

Guidance for Members of the Senedd on the registration, declaration and recording of financial and other interests

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The Welsh Parliament is the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people. Commonly known as the Senedd, it makes laws for Wales, agrees Welsh taxes and holds the Welsh Government to account.

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<http://www.senedd.wales/>

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**Table Office
Welsh Parliament
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1SN**

Tel: **0300 200 6170**

Email: **tableoffice@senedd.wales**

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1. Introduction

1. The purpose of this guidance is to assist Members of the Senedd to fulfil their duties and obligations in relation to the registration, declaration and recording of financial and other interests, as set out under Section 36 of the **Government of Wales Act 2006** ('the 2006 Act') and the **Standing Orders of the Welsh Parliament** (the Standing Orders). It also includes details of interests that must be reported separately by Members to the Electoral Commission.
2. This guidance is not, however, a substitute for the 2006 Act or the Standing Orders, which Members must comply with when first registering and subsequently reviewing their interests and memberships and declaring and recording them. Please note also that no written guidance can provide for all circumstances, and the examples included in this guidance should not be regarded as constituting an exhaustive list.
3. This guidance does not cover the rules relating to the involvement of Members in lobbying for reward or consideration. These are available separately in the **Guidance on Lobbying and Access to Member of the Senedd**.
4. References in this guidance to Senedd proceedings means any proceedings of the Senedd, any committee of the Senedd or a sub-committee of such a committee.
5. The Senedd Commissioner for Standards may have regard to this Guidance when considering any complaint.
6. The Senedd agreed this guidance by resolution on XXXX, including all relevant thresholds and values required to be agreed by Senedd resolution under Standing Order 2 and its Annex.

2. Background and Statutory Framework

7. Section 36 of the 2006 Act requires the Standing Orders to include provision for a Register of Members' Interests and for that register to be published and made available to the public. The 2006 Act also specifies the particular categories of interests which must be dealt with by the Standing Orders. The 2006 Act in addition requires Members to orally declare financial and other interests (which must be set out in the Standing Orders) before taking part in Senedd proceedings relating to that matter. These provisions are currently set out in Standing Order 2, the Annex to Standing Order 2, and Standing Orders 13.8A, 15.6 and 17.24A, the main elements of which are:

- **2.1 - registration of interests** in a register which is open for public inspection;
- **2.6 and 2.7 – declaration of registrable interests** before a Member takes part in Senedd proceedings where a decision is likely to give rise to a direct financial advantage to the Member which is greater than that accruing to the electorate generally;
- **13.8A and 17.24A – declaration of relevant interests** at the appropriate time during any Senedd proceedings.
- **15.6 – declaration of relevant interests** when tabling business.

8. These provisions are explored in detail in Chapter 5.

9. In addition to the requirements set out under Standing Order 2, Members must also record certain other interests as specified in Standing Orders 3, 4, and 5. Further information about these requirements are included in Chapter 8 of this guidance.

10. In accordance with Standing Order 22.2, supervisory responsibility for compiling, maintaining and ensuring the accessibility of the Register and any associated guidance rests with a responsible committee (currently the Senedd's Standards of Conduct Committee). Further information about the role of the Responsible Committee is included in Section 3.2.

11. In addition to the duties set out in the 2006 Act and in the Senedd's Standing Orders, Members also have statutory obligations to check, record and report certain interests directly to the Electoral Commission, as set out in the **Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000** ('the PPERA 2000') and, if they are individual candidates¹, to report donations towards their election campaign spending under The Senedd Cymru (Representation of the People) Order 2025 ('the 2025 Order'). Further information about these requirements is set out in Chapter 6.

¹ An "individual candidate" is a candidate at a Senedd election other than a party list candidate.

3. Failure to comply and complaints procedure

12. The responsibility for ensuring compliance with Standing Orders 2 to 5 rests with individual Members of the Senedd alone, although advice may be sought from the Presiding Officer, the Chief Executive and Clerk to the Senedd or the Registrar of Members' Interests (through the Senedd's Table Office).

3.1. What happens if you don't comply with the rules?

13. Section 36(7) of the 2006 Act makes it an offence for a Member to take part in any proceedings without having complied with the requirements set out in Standing Order 2.

14. A Member who is guilty of such an offence is liable on summary conviction to a fine of up to level 5 on the standard scale. Prosecutions relating to non-compliance with Standing Orders may only be instituted by, or with the consent of, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

15. A protocol for dealing with complaints about a contravention of section 36(7) of the Act has been agreed between the Senedd Commission, the Senedd Commissioner for Standards and the Director of Public Prosecutions. The protocol forms part of the Code of Conduct for Members of the Senedd and Associated Documents.

3.2. Role of the 'responsible committee'

16. Standing Order 22 sets out the role of the Responsible Committee (currently the Senedd's Standards of Conduct Committee) in relation to the matters dealt within this guidance. The primary role of the Committee is to investigate, report on and, if appropriate, recommend action in respect of any complaint referred to it by the Commissioner for Standards. Following the submission of a report to the Responsible Committee in relation to a failure to comply with the relevant Standing Orders or any Senedd resolution relating to the financial or other interests of Members, the Senedd may resolve to exclude a Member for a

specified period, withdraw any rights and privileges from a Member, or to censure them.

17. During the period for which the Member is excluded the Member is not entitled to receive any salary from the Senedd and is not permitted to attend the Senedd or any of its committees or sub-committees. Under Standing Order 22.10(ii), the Responsible Committee may choose to remove any other rights and privileges of Membership of the Senedd, as set out in the procedures for the investigation of complaints established under Standing Order 22.2(iv). These sanctions are in addition to the possibility of prosecution under section 36(7) of the 2006 Act.

3.3. Complaint procedure

18. The independent Commissioner for Standards is responsible for considering complaints against Members of the Senedd. More information on the complaints procedure can be found on the **Commissioner for Standards website**.

19. Members should be aware that Section 9 of the **Commissioner for Standards Measure 2009** also places a duty on the Chief Executive and Clerk of the Senedd to refer a matter to the Commissioner, if the Clerk has reasonable grounds for suspecting:

- That the conduct of a Member of the Senedd has, at a relevant time, failed to comply with a requirement of a relevant provision, and
- That the conduct in question is relevant to the Clerk's functions under section 138 of the 2006 Act (Clerk to be the principal accounting officer for the Commission).

4. Register of Members' Interests: General Information

4.1. The purpose of the Register of Members' Interests

20. The purpose of the Register of Members' Interests ('the register') is to give notification on a continuous basis to Members of the Senedd and to the public of those financial and other interests which might reasonably be thought to influence the conduct or actions of Members in the Senedd.

21. These requirements are neither optional nor voluntary. As outlined in Chapter 3, participation in proceedings, having failed to register the interests specified in paragraph 5 of the Annex to Standing Order 2, is a criminal offence under Section 36(7)(a) of the 2006 Act.

4.2. How do you register an interest?

22. Members may register an interest by completing a **Registration and Recording Interest form**, which is available on the Members' intranet.

4.3. When should you complete a form?

23. Under Standing Orders 2.3, 3.4 and 5.5, Members must complete, sign and submit a Registration and Recording Interest Form within **eight weeks** of taking the oath or the making of the affirmation.

24. It is then the responsibility of Members to notify changes in their registrable and recordable interests within **four weeks of any such change occurring**. Members are required to provide the date the change occurred when notifying a change. Because of this, Members are advised to review their interests regularly.

25. Non-compliance with these timescales in relation to the requirements under Standing Order 2, may constitute a **criminal offence** under Section 36 of the 2006 Act.

4.4. How should your form be completed?

26. The form is completed online via the Members' intranet, and submitted electronically. The initial registration form can also be completed in hard copy.

27. The form has been designed so that it can be completed either by the Member themselves, or by a member of support staff. If the form is completed by a member of staff, it must be authorised or signed by the Member before it can be submitted to the Table Office.

4.5. What happens to the form?

28. Once the form has been received, its details will be published on the online register as soon as possible and a copy of the submitted form itself retained by the Table Office.

29. The content of the register is available for public inspection via the Senedd website. An updated online version of a Member's register is published on the Senedd's website as soon as possible after a register entry is received, and a compiled register published once a term. Copies of the forms submitted by Members can be made available through the Table Office on request.

30. The online register also includes details of the employment of family members (Standing Order 3), the time involved by member in 'registrable activities' (Standing Order 4), membership of societies (Standing Order 5), and any Members' other interests that have been voluntarily recorded (Standing Order 5A).

4.6. Who can help you?

31. The Table Office is available to assist with any queries Members have in relation to these rules. However, the responsibility for complying with requirements relating to the registration and recording of interests rests solely with individual Members. Members should also note that this guidance and any subsequent advice given cannot be a definitive interpretation of the requirements arising out of the 2006 Act and Standing Orders, as legal interpretation rests finally with the Courts.

32. Contact details for the Table Office are included below:

Table Office

First Floor, Tŷ Hywel,

Welsh Parliament,

Cardiff Bay

CF99 1SN

Email: **tableoffice@senedd.wales**

Tel: **0300 200 6170**

5. What should be registered?

33. The Annex to Standing Order 2 requires Members of the Senedd to register their interests in the following categories (known as the 'registrable interests').

34. Before considering the detail, Members should take note of the two general requirements set out in the Annex to Standing Order 2:

- Remunerated activity in the areas of public relations, and political advice and consultancy relating to the functions of the Senedd must be included in category 1.
- The majority of the interests specified in the categories below include a reference to interests independently possessed by or given to the partner or any dependent child of the Member, and these must also be registered if such interests are known to the Member.

35. In addition to the statutory requirements to register interests under Standing Order 2, Members must also record interests in relation to Standing Order 3 (Recording of the Employment of Family Members with the Support of Commission Funds), Standing Order 4 (Recording Time Involved in Registrable Activities), and Standing Order 5 (Recording of Membership of Societies). Further information about these requirements are included in Chapter 8.

36. Definitions of 'partner' and 'dependent children' as set out in paragraph 4 of the Annex to Standing Order 2 are included in the Glossary at the end of this guidance.

5.1. Category 1: Remunerated Employment, Directorships etc.

Directorships, employment, office, trade, profession or vocation (apart from, in the case of the Member, membership of the Senedd), for which the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner, is remunerated or in which the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the child of the Member, has any pecuniary interest: including:

- in the case of the Member only, the amount of remuneration received, or expected to be received, for each registrable activity;
- the names of clients where the interest includes services which arise out of, or are related in any manner to, membership of the Senedd; and
- whether the interest involves any public or private company or other body which has tendered for, is tendering for, or has a contract with, the Commission or the Welsh Government.

37. Details of all employment outside the Senedd and any sources of remuneration must be registered in this category. Members are advised to include as 'remuneration' not only salaries and fees, but also the receipt of any taxable expenses, allowances, or benefits, such as the provision of a company car.

38. Interests registered under Category 1 are 'registrable activities' for the purposes of Standing Order 4. Therefore Members must also make a notification under Standing Order 4 in relation to these interests. The notification relating to recording time involved in registrable interests must be made at the same time as a registration under Category 1. Further information about the requirements set out in Standing Order 4 is included in Chapter 8 of this guidance.

Directorships

39. Members should state the name of the company in which the directorship is held and give a broad indication of the company's business where it is not self-evident from its name.

40. In addition to any remunerated directorships, Members are also required to register any directorships which are held and which are themselves unremunerated but where the companies in question are associated with, or subsidiaries of, a company in which the Member holds a remunerated directorship.

Remunerated Employment, Office, Profession etc.

41. Members should state the employer or company, the nature of the business, and indicate the nature of the post which they or their partner hold in

the company or the services for which the company remunerates them.

Members who have paid posts as consultants or advisers should indicate the nature of the consultancy, for example "management consultant", "legal adviser", "parliamentary and public affairs consultant".

42. If the Member, or the Member's partner, is in receipt of public funds then this should also be stated, along with the source of those funds (e.g. farming or arts grants etc.). 'Public funds', for the purpose of this category, does not include public sector salaries and therefore it is not necessary for Members to additionally state that a person employed in the public sector (e.g. teachers, nurses etc.) is in receipt of public funds. However, any public funds received by those employed in such professions, other than salary (e.g. through additional contractual work), should be included.

43. Any remunerated activity in the areas of public relations and political advice and consultancy relating to the functions of the Senedd must be registered. This includes any remunerated activity connected with any proceedings in the Senedd, a committee or sub-committee, the sponsoring of functions in the Senedd buildings and making representations to the Welsh Government or any of its members. Members of the Senedd must ensure that such remunerated activity does not breach the prohibition on lobbying for reward or consideration (further information about the Senedd's rules in relation to lobbying is available in the **Guidance on Lobbying and Access to Members of the Senedd**).

44. Details of agreements involving the paid provision of services in the Member's capacity as a Member of the Senedd are also required to be registered.

Amount of Remuneration Received

45. For any interest registered under this category in relation to the Member themselves, Members must register the amount of any remuneration received.

46. Members are **not** required to register under this category:

- Earnings received as a Member or additional office holder in the Senedd;
- Earnings of the Member's partner or dependent children;

- Income received by way of dividends; and
- Pensions (Members who are concerned about transparency may declare interests relating to pension income under Standing Order 13.8A and 17.24A, where a Member may make an oral declaration of any relevant interest which the Member or a family member has or is expecting to have in any matter arising in those proceedings).

47. For any interest registered under this category in respect of the Member themselves, Members are required to register the amount of remuneration received in respect of each entry with reference to either the amount received, or the amount expected to be received. Remuneration can be registered as falling within the bands listed below, or as a more specific figure.

- Band 1: up to £100
- Band 2: between £101 - £500
- Band 3: between £501 - £1000
- Band 4: between £1001 - £2500
- Band 5: between £2501 - £5000
- Band 6: between £5001 - £10,000
- Band 7: thereafter in intervals of £10,000

48. Remuneration or allowances received in relation to membership of any other institution except the Senedd, including local authorities, the House of Commons or the House of Lords must be registered where a Member holds such an office concurrently with their membership of the Senedd.

49. If a Member receives a payment for their work and then donates it to another person or organisation, the Member must register the payment as usual but may note the donation in the entry.

50. If a Member has a contractual agreement for twelve months or more and receives regular payments, they may register these payments in advance instead

of as they are received, providing that the Member afterwards registers (within four weeks) any variation to the information already provided.

51. If a Member is due to receive remuneration but the Member does not know the exact amount that will be received, the Member must register the amount based on what they expect to receive. Where the amount actually received later proves to be different, the Member must amend the entry within four weeks to the exact amount being confirmed.

52. If a Member has undertaken remunerated work with others, they must either estimate the value of their individual contribution or disclose the total amount paid.

53. If a Member receives remuneration on or after the date of becoming a Member, even if the activity was undertaken in advance of them becoming a Member, they are required to register it.

The Names of Clients (Services)

54. Members are required to register the names of clients when the interests referred to in this category include services by the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, which arise out of, or are related in any manner to, his or her membership of the Senedd.

55. In respect of any paid employment registered in Category 1, any provision to clients of services which relate to, or arise out of, the Member's position as a Member should be registered under this category.

56. The names of all clients, including companies and partnerships to which services are provided, should be listed together with the nature of the client's business in each case. Where a Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, receives remuneration from a company or partnership engaged in consultancy business which itself has clients, the Members should list any of those clients to whom services or advice are provided, either directly or indirectly.

57. The types of services that are intended to be covered here include those connected with any Senedd proceeding, or other services related to membership. If a Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member has clients in a non-Senedd professional capacity (for example as a doctor, solicitor or accountant), the Member is not required to register the names of those clients, provided it is clear beyond doubt that the services which are being provided do not arise out of or relate in any manner to the Member's capacity as a Member of the Senedd.

58. Under this category, if a Member or, to the Member's knowledge the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, is employed as a Senedd adviser by a firm which is itself a consultancy and therefore is providing such advice and services to its clients, the Member should disclose those of the consultancy's clients with whom he or she has a direct connection for the purpose of providing advice or services related to the Senedd or who benefit from the provision of such advice or services. Where a company or partnership is named as a client, the nature of the company or partnership's business should be indicated.

Contracts with the Senedd Commission or Welsh Government

59. Details must be provided as to any remuneration or other material benefit which a Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, receives from any public or private company or other body which, to the Members' knowledge, has tendered for, is tendering for, or has, a contract with the Senedd Commission or Welsh Government.

60. Members should register the source of all remuneration or material benefits received from any company or other body which, to the Members' knowledge, has tendered or is tendering for contracts with the Senedd.

61. It is for the Member to decide what constitutes a material benefit, but any gifts or hospitality which are not registrable under Category 4 (Gifts and Hospitality) but given by a company with contractual links with the Senedd or Welsh Government would need to be identified in this category.

5.2. Category 2: Gifts, Hospitality, Material Benefits or Advantage

Gifts, hospitality, material benefits or advantage above a value specified in any resolution of the Senedd received by the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, from any company, organisation or person which arise out of, or are related in any manner to, membership of the Senedd.

62. The value of gifts, hospitality or material benefit or advantage that are required to be registered is 0.4 per cent of a Member's basic gross annual salary as of at the start of the Seventh Senedd (£305.52).

63. Additional requirements under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (PPERA 2000):

- Members should also be aware that in addition to their reporting obligations to the Senedd under this category, they have a statutory duty under the PPERA 2000 to check, record and report the same gift, hospitality, material benefit or advantage separately to the Electoral Commission. Further information on these requirements can be found in Chapter 6.

64. The specified financial value above which gifts, hospitality and any other benefits must be registered is £305.52. Apart from gifts and hospitality, other material benefits or advantage might include relief from indebtedness, concessionary loans, provision of services, etc. When registering, Members must provide a value, or estimated value, of the gift or benefit.

65. Any gift, or benefit, which in any way relates to membership of the Senedd and which is given gratis, or at a cost below that generally available to members of the public, should be registered whenever the value of the gift or benefit is greater than the amount specified above. Any similar gift or benefit which is received by any company or organisation in which the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, has a controlling interest should also be registered.

66. Gifts and material benefits in this category (and other categories) are exempt from registration/declaration if they do not relate in any way to membership of the Senedd. Consequently, gifts which are received by a Member on behalf of the Senedd as a whole do not need to be registered/declared provided they are handed over to the Senedd and a record is made of the Senedd's ownership of the gift. Whether this exemption applies in any particular case is in the first instance a matter for the individual Member to decide. If there is any doubt, the gift should be registered.

5.3. Category 3: Financial Sponsorship

Financial sponsorship:

- (a) as a candidate for election to the Senedd, where to the knowledge of the Member the sponsorship in any case exceeds 25 per cent of the candidate's election expenses, or
- (b) as a Member of the Senedd by any person or organisation. In registering such an interest, a Member must state whether any such sponsorship includes any payment to the Member or any material benefit or advantage.

67. This category deals with sponsorship by companies, trade unions, professional bodies, trade associations and other organisations. Registrations under this category must state whether such sponsorship includes any payment to the Member or any material benefit or advantage, and give an actual or estimated monetary value in each case.

68. Members should also be aware, however, that their allowances and remuneration as a Member of the Senedd cannot be used for election purposes. In practice, this means that Members cannot make a claim to the Senedd for any costs associated with election material and other election expenses.

69. Under this category, Members elected as individual candidates are required to register the source of any contribution to his or her election expenses in excess of 25 per cent of the total of such expenses as included in the campaign spending return required under the **Senedd Cymru (Representation of the People) Order 2025**. Party list candidates expenditure is not required to be

registered, as their expenditure is treated by the PPERA 2000 as being incurred by the party.

70. Further guidance for candidates and agents on spending and donations is available on the Electoral Commission's website and in the **Candidate Election Expenses (Senedd Elections) Code of Practice 2025**.

71. Subsection (b) of this category relates to other forms of financial sponsorship. This is intended to cover any regular or continuing support from persons including companies or organisations from which the Member receives any financial or material benefit in support of his or her role as a Member of the Senedd. One-off financial sponsorships should be registered, as appropriate, either in this section or under category 2 "Gifts, hospitality, material benefits or advantage"

72. If a company is the sponsor, the nature of its business should be indicated. Members should register any financial sponsorship arrangement in which they are personally involved, irrespective of whether they receive personal payment.

73. The provision of services of a research assistant or secretary whose salary, in whole or in part, is met by an external organisation, and/or the provision of free or subsidised accommodation for the Member's use, other than accommodation provided solely by the constituency party, should be registered under this category.

74. Accommodation provided by a local authority or other body at no cost, or at a subsidised cost, to a Member for the sole purpose of holding constituency surgeries is exempt from registration.

75. Members should also register and declare any substantial donations which are made by an organisation or company on a regular basis to their constituency party when such donations are linked directly to their own candidacy or membership of the Senedd.

76. Donations are to be regarded as financial sponsorship if such donations in any year are directly linked to a person's candidacy for election to, or membership of, the Senedd – including support for the Member in internal party elections or selection processes - and amount to at least £500 in value (and

references above to donations include a single donation). However, donations made directly to a constituency party as an expression of general political support, not linked to the Member's candidacy or membership of the Senedd, do not need to be registered.

77. Similarly it is not necessary to register a trade union donation to a constituency party which is not linked to the promotion of a particular Senedd candidate or Member. However, financial support of a Member by a trade union should be regarded as within this category and should be registered provided it meets the relevant threshold) even where the trade union is affiliated to the political party in question.

78. Additional requirements under the Senedd Cymru (Representation of the People) Order 2025:

- Members should be aware that any donations over £50 given to them as an individual candidate for the purpose of meeting their candidate campaign spending under the 2025 Order must be from a permissible source and be reported in their candidate's spending return after the election.

79. Additional requirements under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000:

- Members should be aware that in addition to their reporting obligations to the Senedd under this category, they also have a statutory duty under the PPERA 2000 to check, record and report the same financial sponsorship separately to the Electoral Commission. Further information is available in Chapter 6.

5.4. Category 4: Overseas Visits

Subject to any resolution of the Senedd, overseas visits made by the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, which arise out of, or are related in any manner to, membership of the Senedd where the cost of any such visit has not been

wholly borne by the Member or from funds provided by the Senedd or by the UK Parliament or by any organisation of which the Senedd is a member.

80. The Member should provide the date, destination, and purpose of the visit, along with the name of the government, organisation, company or individual that met the cost. Members must also provide the value, or estimated value, of the visit. Where only part of the cost was borne by an outside source (for example, the cost of accommodation but not the cost of travel), those details should be stated briefly. When an overseas visit was arranged by a Cross-Party Group, it is not sufficient to name the group as the sponsor of the visit: the government, organisation, company or person ultimately meeting the cost should be specified.

81. The following categories of visit need not be registered but should be declared when relevant in Senedd proceedings:

- Visits which are paid for by, or which are undertaken on behalf of the Senedd or which are made on behalf of an international organisation to which the Senedd belongs;
- Visits abroad with, or on behalf of, a Committee of the Senedd;
- Visits arranged for, and paid for, wholly by a Member's own political party.

82. Visits which are entirely unconnected with membership of the Senedd are also exempt from registration but visits combining public duties with private purposes should be registered unless the public duties are undertaken in the course of visits covered by any of the exceptions listed above or unless the whole cost is paid for by the Member or the Member's partner or any dependent child.

83. Additional requirements under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000:

- Members should also be aware that in addition to their reporting obligations to the Senedd under this category, they also have a statutory duty under the PPERA 2000 to check, record and report the

same overseas visit separately to the Electoral Commission. Further information is available in Chapter 6.

5.5. Category 5: Land and Property

Any land and property of the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, which has a substantial value as specified in any resolution of the Senedd or from which a substantial income is derived other than any home used for the personal residential purposes of the Member, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member.

84. Members should include the nature of the property, and general location (e.g. "Woodland in Meirionnydd", "Dairy farm in the Vale of Clwyd", "three residential rented properties in Tenby").

85. "Substantial value" means an amount equivalent to the basic gross annual salary for a Member of the Senedd at the start of the Seventh Senedd (£76,380) and "substantial income" means an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the basic gross annual salary for a Member of the Senedd at the start of the Seventh Senedd (£7,638). When registering, Members are required to specify whether they are registering on account of substantial value, substantial income, or both. There is no need, however, to register specific amounts.

86. There is no clear-cut definition of a property that is 'used for personal residential purposes'. Members will need to exercise their judgement in deciding whether a property is exempt from registration for this reason. There are a number of factors that Members may wish to take into account in considering whether a particular property is exempt - these are listed below. It is important to stress that these factors are not exhaustive or prescriptive and other factors may be important in specific circumstances:

- Whether a substantial income is derived from the property. Generally, a property from which a Member or their partner or dependent children derive an income (particularly if it is a substantial income as defined above) is unlikely to be a property used for 'personal residential purposes'.

- Whether the property is used exclusively by the Member, their partner and children or other immediate or close family members.
- Whether the Member or their partner or any dependent children pay council tax or utilities bills in respect of the property.
- Whether a property, such as a farm, on which the Member or their partner or any dependent children has a residence, should be registered if it has a substantial value aside from the residential use.

87. It is possible for a Member or the Member's partner or dependent child to have more than one home 'used for personal residential purposes of the Member or Member's partner or dependent child'. Such properties do not need to be registered.

88. When submitting an entry under this category, Members must also state whether they are a registered landlord.

5.6. Category 6: Shareholdings

The names of companies or other bodies in which the Member has, either alone, or with or on behalf of the Member's partner or any dependent child, a beneficial interest, or in which, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member has a beneficial interest, in shareholdings of:

- (a) a market value greater than one per cent of the issued share capital; or
- (b) less than one per cent but more than an amount specified in any resolution of the Senedd.

89. This requirement includes any option to acquire shares. Where the Member is, either alone, or with the Member's partner or dependent children, the beneficiary of a blind trust, this must also be registered.

90. Registration is required in respect of shareholdings with a market value less than 1 per cent of the issued share capital where the value of those shareholdings at the preceding 5 April exceeds 50 per cent of the basic gross

annual Senedd salary for a Member of the Senedd at the start of the Seventh Senedd (£38,190). When registering, Members must specify which of the two thresholds is relevant to the shareholdings being registered.

91. The value of a shareholding is determined by the market price of the share on: the date the Member was elected to the Senedd, or if acquired after the Member was elected to the Senedd, the date of acquisition; or subsequent to initial election or acquisition, the value at 5 April each year.

92. This means that Members must make an annual assessment of their shareholdings and register any shareholding which, although it may previously have been valued below the threshold is, at 5 April, valued above the threshold. Members are required to register shareholdings held within eight weeks of their election to the Senedd or within four weeks of acquiring shares or 5 April each year depending on the circumstances.

93. Members may also indicate that a shareholding's value at 5 April has dropped below the threshold. In these circumstances, the Member will not be required to declare the shareholding in relevant Senedd proceedings.

94. If the market price cannot be ascertained (e.g. because the company is unquoted and there is no market in the shares), the nominal value of the shareholding should be used instead.

95. Interests in shareholdings include share options. As it may be difficult to calculate the value of a share option for registration purposes, their value is deemed to be the same as the value of the share at any given time. As with shareholdings, Members are required to make an annual assessment of any share options and register any options which, although it may previously have been valued below the threshold is, at 5 April, valued above the threshold.

96. Interests in shareholdings also include beneficial interests in blind trusts. blind trusts should be registered along with their value (if known).

97. When determining whether or not shareholdings are registrable under the criteria set out above, Members should include not only holdings in which they themselves have a beneficial interest but also those in which the interest is held together with, or on behalf of, their partner or dependent children. For each

shareholding, the entry should state the name of the company or body, briefly indicate the nature of its business and make clear which of the criteria for registration is applicable.

5.7. Category 7: Membership/Chairmanship of bodies in receipt of direct or indirect Senedd Commission or Welsh Government funds

Paid or unpaid membership or chairmanship by the Member or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, of any body funded in whole or in part out of funds provided by the Senedd Commission or the Welsh Government, where the Member knows, or ought to have known, of the Senedd Commission or Welsh Government funding.

98. The definition of the term 'membership' in this category includes the following:

- Any officeholder such as chairman, treasurer, trustee, director, patron, president or vice president of the organisation; and
- Membership of the governing body or board of the organisation.

99. Registrations made under this category are solely for positions of influence within bodies in receipt of Welsh Government or Senedd Commission funds. Members are advised to register any membership/chairmanship of bodies not in receipt of such funds in the voluntary category should they so wish. The same applies to 'ordinary' membership of bodies that are in receipt of such funds, but where membership does not fall within the definitions set out in paragraph 98.

100. The Welsh Government and Senedd have extensive funding powers in relation to public bodies and this category applies equally to bodies who receive indirect funding, such as via Welsh Government-funded bodies or local authorities.

101. Where a Member of the Senedd knows or ought to have known, that the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, has an association

with a voluntary body or other body as a member or a chair which receives funding from the Senedd or the Welsh Government, that should be registered.

102. The advice of the Registrar of Members' Interests can be sought as to whether a body is funded wholly or in part by the Welsh Government, but ultimately it is the Member's responsibility to ensure they make themselves aware of such facts.

6. Reporting Interests to the Electoral Commission

103. In addition to the duties set out in the 2006 Act and in the Standing Orders, Members also have statutory obligations to check, record and report certain interests directly to the Electoral Commission, as set out in the PPERA 2000 and, if they are individual candidates, to report donations towards their election campaign spending under the 2025 Order.

104. Members standing as a candidate on a party-list should refer to the **Electoral Commission's guidance** for advice on donations and loans received towards their re-election and to meet party election campaign spending.

105. Members are encouraged to view the Electoral Commission's guidance or contact the Electoral Commission directly if they have any queries relating to these requirements.

106. In reporting interests to the Electoral Commission, Members should also be aware that:

- Any financial sponsorship, gift, hospitality, material benefit or advantage (including any donation or loan) over £500 for their use in connection with their political activities either as a Member or as a member of a political party **must be from a permissible source**;
- Additional information must be provided to the Electoral Commission in respect of **loans they are given for their use in connection with their political activities**;
- They have 30 days from accepting a donation or entering into a loan to provide the required report to the Electoral Commission.

6.1. Gifts, Hospitality, Material Benefit or Advantage

107. Members must report any gift, hospitality, material benefit or advantage (including any donation or loan) that is for the Member's use in connection with

their political activities either as a Member or as a member of a political party, and it is either:

- Over £2,230 and from a permissible source (either on its own or aggregated with other donations from the same source), or
- Over £500 and from an impermissible or unidentifiable source.

6.2. Financial Sponsorship

108. Members must report certain information to the Electoral Commission if they are given financial sponsorship for their use in connection with their political activities, and it is either:

- Over £2,230 and from a permissible source (either on its own or aggregated with other donations from the same source), or
- Over £500 and from an impermissible or unidentifiable source.

6.3. Overseas Visits

109. Members must report certain information to the Electoral Commission if the cost of an overseas trip exceeds £2,230 (either on their own or aggregated with other visits paid for by the same source) and was in connection with the Member's political activities either as a Member or as a member of a political party.

110. Members should be aware, however, that:

- PPERA 2000 permissibility requirements do not apply to overseas visits, providing that the value of any donation received does not exceed the 'reasonable costs' of the overseas visit;
- PPERA 2000 provides no exemption from reporting where the cost of the overseas visit was wholly borne by the Member's partner or dependent child; and

The Electoral Commission
Floor 3, James William House
9 Museum Place
Cardiff
CF10 3BD

Email: infowales@electoralcommission.org.uk

Tel: **0333 103 1929**

Electoral Commission [guidance on donations to regulated individuals](#).

Electoral Commission [guidance for candidates and agents at elections to the Senedd](#).

7. Other requirements relating to Members' interests

111. In addition to the statutory requirements to register interests under Standing Order 2, Member must also record the following interests:

- **Standing Order 3:** Recording of the Employment of Family Members with the Support of Commission Funds
- **Standing Order 4:** Recording Time Involved in Registrable Activities
- **Standing Order 5:** Recording of Membership of Societies

112. The requirements under these Standing Orders are modelled on those in Standing Order 2 so that, for instance, timescales for declaring recordable interests are identical. Like Standing Order 2, the provisions are neither optional nor voluntary, however, Members should note that these requirements are not covered by the criminal sanctions applicable to breaches of the rules relating to the register of interests and oral declarations set out under Standing Order 2.

113. Notifications made under Standing Orders are published in the same online document as the Register of Interests.

114. Under Standing Order 5A, Members may also, if they wish, record financial or other interests which do not fall within any of the categories that require registration under Standing Order 2 or recording under Standing Orders 3, 4 and 5.

7.1. Recording of the Employment of Family Members of other Members with the Support of Commission Funds (Standing Order 3)

A Member who at any time, with the support of Commission funds, employs either directly or indirectly, a person whom that Member knows to be a family member of another Member must, no later than the date specified in Standing Order 3, make a notification under Standing Order 3.

115. In Standing Order 3:

- (i) “family member” means:
 - (a) a partner of a Member;
 - (b) a child or grand-child of a Member;
 - (c) a parent or grand-parents of a Member;
 - (d) a brother or sister of a Member;
 - (e) a nephew or niece of a Member; or
 - (f) an uncle or aunt of a Member
- (ii) “partner” means a spouse, civil partner or one of a couple whether of the same sex or of the opposite sex who although not married to each other are living together and treat each other as spouses;
- (iii) the expressions “child”, “grand-child”, “parent”, “grand-parent”, “brother”, “sister”, “uncle” and “aunt” apply equally to half-, step-, foster- and adoptive relationships and also apply to persons having the relationship in question to the partner of the Member;
- (iv) “Commission funds” means amounts paid by the Commission by way of allowances under sections 20, 21 or 53 of the Act.

116. The notification required by Standing Order 3 must include the following information:

- (i) the name of the Member or Members of whom the employee is a family member;
- (ii) the full name of the employee;
- (iii) the relationship of the employee to the Member or Members referred to in (ii);
- (iv) the capacity in which the employee is employed, including any job title;

- (v) the date on which the employment commenced;
- (vi) if the employment has ceased, the date in which it ceased; and
- (vii) the hours which the employee is contracted to work each week.

117. Notification must be made:

- (i) within eight weeks of the date on which the Member takes the oath or affirmation of allegiance; or
- (ii) within four weeks of:
 - (a) the first occasion on which the family member receives a payment with the support of Commission funds;
 - (b) the date on which the employee becomes a family member of another Member; or
 - (c) the date when the Member first becomes aware of the fact that the employee is a family member of another Member,

whichever is the later.

118. If:

- (i) notification has been given under Standing Order 3; and
- (ii) there has been any change to the information which was included in that notification,

the Member must, within four weeks of the date on which that change took place, make notification of that change.

119. Notification must be given by completing and signing a **Record of the Employment of Family Members form**. While the name of the family member must be provided when completing the form, this information will not be published unless the Member making the notification specifically requests so. It will be held by the Registrar and may be made available to the Commissioner for Standards upon request, without the need for a Notice to Produce under section

12 of the National Assembly for Wales Commissioner for Standards Measure 2009.

120. The Record of the Employment of Family Members is maintained by the Table Office. The Record of the Employment of Family Members is published in the same online document as the Register of Interests; copies of individual entries may be made available on request to the Table Office.

7.2. Recording Time involved in Registrable Activities (Standing Order 4)

Where a Member is required to register any 'registrable activities' under Category 1 (Remunerated employment, directorships etc) Members must also note the time they are involved in those activities.

121. Members must notify the time involved in any registrable activities by reference to the following categories, as set out in Standing Order 4.3:

- Category 1: Less than 5 hours per week;
- Category 2: Between 5 and 20 hours per week;
- Category 3: More than 20 hours a week.
- Category 4: One-off activity, with time specified.

122. A notification under Standing Order 4 must be made at the same time as a registration of a relevant interest under Category 1. Notifications under this Standing Order can be made by Members filling in the relevant sections on the **Registration and Recording Interest form**. These notifications are published in the same online document as the Register of Interests.

7.3. Recording of Membership of Societies (Standing Order 5)

123. Members are required under Standing Order 5 to register their membership, or position of general control of management, of a private society or a private club which has entry requirements for membership.

124. Following advice from the Committee responsible for Standards of Conduct, the Record of Membership of Societies was introduced following the adoption by the Senedd of Standing Order 5 on 19 April 2005. Standing Order 5 replaced the former requirement under Standing Order 2 for Members to register their Membership of the Freemasons.

125. The policy behind the requirement is similar to that for Standing Order 2, i.e. to give notification on a continuous basis to Members of the Senedd and to the public of memberships of private clubs or societies which might be thought to influence members' conduct or actions in the Senedd.

126. Examples of Memberships of bodies which must be recorded include the following:

- Private Societies which have requirements in addition to, or instead of, subscription requirements and agreement to terms and conditions of membership – particularly where Membership is by selection or invitation only (e.g. Freemasons, Rotary, Round Table).
- Private Clubs which have requirements in addition to, or instead of, subscription requirements and agreement to terms and conditions of membership – particularly where Membership is by selection or invitation only (e.g. Private Members Clubs, such as the Cardiff and County Club).

127. Examples of Memberships of bodies which do not need to be recorded include the following:

- Public bodies (e.g. Cadw, English Heritage, Historic Scotland)
- Private societies which have only the requirement to pay a subscription (e.g. National Trust, RAC, AA, RSPB)
- Private societies which have terms and conditions of membership (e.g. University or College of Further or Higher Education, Parent/Teacher Association, Religious Bodies, Professional Bodies)

- Private Clubs which only have requirements to pay a subscription and/or agreement to conditions of membership (e.g. Recreational Clubs or Working Persons Clubs - provided there is no element of membership which is by invitation or selection only).

128. If Members wish to record their membership of any of the above, or similar, then they may do so under the voluntary category.

129. Notifications under this Standing Order can be made by Members filling in the relevant sections on the **Registration and Recording Interest form**. Such notifications are published in the same online document as the Register of Interests.

7.4. Voluntary Recording of Members' other interests

130. Under Standing Order 5A, Members may, if they wish, record financial or other interests which do not fall within any of the categories that require registration under Standing Order 2 or recording under Standing Orders 3, 4 and 5.

131. Such interests could include financial interests that do not fall under any of the compulsory categories, or that fall below any thresholds that would require registration within those categories, or interests held by family members other than partners or dependent children. It is also an appropriate place to record the membership of societies or other bodies that do not fall under the specific requirements of category 7 or Standing Order 5, and gifts or hospitality offered but declined.

132. This category of interests, being voluntary, is not subject to Section 36 of the 2006 Act and Members cannot be subject to a complaint for not having registered something in the voluntary category or for being 'late' in doing so.

8. Declaring interests before taking part in proceedings

8.1. The purpose of oral declarations

133. The purpose of oral declarations is to ensure that the public is made aware of any past, present or future financial interest which might reasonably be thought by others to influence the Member's contribution to a debate or discussion.

8.2. When should Members declare interests?

134. The instances whereby Members are required to declare interests during proceedings are split into two categories, which are subject to criminal and non-criminal sanctions respectively:

Declaration of Registrable Interests (Criminal)

135. Standing Orders 2.6 and 2.7 state that:

136. “In the circumstances specified in Standing Order 2.7, before taking part in any Senedd proceedings, a Member must **make an oral declaration of any financial interest** which he or she has, or may be expecting to have, or which, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member has, or may be expecting to have in any matter arising in those proceedings.

137. An oral declaration under Standing Order 2.6 must be made in relation to any interest which is specified in paragraph 5 of the Annex to Standing Order 2 if a particular decision in those proceedings might result in a direct financial advantage to the Member, or, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member, **greater than that which might accrue to the electorate generally.**”

138. Participation in proceedings without declaring registrable interests under these Standing Orders is a **criminal offence under Section 36(7)(a) of the 2006 Act.**

Declaration of Relevant Interest (Non-criminal)

139. Under Standing Orders 13.8A and 17.24A, a Member must, at the appropriate time, make an oral declaration of any 'relevant interest' which the Member or a family member has or is expecting to have in any matter arising in those proceedings. Under Standing Order 15.6, Members must also declare any relevant interests when tabling business.

140. Standing Orders 13.8A, 17.24A and 15.6 define a 'relevant interest' for these purposes as being an interest which might reasonably be thought by others to influence the Member's contribution to the debate or discussion.

141. In contrast to the requirements for declaring registrable interests under Standing Order 2.6 and 2.7, failure to declare a relevant interest under Standing Orders 13.8A, 17.24A and 15.6 is not a criminal offence under the 2006 Act, but may be the subject of a complaint to the Senedd Commissioner for Standards.

142. A flowchart diagram explaining how these two categories work alongside each other is included below.

Flowchart – Oral declarations and restrictions on voting

8.3. Declaring future interests

143. Where an oral declaration is required under Standing Orders 2.6 and 2.7, Members should be aware that the requirements for such declarations are broader in scope than the Standing Orders relating to the registration of interests. As well as current interests (i.e. those in the current Register of interests or acquired in the previous four weeks), Members are required to declare interests which are specified in the Annex to Standing Order 2 which **they may be expecting to have** before taking part in any proceedings of the Senedd if the interest is in any matter to which the proceedings relate.

144. Expected future interests may be more significant than current interests and candour from Members is therefore essential. Where, for example, a Member is debating subordinate legislation or making representations on a matter from which the Member has a reasonable expectation of personal

financial advantage of a kind specified in the Annex to Standing Order 2, a declaration must be made.

145. In deciding when a possible future benefit is sufficiently tangible to necessitate declaration, the key word in the rule that the Member must bear in mind is 'expecting'. Where a Member's plans or degree of involvement in a project have reached the stage where there is a reasonable expectation that a registrable benefit will accrue, then a declaration explaining the situation should be made.

8.4. Declaring relevant interests orally

146. Where an oral declaration is required under Standing Orders 13.8A and 17.24A, Members should be aware that they must declare any relevant interest which they or a family member has or is expecting to have, and that such interests could be broader in scope than the 'registrable interests' outlined in paragraph 5 of the annex to Standing Order 2. For example, although Members do not have to register the employment of dependent children or other close family members other than partners in the Annex to Standing Order 2, Members may be required to declare such employment, if it might reasonably be thought by others to influence the Member's contribution to the debate or discussion.

147. Standing Orders 13.8A, 15.6 and 17.24A provide Members with discretion to decide whether an interest which the Member or family member has or is expecting to have is a 'relevant interest'. As with expected future interests therefore, candour from Members is essential in deciding whether a declaration is required under this Standing Order or not.

148. The definition of 'Family Members' for the purposes of Standing Orders 13.8A, 17.24A and 15.6, is the same as included under Standing Order 3 relating to the Recording of the Employment of Family Members (the full definition is included in paragraph 115).

8.5. How should Members declare interests in practice?

149. An interest should be declared orally if it is either within a category specified in the Annex to Standing Order 2 or within the scope of Standing Orders 13.8A and 17.24A, and if it is relevant in any matter to which the proceedings relate. (“Senedd proceedings” means any proceedings of the Senedd, any committee of the Senedd or a sub-committee of such a committee, including voting.) It is the responsibility of the Member to judge whether an interest relates sufficiently to a particular proceeding to require a declaration.

150. Members should declare both registrable and relevant interests each time that they participate in proceedings of the Senedd, as follows:

Registrable Interest:

- In Plenary – before a member speaks for the first time, or votes, in each relevant agenda item but not each time that they subsequently speak during the particular item of business.
- In committee/sub-committee – at the beginning of each meeting.

Relevant Interest:

- At the appropriate time in Senedd proceedings.

151. Provided that the details (including any relevant amounts) are included in the Register of Members' Interests, the Member may simply refer to the interests and the fact that the interests are to be found in the Register, as long as the declaration itself is sufficiently informative to enable the listener to understand which interest is being declared. For example, ‘I refer Members to my register of interests’ is not an appropriate declaration, while ‘I refer Members to my register of interests in relation to my ownership of holiday accommodation’ would be.

152. If the declaration relates to interests which are either not in the Register or are ones which the Member (or to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member) may expect to have in the future, then the full details (including relevant amounts if appropriate) will be required to be given in the declaration.

153. Such a declaration must also identify the kind of interest involved. For example, 'My family has interests in land which would be affected by the scheme' or 'I live in the area affected by the scheme being considered' or 'I am a member of the board of one of the organisations which would be affected by this decision'. If a Member has more than one interest then each must be declared.

Declaring Relevant Interests before Voting

154. The definition of 'participating in Senedd proceedings' includes voting, and so the requirements around declaring relevant interests apply to voting as well as speaking.

155. Given the factors that normally determine how Members vote, the circumstances where it could be reasonably thought by others that the decision to vote in a particular way has been influenced by a relevant interest are likely to be rare, and certainly less common than for spoken contributions. If a Member does have a relevant interest, it will be necessary for them to declare it before voting, unless:

- the interest has already been declared as part of the Member's contribution to the debate; and/or
- the interest has been registered by the Member in the Register of Members' Interests (in which case it will already be in the public domain). Please note that not declaring a relevant interest on the basis that it has already been registered only applies in relation to voting (so as not to impact disproportionately on proceedings) and not to speaking.

Declaring relevant interests when tabling business

156. Under Standing Order 15.6, Members must also declare any relevant interests when they table business. This is done by completing the appropriate section on the relevant tabling form. The level of information required is the same as for oral declarations, set out in paragraphs 151-153 above. The information provided by the Member regarding the interest being declared will be published in the appropriate place on the Senedd website.

The test of 'relevance'

157. The test of relevance is made up of two parts:

- Whether the interest is relevant to the proceedings.
- Whether the interest might reasonably be thought by others to influence the Member's contribution², i.e. it would be reasonable for others to think that the Member's words or actions would have been different were it not for the existence of the interest.

158. Ultimately, it is for Members to decide whether these tests are met or not in each specific circumstance. In all cases, it is essential that Members consider the interaction between the interest and the contribution from the perspective of others, rather than whether the Member themselves thinks that the interest has influenced their contribution.

159. Factors that may influence whether it might be reasonable for others to think that the interest influenced the contribution include:

- (i) the nature of the interest and how commonly held it is. For example, there is no need to declare if the interest is common to all Members, (e.g. an interest such as a Member's salary or being an employer of support staff) or if the interest is common to a very broad category of people to which the Member belongs (e.g. taxpayers, parents, users of the NHS);
- (ii) the capacity in which the Member is participating at the time (e.g. individual Member, Minister, Committee Chair, Commissioner or other office-holder).
- (iii) the context in which their contribution is being made, e.g. is the Member proactively raising the issue to which the interest relates; and
- (iv) the nature of the contribution and the factors other than the interest that will have influenced it, including whether the contribution could

² 'Contribution' in this context includes speaking, voting and tabling business.

be considered by others to be promoting the Member's interest at the expense, or to the detriment, of the interests of others.

160. The same principles apply both to oral declarations and declarations when tabling business. In the context of tabling business specifically, the second and third factors above, taken together, mean that the test would be less likely to be met if the Member is only formally tabling on behalf of others in their capacity as an office-holder - e.g. a Minister for the Government, a Chair for their committee or a Business Manager for their political group - than if the Member is tabling on their own behalf and/or has instigated the tabling of the business in question

161. In all cases, it is ultimately a Member's responsibility to decide whether declaring a relevant interest is necessary in any specific circumstance, and Members should seek the advice of the Registrar in advance if they are in any doubt as to whether a declaration may be required.

Glossary

Commissioner for Standards: The independent person appointed by the Senedd, to safeguard standards, to uphold reputations, and to address concerns.

Dependent Child: Any person who, at the time of registration is under the age of sixteen or is under the age of nineteen and receiving full time education at a recognised education establishment and is:

- (a) A child of the Member; or
- (b) A step-child of the Member by marriage; or
- (c) A child legally adopted by the Member; or
- (d) A child who, the Member intends to legally adopt; or
- (e) A child who, for at least the previous 6 calendar months has been financially supported by the Member.

Family Member: Family Member means:

- (a) A partner of the Member;
- (b) A child or grand-child of a Member;
- (c) A parent or grand-parent of a Member;
- (d) A brother or sister of a Member;
- (e) A nephew or niece of a Member; or
- (f) An uncle or aunt of a Member;

the expressions "child", "grand-child", "parent", "grand-parent", "brother", "sister", "uncle" and "aunt" apply equally to half-, step-, foster- and adoptive relationships and also apply to persons having the relationship in question to the partner of the Member.

Partner: "partner" means a spouse, civil partner or one of a couple whether of the same sex or of the opposite sex who although not married to each other are living together and treat each other as spouses.

PPERA 2000: Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.

Registrable interest: The interests specified in the Annex to Standing Order 2.

Relevant interest: An interest which might reasonably be thought by others to influence the Member's contribution to the debate or discussion.

Responsible Committee: Currently the Standards of Conduct Committee.

Senedd Proceedings: Any proceedings of the Senedd, any committee of the Senedd or a sub-committee of such a committee.

2006 Act: Government of Wales Act 2006.

2025 Order: The Senedd Cymru (Representation of the People) Order 2025.