation, High Unit Cost Estimate (Hours and £)**

Staff involved	Number of hours per complaint	Gross Salary per annum (£)	Salary cost per hour (£)	Cost per investigation (£)
Director	2.0	100,000	52	104
Head of Service	9.0	75,000	39	351
Senior manager	9.0	50,000	26	234
Team manager	17.0	30,000	16	272
Team officer	17.0	25,000	13	221
Complaints Team Manager	26.0	30,000	16	416
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.0</b>			<b>1,598</b>
<b>Total cost per investigation, including 'on-costs'</b>				<b>2,157</b>

11.141. As noted at paragraph 11.134, own initiative investigations undertaken in Scenario A would not result in additional costs to public bodies; the change is intended only to remove the requirement that a complainant makes a further complaint where a second public body is found to be

involved and so, would not change the number of complaints investigated.

11.142. By initiating investigations in Scenarios B to D, the Ombudsman's caseload would increase and as a result, additional costs borne by public bodies during the course of those investigations undertaken by the Ombudsman. Table 22 shows the likely costs in the event that the Ombudsman initiates 10 or 15 investigations per annum (to which paragraph 11.135 refers). These reflect the cost per investigation as set out at Tables 20 and 21 for low and high unit costs respectively. Table 22 sets out the likely total cost to other public bodies and ranges from £17,310 to £32,355 per annum and between £86,550 and £161,775 for five years depending on the number of own initiative investigations carried out by the Ombudsman each year.

**Table 22: Estimate of indirect costs from undertaking own initiative investigations, low and high unit costs (£)**

Number of own initiative investigations <sup>a</sup> :		
Scenarios B & C	9	
Scenario D	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	
Number of own initiative investigations <sup>b</sup> :		
Scenarios B & C	13	
Scenario D	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	
	<b>Low unit cost</b>	<b>High unit cost</b>
Cost of own initiative investigations:		
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>c</sup>	1,731	2,157
<b>Total estimated indirect costs per annum (£):</b>		
10 own initiative investigations per annum (£)	17,310	21,570
15 own initiative investigations per annum (£)	25,965	32,355
<b>Total estimated indirect costs Years 1-5 (£):</b>		
10 own initiative investigations per annum (£)	86,550	107,850
15 own initiative investigations per annum (£)	129,825	161,775

**Notes**

- a Estimate of 10 additional investigations per annum and an assumption in which scenario these are likely to arise.
- b Estimate of 15 additional investigations per annum and an assumption in which scenario these are likely to arise.
- c Low and high unit costs per investigation as set out at Tables 20 and 21.

## **Value and benefits**

11.143. There are equality and social inclusion benefits in relation to this option. This provision would enable the Ombudsman to investigate areas of concern in relation to public service delivery where those people in receipt of (or denied) a service are less likely or less able to make a complaint in their own right. For example, this could be because of a disability, poor educational attainment or because they are fearful of challenging a public authority, particularly if they are in vulnerable circumstances (physically or emotionally).

## **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

11.144. Since the Ombudsman will need to be able to demonstrate justifiable grounds for commencing an own initiative investigation, there is a higher probability that the findings will result in recommendations leading to improved service delivery, together with the possibility of associated cost savings. For example, reduced compensation claims for the bodies in jurisdiction. Such investigative action could lead to wider efficiency gains as best practice is disseminated across public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. However, since the precise nature of the savings and at which public bodies they will be made are not known, their value has not been quantified.

## **Summary**

11.145. The preferred option is that existing legislation is amended to give power to the Ombudsman to carry out own initiative investigations. Over a five-year period, the total direct cost is estimated to be £695,000. This reflects the ongoing revenue costs and transition costs of £10,000.

11.146. This option will also result in additional ongoing costs to public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to deal with the investigations initiated by the Ombudsman. These additional costs are estimated to be in the range of £17,310 to £32,355 per annum. The estimated cost for years one to five, depending on the number of own initiative investigations carried out by the Ombudsman each year, is between £86,550 to £161,775.

Extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to enable the investigation of private health-related services

Option 1: Do nothing

### **Direct costs**

11.147. This option would not result in any additional direct costs.

### **Indirect costs**

11.148. This option would not result in any additional indirect costs to other public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

### **Value and benefits**

11.149. This option would not generate any added value or associated benefits.

### **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

11.150. This option could result in the following consequences to members of the public and providers of private health-related services:

- unanswered questions for the complainant as to whether they received appropriate medical treatment/nursing care throughout the whole of their health care pathway; and
- uncertainties for both public and private health service providers that where it has been established 'something went wrong' for a patient's care, it could remain unclear as to where the problem occurred and where the responsibility lay.

Option 2: amend legislation to give the Ombudsman an ancillary power to investigate the private health-related service element in a public/private health service pathway (preferred option)

### **Direct costs**

11.151. The estimate is that approximately one per cent of health sector complaints (or seven cases) received each year contain a private health-related element. Using the unit cost per complaint of £501 set out at Table 8, the direct cost of the additional workload is estimated to be £3,507 per annum or £17,535 for years one to five. However, it is not



expected that the Ombudsman would require any additional complaint-handling staff to carry out the additional caseload<sup>82</sup>.

### **Sensitivity analysis**

11.152. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that contain a private health-related element in a public/private health service pathway. The results, which are presented at Table 23, have been included for illustrative purposes only; the costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill. They show the number of complaints and the related cost if the number of complaints that contain a private health-related element reflects:

- the assumptions for the projections in the Ombudsman's overall caseload, that is an annual increase of 5 per cent and 12 per cent; and
- a growth in complaints of 10 per cent and 20 per cent per annum, which have been adopted for the sensitivity analysis for other cost estimates in this RIA.

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<sup>82</sup> Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

**Table 23: Sensitivity analysis - Direct revenue costs with the ancillary power to investigate private health-related services in a public/private health pathway, with an annual increase in the number of complaints of 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent and 20 per cent (Number of complaints and £)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Caseload increases by 5% per annum <sup>a</sup> :						
Number of complaints <sup>b</sup>	7	7	7	7	7	35
Direct cost <sup>c</sup>	3,507	3,507	3,507	3,507	3,507	17,535
Caseload increases by 10% per annum <sup>d</sup> :						
Number of complaints <sup>b</sup>	7	8	9	10	11	45
Direct cost <sup>c</sup>	3,507	4,008	4,509	5,010	5,511	22,545
Caseload increases by 12% per annum <sup>a</sup> :						
Number of complaints <sup>b</sup>	7	8	9	10	11	45
Direct cost <sup>c</sup>	3,507	4,008	4,509	5,010	5,511	22,545
Caseload increases by 20% per annum <sup>d</sup> :						
Number of complaints <sup>b</sup>	7	8	10	12	14	51
Direct cost <sup>c</sup>	3,507	4,008	5,010	6,012	7,014	25,551

**Notes:**

- a Projected increases in the Ombudsman’s caseload of 5 per cent and 12 per cent per annum, which have been reflected in the cost estimates (paragraph 11.33 refers).
- b The number of complaints has been rounded to the nearest whole number (paragraph 11.25 refers).
- c Direct costs are calculated using the unit cost at Table 8.
- d Projected increases in the Ombudsman’s caseload of 10 per cent and 20 per cent per annum, which have been used for sensitivity analyses provided for illustrative purposes only (paragraph 11.152 refers); they have not been reflected in the cost estimates.

**Indirect costs**

11.153. This option would not result in any additional indirect costs to public bodies.

11.154. The Ombudsman notes that private health-related service providers are already required to have clinical governance and complaints processes in place to deal with, and respond to, any investigations undertaken by his office<sup>83</sup>. However, as noted at paragraph 11.77, the Ombudsman

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<sup>83</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, December 2016, Chapter 6, paragraph 6.4.3. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s60322/FIN5-08-17%20P1%20OB3%20Research%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20for%20the%20Draft%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20.pdf>

does not have access, or a right, to details of the number and the associated cost of complaints made about private health services. As noted at paragraph 11.7, the Finance Committee sought information from ISCAS and the Welsh Independent Healthcare Association. The response from ISCAS, received on 28 June 2018<sup>84</sup>, reported that there had been – at that time – only two Stage 3 adjudications in respect of its members in Wales. While only one of these cases involved both public and private health service providers, ISCAS provided details for both cases to show the range of possible costs.

- 11.155. Estimates based on the costs incurred in respect of two cases, only one of which involved both public and private health providers, are not considered sufficiently robust. Given this, the estimate of the costs to be incurred by public bodies have been adopted as a proxy for the financial implications of the Bill on private health-related service providers. We note that the low and high cost unit costs to public sector bodies estimate the costs before and during the full investigation of a whole complaint. When the alleged maladministration or failure cannot be investigated effectively or completely without also investigating the private health-related service, the Bill provides the Ombudsman with an ancillary power to investigate that element as part of the investigation in respect of the relevant listed authority. In the absence of data, the low and high unit costs to public sector bodies are regarded as the best estimate of the financial implication of the Bill on private health-related service providers. These are shown at Table 24.

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<sup>84</sup> Letter from the Independent Healthcare Sector Complaints Adjudication Service to the Chair of the National Assembly for Wales Finance Committee, 28 June 2018. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s77230/Letter%20from%20the%20Independent%20Sector%20Complaints%20Adjudication%20Service%20to%20the%20Chair%20-%202028%20June%202018.pdf>

**Table 24: Total estimated indirect costs arising from ancillary power to investigate private health-related services in a public/private health pathway (Number of complaints and £)**

	Low unit cost	High unit cost
Number of complaints per annum	7	7
<b>Cost prior to investigation<sup>a</sup>:</b>		
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>b</sup>	231	357
Total estimated indirect cost (£)	1,617	2,499
<b>Cost of investigation:</b>		
Estimate of unit cost per complaint (£) <sup>c</sup>	1,731	2,157
Total estimated indirect cost (£)	12,117	15,099
<b>Total estimated indirect costs prior to and during investigations (£)</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>17,598</b>
<b>Total estimated indirect costs Years 1-5 (£):</b>	<b>68,670</b>	<b>87,990</b>

**Notes:**

- a It is assumed that private health providers will incur costs before and during full investigation and that all complaints will proceed to full investigation (paragraph 11.81 refers).
- b Estimate of unit cost per complaint before full investigation (as shown in Tables 14 and 15).
- c Estimate of unit cost for full investigation (as shown in Tables 20 and 21).

**Sensitivity analysis**

11.156. Sensitivity analysis has been undertaken to test the impact of changing the assumptions in respect of the number of complaints that include an element of private health services in a public/private health service pathway. The results, which are presented at Table 25, have been included for illustrative purposes only; the costs have not been reflected in the best estimate of the financial implications of the Bill. They show the number of complaints and the related cost if the number of complaints that contain a private health-related element in a public/private health pathway reflects:

- the assumptions for the projections in the Ombudsman’s overall caseload, that is an annual increase of 5 per cent and 12 per cent; and

- a growth in complaints of 10 per cent and 20 per cent per annum, which have been adopted for the sensitivity analysis undertaken in respect of other cost estimates in this RIA.

**Table 25: Sensitivity analysis - Indirect revenue costs with the ancillary power to investigate private health-related services in a public/private health pathway, with the number of complaints increasing per annum by 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 12 per cent and 20 per cent (Number of complaints and £)**

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Complaints increase by 5% per annum <sup>a</sup> :							
Number of complaints <sup>bc</sup>		7	7	7	7	7	35
Direct cost <sup>d</sup>	Low	13,734	13,734	13,734	13,734	13,734	68,670
Direct cost <sup>e</sup>	High	17,598	17,598	17,598	17,598	17,598	87,990
Complaints increase by 10% per annum <sup>f</sup> :							
Number of complaints <sup>bc</sup>		7	8	9	10	11	45
Direct cost <sup>d</sup>	Low	13,734	15,696	17,658	19,620	21,582	88,290
Direct cost <sup>e</sup>	High	17,598	20,112	22,626	25,140	27,654	113,130
Complaints increase by 12% per annum <sup>a</sup> :							
Number of complaints <sup>bc</sup>		7	8	9	10	11	45
Direct cost <sup>d</sup>	Low	13,734	15,696	17,658	19,620	21,582	88,290
Direct cost <sup>e</sup>	High	17,598	20,112	22,626	25,140	27,654	113,130
Complaints increase by 20% per annum <sup>f</sup> :							
Number of complaints <sup>bc</sup>		7	8	10	12	14	51
Direct cost <sup>d</sup>	Low	13,734	15,696	19,620	23,544	27,468	100,062
Direct cost <sup>e</sup>	High	17,598	20,112	25,140	30,168	35,196	128,214

**Notes:**

- a Projected increases in the Ombudsman’s caseload of 5 per cent and 12 per cent per annum, which have been reflected in the cost estimates (paragraph 11.33 refers).
- b It has been assumed that private health service providers will incur costs prior to, and during, an investigation.
- c The number of complaints has been rounded to the nearest whole number (paragraph 11.25 refers).
- d Direct costs are calculated using the low unit cost at Tables 14 and 20.
- e Direct costs are calculated using the high unit cost at Tables 15 and 21.
- f Projected increases in the Ombudsman’s caseload of 10 per cent and 20 per cent per annum, which have been used for sensitivity analyses undertaken for other direct and indirect costs in this RIA.

**Value and benefits**

11.157. This power would allow the Ombudsman to consider the whole complaint when the treatment has been provided by a combination of public and private health-related service providers. The benefit is that the Ombudsman would be able to carry out a comprehensive

investigation providing the complainant with a full explanation of what did or did not happen during their treatment. This services the public interest by being able to establish whether there had been any failure by the NHS or whether any failure occurred during private treatment.

- 11.158. A potential consequence of this option could be a greater call on the resources available to the Ombudsman for investigations. However, this is mitigated by the provision set out in section 19 of the Bill that gives power to the Ombudsman to demand or recover costs from private health service providers in specified circumstances, including those where the private health care provider has obstructed the Ombudsman in carrying out his functions.

### **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

- 11.159. A potential consequence of this option could be a greater call on the resources available to the Ombudsman for investigations. However, the provisions in the Bill to which the paragraph above refers mitigate this. These allow the Ombudsman to demand or recover costs from private health service providers in specified circumstances.

Option 3: Amend the legislation to provide the Ombudsman with the power to consider complaints about all private health service providers

- 11.160. The role of the Ombudsman, as established by the 2005 Act, is to investigate maladministration and service failure by listed public bodies. The aim of the Ombudsman is to “put things right for the users of public services and to drive improvement in those services and in standards in public life using the learning from the complaints received”<sup>85</sup>.
- 11.161. This option could result in a significant number of complaints made to the Ombudsman about private health service providers. This could dilute or distract from the purpose and role of the Ombudsman in respect of public services. For these reasons, this option has been discounted and is not fully assessed in this RIA.

### **Direct costs**

- 11.162. As noted at paragraph 11.77, published data on the number of complaints does not cover all private healthcare providers. Given this, it

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<sup>85</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, “Ending Groundhog Day, Lessons from Poor Complaint Handling”. Available at: <https://www.ombudsman.wales/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Ending-Groundhog-Day-Lessons-in-Poor-Complaint-Handling.pdf>

has not been possible to estimate the value of direct costs should legislation provide the Ombudsman with the power to consider complaints about all private health service providers. Therefore, the cost of this provision for private health service providers is not known.

- 11.163. This option would necessitate the introduction of a complex levy system to demand or recover the costs from the private sector. The Ombudsman has not quantified the cost of developing such a system for the purpose of this RIA since it is not the preferred option.

### **Indirect costs**

- 11.164. This option would not result in any additional costs to public bodies in Wales.
- 11.165. As noted at paragraph 11.77, the Ombudsman does not have access, or a right, to details of the number and the associated cost of complaints made about private health services. In addition, as noted at paragraph 11.163, the Ombudsman has not quantified the cost of establishing and operating a levy system to recoup the costs incurred with considering complaints against all private health service providers. Therefore, while this option would result in additional costs for private health service providers, it is not possible to provide an estimate. Therefore, the additional cost of this provision for private health service providers is not known.

### **Value and benefits**

- 11.166. Individuals purchasing care and treatment from registered private health service establishments in Wales would have a statutory right to seek redress. Currently, such providers can choose whether or not they wish to become members of an alternative dispute organisation.

### **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

- 11.167. This option could result in a significant number of complaints made to the Ombudsman about private health service providers. This could dilute or distract the purpose of the public sector Ombudsman's role and its function.

### **Summary**

- 11.168. The preferred option is to extend the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to allow investigation of complaints in a public/private health service pathway

where considered necessary as part of the investigation in respect of the relevant listed authority. The estimate of the cost of the increase in the Ombudsman's caseload arising from this change to jurisdiction is £3,507 per year or £17,535 for five years. The Ombudsman advises that the additional cost could be accommodated within existing resources. Hence, it would not require any additional funding. However, the provisions set out in the Bill allow the Ombudsman to demand or recover costs from private health service providers in specified circumstances.

11.169. The preferred option would not result in any additional costs to other public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. The estimate of the financial implication of the Bill on private providers ranges from £13,734 to £17,598 per annum or £68,670 to £87,990 for five years.

## Power to undertake a role in relation to complaints-handling standards and procedures

Option 1: Do nothing

### **Direct costs**

11.170. Table 8 sets out the estimated cost of the projected increase in the Ombudsman's caseload for the five years to 2022-23 under the provisions of the 2005 Act.

### **Indirect costs**

11.171. This option would not result in any additional indirect costs.

### **Values and benefits**

11.172. This option would not result in any added value or associated benefits.

### **Indirect impacts and unintended consequences**

11.173. It is likely that this option would result in:

- the continuation of the inconsistent approach to complaints handling by public bodies in Wales;
- a lack of comparable data in relation to complaints; and



- no scrutiny of complaints across the public sector in Wales with an associated lack of transparency.

Option 2: Amend the legislation to give the Ombudsman a 'data only' role in respect of complaints handling

### **Direct costs**

11.174. The Ombudsman would need to appoint an additional full-time member of staff to his office to carry out this role. Additional ongoing and transition (or 'one off') costs would be incurred as a result. This will result in additional salary costs (including 'on costs') and other associated revenue costs. These relate to training, travel and subsistence costs. Also ongoing office, administrative and support costs relating to the new post, such as software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, stationery, printing and Information Technology (IT) usage and support costs. There would also be transition (or 'one-off') costs associated with the creation of the new post, including the cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings (such as a desk, chair, file storage, telephone, peripherals, monitor, stand and other basic office equipment), IT hardware (computer and monitor) and set-up costs (including those for mobile working), security pass, initial training and induction. An estimate of the ongoing and transition costs to the Ombudsman's office for this option for years one to five is set out at Table 26.

**Table 26: Direct revenue costs associated with a ‘data only’ role in respect of complaints handling, ongoing and transition (£)**

	Year 1 £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Year 4 £	Year 5 £	Years 1-5 £
<b>Ongoing revenue costs:</b>						
<b>Staff costs</b>						
Salary costs <sup>a</sup> :						
Staff costs - one full-time officer	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000
Other staff costs:						
Training, travel and subsistence costs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
<b>Other costs</b>						
Office costs, including printing, stationery and IT	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
<b>Total ongoing revenue costs per annum</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>330,000</b>
<b>Transitional (or 'one-off' costs)</b>	<b>5,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Total direct costs - Year 1</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>335,000</b>

## Indirect costs

11.175. The Supplementary Information provided by the Ombudsman<sup>86</sup> noted the following as key points raised in discussions with representatives of local authorities and NHS bodies in Wales about complaints standards and complaints handling systems:

- there is currently a variance (particularly across local government) in how complaints are monitored and data is collected and analysed. Different systems (including software) and varied approaches are used;
- discussions are already underway within the NHS Wales about procuring a ‘once for Wales’ complaints handling software platform that would facilitate greater consistency and comparability across health bodies. This work is being progressed regardless of whether the Ombudsman will be granted the new power being sought;
- it is unlikely that all 22 local authorities will be in a position to move towards a standard/consistent software platform for complaints handling in the foreseeable future;

<sup>86</sup> Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at:

<http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

- different bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction use different approaches and different software systems. However, this need not be an insurmountable barrier to achieving greater consistency and better quality data to enable more meaningful performance management and comparisons. This reflects the position in Scotland where the emphasis is on the data required rather than the system used to provide it. Public bodies in Scotland use a variety of different systems and approaches to collect the data required.

11.176. The focus of the Ombudsman’s work in this area would be to require public bodies within jurisdiction to collect consistent data fields that could then be combined for broader and more sophisticated analysis leading to dissemination of good practice.

11.177. In summary and reflecting the assumptions set out at paragraph 11.68, the indirect costs for public bodies within jurisdiction as a result of the new power being sought are likely to relate to officer time to alter pre-existing database and IT systems. The officers with whom the Ombudsman consulted in developing the estimates of costs advised that the time implications for undertaking such modifications to be very modest<sup>87</sup>. However, the cost has been estimated. As noted at paragraph 11.69, for the purpose of the estimate, it has been assumed that between one and three days of officer time would be needed at each public body to do this.

11.178. Based on the knowledge and experience of staff, the Ombudsman estimates that 36 of the public bodies under his jurisdiction would need to undertake this work. Table 27 shows the estimate of the indirect transition costs per public body. It also shows the total costs likely to be incurred by the following 36 public bodies in the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction that may be required to carry out work to alter relevant databases and IT systems:

- 22 local authorities;
- 3 national park authorities;
- 7 health boards;
- 3 NHS trusts; and
- Welsh Government.

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<sup>87</sup> Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

- 11.179. The Ombudsman notes that the requirement could be extended to larger housing associations<sup>88</sup>. Table 27 reflects the likely costs to be borne by those organisations. For this estimate, it has been assumed that the cost per housing association would be the same as that for other public bodies within the Ombudsman’s jurisdiction and may apply to one-third of housing associations i.e. 30 out of the 90 housing associations in Wales.
- 11.180. The total indirect transition cost for public bodies and housing associations is estimated to range from £10,362 to £31,020. As noted at paragraph 11.26, it is assumed that transition costs will be incurred in the first year following enactment.

**Table 27: Indirect transition costs associated the amending the legislation to give the Ombudsman a complaints design, implementation oversight and data collection role, transition (£)**

Staff involved	Gross Salary per annum (£)	Salary cost per day (£)	Salary cost 3 days (£)
Complaints Team Manager	30,000	116	348
Salary costs, including 'on costs' per public body (£)		157	470
Total Salary costs, including 'on costs' (£):			
For all public bodies , 36 (£)		5,652	16,920
For all housing assoications, 30 (£)		4,710	14,100
<b>For public bodies and housing associations (£)</b>		<b>10,362</b>	<b>31,020</b>

### Values and benefits

- 11.181. An improvement in the ability to collect data at an all-Wales level would be the main benefit from pursuing this option.

### Indirect impacts and unintended consequences

- 11.182. The restricted scope of this option may limit the comparability of data given the need to improve consistency in complaint-handling.

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<sup>88</sup> Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Draft Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, Supplementary Information. Available at: <http://senedd.assembly.wales/documents/s64291/Letter%20from%20the%20Public%20Services%20Ombudsman%20for%20Wales%20-%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Assessment%20-%2028%20April%202017.pdf>

Option 3: Amend the existing legislation to strengthen the Ombudsman’s role in securing effective complaint-handling across the public sector in Wales (preferred option)

## Direct costs

11.183. It is estimated that two additional full-time members of staff would be required to fulfil this role and in respect of which there would other associated ongoing and transition (or ‘one-off’) costs. An estimate of the ongoing and transition costs to the Ombudsman’s office as a result of this option is set out at Table 28. This reflects additional salary costs (including ‘on costs’) and other associated revenue costs. These relate to training, travel and subsistence costs. Also ongoing office, administrative and support costs relating to the new post, such as software licences, telephone costs, other communications costs, stationery, printing and Information Technology (IT) usage and support costs. There would also be transition (or ‘one-off’) costs associated with the creation of the new posts, including the cost of recruitment, office furniture and fittings (such as a desk, chair, file storage, telephone, peripherals, monitor, stand and other basic office equipment), IT hardware (computer and monitor) and set-up costs (including those for mobile working), security pass, initial training and induction.

**Table 28: Direct revenue costs associated the amending the legislation to give the Ombudsman a complaints design, implementation oversight and data collection role, ongoing and transition (£)**

	Year 1 £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Year 4 £	Year 5 £	Years 1-5 £
<b>Ongoing revenue costs:</b>						
<b>Staff costs:</b>						
Salary costs <sup>a</sup> :						
Two full-time officers	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	575,000
Other staff costs:						
Professional fees, including specialist advice	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Training, travel and subsistence costs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
<b>Other costs</b>						
Office costs, including printing, stationery and IT	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
<b>Total ongoing revenue costs per annum</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>685,000</b>
<b>Transition (or ‘one-off’ costs)</b>	<b>10,000</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total direct costs</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>137,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>

## Indirect costs

11.184. The estimate of indirect costs are the same as those for option 2, which are set out at Table 27. The total indirect transition cost for public bodies and housing associations is estimated to range from £10,362 to £31,020.

## Value and benefits

11.185. The Complaints Standards Authority role would enable the Ombudsman to stipulate what constitutes good complaint-handling practice, require consistent data gathering and have an overview of complaint trends of public bodies within jurisdiction.

11.186. There is also potential for savings to those bodies within jurisdiction arising from improved complaint-handling. To illustrate this potential, in a report by the NAO Comptroller and Auditor General, Department for Work and Pensions – *Handling Customer Complaints*, it states that *Complaints resolved successfully at Tier 1 [in England] may be as much as 40 times cheaper than those resolved at Tier 3 [that is Ombudsman stage]. Reducing the number of cases that reach Tier 3 by a third could save the Department over £700,000<sup>89</sup>.*

## Indirect impacts and unintended consequences

11.187. This option could raise tensions with public bodies in some sectors, particularly given existing statutory requirements, such as those in the fields of health and social services. However, the Bill addresses this issue and provides that listed authorities are not required to comply with the Ombudsman's specification if the duties are inconsistent with any other enactment.

## Summary

11.188. The preferred option is to amend the existing legislation to strengthen the Ombudsman's role in securing effective complaint-handling across the public sector in Wales. Over a five-year period, the total direct cost is estimated to be £695,000. This comprises ongoing revenue costs and transition costs of £10,000.

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<sup>89</sup> Comptroller and Auditor General, *Handling Customer Complaints*, The Department for Work and Pensions, July 2008. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/n0708995.pdf> [accessed June 2017]

11.189. This option will also result in transition costs to public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction to alter relevant databases and IT systems to capture complaints related data in a more consistent way. These additional costs are estimated to be in the range of £10,362 to £31,020.

## 12. Specific Impact Assessments

### Purpose of this chapter

- 12.1. This chapter sets out the results of specific impact assessments carried out as part of the RIA.

### Statutory and other obligations

- 12.2. The specific impact assessments have been carried out with due regard to related statutory obligations:
- Equality Act 2010 and the Wales- Specific Equality Duties Regulations (Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011);
  - the Human Rights Act 1998; and
  - the European Convention on Human Rights.

### Human Rights Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment

- 12.3. In the sphere of the Ombudsman's work, human rights and equality operate at two levels.

### **Indirect level – Impact on the provision of public services in Wales**

- 12.4. The Ombudsman considers complaints about the provision of public services in Wales. When considering complaints, the Ombudsman will look to see whether people have been treated unfairly or inconsiderately, or have received a bad service through some fault on the part of the service provider. The Ombudsman will also consider whether the service provider has acted in accordance with the law.
- 12.5. People who have been treated unfairly or inconsiderately or who have received a bad service may also find that they have been subject to discrimination under the Equality Act 2010 or that their human rights under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) have been breached. So although the Ombudsman has no direct role in determining breaches of human rights, the failure to adequately take equality and human rights into account may amount to maladministration or service failure. The Ombudsman:
- seeks to put things right for people, which may include putting an end to any discrimination or failure to take account of a person's human rights which may amount to a breach of human rights;



- engages with the service provider in order to ensure improvement in future service delivery, so that future discrimination and breach of human rights do not occur.

- 12.6. For example, the parents of a severely disabled man complained to the Ombudsman that when their son moved away from home into supported accommodation the Council failed to take proper account of their son's need to maintain contact with his family when it declined to repair or replace the lift at their home which their son needed to access the family home. The Ombudsman concluded that the complainant's right to a private and family life under Article 8 of the ECHR had been engaged and that although the Council said it had taken into account the son's human rights the evidence available did not support this contention. The Ombudsman recommended that the Council apologised to the family, that it worked with the family to find a solution which made it possible for the son to visit the family home and that generally when it approaches future transitional planning for individuals the needs of carers are also taken into account. The Council agreed to implement all of the recommendations.
- 12.7. Therefore, the Ombudsman has an important role in addressing injustice which may arise through discrimination and a failure to take account of an individual's human rights.
- 12.8. The impact of the Bill will be to secure and to strengthen that role. The Bill provides for the continuation of the functions of the Ombudsman that have been in place under the 2005 Act and that have allowed the Ombudsman to have a role in addressing discrimination and a failure to take account of human rights. With public services facing greater challenges than ever, securing that role has never been more important.
- 12.9. But the impact of the Bill goes further. By giving the Ombudsman new powers, the Ombudsman's role in addressing discrimination and a failure to take account of human rights will be stronger and more valuable than ever, and it will ensure that the Ombudsman's service is more accessible to the public.
- 12.10. For example, the Ombudsman's power to investigate on his own initiative will allow the Ombudsman to investigate and to address systemic failures in public services. In March 2016, the Ombudsman published a thematic report entitled 'Out of Hours: Time to Care' that raised serious concerns about the standard of care given to patients in hospitals across Wales outside of normal working hours. Under the 2005 Act, the Ombudsman did not have the powers to investigate the scope of this systemic failure because the Ombudsman could only look at

individual complaints submitted by service users. Under the Bill, the Ombudsman could investigate such systemic failures on his own initiative. Systemic failures will often give rise to discrimination and human rights issues, therefore the new powers in the Bill will help address discrimination and human rights issues that arise in public services in Wales, and will help contribute to the positive obligations on those public bodies to eliminate discrimination and comply with human rights obligations.

- 12.11. Another example arises from the Bill's flexibility in the way that complaints may be made to the Ombudsman. There is flexibility to allow complaints to be made orally, thus opening up the complaints system to those who are particularly vulnerable. Vulnerable persons and the homeless are at particular risk of discrimination and having their human rights breached, therefore the equality and human rights impact in these areas is particularly important.
- 12.12. Therefore, the Bill's impact on equality and human rights is positive and will contribute more than ever to the positive obligations on public bodies to eliminate discrimination and to comply with human rights obligations.

#### **Direct level – Ombudsman's own service provision.**

- 12.13. The Ombudsman himself is subject to equality law and human rights law. For example, the Ombudsman is subject to the public sector equality duty in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 and the Ombudsman is a public authority for the purposes of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998. Therefore, when the Ombudsman is exercising his functions he must comply with equality law and human rights law.
- 12.14. The Ombudsman has a history of excellent compliance with both equality law and human rights law.<sup>90</sup> But, again, the Bill goes even further.
- 12.15. For example, the Bill provides greater flexibility in the way that complaints may be made to the Ombudsman. No longer will a complaint have to be made in writing. By removing these restrictions, the Bill opens up the complaints system to a whole new range of vulnerable persons. For example, people who are unable to make a written complaint will be able to make complaints to the Ombudsman – the voiceless will now have a voice. People may be voiceless for many

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<sup>90</sup> Information about the Ombudsman's compliance with equality law is available in the Ombudsman's annual equality report, published as part of the Ombudsman's annual report.

reasons, be it by reason of disability, age, fear, homelessness or any other status, and the Bill takes proactive steps to make it far more possible for those people to approach the Ombudsman and to tell the Ombudsman about unfair or inconsiderate treatment and bad service.

- 12.16. Therefore, the Bill has a significant positive impact on equality and human rights. Significant barriers that arise from discrimination or breaches of human rights will be removed, allowing the Ombudsman greater access to the issues faced by the most vulnerable people in our society.
- 12.17. The Ombudsman's staff currently seek to assist members of the public who cannot, or have difficulty in making written complaints by making a note of information provided over the phone and then sending these to the complainant for them to sign and return as a formal complaint. Often these documents are not returned. For example in one month, two complaints were taken over the telephone from elderly people, one of whom wanted to complaint about her GP and the other (who was also the sole carer for a family member) wanted to complaint about her local health board. To date neither of the complainants have signed and returned their complaints to the Ombudsman. As a result the Ombudsman has not been able to assist them further.

### **Protected Groups**

- 12.18. The role of the Ombudsman can have a direct effect on the way that public services are provided and can therefore, have a positive impact on a broad range of equality and human rights issues.
- 12.19. Overall, the Bill is expected to have a positive impact on the people of Wales in that its provisions enable the Ombudsman to be more responsive to the needs of all citizens and follow their interests.

### **Age**

- 12.20. The Bill provides greater flexibility for the Ombudsman to help the most vulnerable people in our society, including those vulnerable by reason of age. However, the Bill is not considered to have an age-related differential impact.

### **Disability**

- 12.21. The Bill takes proactive steps to make it far more possible for all people, including those within this protected group, to approach the Ombudsman and to tell the Ombudsman about unfair treatment or bad

service. However, the Bill is not considered to have a differential impact in relation to disability.

#### Gender

- 12.22. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact in relation to gender.

#### Transgender

- 12.23. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact on those who are transgender.

#### Marriage and civil partnership

- 12.24. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact in relation to marriage or civil partnership.

#### Pregnancy and Maternity

- 12.25. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact on those who are pregnant or on those during periods of maternity or paternity leave.

#### Race

- 12.26. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact on those in this protected group.

#### Religion and belief or non-belief

- 12.27. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact on those in this protected group.

## Sexual orientation

- 12.28. The provisions of the Bill and extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman are not considered to have a differential impact on those in this protected group.

## Monitoring

- 12.29. No further information regarding persons with protected characteristics in relation to provisions in the Bill need to be obtained.

## **Summary – Human Rights Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment**

- 12.30. The people who suffer unfair or inconsiderate treatment and bad service may also find that they have been subject to discrimination under the Equality Act 2010 or that their human rights have been breached. For example:
- the Ombudsman investigates treatment received under the national health service, which is relevant to a person's rights under Article 8 of the Convention. For example, the Ombudsman partially upheld a complaint that the Gender Dysphoria Commissioning Policy which operated in Wales was unclear, and that the body responsible for approving the funding of treatment on behalf of the Health Board failed to respond to the complainant's concern and request for treatment to continue. The complainant received an apology, reimbursement of the cost of treatment purchased privately and a payment in recognition of the time and trouble incurred in making the complaint. Also, the Commissioning Policy was reviewed and developed to ensure it was fit for purpose.
  - the Ombudsman investigates local government provision of special educational needs, which is relevant to the protected characteristics of age and disability and is also relevant to the right to education under Article 2 of Protocol 1 of the ECHR and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. For example, the Ombudsman upheld a complaint that a local authority had failed to properly assess and identify a child's educational needs who was a number of years behind his peers on entering secondary education. The investigation found that the child had not received the additional support he needed during his primary school years. The Council agreed to assess the child's needs and discuss with his parent a plan for implementing any additional provision identified.
  - the Ombudsman investigates complaints about the right to receive correspondence in Welsh, which is relevant to the right to receive

information under Article 10 of the ECHR. For example, during an investigation a community council agreed to apologise to a complainant, respond to his complaint in Welsh and consider how to deal with any future correspondence received by the Council in Welsh.

- the Ombudsman investigates housing issues, which is relevant to the right to a person's home under Article 8 of the Convention. For example, the Ombudsman upheld a complaint that a Council did not effectively or promptly investigate, or take timely or sufficient action about Anti-Social Behaviour and that in failing to do so the Council failed to have regard to the complainant's human rights and dignity and those of his children. The Council recommended that the Council should apologise to the family, offer redress in the sum of £3000 in recognition of the family's distress, train its staff on evidence gathering and provide an information sheet with a named point of contact in the Council for any witnesses who are supporting the Council's legal proceedings.

12.31. The Bill secures and strengthens the role that the Ombudsman has in addressing the equality and human rights issues that arise from investigations. That role can have a direct effect on the way that public services are provided, and can therefore have a positive impact on a broad range of equality and human rights issues.

12.32. As for the investigatory process itself, the Bill provides greater flexibility for the Ombudsman to help the most vulnerable people in our society, be they vulnerable by reason of disability, age, fear, homelessness or any other status. This will have a further positive impact on equality and human rights issues that have not historically been brought to the attention of the Ombudsman.

### Impact on the Welsh Language

12.33. The Ombudsman provides a bilingual service in respect of a range of correspondence and material, including standard or circular correspondence, website and social media, publicity campaigns, exhibitions and advertising. The Ombudsman's normal practice is to conduct telephone communications, investigations and general

communications in English or Welsh, depending on the preference of the person making contact with him or his office<sup>91</sup>.

12.34. Section 71 gives authorisation for the Welsh Language Commissioner to issue a Compliance Notice to the Ombudsman in relation to the Welsh Language Standards. It amends Schedule 6 to the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016 (S.I 2016/182 (W.76)) (the Welsh Language Standards) to include the Ombudsman as one of the organisations in respect of which the standards are specifically applicable.

12.35. The provisions of the Bill regarding the extension of the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman does not have a differential impact on the Welsh language. With regard to bringing the Ombudsman within the Welsh Language Standards regime, this will subject the Ombudsman to greater scrutiny around the way he/she provides services through the medium of Welsh.

## Sustainable development

12.36. Sustainable development is about improving the way that we can achieve our economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets out the following definition:

“sustainable development” means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals<sup>92</sup>

12.37. The Ombudsman and his office are not listed bodies in the legislation and hence they are not required to comply with the requirements of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. However, the Bill is consistent with its principles.

12.38. ‘A more equal Wales’ is one of the seven well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Bill is expected to have a positive impact on equality. Significant barriers that arise from discrimination will be removed, allowing the Ombudsman greater access to the issues faced by the most vulnerable people in our society.

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<sup>91</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, Welsh Language Policy, (Latest revision: March 2017). Available at: [http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Documents\\_en/Welsh%20Language%20Policy%20-%20Review%20March%202017%20-%20Final%20for%20publication.ashx](http://www.ombudsman-wales.org.uk/~media/Files/Documents_en/Welsh%20Language%20Policy%20-%20Review%20March%202017%20-%20Final%20for%20publication.ashx) [accessed June 2017]

<sup>92</sup> Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, Part 2 ‘improving well-being’ section 2 ‘sustainable development’

- 12.39. The provisions of the Bill are consistent with many of the five sustainable development principles set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. For example:
- Prevention: The Ombudsman's power to investigate on his own initiative will allow the Ombudsman to investigate and to address systemic failures in public services. By engaging with the service providers, the Ombudsman's work will contribute to the prevention of problems reoccurring, thereby securing an improvement in future service delivery; and
  - Integration and collaboration: The Bill places a duty on the Ombudsman to consult and cooperate with other ombudsmen. It also requires that the Ombudsman work collaboratively with the Auditor General for Wales and other specified persons.
- 12.40. Provisions under the 2005 Act mean that access to the Ombudsman's services can be difficult for those in most need of responsive public services. If the Bill is not introduced, some of the most disadvantaged in Wales may not be able to access the Ombudsman's services meaning that their voices are not currently heard.

### Health and well-being

- 12.41. The Bill restates the 2005 Act while also extending the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will continue to carry out investigations into health and social care. Under the provisions of the Bill, the Ombudsman will also have an ancillary power to investigate the private health-related service element in a public/private health service pathway as part of an investigation in respect of the relevant listed authority. This enables the Ombudsman to take a citizen focus to his investigations and explore complaints, which include both NHS and private healthcare elements, in their entirety. This is a significant benefit given the ageing population and the increasing integration of health and social care services.

### Rural impact

- 12.42. The provisions of the Bill are not expected to have a detrimental impact on the rural community.



## Competition assessment

- 12.43. The Bill will not affect business or charities and/or the voluntary sector in any way that raises issues related to competition.

## Impact on small business

- 12.44. The provisions of the Bill grant an ancillary power to the Ombudsman to investigate the private health-related service element in a public/private health service pathway as part of an investigation in respect of the relevant listed authority. It also grants powers to the Ombudsman to demand costs from private health service providers on a case-by-case basis. This applies to all providers of private health-related services, irrespective of the size of the organisation given their duty of care to members of the public. As such, the provisions of the Bill and the ancillary power are not expected to have a detrimental impact on small business.

## Impact on the third sector

- 12.45. It is not expected that the provisions of the Bill will impact on organisations in the third sector.

## Impact on privacy

- 12.46. It is not expected that the provisions in the Bill will lead to a change in the privacy expectations of individuals. Nor is it likely that there will be a significant change in the personal data being held by the Ombudsman.

## PART 3 – POST IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

### 13 Section 72 – Review of the Act

- 13.1 Section 72(1) requires an Assembly committee to review the Act as soon as practicable after the first 5 years the Act has been in force. Section 72(2) gives an Assembly committee a discretion to review the Act at any other time.
- 13.2 When an Assembly committee carries out a review under section 72, it must lay a report before the Assembly, and it must consult when preparing a report.

### 14 Post implementation review

- 14.1 The Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee and the Finance Committee of the Assembly scrutinise the work of the Ombudsman and the financial considerations of his office.

#### Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee

- 14.2 The Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee scrutinises the annual report of the Ombudsman as part of its scrutiny role.
- 14.3 Paragraph 16 of Schedule 1 of the Bill sets out the requirements in respect of the Ombudsman's accounts. These provisions include the requirement for the Ombudsman to prepare accounts in accordance with directions given by HM Treasury, including directions made by HM Treasury in relation to additional information that is to accompany the accounts, such as those in respect of the format and structure of the annual report.
- 14.4 Paragraph 17 of Schedule 1 of the Bill sets out the arrangements for the audit of the Ombudsman's accounts. Under these provisions, the Auditor General for Wales is the statutory auditor of the Ombudsman's accounts.
- 14.5 The annual report comprises narrative reports and financial statements (or 'accounts'). The purpose of these narrative reports is to provide information on the performance and accountability of organisations. In preparing these narrative reports, the Ombudsman will be required to disclose an assessment of the performance of his functions, including those in respect of the new powers set out in the Bill.

- 14.6 The annual report also include a governance statement, which sets out how the accounting officer has managed and controlled the resources used by his/her organisation. A description of the governance framework of the organisation - including information about the board's committee structure, its attendance records, and the coverage of its work - is one of its essential features<sup>93</sup>. The Governance Statement - as set out in the Ombudsman's Annual Report and Accounts 2017-18<sup>94</sup> - describes the corporate governance arrangements in place for that financial year. These include an Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and an Advisory Panel of external advisers.
- 14.7 The Governance Statement 2017-18 describes the Advisory Panel as 'a non-statutory forum whose main role is to provide support and advice to the Ombudsman in providing leadership and good governance of the office of the PSOW [Public Services Ombudsman for Wales]'. Its remit includes monitoring and reviewing the Ombudsman's operational performance and delivery.
- 14.8 In order to ensure that he is open to scrutiny and review in his handling of complaints about the services provided by his office, the Ombudsman has appointed an Independent External Reviewer of Complaints about his services<sup>95</sup>. The Ombudsman's policy for handling complaints states that, if his office does not succeed in resolving a complaint, his office will refer the complaint about the service provided by his office to the Independent Review Service for Customer Complaints. Information about these complaints are reported annually to the Advisory Panel<sup>96</sup>.
- 14.9 Auditors are required to review the governance statement to ensure that it has been prepared in accordance with guidance issued by HM Treasury. Auditors are also required to review the governance statement to ensure that it, along with the other narrative reports included in the accounts, are consistent with other information in the financial statements. Therefore, this will provide assurance in that regard.

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<sup>93</sup> Managing Welsh Public Money, Welsh Government. Annex 3.1. Available at <https://beta.gov.wales/managing-welsh-public-money>. [Accessed February 2019]

<sup>94</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales Annual Report and Accounts 2017-18. Available at <https://www.ombudsman.wales/annual-report-accounts/>

<sup>95</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, 'Policy - How to comment or complain about our service or request a review about a decision we have taken'. Available at <https://www.ombudsman.wales/how-to-complain-about-us-or-request-a-review-of-a-decision-we-have-taken/>. [accessed February 2019]

<sup>96</sup> Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, 'Policy - How to comment or complain about our service or request a review about a decision we have taken'. Available at <https://www.ombudsman.wales/how-to-complain-about-us-or-request-a-review-of-a-decision-we-have-taken/>. [accessed February 2019]

14.10 The information set out in the narrative reports may be scrutinised by the Assembly.

#### Finance Committee

14.11 Paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005, as amended by the Government of Wales Act 2006, requires the Ombudsman to submit an estimate of the income and expenses of his office. Estimates are required to set out the resources required for the Ombudsman to carry out his statutory functions, with the exception of the Ombudsman's own salary (and associated costs), which are directly charged on the Welsh Consolidated Fund. These provisions are replicated in the Bill.

14.12 The Finance Committee carries out the functions of the responsible committee set out in Standing Orders 18.10, 18.11, 19 and 20 of the National Assembly for Wales<sup>97</sup>.

14.13 Standing Order 20.23 sets out that:

The Ombudsman must submit the estimate of income and expenses required under paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005 to the responsible committee as soon as practicable but in any event no later than 1 November in each financial year.

14.14 Under Standing Orders 19 and 20, the Finance Committee's responsibilities include considering any report or document laid before the Assembly concerning the use of resources, or expenditure from the Welsh Consolidated Fund. This includes undertaking budget scrutiny of the bodies directly funded from the Welsh Consolidated Fund.

14.15 Budget scrutiny under Standing Orders 19 and 20 will include post implementation review. This will include monitoring and evaluation of the Ombudsman's exercise of the new powers. To inform this, the Ombudsman will be required to maintain data to set out separately:

- number of additional complaints made under each of the new powers set out in the Bill; and
  - the costs incurred as a result of the new provisions in the Bill.
- Further, the Ombudsman will be required to explain any variances between these actual costs and those set out in the RIA.

14.16 Budget scrutiny for the first full financial year following enactment will include consideration of the transition costs incurred by the Ombudsman against the estimates set out in the RIA.

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<sup>97</sup> National Assembly for Wales, Standing Orders of the National Assembly for Wales. Available at: [http://www.assembly.wales/NAfW%20Documents/Assembly%20Business%20section%20documents/Standing\\_Orders/Clean\\_SOs.eng.pdf](http://www.assembly.wales/NAfW%20Documents/Assembly%20Business%20section%20documents/Standing_Orders/Clean_SOs.eng.pdf)

- 14.17 The Ombudsman should seek, through his work and engagement with other public bodies affected by the Bill, the capture of data and/information to demonstrate the values and benefits arising from the functions of the office of the Ombudsman's office and the provisions in the Bill. To aid analysis, this should be captured on a consistent basis by all public bodies within the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.
- 14.18 In presenting the annual estimate of resources required to carry out his statutory functions, the Ombudsman will be required to identify separately the costs related to the new powers. This needs to be undertaken for the period covered by the new duty on the Assembly to review the operation of the Act (to which Section 72 of the Bill refers). Subsequent arrangements will be determined at a later date.

#### Examinations in the use of resources

- 14.19 Paragraph 19 of Schedule 1 of the Bill (which replicates paragraph 19 of Schedule 1 to the 2005 Act) states that the Auditor General for Wales may carry out examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Ombudsman's use of resources in carrying out the functions of that office.
- 14.20 Paragraph 19(4) of Schedule 1 of the Bill states that the Auditor General may lay before the Assembly a report of the results of any examination carried out under this provision.

## ANNEX A – EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

These explanatory notes relate to the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019 which received Royal Assent on [insert date]. These explanatory notes have been prepared in order to assist the reader in understanding the Act; they do not form part of the Act.

These explanatory notes need to be read in conjunction with the Act. They are not, and are not meant to be, a comprehensive description of the Act. So where a section or part of a section does not seem to require any explanation or comment, none is given.

<b>PART 1</b>
<b>Section 1: Overview</b>  This section sets out a basic overview of the Act.
<b>PART 2</b>
<b>Section 2: The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales</b>  This section provides for the continuation of the office of the Ombudsman. This section also introduces Schedule 1.  <b>Schedule 1</b>  Generally, the Schedule makes provision with regard to the office of the Ombudsman; his/her powers to appoint staff and expert advisers; his/her power of delegation; requirements in relation to annual and extraordinary reports and estimates of the income and expenditure of his/her office and accounts, audit and value for money examinations into the use of the resources of the Ombudsman's office.  Paragraphs 1 to 3 make provision as to the appointment, status and term of office of the Ombudsman.  Paragraph 4 makes provision for the appointment of an acting Ombudsman where the office of the Ombudsman becomes vacant. Sub-paragraph (7) provides that, generally, an acting Ombudsman is to be regarded as the Ombudsman during the period for which the acting Ombudsman holds office. Consequently, an acting Ombudsman is able, for example, to exercise the Ombudsman's full range of powers with regard to the obtaining of information, evidence and the production of documents under sections 18, 19 and 20.  Paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 make provision with regard to:

- a) the persons who are disqualified from being the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman),
- b) the offices etc. which the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman) is disqualified from holding whilst he or she is the Ombudsman, and
- c) the offices etc. which a person who has ceased to be the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman) is disqualified from holding for the period of three years from the time at which he or she ceased to hold office as the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman as the case may be), unless an Assembly committee approves otherwise.

In addition, the Ombudsman's disqualification from being a member of the Assembly is governed by sections 16 and 17 of the GOWA 2006

Paragraph 9 makes provision with regard to the remuneration of the Ombudsman (or acting Ombudsman as the case may be).

Paragraph 10 makes provision for the expenses of the Ombudsman to be met by the Assembly, so far as they are not met out of income received by the Ombudsman.

Paragraph 11 makes provision for the Ombudsman to appoint such staff on such terms and conditions as he/she considers necessary. Members of the Ombudsman's staff are not civil servants.

Paragraph 12 enables the Ombudsman to obtain advice (whether on payment or not) as the Ombudsman considers appropriate in relation to the discharge of his/her functions.

Paragraph 13 provides that the Ombudsman may authorise any person to discharge his/her functions on his/her behalf. However, the Ombudsman cannot make arrangements, under this Act or otherwise, with the Welsh Ministers, the First Minister or the Counsel General for the exercise by one of the other's functions or for the provision of certain specified services by one to the other.

Paragraph 14 makes provision for annual and extraordinary reports by the Ombudsman.

Paragraph 15 makes provision so that in each financial year the Ombudsman must prepare an estimate of the income and expenses of his/her office which is then considered by the Assembly committee which must then lay the estimate, with or without modifications, before the Assembly.

Paragraphs 16, 17, 18, and 19 make provision with regard to the accounts that the Ombudsman is required to keep, the audit of those accounts by the Auditor General for Wales, accounting officer arrangements and examinations by the Auditor General for Wales in relation to the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the Ombudsman has used the resources of his/her office.

Paragraph 20 provides the Ombudsman with powers to do things that are supplementary to being the Ombudsman. For example, it gives the Ombudsman power to do things like lease offices and vehicles in order to facilitate the discharge of the Ombudsman's functions.

Paragraph 21 clarifies that the person who is the Ombudsman the day before this Act is passed continues to be the Ombudsman after this Act is passed (and that there is no break in the 7 year term of appointment).

### **PART 3**

#### **Section 3: Power to investigate complaints**

By virtue of section 3(1) the Ombudsman may only investigate a complaint relating to a matter if:

- a) the complaint has been duly made or referred to him/her, and
- b) he/she is entitled to investigate that matter.

Sections 11 to 16 set out the matters that the Ombudsman is entitled to investigate. Section 3(2) sets out the circumstances where a complaint is duly made to the Ombudsman. Section 3(3) sets out the circumstances where a complaint is duly referred to the Ombudsman by a listed authority.

Section 3(4) enables the Ombudsman to accept complaints even if specific requirements as to the way it has been made or referred have not been fulfilled if he/she considers it reasonable to do so. Section 3(5) and (6) provide the Ombudsman with a wide discretion as to whether to begin, continue or discontinue an investigation.

Section 3(7) makes it clear that the Ombudsman may begin or continue an investigation even if the complaint has been withdrawn. This covers the situation, for example, where a complaint has been made in relation to a listed authority's action which affects more than one person but where the complaint that has been withdrawn was put forward as the 'lead' complaint. In such cases, where the 'lead' complaint has been withdrawn, it will be open to the Ombudsman to begin or to continue an investigation as he/she sees fit.

#### **Section 4: Power to investigate on own initiative**

This power allows the Ombudsman to investigate a matter whether the Ombudsman has received a complaint or not, so it allows the Ombudsman to initiate an investigation.

This has a significant effect on the interpretation of the Act – when the word "investigation" is used in Part 3, it can mean either an investigation under section 3 or an investigation under section 4. For example, section 19 applies "in relation to an investigation conducted under this Part". Therefore,



section 19 applies in relation to an investigation under section 3 and an investigation under section 4.

Like the power under section 3, the power in section 4 can only be used to investigate matters the Ombudsman is entitled to investigate under Part 3. Sections 11 to 16 set out the matters which may be investigated.

Section 4(2) sets out requirements that must be met before the Ombudsman can carry out an own initiative investigation. The requirements are:

- a) the Ombudsman must have regard to whether it is in the public interest to begin an own initiative investigation;
- b) the Ombudsman must have a reasonable suspicion that there is systemic maladministration (or, in a case where the Ombudsman can investigate the merits of a health or social care decision taken without maladministration under section 15(2), systemic injustice has been sustained as a result of professional judgement);
- c) the Ombudsman must consult such persons he/she thinks appropriate; and
- d) the Ombudsman must have regard to own initiative criteria he/she publishes under section 5.

### **Section 5: Criteria for own initiative investigations**

The Ombudsman must publish the criteria that he/she will use when deciding whether to carry out an own initiative investigation (and under section 4(2), the Ombudsman must have regard to these criteria before beginning an own initiative investigation).

Before publishing the criteria, the Ombudsman must lay draft criteria before the Assembly. The draft criteria will be subject to a negative resolution procedure. This means that the Assembly has 40 days to object to the criteria. If the Assembly does not object within those 40 days, the Ombudsman must publish the criteria in the form of the draft laid before the Assembly.

Thereafter, the Ombudsman can revise the criteria. But if a revision makes any material changes to the criteria, then the negative resolution procedure will apply all over again to the materially revised criteria.

The Welsh Ministers may make regulations to change the criteria. Such regulations follow an affirmative resolution procedure. This means the regulations must be approved by the Assembly – if the Assembly does not approve the regulations then they do not take effect. But if the Assembly does approve the regulations, the Ombudsman must update the published criteria to reflect the changes made by the regulations.

Both the Ombudsman and the Welsh Ministers must consult before proposing criteria (or changes to criteria) under this section.

## **Section 6: Alternative resolution of matters**

This section provides the Ombudsman with a wide power to take steps to resolve matters without proceeding to a formal investigation. The power is available to the Ombudsman to use instead of or in addition to the power to investigate.

## **Section 7: Who can complain**

Section 7(1)(a) provides that a member of the public (the “person aggrieved”) is only entitled to complain to the Ombudsman if he or she claims to have sustained injustice or hardship as a result of maladministration or service failure (as the case may be).

It is not only individuals who can complain to the Ombudsman. So, for example, companies or other corporate bodies could complain to the Ombudsman.

Listed authorities acting in their capacity as listed authorities cannot complain to the Ombudsman (section 7(2)).

However, this does not prevent someone who is, for example, an employee of a listed authority from making a complaint, provided the person is making the complaint in his/her personal capacity.

Listed authorities are listed in Schedule 3.

## **Section 8: Requirements: complaints made to the Ombudsman**

If a person wishes to make a complaint to the Ombudsman, the complaint must satisfy the requirements of section 8(1) (though the Ombudsman has discretion under section 3(4) to investigate matters where these requirements are not met).

Section 8(1) does not specify all of the exact requirements of making a complaint. Other than the requirement around time-limits in section 8(1)(c), the requirements will be set out in guidance published by the Ombudsman. Therefore, persons who wish to make a complaint should read that guidance in order to help them make the complaint.

If the guidance specifies that a complaint may be made orally, subsections (4) to (7) set out additional requirements. This includes explaining to the person what it means for a complaint to be duly made (i.e. that when a complaint is duly made, it could lead to the Ombudsman beginning an investigation), and checking with the person whether they wish the complaint to continue to be one that is duly made. If the person does not wish the complaint to be treated as one that is duly made, then the Ombudsman cannot begin a section 3 investigation into the matter (but if the Ombudsman has already begun an investigation into the matter and the

person subsequently withdraws the oral complaint, the Ombudsman has discretion as to whether to continue the investigation). In any event, the Ombudsman can investigate the matter under the own initiative power in section 4.

### **Section 9: Requirements: complaints referred to the Ombudsman**

This section provides that a listed authority can refer a complaint to the Ombudsman but only if it is made by a person who would have been entitled to make that complaint directly to the Ombudsman.

The complaint must have been made to the authority within a year from the day that the person aggrieved first had notice of the matter complained of. The referral must also occur before the end of one year beginning on the day on which the complaint was made to the listed authority.

In addition, the referral must be in whatever form, and contain whatever information, the Ombudsman specifies in published guidance. Therefore, listed authorities who wish to refer a complaint should read that guidance in order to help them refer a complaint.

Under section 3(4) the Ombudsman has discretion to accept a referral where either (or both) of the time limits are not met, where the referral is not in the required form or where the referral does not contain the required information.

### **Section 10: Records of complaints**

Section 10 requires the Ombudsman to keep a register of all complaints made or referred to the Ombudsman that he/she is entitled to investigate under Part 3.

This register will include all written complaints, oral complaints and complaints made by electronic means etc.

### **Section 11: Matters which may be investigated**

Section 11(1) provides that the Ombudsman is, subject to sections 12 to 15 entitled to investigate:

- a) maladministration by a listed authority in connection with 'relevant action';
- b) an alleged failure in a 'relevant service' provided by a listed authority; or
- c) an alleged failure by a listed authority to provide a 'relevant service'.

Sections 12 to 15 set out further restriction on matters which may be investigated.

'Relevant action' is defined in section 11(4) and 'relevant service' is defined in section 11(5). The definitions are designed to ensure that it is only the functions of listed authorities in, essentially, their public capacity that can be investigated. In the case of a listed authority that falls within section 11(4)(e), the Ombudsman is entitled to investigate alleged maladministration in the discharge of that authority's administrative functions. The Welsh Government is one such authority, and section 11(4)(e) means, for instance, that the Ombudsman is not entitled to investigate the Welsh Government's legislative or judicial functions.

In the case of a person added to Schedule 3 ("listed authorities") to the Act, by regulations under section 30(2), section 10(4)(d) and section 10(5)(d) provide that the Ombudsman is only entitled to investigate action which that person takes or a service which that person provides in the discharge of that person's functions which have been specified in the regulations as falling within the Ombudsman's remit.

The effect of subsection (7) is that where a listed authority appoints a person as a member of staff of a 'relevant tribunal', an administrative function of that person is treated as being an administrative function of the listed authority and so that function will fall within the remit of the Ombudsman. A 'relevant tribunal' means a tribunal specified by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers (section 76(1)).

### **Section 12: Exclusion: matters not relating to Wales**

Section 12(1) provides that the Ombudsman cannot investigate a matter relating to the discharge by a listed authority of its functions otherwise than in relation to Wales. Section 12(2) makes it clear that this restriction does not apply in relation to the Welsh Government, because generally everything the Welsh Government does is in relation to Wales

Section 12(3) puts beyond doubt that any function of a listed authority in relation to the Welsh language or any other aspect of Welsh culture is to be regarded as being discharged in relation to Wales and is, therefore, not excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction by section 12(1).

### **Section 13: Exclusion: other remedies**

In general, the Ombudsman cannot investigate a complaint about a matter if the person aggrieved has (or had) a right of appeal, reference or review (as specified) or a remedy by way of proceedings in a court of law (section 13(1)). However, if the Ombudsman is satisfied that, in the particular circumstances, it is not reasonable to expect the person aggrieved to take up (or to have taken up) that right of appeal, reference, review or remedy, then the Ombudsman may choose to investigate the complaint (section 13(2)).

Section 13(3) and (4) provides that, unless the Ombudsman is satisfied that it is reasonable for him/her to investigate the matter without the following

steps having been taken, then before the Ombudsman can investigate a matter he/she must be satisfied that:

- a) the person aggrieved (or someone acting on that person's behalf) has brought the matter to the attention of the listed authority concerned, and
- b) the listed authority has been given a reasonable opportunity to investigate and respond to the complaint.

#### **Section 14: Other excluded matters**

Section 14(1) provides that the Ombudsman cannot investigate the excluded matters set out in Schedule 2 to the Act. Section 14(2) allows the Welsh Ministers, by regulations, to add to, remove or alter the entries appearing, from time to time, in Schedule 2 to the Act. Before making such regulations, the Assembly must consult the Ombudsman (section 14(3)).

Section 14(5) puts beyond doubt that despite the exclusions in Schedule 2 the Ombudsman may investigate the operation by a listed authority of any procedure established to examine complaints or review decisions. So, for example, the Ombudsman is excluded from investigating a matter that relates to the determination of the amount of rent (paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to the Act). Section 14(5) ensures that this does not prevent him/her from investigating the manner in which a complaint about the determination of rent was considered under an authority's complaints procedure.

#### **Schedule 2**

This Schedule makes provision as to matters that are excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

#### **Section 15: Decisions taken without maladministration**

Section 15(1) provides that the Ombudsman cannot question the merits of any decision taken by a listed authority in the exercise of any discretion if that decision was taken without maladministration. Consequently, provided that there is no delay, bias, neglect, turpitude etc. in relation to the decision (including where the decision relates to alleged service failure), the Ombudsman is not entitled to question that decision. So, where a listed authority has, without maladministration, reached a policy decision in which it has weighed up all relevant matters (including, for example, resources), the Ombudsman is not entitled to question that decision.

However, by virtue of section 15(2), section 15(1) does not apply to the extent that a decision is taken in consequence of the exercise of professional judgement which appears to the Ombudsman to be exercisable in connection with the provision of:

- (a) health care, or
- (b) social care.

This is intended to cover decisions taken in consequence of the exercise of clinical judgement.

### **Section 16: Power to investigate other health-related services**

Section 16 allows the Ombudsman to carry out ancillary investigations into health-related services (i.e. certain health-related services not provided by listed authorities), but only where the Ombudsman is also investigating a listed authority.

Section 16(1) sets out the scope of section 16. Section 16 applies where:

- a) the Ombudsman has power (under Part 3) to investigate alleged maladministration or alleged failure by a “relevant listed authority” (defined in section 16(4) to include Local Health Boards, NHS Trusts, GPs in Wales etc.) in respect of a person, and
- b) a “health-related service” which is not a relevant service (i.e. which is not a service provided by a listed authority) has also been provided to the person.

If, in those circumstances, the Ombudsman considers that the alleged maladministration or alleged failure of the listed authority cannot be investigated effectively or completely without also investigating the health-related service, then, under section 16(2), the Ombudsman may investigate that health-related service as part of the investigation into the relevant listed authority.

For example, if a person has received private medical treatment and the person has also received medical treatment from a Local Health Board, then the Ombudsman can investigate the private medical treatment if he/she thinks that doing so is necessary to investigate effectively or completely the Local Health Board.

Section 16(3) applies references to “listed authority” to the providers of health-related services. This means that, for example, where the Ombudsman is required to send a copy of an investigation report to a listed authority, that includes sending a copy to a provider of a health-related service (where the Ombudsman investigates such a provider under section 16(2)).

Section 16(4) defines “health-related service” to include any medical, dental, ophthalmic, nursing, midwifery and pharmaceutical service, plus any other service provided in connection with physical or mental health (but excludes acupuncture, body piercing, electrolysis and tattooing, all of which are regulated under the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017). Therefore, the private

medical treatment example above would also include private dental treatment, private ophthalmic treatment etc.

Section 16(4) also defines “relevant listed authority” and includes the Board of Community Councils in Wales, Local Health Boards, Community Health Councils etc.

### **Section 17: Decisions not to investigate or to discontinue investigation**

Section 17(1) provides that the Ombudsman must prepare a statement of reasons in relation to any decision by him/her not to begin or to discontinue an investigation. This includes the situation where, under section 6, the Ombudsman has resolved a matter and therefore decided not to undertake an investigation. Under section 17(2), the Ombudsman must send a copy of that statement to:

- a) any person who made a complaint to the Ombudsman; and
- b) the listed authority to which the matter relates.

Under section 17(3), the Ombudsman may send a copy of the statement to any other person.

The Ombudsman may publish such a statement if the requirements of section 17(4) are met. The Ombudsman may only publish such a statement if he/she considers that it is in the public interest to do so. In reaching his/her view, the Ombudsman must take account of the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

Section 17(5) and (6) provides that when the Ombudsman prepares a statement that:

- a) names any person (other than the listed authority concerned); or
- b) includes anything which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, is likely to identify any person and which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, can be omitted from the statement without impairing its effectiveness,

the Ombudsman may only include such information in the version of the statement that he/she is required or empowered to send or which he/she publishes if it is in the public interest to include such a name or identifying particulars. In reaching his/her view, the Ombudsman must have regard to the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

In the case of the version of the statement that the Ombudsman is required to send, under section 17(2), to any person who made a complaint and the listed authority, it is not anticipated that it would be difficult for the Ombudsman to show that it is in the public interest to include such information. This is because, in such cases, there is likely to be a strong public interest in those parties knowing the names and identities of persons

that the Ombudsman considers it necessary to refer to in the statement. Indeed, in many cases such a statement is likely to name or identify only the person aggrieved, the listed authority that took the action which is the subject of the investigation, and those of its employees who are relevant (e.g. if the employee of the listed authority took the action complained of).

### **Section 18: Investigation procedure**

Section 18(1) sets out the requirements for investigations under section 3 (i.e. investigations following a complaint).

Sections 18(2) to 18(7) set out the requirements for investigations under section 4 (i.e. investigations using the own initiative power), which include a requirement for the Ombudsman to prepare an 'investigation proposal' and to send the investigation proposal to the listed authority being investigated and any person identified in the investigation proposal in a negative way. The Ombudsman must also give the listed authority and other persons opportunity to comment on the investigation proposal. Under section 18(7), an investigation proposal must set out the reasons for the investigation and how the section 5 criteria have been met (i.e. the criteria for own initiative investigations).

But the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal in the circumstances set out in section 18(3) and (4). This means that if the Ombudsman has begun investigating a matter (either in response to a complaint under section 3 or using his/her own initiative under section 4) and the Ombudsman has begun an investigation into a matter under section 4 that has a substantial connection with the previous investigation, then the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal.

However, even if the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal, section 18(6) still requires the Ombudsman to bring the investigation to the attention of those being investigated and give them an opportunity to comment.

Section 18(8) requires all investigations to be conducted in private.

Section 18(9) provides that, subject to the above requirements, it is for the Ombudsman to decide the procedure for conducting an investigation. The Ombudsman could, for example, establish different procedures for different types of complaints and he/she could, in any particular case, depart from any such established procedures if he/she considered it appropriate.

Section 18(10)(a) makes it clear that the Ombudsman may make such inquiries as he/she thinks appropriate. Section 18(10)(b) provides that it is for the Ombudsman to decide whether a person may be legally represented or be represented in some other way (e.g. by an independent advocate).

Section 18(12) empowers the Ombudsman to make payments towards the



expenses of persons assisting him/her in an investigation, provided that they are properly incurred, and to pay certain allowances. It is for the Ombudsman to determine whether it is appropriate to make such payments or to impose any conditions on such payments.

Section 18(13) requires the Ombudsman to publish the procedures for investigations under sections 3 and 4.

Section 18(14) puts beyond doubt that the fact that the Ombudsman is investigating a matter does not affect the validity of any action taken by the listed authority in relation to the matter under investigation. Nor is any power or duty of the authority to take further action with respect to that matter affected.

### **Section 19: Information, documents, evidence and facilities**

The Ombudsman has wide powers to require the production of information or documents in relation to an investigation (sections 19(2) and 19(3)) and to require certain persons to provide him/her with any facilities he/she may reasonably require (section 19(4)). The latter provision may be needed, for example, if the Ombudsman were to require the use of certain computer hardware or software to view documents or information provided.

The Ombudsman has the same powers as the High Court in relation, amongst other things, to the taking of evidence from witnesses (section 19(3)).

Section 19(5) provides protection for those from whom the Ombudsman may require evidence or the production of information or documents. Such a person cannot be required by the Ombudsman to give any evidence or produce any documents which that person could not be compelled to give or produce before the High Court.

Section 19(6) prevents information from being withheld by the Crown on the ground that it is subject to an obligation to keep it secret or a restriction on its disclosure.

The effect of section 19(7) is that, in relation to the Ombudsman's power to require evidence or the production of information or documents, the Crown cannot rely on either its special privileges or immunities to defeat the Ombudsman's right of access to such information or on the protection that would otherwise be afforded by section 19(5).

### **Section 20: Obstruction and contempt**

Sections 20(1) and 20(2) enable the Ombudsman to certify to the High Court that, in his/her opinion, a person has without lawful excuse obstructed him/her (or a member of his/her staff etc.) in the discharge of his/her functions under Part 3 or that the person has acted in a way that, if the act

was done in relation to High Court proceedings, would amount to a contempt of court.

The Ombudsman cannot issue such a certificate if the alleged obstruction or contempt arises merely because the person concerned has taken some further action in respect of the matter under investigation (see section 20(3) and section 18(14)).

If the Ombudsman issues such a certificate then the High Court may inquire into the matter and if the High Court finds that the person concerned has obstructed the Ombudsman, the High Court may deal with the person as if he/she had committed contempt in relation to the High Court (section 20(5)).

### **Section 21: Power to demand costs from private health services providers**

Section 21 gives the Ombudsman power to demand costs from private health services providers where the provider has:

- (a) obstructed the Ombudsman; or
- (b) done something which would amount to contempt of court if the investigation were proceedings in the High Court.

The costs that can be demanded are the additional costs incurred by the Ombudsman as a result of such actions of the provider. Before demanding such costs, the Ombudsman must give proper notice to the provider which includes giving details of things like breakdown of the total costs, the date of payment and the right of the provider to appeal to the magistrates' court.

### **Section 22: Reports of investigations**

Section 22(1) provides that after conducting an investigation the Ombudsman must, unless he/she decides to report under the alternative procedure set out under section 26, prepare a report on his/her findings and send a copy of that report to the persons specified in section 22(2).

In relation to a person who is a family health service provider in Wales or independent provider in Wales the Ombudsman is required to send his/her report to the provider (as the listed authority) and to those persons with whom the provider has contracted, undertaken or arranged to provide the services that are the subject of the complaint. The Ombudsman is required to send a copy of the report to every person with whom that provider has (or had) contracted, undertaken or arranged to provide any services (section 22(2)(d) and (e)).

The Ombudsman may publish his/her report if the requirements of section 22(4) are met. The Ombudsman may only publish such a report if he/she considers that it is in the public interest to do so. In reaching his/her view,

the Ombudsman must have regard to the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

Section 22(7) and (8) provides that when the Ombudsman prepares a report that:

- a) names any person (other than the listed authority concerned); or
- b) includes anything which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, is likely to identify any person and which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, can be omitted from the report without impairing its effectiveness,

the Ombudsman may only include such information in the version of the report that he/she is required or empowered to send, or which he/she publishes, if it is in the public interest to include such a name or identifying particulars. In reaching his/her view, the Ombudsman must have regard to the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

In the case of the version of the report that he/she is required to send, under section 22(1)(b), to the person aggrieved (if any) and the listed authority etc., it is not anticipated that it would be difficult for the Ombudsman to show that it is in the public interest to include such information. This is because, in such cases, there is likely to be a strong public interest in those parties knowing the names and identities of persons that the Ombudsman considers it necessary to refer to in his/her report. Indeed, in many cases such a report is likely to name or identify only the person aggrieved (if any), the listed authority that took the action which is the subject of the report and those of its employees that are relevant (e.g. because it is the employee who took the action that is the subject of the report).

### **Section 23: Publicising reports**

Section 23(1) to (4) requires listed authorities that receive a copy of a report under section 22(1)(b) to make specified arrangements for publicising such reports.

The listed authority is required, within specified time-scales, to make copies of the report available at one or more of its offices and via its website (if any). Members of the public have a right, free of charge, to inspect, make copies of and view the report via the authority's website (if applicable). The right to take copies would include downloading an electronic copy via the authority's website. Members of the public also have the right to require the listed authority to supply copies of the report, for which the authority can charge a reasonable sum. It is an offence for any person wilfully to obstruct a member of the public in the exercise of these rights (section 23(7) and (8)).

The Ombudsman may, after taking account of the public interest and the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate, direct that the publicity requirements are not to apply in

relation to a particular report (section 23(9) and (10)). The Ombudsman also has the power to give directions with regard to the discharge by listed authorities of their functions under section 23 (section 23(5) and (6)).

#### **Section 24: Publicising reports: health care providers**

Section 24 makes provision for the application of section 23 with modifications in relation to persons who are listed authorities by virtue of being family health service providers in Wales or independent providers in Wales. The effect of the modifications is that it is the person with whom the provider contracted or made arrangements (or to whom he/she undertook) to provide the relevant services on whom the publicity requirements fall, rather than on the listed authority (i.e. the family health service provider or independent provider).

#### **Section 25: Action following receipt of a report**

Section 25 provides that if, following an investigation, the Ombudsman reports (under section 22) that any person has sustained injustice or hardship as a consequence of the action investigated, the listed authority concerned is required to consider the Ombudsman's report and notify him/her of the action that it has taken or proposes to take in response and also of the time within which it will take any action that it proposes to take. The listed authority must make the notification within one month starting on the day that it receives the report or such longer period as the Ombudsman in his/her discretion specifies.

#### **Section 26: Reports: alternative procedure**

The full reporting procedure under sections 22 to 25 does not apply if the Ombudsman decides to report under the alternative procedure set out in section 26.

If, after an investigation, the Ombudsman concludes that:

- a) no person has sustained injustice or hardship as a consequence of the matter investigated; or
- b) a person has sustained such injustice or hardship and the listed authority concerned agrees within the permitted period (as defined in section 26(3)) to implement the Ombudsman's recommendations,

then the Ombudsman may decide to report under the alternative procedure under section 26 but only if he/she is satisfied that the public interest does not require him/her to report under the full reporting procedure set out in sections 22 to 25.

A report under the alternative procedure in this section is subject to the same restrictions with respect to naming or identifying individuals as a report under section 22 (section 26(9) and (10)).

### **Section 27: Special reports**

Under section 27, the Ombudsman may issue a special report if the listed authority has failed to take the steps or action required or implemented the recommendations required in response to: (a) a report made under section 22, (b) a report made under section 26, or (c) following the resolution of a matter.

For example, a listed authority may fail to notify the Ombudsman, within one month of receiving a section 22 report, of the action that it has taken or proposes to take in response to the report. In such cases, the Ombudsman may issue a special report (section 27(2)(a)).

The Ombudsman may also, for example, issue a special report if a listed authority has given the notification under section 25 within the time-scale set out there but the Ombudsman is not satisfied:

- a) with the action taken or proposed by the listed authority; or
- b) with the period within which the listed authority has stated that it will take that action; or
- c) that the listed authority has taken the action that it stated that it would take within the specified period.

The Ombudsman may make whatever recommendations he or she thinks appropriate in a special report with respect to the action he/she thinks should be taken to remedy or prevent the injustice or hardship and to prevent similar injustice or hardship being caused again (section 27(8)(b)).

Section 27(9) sets out to whom the Ombudsman is required to send a copy of a special report. The requirement depends on whether the original report was a full report under section 22, a report made under section 26 or a statement made following the resolution of a matter.

### **Section 28: Special reports: supplementary**

Section 28 makes further provision with regard to special reports. In particular, a special report is subject to the same restrictions with respect of naming or identifying individuals as a report under section 22 (section 28(4) and (5)) and section 28(6) applies sections 23 and 24 (requirements as to publicising reports) to special reports.

### **Section 29: Special reports relating to the Welsh Government and the National Assembly for Wales Commission**

A special report in respect of the Welsh Ministers or the National Assembly for Wales Commission must be laid before the Assembly.

### **Section 30: Listed authorities**

This section introduces Schedule 3, which lists the persons (in the Act referred to as “listed authorities”) who are liable to investigation by the Ombudsman.

Section 30(2) gives the Welsh Ministers power, by regulations, to amend Schedule 3 by adding or removing listed authorities or changing their entries. Before doing so the Welsh Ministers must consult the Ombudsman and any other persons it thinks appropriate (section 30(4)). Section 30(3) provides that an order adding a person to Schedule 3 as a listed authority may apply the Act to that person with modifications.

The power to make an order under this section is subject to certain restrictions set out in sections 31 and 32.

### **Schedule 3**

This Schedule lists the persons subject to the remit of the Ombudsman.

### **Section 31: Restrictions on power to amend Schedule 3**

Section 31(1) prevents regulations under section 30(2) from changing the status of the Welsh Government or the National Assembly for Wales as listed authorities.

Section 31(2) says that the Welsh Ministers can only add listed authorities to Schedule 3 if doing so would be within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales.

### **Section 32: Provisions in regulations adding persons to Schedule 3**

Section 32 provides that when adding a person to the list, the Welsh Ministers must, in the regulations, specify which of the person’s functions fall within the Ombudsman’s remit.

### **Section 33: Power to issue guidance**

Section 33(1) gives the Ombudsman power to issue guidance to listed authorities about good administrative practices. This will enable the Ombudsman to set bench marks for listed authorities. The Ombudsman has a further power to issue guidance to listed authorities in relation to complaints-handling procedures (see sections 35 to 40).

Section 33(3) provides that listed authorities are required to have regard to the Ombudsman’s guidance under section 33 when discharging their functions. Listed authorities should not depart from that guidance unless there is good reason to do so. When discharging his/her functions in relation to a matter under this Act, the Ombudsman can take into account whether or

not and to what extent a listed authority has complied with his/her guidance under section 33.

### **Section 34: Compensation for the person aggrieved**

This section confers a power on listed authorities to pay compensation to a person by or on behalf of whom a complaint has been made to the Ombudsman in respect of the matter, which is the subject of the complaint.

Some listed authorities may have existing powers that would be wide enough for this purpose (see for example the power available to various local government bodies acting under section 92 Local Government Act 2000). Section 34 will ensure that all listed authorities will have such a power. It is not dependent on the Ombudsman actually investigating and reporting on the complaint and so, for example, could be used where the Ombudsman has assisted in negotiating an amicable resolution of the matter.

## **PART 4**

### **Section 35: Complaints-handling: statement of principles**

This section requires the Ombudsman to publish a statement of principles concerning complaints handling procedures of the 'listed authorities' in Schedule 3 (section 35(1)). Listed authorities must have complaints-handling procedures that comply with the statement of principles (section 35(2)).

Before publishing the first statement of principles, the Ombudsman must lay a draft statement of principles before the Assembly. The draft statement of principles will be subject to a negative resolution procedure. This means that the Assembly has 40 days to object to the draft. If the Assembly does not object within those 40 days, the Ombudsman must publish the statement of principles in the form of the draft laid before the Assembly.

Thereafter, the Ombudsman can revise the statement of principles. But if a revision makes any material changes to the statement of principles, then the negative resolution procedure will apply all over again to the materially revised statement of principles.

The Ombudsman must consult before proposing the first draft statement of principles (and before making revisions to it) under this section.

Section 35(13) defines "complaints handling procedures" to mean procedures of listed authorities which examine complaints or review decisions in respect of action taken by a listed authority where the matter in question is one in respect of which a complaint to the Ombudsman can be made and investigated under this Act.

### **Section 36: Model complaints-handling procedures**

This section enables the Ombudsman (after consultation) to publish model complaints handling procedures (“model CHPs”) for listed authorities. Model CHPs must also comply with the statement of principles published by the Ombudsman.

A model CHP published by the Ombudsman may not require a listed authority to do something if the listed authority lacks powers (other than by virtue of the Act) to comply with the requirement (section 36(5)(a)).

Also, a model CHP published by the Ombudsman may not conflict with any enactment (including codes, guidance and schemes etc. made under an enactment) that applies to the listed authority (section 36(5)(b)). For example, a model CHP could not be inconsistent with the statutory requirements set out in the Putting Things Right complaints regime that applies to NHS bodies in Wales.

Subsection (6) ensures that listed authorities specified under section 37(1) must comply with any published changes to the relevant model CHP, but it is left to the Ombudsman to decide whether to direct the listed authority to resubmit its complaints handling procedure under section 39(1).

If the Ombudsman withdraws a model CHP, any related specifications under section 37(1) cease to have effect (section 36(9)(b)(i))

### **Section 37 Model complaints-handling procedures: specification of listed authorities**

This section enables the Ombudsman to specify any listed authority to which a model CHP is relevant. A specified listed authority must have a complaints handling procedure that complies with the relevant model CHP. On being specified, a listed authority must submit its complaints handling procedure which takes account of the model CHP within 6 months.

The listed authority may, with the Ombudsman’s consent, dis-apply aspects of the model CHP if this is necessary for its effective operation (section 37(4)).

Specifications can be revoked by the Ombudsman at any time (section 37(6)).

### **Section 38: Declarations of non-compliance**

This section enables the Ombudsman to declare that a complaints-handling procedure of a specified listed authority does not comply with the relevant model CHP, and if not specified, that the procedure does not comply with the statement of principles. The Ombudsman must give reasons in writing and may also specify changes that would allow the declaration to be withdrawn.



The listed authority must send its complaints-handling procedure to the Ombudsman within 2 months of the declaration, having taken account of the reasons for non-compliance and any changes specified by the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman must publish declarations made under subsections (1) and (2) on the Ombudsman's website (section 38(3)) and may withdraw such declarations at any time (section 38(6)).

### **Section 39: Submission of complaints-handling procedures: general**

This section gives the Ombudsman a power to require a listed authority to submit its complaints-handling procedure within 3 months or such other period as the Ombudsman thinks fit. A shorter period has effect even if the period given in section 37(3) or 38(5) has not yet expired.

A listed authority is also required to provide additional information on request. This enables the Ombudsman to get an adequate description of a listed authority's complaints-handling procedure.

### **Section 40: Complaints-handling procedures: promotion of best practice etc**

This section imposes duties on the Ombudsman in relation to complaints-handling by listed authorities to (1) monitor practice, (2) promote best practice and (3) encourage cooperation and the sharing of best practice.

Listed authorities must co-operate with the Ombudsman in the exercise of these duties except to the extent that they lack the necessary powers (other than by virtue of the Act) to ensure compliance with the duty, or the duty is inconsistent with any other enactment.

## **PART 5**

### **Section 41: Matters to which this Part applies**

Section 41 sets out the three matters to which Part 5 applies: (1) action taken by a care home provider in connection with the provision of accommodation, nursing or personal care in a care home in Wales; (2) action taken by a domiciliary care provider in connection with the provision of domiciliary care in Wales; and (3) action taken by an independent palliative care provider in connection with the provision of a palliative care service in Wales.

Part 5 does not apply to complaints which may be dealt with under Part 3 or this Act or to matters described in Schedule 4 (matters excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction). The Welsh Ministers may by regulations amend Schedule 4 but must consult the Ombudsman before doing so.

The terms used in this section are defined in sections 61 to 63.

### **Schedule 4**

This Schedule makes provision as to matters that are excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

### **Section 42: Power to investigate complaints**

Section 42 mirrors the general approach taken in section 3. By virtue of section 42(1) and (2) the Ombudsman may only investigate a complaint relating to a matter to which Part 5 of this Act applies if:

- a) the complaint has been duly made or referred to him/her; and
- b) in the case of complaints about independent palliative care providers, that the independent palliative care provider has received public funding within three years preceding the date of the action to which the complaint relates.

"Public funding" is defined in subsection (3) and means funding from the Welsh Ministers, a Local Health Board established under section 11 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, an NHS Trust or a county council or county borough council in Wales. This could, for example, cover grant funding provided by the Welsh Ministers to the independent palliative care service.

Sections 42(4) and 47 set out the circumstances in which a complaint is duly made to the Ombudsman. Section 42(5) and section 48 set out the circumstances in which a complaint is duly referred to the Ombudsman by a provider to whom it relates.

Section 42(7) enables the Ombudsman to investigate a complaint even if the specific requirements as to the way a complaint is to be made or referred have not been fulfilled if the Ombudsman considers it reasonable to do so.

Sections 42(8) and (9) provide the Ombudsman with a wide discretion as to whether to begin, continue or discontinue an investigation. Section 42(10) makes clear that the Ombudsman may begin or continue an investigation even if the complaint has been withdrawn. This may be appropriate, for example, where a 'lead' complainant has made a complaint about a provider's action which has also affected other persons, but has subsequently withdrawn his or her 'lead' complaint. In such cases, the Ombudsman may consider it appropriate to begin or to continue an investigation, despite the withdrawal of the 'lead' complaint, so as to protect the interests of the other persons.

### **Section 43: Power to investigate on own initiative**

Section 43 mirrors section 4, only in respect of own initiative investigations under Part 5 of the Act.

This power allows the Ombudsman to investigate a matter whether the Ombudsman has received a complaint or not, so it allows the Ombudsman to initiate an investigation.

This has a significant effect on the interpretation of the Act – when the word “investigation” is used in Part 5, it can mean either an investigation under section 42 or an investigation under section 43. For example, section 52 applies “for the purposes of an investigation under this Part”. Therefore, section 52 applies in relation to an investigation under section 42 and an investigation under section 43.

Like the power under section 42, the power in section 43 can only be used to investigate matters the Ombudsman is entitled to investigate under Part 5. Section 41 sets out the matters which may be investigated.

Section 43(3) sets out requirements that must be met before the Ombudsman can carry out an own initiative investigation. The requirements are:

- a) the Ombudsman must have regard to whether it is in the public interest to begin an own initiative investigation;
- b) the Ombudsman must have a reasonable suspicion that there is systemic maladministration;
- c) the Ombudsman must consult such persons he/she thinks appropriate; and
- d) the Ombudsman must have regard to own initiative criteria he/she publishes under section 44.

#### **Section 44: Criteria for own initiative investigations**

Section 44 mirrors section 5, only in respect of own initiative investigations under Part 5 of the Act.

The Ombudsman must publish the criteria that he/she will use when deciding whether to carry out an own initiative investigation (and under section 43(3), the Ombudsman must have regard to these criteria before beginning an own initiative investigation).

Before publishing the criteria, the Ombudsman must lay draft criteria before the Assembly. The draft criteria will be subject to a negative resolution procedure. This means that the Assembly has 40 days to object to the criteria. If the Assembly does not object within those 40 days, the Ombudsman must publish the criteria in the form of the draft laid before the Assembly.

Thereafter, the Ombudsman can revise the criteria. But if a revision makes any material changes to the criteria, then the negative resolution procedure will apply all over again to the materially revised criteria.

The Welsh Ministers may make regulations to change the criteria. Such regulations follow an affirmative resolution procedure. This means the regulations must be approved by the Assembly – if the Assembly does not approve the regulations then they do not take effect. But if the Assembly does approve the regulations, the Ombudsman must update the published criteria to reflect the changes made by the regulations.

Both the Ombudsman and the Welsh Ministers must consult before proposing criteria (or changes to criteria) under this section.

#### **Section 45: Alternative resolution of matters**

Section 45 mirrors section 6 of this Act and provides the Ombudsman with a wide power to take steps to resolve matters under Part 5 without proceeding to formal investigation. The power is available to the Ombudsman to use instead of, or in addition to, the power to investigate.

#### **Section 46: Who can complain**

Section 46 is based on section 7 of this Act. It lists the persons who may make a complaint to the Ombudsman under Part 5 of this Act.

A person may make a complaint if he or she is a member of the public (“the person aggrieved”) who claims to have sustained injustice or hardship as a result of maladministration or service failure (as the case may be), or if he or she has been authorised to act on such a person’s behalf, or otherwise appears to the Ombudsman to be appropriate to act on such a person’s behalf.

However, it is not only individuals who can complain to the Ombudsman: companies and organisations can also complain to the Ombudsman about injustice or hardship suffered by members of the public, provided that the conditions in subsection (1) are satisfied.

The Ombudsman has the power to decide whether the requirements of section 46 have been met in a particular case.

#### **Section 47: Requirements: complaints made to the Ombudsman**

If a person wishes to make a complaint to the Ombudsman, the complaint must satisfy the requirements of section 47(1) (though the Ombudsman has discretion under section 42(7) to investigate matters where these requirements are not met).

Section 47(1) does not specify all of the exact requirements of making a complaint. Other than the requirement around time-limits in section 47(1)(c), the requirements will be set out in guidance published by the Ombudsman. Therefore, persons who wish to make a complaint should read that guidance in order to help them make the complaint.

If the guidance specifies that a complaint may be made orally, subsections (4) to (7) set out additional requirements. This includes explaining to the person what it means for a complaint to be duly made (i.e. that when a complaint is duly made, it could lead to the Ombudsman beginning an investigation), and checking with the person whether they wish the complaint to continue to be one that is duly made. If the person does not wish the complaint to be treated as one that is duly made, then the Ombudsman cannot begin a section 42 investigation into the matter (but if the Ombudsman has already begun an investigation into the matter and the person subsequently withdraws the oral complaint, the Ombudsman has discretion as to whether to continue the investigation). In any event, the Ombudsman can investigate the matter under the own initiative power in section 43.

#### **Section 48: Requirements: complaints referred to the Ombudsman**

This section provides that a provider can refer a complaint to the Ombudsman but only if it is made by a person who would have been entitled to make that complaint directly to the Ombudsman.

The complaint must have been made to the provider within a year from the day that the person aggrieved first had notice of the matter complained of. The referral must also occur before the end of one year beginning on the day on which the complaint was made to the provider.

In addition, the referral must be in whatever form, and contain whatever information, the Ombudsman specifies in published guidance. Therefore, providers who wish to refer a complaint should read that guidance in order to help them make the referral.

Under section 42(7) the Ombudsman has discretion to accept a referral where either (or both) of the time limits are not met, where the referral is not in the required form or where the referral does not contain the required information.

#### **Section 49: Records of complaints**

Section 49 requires the Ombudsman to keep a register of all complaints made or referred to the Ombudsman that he/she is entitled to investigate under Part 5.

This register will include all written complaints, oral complaints and complaints made by electronic means etc.

#### **Section 50: Decisions not to investigate complaints or to discontinue investigations**

Section 50 provides that the Ombudsman must prepare a statement of reasons in relation to any decision by him/her not to begin, or to discontinue, an investigation.

Such a decision may be made, for example, where the Ombudsman has resolved a matter through alternative means under section 45 and therefore decided not to undertake a formal investigation.

Under section 50(2), the Ombudsman must send a copy of that statement to:

- a) any person who made a complaint to the Ombudsman; and
- b) the provider to whom the matter relates.

Under section 50(3) the Ombudsman may also send a copy of the statement to any other person.

The Ombudsman may publish such a statement if the requirements of section 50(4) are met. The Ombudsman may only publish such a statement if he/she considers that it is in the public interest to do so. In reaching his/her view, the Ombudsman must take account of the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

Sections 50(7) and (8) prohibits the Ombudsman from sending out or publishing a statement that:

- a) names any person (other than the provider to whom the matter relates); or
- b) includes information which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, is likely to identify such a person and which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, can be omitted from the statement without impairing its effectiveness,

unless the Ombudsman considers that it is in the public interest to include such a name or identifying particulars. This prohibition does not apply in relation to the version of the statement sent to the person aggrieved (if any).

### **Section 51: Investigation procedure**

Section 51(1) sets out the requirements for investigations under section 42 (i.e. investigations following a complaint).

Sections 51(2) to 51(7) set out the requirements for investigations under section 43 (i.e. investigations using the own initiative power), which include a requirement for the Ombudsman to prepare an 'investigation proposal' and to send the investigation proposal to the provider being investigated and any person identified in the investigation proposal in a negative way. The Ombudsman must also give the provider and other persons opportunity to comment on the investigation. Under section 51(7), an investigation proposal must set out the reasons for the investigation and how the section 44 criteria have been met (i.e. the criteria for own initiative investigations).

But the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal in the circumstances set out in section 51(3) and (4). This means that if the Ombudsman has begun investigating a matter (either in response to a complaint under section 42 or using his/her own initiative under section 43) and the Ombudsman has begun an investigation into a matter under section 43 that has a substantial connection with the previous investigation, then the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal.

However, even if the Ombudsman does not have to prepare an investigation proposal, section 51(6) still requires the Ombudsman to bring the investigation to the attention of those being investigated and give them an opportunity to comment.

Section 51(8) requires all investigations to be conducted in private.

Section 51(9) provides that, subject to the above requirements, it is for the Ombudsman to decide the procedure for conducting an investigation. The Ombudsman could, for example, establish different procedures for different types of complaints and he/she could, in any particular case, depart from any such established procedures if he/she considered it appropriate.

Section 51(10)(a) makes it clear that the Ombudsman may make such inquiries as he/she thinks appropriate. Section 51(10)(b) provides that it is for the Ombudsman to decide whether a person may be legally represented or be represented in some other way (e.g. by an independent advocate).

Section 51(12) empowers the Ombudsman to make payments towards the expenses of persons assisting him/her in an investigation, provided that they are properly incurred, and to pay certain allowances. It is for the Ombudsman to determine whether it is appropriate to make such payments or to impose any conditions on such payments.

Section 51(14) requires the Ombudsman to publish the procedures for investigations under sections 42 and 43.

## **Section 52: Information, documents, evidence and facilities**

Section 52 confers wide powers on the Ombudsman to require the production of information or documents in relation to an investigation (section 52(2) and (3)) and to require certain persons to provide him/her with any facilities he/she may reasonably require (section 52(4)). The latter provision may be needed, for example, if the Ombudsman requires the use of certain computer hardware or software to view documents or information provided.

The Ombudsman has the same powers as the High Court in relation to the taking of evidence from witnesses (section 52(3)).

Section 52(5) provides protection for those from whom the Ombudsman may

require evidence or the production of information or documents. Such a person cannot be required by the Ombudsman to give any evidence or produce any documents which that person could not be compelled to give or produce before the High Court.

Section 52(6) prevents information from being withheld by the Crown on the ground that it is subject to an obligation to keep it secret or a restriction on its disclosure.

The effect of section 52(7) is that, in relation to the Ombudsman's power to require evidence or the production of information or documents, the Crown cannot rely on either its special privileges or immunities to defeat the Ombudsman's right of access to such information under section 52(5).

### **Section 53: Obstruction and contempt**

Sections 53(1) and (2) enable the Ombudsman to certify to the High Court that, in his/her opinion, a person has without lawful excuse obstructed the Ombudsman (or a member of his/her staff) in the discharge of his/her functions under Part 5 or that the person has acted in a way that, if the act was done in relation to High Court proceedings, would amount to a contempt of court.

If the Ombudsman issues such a certificate then the High Court may inquire into the matter and if the High Court finds that the person concerned has obstructed the Ombudsman, the High Court may deal with the person as if he/she had committed contempt in relation to the High Court (section 53(4)).

### **Section 54: Investigation reports**

Section 54(2) provides that after conducting an investigation the Ombudsman must, unless he/she decides to report under the alternative procedure set out under section 57, prepare a report on his/her findings and send a copy of that report to the persons specified in section 54(3). The Ombudsman may also send a copy of the report to any other persons he or she thinks appropriate.

The Ombudsman may publish his/her report if the requirements of section 54(5) are met. The Ombudsman may only publish such a report if he/she considers that it is in the public interest to do so. In reaching his/her view, the Ombudsman must have regard to the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

Sections 54(8) and (9) prohibit the Ombudsman from sending out or publishing a report that:

- a) names any person (other than the provider to whom the report relates); or
- b) includes information which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, is likely to identify any person and which, in the opinion of the Ombudsman, can be



omitted from the report without impairing its effectiveness,

unless the Ombudsman considers that it is in the public interest to include such a name or identifying particulars.

This prohibition does not apply in relation to the versions to the report that are sent to the person aggrieved (if any) or the Welsh Ministers. In reaching his or her view as to whether it would be in the public interest to include this information in the other versions of the report, the Ombudsman must have regard to the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons he/she thinks appropriate.

### **Section 55: Further publicity for investigation reports**

Section 55 provides that the Ombudsman may publish a notice about an investigation report in a newspaper or other broadcast/electronic media. Any decision to publish such a notice must take account of the public interest, the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and any other persons the Ombudsman thinks appropriate (see section 55(4)).

The notice may (amongst other things) include the matters specified in section 55(2). The provider to whom the report relates must reimburse the Ombudsman for the reasonable costs of arranging the publication of the notice, if requested to do so by the Ombudsman.

### **Section 56: Action following receipt of investigation reports**

Section 56 provides that if, following an investigation, the Ombudsman reports (under section 54) that any person has sustained injustice or hardship as a consequence of the action investigated, the provider concerned must consider the Ombudsman's report and notify him/her of the action that the provider has taken or proposes to take in response and also of the time within which such action will be taken.

The provider concerned must make the notification within one month starting on the day the provider receives the report or such longer period as the Ombudsman in his/her discretion specifies.

### **Section 57: Reports: alternative procedure**

Section 57 provides that the full reporting procedure under sections 54 to 56 does not apply if the Ombudsman decides to report under the alternative procedure set out in this section. If, after an investigation, the Ombudsman concludes that:

- a) no person has sustained, or is likely to sustain, injustice or hardship as a consequence of the action investigated; or
- b) a person has sustained, or is likely to sustain, such injustice or hardship and the provider to whom the matter relates agrees within the permitted

period (as defined in section 57(3)) to implement the Ombudsman's recommendations,

then the Ombudsman may decide to report under the alternative procedure under section 57. However, the Ombudsman may do so only if he/she is satisfied that the public interest does not require him/her to report under the full reporting procedure set out in sections 54 to 56.

A report under the alternative procedure in this section is subject to similar restrictions with respect to naming or identifying individuals to those which apply to a report under section 54 (section 57(9) and (10)).

### **Section 58: Circumstances in which special reports may be prepared**

Under section 58, the Ombudsman may issue a special report in three cases:

Case 1. The Ombudsman has concluded in an investigation report that the person has sustained injustice or hardship (or a person is likely to sustain such injustice or hardship) as a result of the matter investigated but:

- i. the Ombudsman has not been notified by the provider, in accordance with section 56 (Action following receipt of investigation reports), about the action that the provider has taken/proposes to take, or about the period within which any proposed action is to be taken, or
- ii. the Ombudsman, having been notified about such matters in accordance with section 56, is not satisfied with the action/proposed action or the period within which it is to be taken, or is not satisfied that the action has been taken before the end of the permitted period.

Case 2. The Ombudsman has prepared a report under section 57(2) (alternative procedure) and is not satisfied that the provider has implemented his or her recommendations within the permitted period; and

Case 3. The Ombudsman has concluded, in resolving a matter under section 46 (alternative resolution of matters), that any person has sustained (or is likely to sustain) injustice or hardship, the provider has agreed to take particular action and the Ombudsman is not satisfied that the provider has taken that action before the end of the permitted period.

### **Section 59: Special reports**

Section 59(1) requires the Ombudsman to set out, in a special report, the facts that entitle him/her to prepare the report and to make whatever recommendations that he or she thinks appropriate, with respect to the action he/she thinks should be taken to remedy the injustice or hardship suffered by the person, and to prevent similar injustice or hardship being caused again.

Sections 59(2) and (3) set out the persons to whom the special report must be sent. The requirements that apply where the Ombudsman previously

considered the matter in a full report under section 54 differ from those that apply where he/she previously considered the matter under the alternative procedure under section 57 or by means of an alternative resolution process under section 45.

Sections 59(4) to (9) makes further provision with regard to special reports. In particular, a special report is subject to similar restrictions with respect of naming or identifying individuals to those which apply to a report under section 54.

#### **Section 60: Further publicity for special reports**

Section 60 provides the Ombudsman with the power to publish a notice about a special report in a newspaper or by means of broadcast and electronic media.

In determining whether to publish, the Ombudsman must take into account the public interest, the interests of the person aggrieved (if any) and the interests of any other person the Ombudsman considers appropriate. A provider to whom a report relates must, if requested to do so by the Ombudsman, reimburse the Ombudsman for the reasonable costs of arranging publication. If a provider fails to do so, the Ombudsman may recover these costs as a civil debt.

#### **Section 61: Meaning of “care home” and “care home provider”**

Section 61 provides definitions of “care”, “care home” and “care home provider” by reference to Part 1 of the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016. It also provides that a care home provider’s actions include actions taken by the provider’s staff and others acting on the provider’s behalf.

#### **Section 62: Meaning of “domiciliary care” and “domiciliary care provider”**

Section 62 provides definitions of “domiciliary care” and “domiciliary care provider”. It also provides that a domiciliary care provider’s actions include actions taken by the provider’s staff and others acting on the provider’s behalf.

#### **Section 63: Meaning of “palliative care service” and “independent palliative care provider”**

Section 63 provides definitions of “palliative care service” and “independent palliative care provider”. The term “palliative care” is not defined. However, it is generally used to describe the alleviation of pain of those with terminal conditions, the relief of pain without dealing with the cause of the condition and the general improvement in the quality of life of persons with life limiting conditions. Life limiting conditions are normally described as those in which a person’s life expectancy is likely to be shortened as a result of a condition or illness.

In deciding whether a particular form of care amounts to palliative care or not, it is anticipated that the Ombudsman will give some weight to the definition of “*palliative care*” that is used by the World Health Organisation. This definition provides that “*palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problem associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual*”. Weight is also likely to be given to the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) definition, which provides that “*palliative care is the active holistic care of patients with advanced progressive illness. Management of pain and other symptoms and provision of psychological, social and spiritual support is paramount. The goal of palliative care is achievement of the best quality of life for patients and their families. Many aspects of palliative care are also applicable earlier in the course of the illness in conjunction with other treatments*”.

A palliative care service is a service the main purpose of which is to provide palliative care. The term is therefore not intended to cover services that provide a degree of palliative care but where such care is incidental to the main service being provided. It is intended, however, to capture a wide range of palliative care services ranging from community based services to palliative care hospitals. Section 63 provides that an independent palliative care provider’s actions include actions taken by the provider’s staff and others acting on the provider’s behalf.

## PART 6

### **Section 64: Consultation and co-operation with other ombudsmen**

Section 64(1) and (2) requires the Ombudsman to consult another specified ombudsman whenever he/she thinks that a matter could be the subject of investigation by that other ombudsman. The other ombudsmen that the Ombudsman is required to consult are specified in section 64(7). There is power for the Welsh Ministers, by regulation, to amend this list of specified ombudsmen.

Where the Ombudsman is required to consult with another ombudsman on a matter, he/she may also co-operate with that other ombudsman on that matter (section 64(3)). The consultation and co-operation may extend to anything relating to the matter. Examples of matters on which there may be consultation and co-operation are set out in section 64(4), namely:

- a) how an investigation should be conducted; and
- b) the form, content and publication of a report following an investigation.

Sections 64(5) and (6) provides that, where such consultation takes place, the Ombudsman and any of the specified ombudsmen (other than the

Scottish Public Services Ombudsman) can conduct joint investigations and publish joint reports.

In cases of consultation on a matter, the Ombudsman will be able to use his/her supplementary powers in paragraph 20 of Schedule 1 to this Act to forward information to the other ombudsman. Furthermore, the Ombudsman will be able to use those supplementary powers to inform the person who has made the complaint (if any) how he or she can make a complaint to the other ombudsman.

### **Section 65: Working jointly with specified persons**

Section 65 deals with situations where the Ombudsman, when dealing with a matter, identifies matters which could be subject to examination by “specified persons” in section 65(2), i.e. various Welsh commissioners and, in respect of health and social care matters, the Welsh Ministers.

This section requires the Ombudsman to inform and consult those specified persons about the matter. The Ombudsman and some of the relevant specified persons may then co-operate, conduct a joint investigation, and prepare a joint report about the matter.

### **Section 66: Working collaboratively with Commissioners**

Section 66 contains further provision about collaborative working between the Ombudsman and various Welsh Commissioners, where matters could be dealt with by the Ombudsman or by the relevant Commissioner.

### **Section 67: Working with the Auditor General for Wales**

This section requires the Ombudsman, if the Ombudsman considers it appropriate, to inform and consult the Auditor General for Wales about certain aspects of investigations.

The Ombudsman and the Auditor General for Wales may then co-operate, and conduct a joint investigation, and prepare a joint report about the matter.

### **Section 68: Disclosure of information**

Section 68 provides that information obtained in the course of investigations or from other specified persons in relation to, or in connection with, matters is to be kept confidential except in limited circumstances. Section 68(2) sets out the circumstances in which such information may be disclosed.

Section 68(7) provides that neither the Ombudsman nor a member of his/her staff or other person acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her can be required to give evidence in any proceedings (except proceedings specified in section 68(2)) about:

a) information obtained to assist the Ombudsman in deciding whether to investigate, during an investigation, in resolving a matter, or in connection with a notification under section 25 or 56; or b) information obtained from another ombudsman in consulting and cooperating with the Ombudsman under section 64.

**Section 69: Disclosure prejudicial to safety of State or contrary to public interest**

Section 69(1) provides that a Minister of the Crown may give notice to the Ombudsman that disclosure of any document or information or class of document or information specified in the notice would, in the opinion of the Minister, be prejudicial to the safety of the United Kingdom or otherwise contrary to the public interest. Where such a notice is given, this Act neither authorises nor requires the Ombudsman, a member of his/her staff or any other person acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her, to disclose such specified information.

Where the Ombudsman or a member of his/her staff etc. is obliged by virtue of some other legal requirement to disclose the information then nothing in this section prevents that person from complying with that obligation.

**Section 70: Protection from defamation claims**

Section 70 provides that the following are absolutely privileged for the purposes of defamation, namely:

- a) the publication (which will bear its usual meaning within the law relating to defamation) of any matter by the Ombudsman, a member of his/her staff or another person acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her in the discharge of his/her functions under this Act;
- b) the publication of any matter in any report published by a person in the discharge of its functions under section 23 of this Act, including section 23 as modified by section 24, and sections 23 and 24 as they apply to special reports by virtue of section 28(6) (requirement on listed authorities to publish the Ombudsman's report of an investigation); and
- c) the publication of a matter in connection with a complaint, where that matter is published in one of the following communications:
  - i. communications between a listed authority (including a member or co-opted member, officer or member of staff or another person acting on behalf of or assisting in the discharge of the functions of that authority) and the Ombudsman (or his/her staff or persons acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her in the discharge of his/her functions);
  - ii. communications between a care home provider, domiciliary care provider or independent palliative care provider, (including an officer or member of staff or another person acting on behalf of or assisting in the discharge of the functions of that provider) and the Ombudsman (or his/her staff or

persons acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her in the discharge of his/her functions);

- iii. communications between a person a and an elected member of the National Assembly for Wales; and
- iv. communications between the person aggrieved or a person making the complaint on behalf of the person aggrieved (if any) and the Ombudsman (or his/her staff, persons acting on his/her behalf or assisting him/her in the discharge of his/her functions).

This provision generally replicates similar protection under the legislation relating to other ombudsmen.

## **PART 7**

### **Section 71: Welsh language standards**

Section 71 brings the Ombudsman within the Welsh Language Standards regime. This will authorise the Welsh Language Commissioner to give the Ombudsman a compliance notice requiring the Ombudsman to conform with the standards set out in the Welsh Language Standards (No. 2) Regulations 2016.

The standards in those regulations are specifically applicable to the bodies listed in Schedule 6 to the regulations. Section 71(1) adds the Ombudsman to the list of bodies in Schedule 6 and authorises the commissioner, once the provision is in force, to give a compliance notice to the ombudsman, subject to consultation.

### **Section 72: Review of Act**

Section 72(1) requires an Assembly committee to review the Act as soon as practicable after the first 5 years the Act has been in force. Section 72(2) gives an Assembly committee a discretion to review the Act at any other time.

When an Assembly committee carries out a review under section 72, it must lay a report before the Assembly, and it must consult when preparing a report.

### **Section 73: Investigations commenced before section 3, 4, 42 and 43 come into force**

This sections clarifies that if the Ombudsman is part way through an investigation on the day this Act receives Royal Assent, then the investigation carries on under the provisions of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005.

### **Section 74: Repeals, savings and consequential amendments**

This section repeals the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005, but:

- (a) the 2005 Act continues to apply to investigations commenced before this Act receives Royal Assent (see section 73), and
- (b) various provisions of the 2005 Act are saved and will therefore continue to have effect ( for example, changes made by section 35 of the 2005 Act in relation to the conduct of local government members and employees remain in force and are not affected).

### **Section 75: Commencement**

This section provides that sections 1 to 74 and the Schedules come into force by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers.

Sections 75 to 80 come into force on Royal Assent.

### **Section 76: Interpretation**

This section defines terms used in the Act.

Section 76(7) enables the Ombudsman to investigate action taken on behalf of a listed authority in the same way as he/she can investigate action by the listed authority itself.

### **Section 77: Former health care providers, social landlords, social care providers and palliative care providers: modifications**

This section confers power on the Welsh Ministers to make regulations modifying the application of the Act in respect of former family health service providers in Wales, former independent providers in Wales and former social landlords in Wales.

This will give the Welsh Ministers power to modify appropriately the application of the Act in respect of a family health service provider in Wales, an independent provider in Wales or a social landlord in Wales but subsequently ceased to be such a listed authority.

For example, it will enable the Welsh Ministers to modify sections 22 (reports of investigations); 24 (as it relates to publicising reports: health care providers); and section 25 (action following receipt of a report) in such cases.

### **Section 78: Consequential, transitional provisions etc**

This section allows the Welsh Ministers by regulations to make consequential, incidental, supplementary, transitional, saving etc. provision that is necessary in consequence of the Act.



**Section 79: Regulations and directions**

This section contains provision applicable to any power in the Act to make regulations or to issue directions. Section 79(1) provides that regulations made under the Act are exercisable by statutory instrument.

**Section 80: Short title**

This section provides that the short title of this Act is the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2018.

## ANNEX B – INDEX OF STANDING ORDER REQUIREMENTS

Standing Order		Section	Pages / paragraphs
26.6(i)	State that in his or her view the provisions of the Bill would be within the legislative competence of the Assembly	Member's declaration	Page 2
26.6(ii)	Set out the policy objectives of the Bill	Chapter 3 - Purpose and intended effect of the legislation	The policy objectives are set out at paragraphs 3.29 to 3.55 inclusively on pages 15 to 22.
26.6(iii)	Set out whether alternative ways of achieving the policy objectives were considered and, if so, why the approach taken in the Bill was adopted	Part 2 – Regulatory Impact Assessment Chapter 10 – Policy Options	Alternative options are set out at pages 53 to 56.
26.6(iv)	Set out the consultation, if any, which was undertaken on: (a) the policy objectives of the Bill and the ways of meeting them; (b) the detail of the Bill, and (c) a draft Bill, either in full or in part (and if in part, which parts)	Chapter 4 – Consultation	A summary of the consultation is set out at pages 25 to 28.
26.6(v)	Set out a summary of the outcome of that consultation, including how and why any draft Bill has been amended	Chapter 4 – Consultation Chapter 3 – Purpose and Intended Effect of the Legislation	A summary of the outcome of the consultation in respect of the draft Bill is set out at paragraphs 4.7 to 4.11 on pages 26 to 28.

Standing Order		Section	Pages / paragraphs
			Paragraphs 4.12 and 4.13 on page 28 note that the Bill has been amended. Further detail is set out at paragraph 3.22 and Table 1 on pages 11 and 12.
26.6(vi)	If the bill, or part of the Bill, was not previously published as a draft, state the reasons for that decision	Chapter 4 - Consultation	Paragraph 3.20 on page 10 sets out that a draft of the Bill was published.
26.6(vii)	Summarise objectively what each of the provisions of the Bill is intended to do (to the extent that it requires explanation or comment) and give other information necessary to explain the effect of the Bill	Annex A - Explanatory Notes	A summary of provisions is set out in the Explanatory Notes on pages 134 to 169.
26.6(viii)	Set out the best estimates of: (a) the gross administrative, compliance and other costs to which the provisions of the Bill would give rise; (b) the administrative savings arising from the Bill; (c) net administrative costs of the Bill's provisions; (d) the timescales over which such costs and savings would be expected to arise; and (e) on whom the costs would fall	Part 2 - Regulatory Impact Assessment Chapter 9 - Summary, Regulatory Impact Assessment	A summary of the Regulatory Impact Assessment is set out at paragraph 9.1 on pages 47 to 52.  An Executive Summary is set out at paragraphs 11.9 to 11.23 on pages 60 to 63.  Detailed costings are set out at paragraphs 11.83 to 11.189 on pages 78 to 119.

Standing Order		Section	Pages / paragraphs
26.6(ix)	Any environmental and social benefits and dis-benefits arising from the Bill that cannot be quantified financially	Part 2 – Regulatory Impact Assessment Chapter 9 – Summary, Regulatory Impact Assessment	A general summary of benefits is set out at pages 47 to 52. Further detail is set out in the following paragraphs. The asterix indicates the paragraphs in which the benefits of the preferred options are set out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paragraph 11.23</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.94</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.124 and 11.125*</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.131</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.143*</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.149</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.157 and 11.158*</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.166</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.172</li> <li>• Paragraph 11.181</li> <li>• Paragraphs 11.185 and 11.186*</li> </ul>
26.6(x)	Where the Bill contains any provision conferring power to make subordinate legislation, set out, in relation to each such provision:	Chapter 6 - Power to make subordinate legislation	A summary table of powers to make subordinate legislation is set out at Table 3 on pages 33 to 41.

Standing Order	Section	Section	Pages / paragraphs
	<p>(a) the person upon whom, or the body upon which, the power is conferred and the form in which the power is to be exercised;</p> <p>(b) why it is considered appropriate to delegate the power; and</p> <p>(c) the Assembly procedure (if any) to which the subordinate legislation made or to be made in the exercise of the power is to be subject, and why it was considered appropriate to make it subject to that procedure (and not to make it subject to any other procedure);</p>		
26.6(xi)	Where the Bill contains any provision charging expenditure on the Welsh Consolidated Fund, incorporate a report of the Auditor General setting out his or her views on whether the charge is appropriate	Chapter 7 - Charge on the Welsh Consolidated Fund	Page 42 sets out that the Bill does not charge expenditure on the Welsh Consolidated Fund.
26.6B	Where provisions of the Bill are derived from existing primary legislation, whether for the purposes of amendment or consolidation, the Explanatory Memorandum must be accompanied by a table of derivations that explain clearly how the Bill relates to the existing legal framework.	Chapter 8 - Table of derivations	Pages 43 to 46.
26.6C	Where the Bill proposes to significantly amend existing primary legislation, the Explanatory Memorandum must be accompanied by a schedule setting out the wording of existing	The requirement is Standing Order 26.6C for a Schedule of Amendments is not applicable to this Bill as	Not applicable

Standing Order	Section	Pages / paragraphs
	legislation amended by the Bill, and setting out clearly how that wording is amended by the Bill.	the Bill does not propose to significantly amend existing primary legislation.

## ANNEX C – PUBLIC BODY COMPLAINTS BY PUBLIC BODY

2015-16

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints	
County/County Borough Councils	County/County Borough Councils	Admission Appeals Panel - Croesty Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Cardiff High School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - All Saints Church in Wales Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Beaufort Hill Primary	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Mary Immaculate Catholic High School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Rogerstone Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Rumney Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Ysgol Gynradd Llanelltyd	1	
		Admissions Authority - All Saints Church in Wales Primary School	1	
		All Wales Retrospective Review Board	1	
		Appeal Panel - Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Plasmawr	1	
		Appeals Panel - Bishopston Comprehensive School	1	
		Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	19	
		Bridgend County Borough Council	38	
		Caerphilly County Borough Council	56	
		Cardiff Council	137	
		Carmarthenshire County Council	40	
		Ceredigion County Council	38	
		City and County of Swansea	48	
		Conwy County Borough Council	24	
		Denbighshire County Council	39	
		Flintshire County Council	46	
		Gwynedd Council	25	
		Independent Appeal Panel - Fitzalan High School	1	
		Independent Appeal Panel, Penarlag Primary School	1	
		Independent School Appeal Panel - Mount Stuart Primary School	1	
		Isle of Anglesey County Council	24	
		Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	14	
		Monmouthshire County Council	27	
		Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	33	
		Newport City Council	33	
		Pembrokeshire County Council	42	
		Powys County Council	53	
		Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council	41	
		Torfaen County Borough Council	16	
		Vale of Glamorgan Council	42	
		Wrexham County Borough Council	55	
			Local Authority Total	906

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
NHS Bodies	Local Health Board/NHS Trust	Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board	126
		Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	93
		Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	156
		Cardiff and Vale University Health Board	79
		Cwm Taf University Health Board	60
		Hywel Dda University Health Board	98
		NHS Business Services Authority	1
		Powys Teaching Health Board	29
		Public Health Wales	2
		Velindre NHS Trust	2
		Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	16
		Local Health Board/NHS Trust Total	
	Dentist	Dentists	31
	Dentist Total		31
	GPs	GPs	103
	GP Total		103
	Pharmacist	Pharmacist	1
Pharmacist Total		1	
Opticians	Opticians	1	
Opticians Total		1	
NHS bodies Total		798	



Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints		
Social Housing	Housing Associations	Bro Myrddin Housing Association	2		
		Bron Afon Community Housing Ltd	10		
		Cadam Housing Group Ltd	1		
		Cadwyn Housing Association Ltd	3		
		Cardiff Community Housing Association Ltd	5		
		Cartrefi Conwy	4		
		Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd	17		
		Charter Housing Association	8		
		Clwyd Alyn Housing Association Ltd	9		
		Coastal Housing Group Ltd	2		
		Cymdeithas Tai Cantref	1		
		Cynon Taf Community Housing	1		
		Derwen Cymru	2		
		Family Housing Association (Wales) Ltd	1		
		First Choice Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Grwp Cynefin	1		
		Grwp Gwalia Cyf Ltd	10		
		Hafod Housing Association	7		
		Hendre Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Linc-Cymru Housing Association	5		
		Melin Homes Ltd	4		
		Merthyr Tydfil Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Merthyr Valleys Homes	9		
		Mid Wales Housing Association Ltd	3		
		Monmouthshire Housing Association	2		
		Newport City Homes	8		
		Newydd Housing Association	1		
		North Wales Housing	4		
		NPT Homes	16		
		Pembrokeshire Housing Association Ltd	4		
		RCT Homes	5		
		Rhondda Housing Association Ltd	4		
		Tai Calon	3		
		Tai Ceredigion Cyf	5		
		United Welsh Housing Association	5		
		Valleys To Coast	2		
		Wales and West Housing Association	7		
		Other	1		
			Housing Association Total		175

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
Welsh Government and sponsored bodies	Welsh Government	CAFCASS Cymru	6
		CSSIW	6
		Independent Complaints Secretariat	1
		Planning Inspectorate	6
		Welsh Government	20
		Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee	5
	Welsh Government Total		44
	Welsh Government Sponsored Public	High Education Funding Council for Wales	1
		Natural Resources Wales	9
		Student Finance	4
	Welsh Government Sponsored Public Body Total		14
	Welsh Government Other	Other	1
	Welsh Government and sponsored bodies Total		59
	Community Councils	Community Councils	Abergavenny Town Council
Aberystwyth Town Council			1
Bangor City Council			1
Cornelly Community Council			1
Corris Community Council			1
Cwmamman Town Council			1
Glynneath Town Council			3
Holyhead Town Council			2
Llanddew Community Council			1
Llanfynydd Community Council [Carmarthenshire]			1
Llantrisant Community Council			1
Llantwit Fardre Community Council			1
Llywel Community Council			1
Neath Town Council			7
Penarth Town Council			1
Rhosllanerchrugog Community Council			1
Sully and Lavernock Community Council			1
Welsh St Donats Community Council			1
Ynysawdre Community Council			3
Community Council Total			30

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
National Park Authorities	National Park Authorities	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority	6
		Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority	2
		Snowdonia National Park Authority	0
	National Park Total		8
Independent Providers (Health and Care)	NHS Independent Provider	Leonard Cheshire Disability	1
	NHS Independent Provider Total		1
	Self Funding Care Provider	Lakeside House Nursing Home	1
		Loving Care	1
		Sevacare	2
		Springbank Nursing Home	1
		Torestin Care Home Ltd (Brynderwen Care Home Ltd)	1
		Ty Porth Care Home	1
	Self Funding Care Provider Total		7
	Independent Care Provider	Craig Y Trwyn Care Home	1
		Gofal Gwynedd Care Ltd	1
		Marjorie Kirby (Warrendale Cottage Residential Home)	1
		Trewythen Hall Care Home	1
		Hallmark Care Home Ltd	1
Kinmel Lodge Residential Home		1	
Independent Care Provider Total		6	
Independent Providers Total		14	
Fire Authorities	Fire Authorities	South Wales Fire Authority	1
		Fire Authority Total	1
	National Assembly for Wales Commission	National Assembly for Wales Commission	National Assembly for Wales Commission
National Assembly for Wales Commission Total		1	
Grand Total			1992

2016-17

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints	
County/County Borough Councils	County/County Borough Councils	Admission Appeal Panel - Roath Park Primary School	1	
		Admission Appeal Panel - St Richard Gwyn Catholic High School	1	
		Admission Appeals Panel - St Brigid's School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Cardiff High School	2	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Bassaleg School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Cardiff High School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Pillgwenlly Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - Rhydypenau Primary School	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel - The Bishop of Llandaff Church-in-Wales H	1	
		Admissions Appeal Panel- Hawarden High School	1	
		Admissions Appeals Panel - Newbridge School	2	
		Admissions Appeals Panel for St Joseph's Cathedral Primary School	1	
		Appeals Panel - Bishopston Comprehensive School	1	
		Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council	12	
		Bridgend County Borough Council	44	
		Caerphilly County Borough Council	54	
		Cardiff Council	143	
		Carmarthenshire County Council	44	
		Ceredigion County Council	32	
		City and County of Swansea	52	
		Conwy County Borough Council	28	
		Denbighshire County Council	24	
		Flintshire County Council	39	
		Gwynedd Council	32	
		Independent Appeal Panel - Fitzalan High School	1	
		Independent Appeal Panel - Garnteg Primary School	3	
		Independent Appeal Panel - Ysgol Estyn	1	
		Independent School Admissions Appeals Panel (Cardiff)	1	
		Isle of Anglesey County Council	24	
		Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	10	
		Monmouthshire County Council	18	
		Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	38	
		Newport City Council	26	
		Pembrokeshire County Council	29	
		Powys County Council	54	
		Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council	47	
		Torfaen County Borough Council	23	
		Vale of Glamorgan Council	41	
		Wrexham County Borough Council	46	
			Local Authority Total	881

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
NHS Bodies	Local Health Board/NHS Trust	Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board	94
		Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	90
		Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	192
		Cardiff and Vale University Health Board	91
		Cwm Taf University Health Board	76
		Hywel Dda University Health Board	113
		NHS Business Services Authority	2
		Powys Teaching Health Board	20
		Velindre NHS Trust	1
		Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	19
	Local Health Board/NHS Trust Total		698
	Community Health Councils	Abertawe Bro Morgannwg Community Health Council	1
		Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Community Health Council	1
		Cwm Taf Community Health Council	1
	Community Health Council Total		3
	Dentist	Dentists	26
	Dentist Total		26
	GP	GP	133
	GP Total		133
	Pharmacist	Pharmacists	3
Pharmacist Total		3	
NHS bodies Total		863	

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints		
Social Housing	Housing Associations	Aelwyd Housing Association	1		
		Bro Myrddin Housing Association	1		
		Bron Afon Community Housing Ltd	16		
		Cadam Housing Group Ltd	1		
		Cadwyn Housing Association Ltd	5		
		Cardiff Community Housing Association Ltd	6		
		Care and Repair Ynys Mon	1		
		Cartrefi Conwy	15		
		Cartrefi Cymunedol Gwynedd	10		
		Charter Housing Association	6		
		Clwyd Alyn Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Coastal Housing Group Ltd	4		
		Derwen Cymru	1		
		Family Housing Association (Wales) Ltd	2		
		Grwp Cynefin	1		
		Gwalia Cyf	5		
		Hafod Housing Association	5		
		Linc-Cymru Housing Association	3		
		Melin Homes Ltd	6		
		Merthyr Tydfil Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Merthyr Valleys Homes	8		
		Mid Wales Housing Association Ltd	1		
		Mill Bay Homes	1		
		Monmouthshire Housing Association	4		
		Newport City Homes	18		
		Newydd Housing Association	7		
		North Wales Housing	5		
		NPT Homes	6		
		Pembrokeshire Housing Association Ltd	2		
		Taff Housing Association	2		
		Tai Calon	5		
		Tai Ceredigion Cyf	1		
		Trivallis	15		
		United Welsh Housing Association	10		
		Valleys To Coast	7		
		Wales and West Housing Association	8		
			<b>Housing Association Total</b>		<b>191</b>

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
Welsh Government and sponsored bodies	Welsh Government	CAFCASS Cymru	4
		CSSIW	5
		Planning Inspectorate	11
		Welsh Government	17
		Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee	1
	Welsh Government Total		38
	Welsh Government Sponsored Public Body	Care Council for Wales	1
		Natural Resources Wales	12
		Student Loans Co Ltd	15
		Welsh Government - Cadw	2
	Welsh Government Sponsored Public Body Total		30
	Welsh Government and sponsored bodies Total		68
	Community Councils	Community Councils	Aberdyfi Community Council
Aberporth Community Council			2
Brackla Community Council			2
Churchstoke Community Council			2
Clocaenog Community Council			1
Dolgellau Town Council			1
Holyhead Town Council			4
Llanbedr Community Council			1
Llandudno Town Council			1
Llandwrog Community Council			2
Llanharan Community Council			1
Mawr Community Council			1
Neath Town Council			1
Penarth Town Council			1
Pen-Y-Cae Community Council			1
Porthcawl Town Council			1
Prestatyn Town Council			1
Radyr and Morganstown Community Council			1
Raglan Community Council			1
Seven Sisters Community Council			1
Ynysawdre Community Council	1		
Community Council Total		28	

Public body sector	Relevant Body Type	Relevant Body	Number of complaints
National Park Authorities	National Park Authorities	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority	2
		Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority	2
		Snowdonia National Park Authority	1
	National Park Total		5
Independent Providers (Health and Care)	NHS Independent Provider	Glasfryn Nursing Home	1
		St John's Cymru - Wales	1
	NHS Independent Provider Total		2
	Self Funding Care Provider	Allied Healthcare	1
		Broadway Care Centres	1
		Glanenig House Care Home	1
		Hafod House Residential Care Home	1
		HC One Ltd	1
		Hengoed Court Care Home	1
		MiHomecare Limited	1
		Nazareth House	1
		Q Care Ltd	1
	Towy Castle Care Home	1	
	Self Funding Care Provider Total		10
	Other	Caldey Grange	1
	Other Total		1
Independent Providers Total		13	
Fire Authorities	Fire Authorities	Mid and West Wales Fire Service	1
		South Wales Fire Authority	2
	Fire Authority Total		3
Police Authorities	Police Authorities	South Wales Police and Crime Panel	3
	Police Authority Total		3
National Assembly for Wales Commission	National Assembly for Wales Commission	National Assembly for Wales Commission	1
	National Assembly for Wales Commission Total		1
Grand Total			2056