

Welsh Government Impact Assessment Gateway


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Title of proposal:	Renting Homes (Fees, etc.) (Wales) Bill
Official completing the gateway (name):	Private Sector Housing Team
Department:	Housing Policy
Head of Division/SRO (name):	Emma Williams
Cabinet Secretary/Minister responsible	Rebecca Evans AM
Date	2 May 2018

1. What action is the Welsh Government considering and why?

How will action by the Welsh Government improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales?

 *What issue does the proposal seek to address?*

 *Set out objectives and intended effects*

The Welsh Government is working to achieve a vision of a vibrant, transparent and accessible Private Rented Sector (PRS). Having already legislated to improve management standards and simplify tenancy agreements in the PRS, the Welsh Government believes that now is the time to act on expensive up front fees and charges. Such fees present a significant barrier to entering the PRS, and this legislation is intended to remove that barrier.

The PRS has become increasingly important in recent years, and is set to continue to grow as the population increases in future. Between 2000/01 and 2014/15 the number of privately rented dwellings in Wales has more than doubled, and now accounts for around 15% of dwelling stock.¹ Wales' population is projected to increase over the next 20 years, possibly by around 5%. The number of households in Wales is projected to grow faster than the overall population, led by an expected increase in single person households of over 30% over the same period.²

The Welsh Government commissioned research into fees charged to tenants from the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research, published in August 2017³, which found:

¹ Census data: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2014/140225-2011-census-characteristics-households-en.pdf>. Dwelling stock estimates: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2017/170427-dwelling-stock-estimates-2015-16-en.pdf>

² Future Trends Report 2017, Welsh Government: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2017/170505-future-trends-report-2017-en.pdf>

³ Clarke et al, *Research into letting agent fees to tenants*. Cardiff: Welsh Government, GSR report number 48/2017. <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/research-letting-agent-fees-tenants/?lang=en>

- There is evidence that upfront fees to tenants exacerbate difficulties in accessing the PRS. There is a wide disparity between fees charged by agents for nominally similar activities.
- There is no compelling evidence as to why tenants should pay fees rather than the landlord. The majority of the work undertaken by agents is work that the landlord would otherwise be doing themselves, and is therefore a service provided for a landlord.
- The landlord chooses the agent and can negotiate on fees, or choose a different agent if unhappy with the offer. Tenants are rarely able to choose an agent independently of a property.
- There appears little justification for renewal fees in any circumstances, or for exit fees except in a situation where a tenant leaves early.
- There is a strong case for allowing agents or landlords to charge a small holding deposit, and for allowing agents to charge tenants who damage things, or who want to leave part-way through a fixed term contract.
- If fees to tenants were banned, agents could recoup the costs of setting up new tenancies in the fees they charge to landlords. Even if these were then passed on to tenants via higher rents, this is perceived as being preferable to charging fees as it improves transparency and facilitates comparability between options for tenants.
- There would be an increased incentive for landlords to self-manage if their fees increased. However, this research suggests that most landlords, if otherwise happy with the service their agent provides, would be unlikely to do so.
- Increased fees to landlords, in conjunction with other recent tax reform, may cause some landlords to sell up and overall this is likely to exert a small downward pressure on the speed of growth of the PRS in Wales.

Additionally, evidence from the Citizen's Advice Bureau suggests that fees have increased in recent years at an above-inflationary rate.⁴ The same research revealed that fees caused significant financial difficulty to renters, meaning 64% of survey respondents had to borrow from friends and family, had difficulty paying other bills, went overdrawn or took out a loan to cover the charges. It has also been suggested that the rate of deposit charged has increased over time.⁵

The Bill intends to remove or reduce the financial barriers which potential tenants face in trying to access accommodation of their choice, which is likely to have wide ranging positive impacts on well being goals.

The main provisions of the Bill:

- Ban fees payable by tenants in connection with the granting, continuing and renewing of tenancies (by letting agents and landlords).

⁴ Citizen's Advice Bureau, *Still Let Down: How letting agents are still exploiting private renters – and what this tells us about consumer protection*, 2015. <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/cymraeg/about-us/policy/policy-research-topics/housing-policy-research/still-let-down/>

⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government (UK Government), *Banning letting agent fees paid by tenants: a consultation paper*, April 2017, p20. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/607479/Banning_letting_agent_fees_paid_by_tenants_consultation.pdf

Centre for Economics and Business Research 'Protecting Generation Rent. A Report for money.co.uk', January 2016. Shows the average UK increase is 16% between 2010-2015. For Wales this is between 5-6%. <http://1c48262defeb1866bc52-67e2d31b8004cbc50ed34ec085b9754f.r83.cf3.rackcdn.com/Protecting-Generation-Rent.pdf>

- Give Welsh Ministers powers to regulate the amount of security deposit that can be taken.
- Provide exceptions to the ban to allow for:
 - Rent
 - A returnable holding deposit capped at the equivalent of one week's rent
 - A security deposit
 - Payments in default of the standard occupation contract
- A person guilty of an offence will, on conviction, be liable to a fine. Local Housing Authorities will have powers to issue Fixed Penalty Notices to discharge the liability of a person who has committed an offence, and will also have information powers to assist with their enforcement action.

 *Explain how the proposal fits with the National Strategy and well-being objectives*

Prosperity for all identifies Housing as one of the Welsh Government's five priority areas, recognising that good quality housing brings a wide range of benefits to health, learning and prosperity. Given that the PRS is becoming a more widespread tenure and is set to increase in size further over the coming years, addressing barriers to tenants being able to find and secure property in the sector is an important step.

The Bill also relates directly to several of the well-being objectives:

- Build healthier communities and better environments
 - The Bill will remove a financial barrier to renting a property in a tenant's area of choice. Being able to tell, up front, what the ongoing cost of a property is, without the potential for unexpected high fees to be levied both up-front and throughout a tenancy, will allow tenants to budget for a property in their chosen area.
 - Considering health, the impact is likely to be generally positive, due to the potential benefits to those on a low income, who will be able to access more appropriate PRS accommodation, fitted to their needs, which may contribute to better health outcomes. Reducing the financial barrier to suitable accommodation will also be intended to alleviate pressure on finances, meaning funds would instead be available to spend on food, fuel and other essential health-related outgoings
 - A reduction in income for landlords could mean less responsible behaviour towards the environment, but legal obligations would still apply.
- Support young people to make the most of their potential
 - The PRS provides housing for a higher proportion of younger people (under 35) than other tenures. Ensuring that the up front barriers to accommodation are reduced, and that the ongoing costs of that accommodation are predictable and stable, will help younger people, particularly those with a lower income, to effectively budget for their accommodation.

2. How have you applied the five ways of working?

How have you applied the five ways of working described by the Well-being of Future Generations Act?

Long term

The PRS has increased substantially over the last decade, and is set to continue to play an important part in the Welsh housing market in future, particularly considering both the projected increase in population, and the trend towards an even larger increase in number of households over time.

Research has identified that letting agent fees have been increasing substantially over time, and thus are likely in future to present an even greater barrier to potential tenants than at present. Similarly, there is a suggestion that deposits have increased over time, so allowing Welsh Ministers to impose a cap at a later date will ensure that any significant changes in that area can be addressed.

Working to make the PRS an attractive and affordable tenure of choice will assist in dealing with the increasing housing demands we expect in the next 20 years.

Prevention

Recent research has shown that those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness find it particularly difficult to bring together the funds necessary to secure accommodation in the PRS.⁶ With changes in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to encourage wider use of the PRS to assist in homeless prevention and remedy, making this option as affordable as possible will assist in prevention, and where prevention is impossible early remedy, of homelessness.

Integration

Welsh Government is working to modernise and regulate the PRS more widely to make it safe, affordable, and effective. The changes brought about by this Bill complement other legislative changes being made by the Welsh Government to make the private rented sector better: Housing (Wales) Act 2014, Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016.

The ban will also support our work on homelessness, by making it easier for those without access to large lump sums to access the PRS, either independently, or via access to bond assurance schemes run by local authorities. Groups such as refugees, who have access to benefits or other income, but are unlikely to have significant savings, will be assisted similarly.

Collaboration

The legislation continues the drive to make the PRS more transparent and accessible. The innovative thinking that paved the way to the establishment of Rent Smart Wales makes it easier to identify where private rented properties are, and who is responsible for letting and managing those properties. All agents now have to be licensed, which means their staff have to be suitably trained. This means that we can contact all licensed agents and landlords to remind them of any changes in the legislation that impacts on them and what it means for them. Therefore all parts of the sector can easily be invited to comment

⁶ 'Access costs emerged as a key barrier preventing homeless people from accessing the private rented sector... The requirement for a deposit alone was often enough to prevent access to a private rented tenancy, but agent fees and advance rent were also significant barriers.' Reeve, K et al, *Home No less will do*, Crisis, July 2016. https://www.crisis.org.uk/media/237166/home_no_less_will_do_crisis.pdf

on proposals and participate in policy development. Rent Smart Wales also maintains a stakeholder group, which includes representation from the main landlord, agent, tenants and support groups and this group has been involved at every stage in the process and will continue to be so.

Involvement

All the main groups have been fully consulted on the proposal and by involving Rent Smart Wales we can directly contact everyone who is likely to be adversely affected by these proposals as well as many who will benefit.

The formal consultation issued in relation to proposals to act on fees charged to tenants gathered nearly 700 responses, with a good range of responses from affected groups including tenants, landlords, letting agents, advice and representative bodies.

Consultation Summary

Details of the consultation were shared widely by Rent Smart Wales, with all registered or licensed landlords and letting agents emailed directly to invite comments (at the time around 80,000 landlords and 2,600 letting agents in total). The views of tenants groups, as well as other key stakeholders, were actively sought to ensure that a variety of interests were captured to inform the development of policy.

A more detailed analysis of the consultation is available on the Welsh Government website⁷, but key findings from the consultation confirmed that:

- 56% of all respondents agreed with an outright ban on fees.
- 55% of respondents were of the view that a ban on fees would lead to an increase in rents, though many respondents thought that the rise would be negligible and was preferable to up-front fees.
- 90% of respondents believed that fees charged as a result of a default on the part of a tenant, or for services provided at the request of a tenant, should continue to be allowed.
- 64% of respondents agreed that holding deposits should be allowed, though there were concerns about both the amount of holding deposit required and the terms by which they were returnable.
- 91% of tenants said that they have been charged fees to rent properties.
- When fees were charged, tenants said that, on average, they were charged £249 to begin a tenancy, £108 to renew a tenancy, and £142 at the end of a tenancy.
- Two-thirds of tenants were made aware of fees before they entered into an agreement.
- 62% of tenants said that fees have affected their ability to move into a rented property, while 86% said that fees have affected their ability to use an agent.
- 99% of agents charge fees to tenants – an average of £181 per tenancy.
- Only 19% of landlords charge fees to tenants – an average of £66 per tenancy.
- Landlords are generally unaware of what fees their agent (if they use one) charge to tenants. 61% of landlords did not know what their tenants were charged.
- 92 -95% of agents charge fees to landlords. Agents say that the average fee charged for letting a property is £233, whereas landlords say it is £265.
- 61% of landlords say that an increase in fees charged to them would affect their

⁷ <https://beta.gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-02/180226-fees-charged-to-tenants-responses.pdf>

decision on using an agent in future.

In addition to the consultation exercise, a stakeholder discussion was held in Cardiff City Hall on 12 December 2017 to test the understanding of how any future legislation might work in practice. The discussion also focused on providing quality assurance of the information being used to inform the RIA; testing key assumptions about the impact of the Bill. Participants in the discussion included a wide range of representatives operating in the PRS, including ARLA, NLA, RLA, The Property Ombudsman, Rent Smart Wales, WLGA, CAB, Shelter Cymru, NUS Wales, TPAS, Let Down in Wales, MyDeposit, Deposit Protection Service and Tai Pawb.

3. What will be the social, cultural, economic and environmental effects?

3.1 Social

3.1.1 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will the proposal impact on people and communities?

The intention of the Bill is to make private sector housing more accessible, by reducing the up front costs required to secure a property. Although this will positively impact many tenants in the PRS, it will have a particular impact on those with a low income, or who find it difficult or impossible to gather the up front costs required to secure a property at present.

Current and potential private sector tenants

The largest group affected by this Bill will be those renting in the PRS – there are currently reckoned to be around 202,000 PRS households in Wales. Fees can be charged throughout a tenancy, but are most often charged in relation to the setup of a tenancy, including for referencing, preparing the agreement, inventory, viewings and related tasks. Some tenants are also charged for tenancy renewal and exit. Estimates of the average fees charged on tenancy setup vary: research for Welsh Government puts the initial figure at £178, but other estimates from Citizens Advice Bureau and Shelter put this figure at £337 and £355 respectively.⁸

Letting Agents

⁸ Research for Welsh Government looks at Wales-only information, but CAB and Shelter research is based on UK wide data. Clarke et al, *Research into letting agent fees to tenants*. Cardiff: Welsh Government, GSR report number 48/2017, p 16. <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/research-letting-agent-fees-tenants/?lang=en>.

Citizen's Advice Bureau, *Still Let Down: How letting agents are still exploiting private renters – and what this tells us about consumer protection*, 2015. <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/cymraeg/about-us/policy/policy-research-topics/housing-policy-research/still-let-down/>

Shelter, *Letting agencies: the price you pay*, 2013, p10.

https://england.shelter.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/671649/Letting_agencies_-_The_price_you_pay.pdf

Letting agent fees are more regularly charged and at higher rates than those charged by landlords. Research speculates that fees could account for one fifth of letting agent income, and therefore the Bill will necessitate a change in business practices of letting agents.⁹ Potential consequences include: reduction in service to tenants, increase in fees to landlords, reduction in staffing, reduction in profits.

Landlords

There is evidence that some landlords charge fees to tenants, however research suggests that the proportion of landlords charging fees, and the amount charged, is much lower than letting agent fees.¹⁰ However, landlords may feel more of an impact from the Bill if letting agents choose to pass on some or all of the fees which they would have charged to tenants to landlords instead. Landlords being charged increased fees may choose to accept the fees, either absorbing them or charging a higher rent (although market forces may not allow a higher rent to be charged), or they may alternatively choose to switch letting agent to one charging less, remove their properties from letting agents and self-manage, or divest of their portfolio entirely. Several of these potential outcomes would have an impact on tenants, either through rental charge or availability of properties.

Benefit claimants

One potential negative impact of a ban on fees would be if it resulted in a rent increase. Those in receipt of Housing Benefit or the housing costs element of Universal Credit may be disproportionately adversely affected by rent increases, as the amounts payable by these benefits are governed by Local Housing Allowance rates, which are usually set at the 30th percentile of rents in the Broad Rental Market Area, but which have been frozen by UK Government from 2016 until 2020 at the 2015 rates. Therefore as rents increase, the chargeable rent in an area will increasingly not be reflected by the LHA rate which people can claim, and therefore those tenants will need to either find accommodation reflecting a much lower level in the rental market or will need to make up a shortfall in rent from other income sources, which are also being restricted by the benefit freeze and cumulative effects of welfare reform.¹¹

Vulnerable Groups

Letting agents argue that fees are justified by the services that they render to tenants directly, among which they list helping tenants with wider tasks such as 'finding local schools or overseeing an international move... [they also] suggested that they would no longer be able to help those on lower incomes or in receipt of housing benefit as helping these tenants is more time-consuming'.¹² If this were to occur, those who are vulnerable for different reasons, such as not speaking English, being unable to deal with their own

⁹ Capital Economics, *Letting the market down? Assessing the economic impacts of the proposed ban on letting agents fees*, ARLA Propertymark, 2017, p38. <http://www.arla.co.uk/media/1045728/letting-the-market-down-assessing-the-economic-impacts-of-the-proposed-ban-on-letting-agents-fees.pdf>
CBRE, *Banning letting agent fees to tenants: Impact of implementation*, 2017, p 10.

<https://www.cbreresidential.com/uk/sites/uk-residential/files/Agent%20Letting%20Fees%20final.pdf>

¹⁰ Research for Welsh Government found that 10% of landlords surveyed charge fees, with a median fee charged of £125. Clarke et al, *Research into letting agent fees to tenants*. Cardiff: Welsh Government, GSR report number 48/2017, p 27. <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/research-letting-agent-fees-tenants/?lang=en>

¹¹ For an examination of how LHA rates reflect the current chargeable rents in BRMA's across Wales see Community Housing Cymru, *Postcode Lottery: The impact of applying the Local Housing Allowance rates to general needs social housing tenants in Wales*, October 2017, https://chcymru.org.uk/uploads/events_attachments/The_impact_of_applying_LHA_rates_to_the_social_rented_sector_-_October_2017.pdf

¹² Clarke, et al: p 44.

benefit claims or through age, disability or other reasons may find it harder to complete the tasks necessary to secure a property, or may come to rely more heavily on those support services which they are able to access to do so. However, landlords are in a position to choose a letting agent which provides the services they require for the tenants they wish to attract, if landlords find that letting agents are not supporting tenants appropriately they are in a strong position to shop around to achieve the service they require. Additionally, alternative sources of advice and assistance are available to those vulnerable tenants to meet that need, such as those provided by local councils, and charities such as Shelter and Citizens Advice Bureau. Therefore the risk to tenants posed by a diminishing of services is not considered to be substantial.

3.1.2 Children's Rights

See Annex 1

3.1.3 Equality

See Annex 2

3.1.4 Rural Proofing

3.1.4.1 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will the proposal impact on rural individuals and communities?

The recent increase in the size of the PRS in comparison with other tenures is most obvious in urban centres of South Wales, but the PRS has grown in all parts of the country.¹³ Therefore, the Bill is expected to have a positive effect in rural areas, due to its working to make renting a more accessible and affordable option across the PRS.

As part of this assessment, contact was made with the Rural Housing Enablers group at their meeting in December 2017. No negative impact in rural areas was identified.

A full rural proofing impact assessment is not considered to be required for this proposal.

3.1.5 Health

3.1.5.1 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will the proposal impact health determinants?

The proposals are expected to have an overall positive benefit on health, with a particular contribution to make in reducing health inequalities. People such as those on lower incomes, other vulnerable groups and those in poorer health are more likely to be reliant

¹³ Christine Whitehead and Kath Scanlon, *The Potential Role of the Private Rented Sector in Wales*, Public Policy Institute for Wales, September 2015. <https://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/ppiw/files/2015/11/Report-The-Role-of-the-Private-Rented-Sector-FINAL.pdf>

on the PRS, either in the short term or longer term, and so are expected to be key beneficiaries from the proposal.

Research on the health impacts of housing shows that the self-reported health of adults who are private renters is poorer than in other tenures.

Private rented sector tenants experience poorer mental health and wellbeing, are more likely to suffer from life-limiting health problems or disabilities, to smoke and to visit the dentist or optician less often than adults in other tenures. Private renting adults in the 45-64 age group experienced these poorer health factors at a rate higher than other age groups.

Children in the private rented sector are more likely to suffer mental health problems than in other sectors. The rate of hazards presenting health and safety risks to occupiers in the private rented sector was higher than in any other sector when measured in 2008, and the cost of remedying these hazards was £2,500 per dwelling, more than in any other sector of tenure. The levels of general disrepair in the private rented sector are also higher and more costly to fix than in other sectors.¹⁴

This Bill is just one of the ways the Welsh Government is working to improve the private rented sector, and is closely allied with the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016, which, once fully commenced will introduce model contracts and new fitness for human habitation regulations which will help to address inconsistency and confusion in the sector and help drive up standards. It also builds on Part 1 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, which introduced the mandatory registration of landlords and licensing of managing landlords and agents, to improve the standards of management in the sector. This Bill will be another important contributor to this improvement agenda.

Lifestyles

Reducing the financial barrier to finding accommodation of choice should make it easier for prospective tenants to gather the funds required to move to a property more suitable to their needs (especially considering that research has shown that fees have been identified as a reason why people do not move).¹⁵

Unexpected fees can cause financial distress, which can lead to worry and stress, and which can sometimes extend to more serious mental health problems. Making costs predictable, and removing the potential for unexpected fees to be levied throughout a tenancy should make it easier for tenants to budget, and to fully understand their financial responsibilities to a property before they take on a tenancy. This should have a positive impact on mental health. There are also potential physical health benefits from removal of fees, resulting from the income saved which would be available to spend on good quality food, recreational activity (including physical activity) and other essential health-related

¹⁴ Information from the Health Impact Assessment for the proposed Wales Agent and Landlord Licensing Scheme (created by Part 1 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014): http://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/6514/9554/0684/proposed_Wales_Agent_and_Landlord_Licensing_Scheme.pdf

¹⁵ See footnote 6, above. Fees were also identified as a deterrent to moving by CBRE, *Banning letting agent fees to tenants, Impact of implementation*, March 2017, p6. <https://www.cbreresidential.com/uk/sites/uk-residential/files/Agent%20Letting%20Fees%20final.pdf>

outgoings.

Social and community influences on health

Removing the barrier of fees to potential tenants looking for property may assist them to locate property in an area of their choice, supporting people to remain in their community, or to move to a community of their choice. Could therefore indirectly contribute to aspects such as strengthening family networks and wider community networks?

It is possible that stripping fees out of the system may incline letting agents to more regularly offer longer tenancies, or allow tenancies to roll over into periodic tenancies, as the financial inducement to charge for setting up another fixed period tenancy will be removed. The increased security of a longer term tenancy could have a positive impact on the health of tenants.

As mentioned above, there is the potential that letting agents will pass a proportion of the lost fees to the landlord to pay, and that they in turn may pass those costs on to tenants through a higher rental charge. There is also a possibility for a shrinkage of the PRS should landlords decide that they are not able to cope with higher fees and stop letting properties. In both of these instances, there may be potential for property of choice to be more difficult to secure. These potential outcomes will be mitigated by the requirement for the local market to accept a rent increase, and the likelihood that property being divested by landlords will be retained as PRS stock, since as noted in the introduction to this document, the demand for PRS accommodation, and correspondingly the business opportunity available to prospective landlords, is due to increase substantially over the coming years.

Mental wellbeing

As mentioned above, tenants in the PRS are likely to experience poorer mental health and wellbeing. Alleviating the stress which unexpected and expensive fees are likely to cause tenants is likely to have a positive impact on mental wellbeing.

Living/environmental conditions affecting health

The ability to move house more readily may help tenants to address problems associated with the condition of their current property, or to access property which more adequately meets the tenant's needs. Considerations which may be taken into account in searching for property, which could have a positive health outcome may include built environment, neighbourhood design, noise, air and water quality, green space, community safety etc. Should rents increase, this may exert pressure on the availability of properties which are affordable for those who rely on housing benefit or the housing costs element of Universal Credit. However, taking away the up-front financial barrier to a tenancy, and ensuring that the rental cost is the only cost tenants need to budget for over the lifetime of their tenancy, is still likely to make it easier for potential tenants to identify and secure appropriate, affordable property.

Economic conditions affecting health

The Bill should help tenants to access property of their choice by removing the up-front fees charged, which can be a significant barrier to accessing the sector. This could help benefit the local economy by making it easier for people to access property in a location of their choice, close to work, family, support structures and facilities. There could be economic benefits to tenants too if tenants are able to more easily move to access employment. These impacts would be particularly beneficial to those on a low income, who currently may struggle or find it impossible to move due to fees.

Again, there is the potential that banning fees may contribute to an increase in rents, which would be problematic for those tenants reliant on being able to rent property close the Local Housing Allowance rate for their area and property size, meaning that they would be excluded from the market due to their economic status.

Access and quality of services

As discussed under living/environmental conditions above, any improvement in the ability of tenants to move could allow them to secure better access to the services they use, such as medical services, public amenities, education and retail.

Macroeconomic, environmental and sustainability factors

It is not expected that any landlords choosing to divest of property either due to the inability to charge fees or any increased fees charged by letting agents will have a material impact on the availability of property in the PRS, since it is likely that property will be retained within the PRS, especially given that the tenure is projected to become more popular and grow significantly in the coming years. Therefore there are no significant impacts are identified at this time.

3.1.5.2 Could there be a differential health impact on particular groups?

There is the potential that ending fees will have an impact on the rental level charged for accommodation, which could have an impact on those with a lower income dependent on benefits. However, whether this is likely to translate to a definite health impact is not certain.

Census data shows that the PRS has a proportionately higher population of younger people, and those from ethnically diverse backgrounds than the population as a whole. The PRS also includes a large number of students. These groups will particularly benefit from the proposal, as will those, as mentioned above, who have a low income or do not have the ability to save the sums required to pay fees in order to access or move within the sector. This group will include those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. It is considered that the health benefits considered in the previous section will be felt most by these groups.

Similarly, as discussed in the previous section, if a ban on fees leads letting agents and landlords to make decisions which impact rent levels, this could undermine some of the

benefits afforded by the lack of fees for those tenants reliant on support from housing benefit or housing costs element of universal credit to pay their rent. However it is still considered that the move will assist in making the PRS more accessible, and that knowing the predictable charges which will be levied throughout a tenancy at the beginning will assist tenants to locate and secure accommodation most suitable to their needs and budget.

A full health impact assessment is not considered to be required for this proposal.

3.1.6 Privacy

3.1.6.1 Will the proposal involve processing information that could be used to identify individuals?

No

3.2 Cultural

The Well-being of Future Generations Act goal for culture is 'A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language and which encourages people to participate in the arts and sports and recreation'. Culture includes museums, archives, libraries and the arts; heritage includes the built historic environment as well as intangible heritage such as traditions; arts encompasses performance and creative sectors including music, literature, theatre and art, whilst sports and recreation include both elite and community sports as well as opportunities to participate in wider outdoor recreation.

3.2.1 How will the proposal actively contribute to the goal to promote and protect culture and heritage and encourage people to participate in the arts sports and recreation? (for Welsh Language see section 3.2.3)

The Bill intends to allow tenants to make informed decisions about the ongoing costs of a rental property, without needing to consider unexpected fees. This should assist in tenants being able to more easily budget for their accommodation. Removing the barrier that upfront fees represent should also help prospective tenants to move into and within the PRS more easily. Both of these elements should help tenants look for property which meets their needs, and to more easily identify whether such property is within their financial means. This could include whether cultural, sporting or recreational activities are a priority for them when looking for property.

3.2.2. Is it possibly that the proposal might have a negative impact on the promotion and protection of culture and heritage, or the ability of people to participate in arts, sport and recreation? If so, what action can you take to avoid or reduce that impact (for example by providing alternative opportunities)?

Should letting agents and landlords decide to recoup lost fee income or increased costs of using a letting agent through an increase in the rent, this could have an impact on the properties that some tenants are able to afford. This is likely to have the most impact on those (as discussed elsewhere in this document) who are reliant on support from housing benefit or the housing costs element of universal credit to afford property in the area of their choice. However, it is considered to be beneficial that the upfront, regular or unexpected fees are removed, to allow tenants to make an informed choice about affordability before they commit to a property.

3.2.3 Welsh Language

See Annex 3.

3.3 Economic

When developing policy, you need to make an overall assessment based on the best available evidence of monetary and non-monetary, short and long term costs and benefits. You should consider how businesses of different types, local government, the third sector and the public in general will be affected. You should establish which groups or sectors will be disadvantaged and which will benefit. You should also establish what costs may be borne by Welsh Government itself and identify that you have the relevant budget to cover these costs.

3.3.1 Is legislation proposed?

Yes – a Regulatory Impact Assessment will be published as part of the Explanatory Memorandum for the Bill.

3.3.2 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will the proposal impact third sector organisations?

The major impacts of the Bill will be felt by letting agents, landlords and tenants. However, there are a number of advice bodies which provide support to tenants, such as Citizens Advice Bureau, Shelter and others, whose work will be impacted to the extent that the advice they give to tenants will need to change. These bodies, among others, have lobbied for the banning of fees, based on the experiences of their clients. It is unlikely that any issues which tenants experience in relation to the ban will impose any substantial

additional burden on these organisations.

3.3.3 Justice impact:

- ✚ Are you bringing forward new primary legislation?
- ✚ Are you creating, removing or amending an offence?
- ✚ Could your proposal result in any other impact on the justice system e.g. through increased litigation, need for legal aid, appeal against a decision of a public body?

Yes

A Justice impact assessment will be included as part of the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Bill.

3.4 Environment

Under Section 9 of the Environment (Wales) Act Welsh Ministers are required to take all reasonable steps to implement the Natural Resources Policy, and to encourage others to take such steps.

You will need to complete the following assessments to ensure all reasonable steps have been taken:

All proposals:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural Resources Policy national priorities, challenges and opportunities	3.4.1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity	3.4.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Change	3.4.3
Proposals with a spatial element:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Environmental Assessment	3.4.4
Proposals relating to change of land use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental Impact Assessment	3.4.5

Proposals which may affect a Special Area for Conservation or a Special Protected Area (SAC/SPA):	Habitats Regulations Assessment	3.4.6
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3.4.1 How will your proposal deliver one or more of the National Priorities in the National Resources Policy (NRP)?

This Bill is not considered to have any impact on National Priorities in the National Resources Policy.

The Bill will assist in tackling health and economic inequalities by removing a significant financial barrier to those wishing to enter or move within the PRS. In doing so tenants will be able to seek accommodation which is more suited to their health needs (discussed further in the health impact questions at 3.1.5) and to effectively budget for their accommodation, since the full ongoing cost of the accommodation will be more easily understood at the outset of the tenancy.

3.4.2 Biodiversity

See Annex 4.

3.4.3 Climate Change

3.4.3.1 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will your proposal affect emissions in Wales?

It is not considered likely that this Bill will affect emissions in Wales.

3.4.3.2 If the impacts you have identified are significant then you should undertake an assessment using the HM Treasury Green Book.

A more thorough assessment of the effect on emissions is not required for this proposal.

3.4.3.2 How (either positively or negatively), and to what extent (significant/moderate/minimal impact), will the proposal affect ability to adapt to the effects of climate change?

This legislation is not considered to have any specific impact on the ability to adapt to the effects of climate change.

3.4.4 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
3.4.4.1
 An Environmental Impact Assessment is not required for this proposal.

3.4.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
 A Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required for this proposal.

3.4.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)
 A Habitats Regulations Assessment is not required for this proposal.

Consider the impact more thoroughly where necessary

You have now decided which aspects of impact need further consideration. Please list them below.

Impact Assessment	Yes/No
Children's rights	Yes
Equality	Yes
Rural Proofing	No
Health	No
Privacy	No
Welsh Language	Yes
Economic / RIA	Yes (in EM)
Justice	Yes
Biodiversity	Yes
Environmental Impact Assessment	No
Strategic Environmental Assessment	No
Habitat Regulations Assessment	No

After Assessing the Impact

4. What are the main impacts for people in Wales?

Fees charged to tenants in the Private Rented Sector currently impose a significant financial barrier to those wishing to enter the sector, or to move within it. There is evidence that fees are increasing, and since there can be a wide disparity in the fees charged for the same services, it is considered that they are often arbitrary and inflated. If the Government does not act to regulate this sector, the likelihood is that fees will continue to rise, and the difficulties encountered by those attempting to access the sector will increase.

This Bill will end the practice of charging for routine tasks associated with granting, renewing or continuing tenancies. This will remove a financial barrier many tenants face which will have a positive impact on all tenants.

Letting agent, and to a lesser extent landlord, fees currently form part of the business model for many businesses, and in order to recoup the revenue that will be lost when fees are banned, letting agents and landlords may change their business models in ways which could have a negative impact on tenants. Potential impacts could include:

- Rent increases
- Diminishing services offered by letting agents
- Reduction in staffing at letting agencies, potentially including letting agency businesses stopping trading
- Landlords choosing to self manage
- Landlords choosing to divest of their portfolios

5. In light of the impact identified, how will the proposal maximise contribution to the well-being objectives and the seven well-being goals and/or mitigate any negative impacts?

What action can the Welsh Government take to strengthen its contribution to a particular goal or to contribute to additional goals?

What action can the Welsh Government take to avoid or reduce a negative impact?

The Impact of the Bill will be monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis, and formally, via the post implementation review set out in the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Bill. At these review stages, the contribution of the Bill to the achievement of well-being goals will be assessed. Based on the review of this Bill it will be considered whether further reform is needed to assist in making the PRS a tenure of choice, able to contribute most successfully to the housing needs of Wales.

6. How will the impact of the proposal be monitored and evaluated as it progresses and when it concludes?

What plans are in place for post implementation review and evaluation?

The RIA for the Bill outlines plans to assess the impact of the ban in 2023-24. The post implementation review will use a variety of methods to assess the impact of the Bill and to consider the accuracy of the costs estimated in the RIA, including a review of data from national statistics and RSW. Measures may include average rent levels and the number of properties, landlords and agents registered and licensed with RSW. Post implementation review should also consider of the level of enforcement action taken against contravention of the ban. The review is also likely to include a qualitative assessment of the Bill's performance against its objectives, such as interviews to assess tenant, landlord and letting agent satisfaction, and experiences in the letting market following the implementation of the legislation.

In the interim, policy leads will closely monitor the impact of the ban, considering whether additional action is required at an earlier date than this review.

7. Declaration

I am satisfied that the impact of the proposed action have been adequately assessed and recorded.

Name of Senior Responsible Officer / Deputy Director: Emma Williams

Department: Education and Public Services Department

Date: 2 May 2018

Impact Assessment Annexes

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Annex 1: Children's rights impact assessment

1. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on children and young people.

The Bill will impact all those who rent a home in the private rented sector (PRS), including tenants with children. It is intended that the Bill will make it easier for prospective tenants to secure accommodation since they will not need to raise as much money up-front, and to budget effectively since they will know the full regular costs of the tenancy before they commit, without being charged ad hoc fees throughout. This should have a positive impact on families with children, as with all tenants.

It is not known how many children live in the private rented sector. Census data demonstrates that in 2011 a higher proportion of lone parents lived in the PRS compared to the average across all sectors (17% in PRS, compared to 11% across all tenures). Considering households with dependent children, census data shows that there is a slightly higher proportion than in the general population (34% in PRS, compared to 28% across all tenures).

However, data on the whole population shows that the PRS is becoming a more popular tenure type, and this is likely to mean that a higher proportion of children are accommodated through the PRS than in the past.¹⁶

The Bill aims to make it easier for prospective tenants to enter and move in the PRS, and to make budgeting for accommodation easier. Therefore the Bill is likely to have a positive impact on the children of those prospective tenants who are either able to achieve a PRS tenancy for the first time, or those who find it easier to move to accommodation within the PRS to achieve accommodation more suited to their needs or wants, due to the lessened financial barriers to a new tenancy.

Fees are also currently charged throughout tenancies, for example for renewing a tenancy. The Bill will also ban these fees, which will mean that tenants are able to accurately predict the ongoing costs of their tenancy, without being subject to unexpected and financially onerous charges on top of the rent.

 *How will the proposal affect the lives of children, positively and negatively?*

The intention of legislating on this issue is to remove a financial barrier to the PRS and make it more accessible, both for those wishing to enter the sector, and for those wishing to move within it to a property more suitable to their needs. The Bill is likely to have a positive impact on children of tenants who are likely to face reduced barriers to accessing accommodation of their choice. This could mean moving to an area where there are better job prospects, educational opportunity, support structures, or simply to a property which is more suitable for the tenant's needs, all of which are likely to have a positive impact on the lives of the children of tenants.

One potential negative impact of a ban on fees would be if it resulted in a rent increase.


¹⁶ Between 2000/01 and 2014/15 the number of privately rented dwellings in Wales has more than doubled, and now accounts for around 15% of dwelling stock. (Dwelling stock data) Wales' population is projected to increase over the next 20 years, possibly by around 5% (Welsh Government Future Trends Report, 2017)

Those in receipt of Housing Benefit or the housing costs element of Universal Credit may be disproportionately adversely affected by rent increases, as the amounts payable by either of these benefits are governed by Local Housing Allowance rates, which are usually set at the 30th percentile of rents in the Broad Rental Market Area, but which have been frozen by UK Government from 2016 until 2020 at the 2015 rates. Therefore as rents increase, the chargeable rent in an area will increasingly not be reflected by the LHA rate which people can claim, and therefore those tenants will need to either find accommodation reflecting a much lower level in the rental market or will need to make up a shortfall in rent from other income sources, which are also being restricted by the benefit freeze and cumulative effects of welfare reform.¹⁷

Research and consultation responses have also identified the potential outcome that landlords may choose to divest themselves of their portfolios rather than to either stop charging fees (if applicable) or to deal with increased fees from letting agents as a result of the ban.

Both of these potential impacts could have an effect on the lives of the children of tenants, either in that families would be forced into the cheapest accommodation available (which may have issues around condition, suitability, or location), or that there could become a shortage of property available at the required price point. However, it is not considered likely that the ban will have any significant impact on the amount of property available within the PRS.

Letting agents currently charge fees most frequently, and the fees they charge tend to be higher, than those charged by landlords. Therefore the main impact of the Bill is likely to be felt by letting agents. The potential economic impact of this change will be examined in the Regulatory Impact Assessment. For the purposes of this assessment it should be noted that the children of those who own letting agency businesses, or who are employed as part of the sector, as well as landlords, may be affected by this Bill depending on the extent to which it affects their parents.

 *What evidence have you used to inform your assessment, including evidence from children or their representatives?*

The potential impacts of a fees ban has been examined in research commissioned for Welsh Government.¹⁸ The proposals were also subject to consultation between 19 July and 27 September 2017. A consultation response was published in February 2018.

2. Explain how the proposal is likely to impact on children's rights.

This section requires an assessment using informed judgement of the likely impact of the proposal on children's UNCRC rights. It is vital that you avoid the assumption that the intended outcomes identified above are the same as the predicted impact on children's

¹⁷ For an examination of how LHA rates reflect the current chargeable rents in BRMA's across Wales see Community Housing Cymru, *Postcode Lottery: The impact of applying the Local Housing Allowance rates to general needs social housing tenants in Wales*, October 2017, https://chcymru.org.uk/uploads/events_attachments/The_impact_of_applying_LHA_rates_to_the_social_rented_sector_-_October_2017.pdf

¹⁸ Clarke et al, *Research into letting agent fees to tenants*. Cardiff: Welsh Government, GSR report number 48/2017, p 27. <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/research-letting-agent-fees-tenants/?lang=en>

rights.

You will need to carefully consider how the intended outcomes relate to children's rights and what impact they will have. There may be predicted impacts which are not intended outcomes from the proposal.

Articles of particular relevance to this legislation:

Article 24 (Health and health services): Children have the right to good quality health care – the best health care possible – to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 27 (Adequate standard of living): Children have the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. Governments should help families and guardians who cannot afford to provide this, particularly with regard to food, clothing and housing.

This Bill will remove a significant financial barrier to achieving a tenancy, and to moving between properties, in the PRS. In being able to move more easily into and within the PRS, and to budget for the regular rental cost, free of the imposition of periodic and unexpected fees charged by letting agents and landlords, parents may be better able to locate and secure property which is adequate to their needs, and the needs of their family as a whole. Their considerations in moving will include access to a clean and safe environment, and ensuring the standard of living in their new property is good enough to meet the whole family's physical and mental needs.

Annex 2: Equality Impact Assessments

1. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on people with protected characteristics as described in the Equality Act 2010.

✘ *Who will be affected by the policy/ decision/ activity?*

According to the 2011 census, of the 1.30m households in Wales at the time, 16% lived in the PRS.¹⁹ Dwelling stock estimates from 2015/16 put this figure at around 202,000.

- In the PRS 8% of Household Reference Persons (HRPs) identified as BME (compared to 4% of the whole population).
- The highest concentration of younger HRPs i.e. those aged under 35, tended to live in privately rented accommodation (44 per cent), and the lowest percentage of those aged 50 to 64 (15 per cent) and the lowest aged 65 and over (12 per cent)
- 44 per cent of all HRPs in the private rented sector were females
- Whilst less than half of HRPs (46 per cent) living in the private rented sector stated they were Christian it was still the most common religion reported. Of all the tenures the private rented sector had the highest percentage of HRPs recording a religion other than Christian (i.e. Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh or other), with Muslim being the most common of these accounting for 3 per cent of HRPs. This compares with 1 per cent of HRPs across all tenures and 1.5 per cent of the population who recorded themselves as Muslim.

The PRS then has a higher proportion of younger, BME and non Christian residents than other tenures, and therefore the Bill will consequentially have a proportionately greater impact on these groups. However, the PRS represents over 16% of accommodation in Wales, and the prevalence of the PRS is growing, and therefore any change to accessibility of the sector will have an impact on tenants of all protected characteristics.

✘ *What are the intended positive impacts?*

The legislation will remove a barrier for those who struggle to raise the funds required to pay fees in addition to the other financial requirements for taking on a tenancy.

The main aim of this is to make the PRS easier to access for those who are currently financially excluded, and to make it easier for current tenants to move property to achieve more suitable accommodation.

Particularly positive impacts are anticipated for groups which find it especially difficult, or impossible, to access the PRS at the moment.

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 allowed Local Authorities to discharge their statutory

¹⁹ Census information: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2014/140225-2011-census-characteristics-households-en.pdf>

duty for homeless persons by securing PRS accommodation for a tenancy of at least six months duration. Therefore, making the PRS more easily accessible to those without recourse to the large sums of money required by fees, deposit, rent in advance, etc. will assist in helping to discharge this duty more affordably.

Before being granted refugee status, Asylum Seekers are placed in temporary accommodation, and receive a small allowance towards living costs, which is not sufficient to save funds for use to secure a property. Refugees support generally stops 28 days after leave to remain is granted and therefore they need to be able to move quickly to secure accommodation, or will otherwise need to apply to the local authority for help with housing, via housing options services. For refugees, who often struggle to raise up front fees, but may be able to adequately pay the ongoing costs of accommodation via benefits claims or by getting a job, reducing initial fees will be beneficial.

Similarly for others who may have access to a regular income, but are not able to save up the funds required to pay up front fees, this change should be beneficial.

✘ *Can you foresee any unintended impacts?*

There are potential unintended impacts of the legislation, which may result from letting agents changing their business practices in response to the ban on fees:

- Reduction in property available in the PRS (as landlords divest in favour of paying higher letting agent fees)
- Increase in rent (as landlords deal with increase fees charged by letting agents, or in order to recoup funds they would have previously charged tenants themselves)

The Regulatory Impact Assessment examines these potential impacts in more detail.

✘ *What are the possible negative impacts on individuals, children and young people, protected groups and those living in low income households and how will you mitigate for these? Please be mindful that people who share protected characteristics are not one homogenous group for example experiences of disabled people in a wheelchair are different from people with hearing impairments.*

As discussed earlier in this document, should rents rise as a consequence of the decisions letting agents and landlords make following this legislation, those reliant on benefits to help pay their rent may find it harder to locate accommodation within the Local Housing Allowance rates which apply to their circumstances and location. This could have the effect of pricing tenants out of areas they wish to live in; forcing tenants into the lowest priced accommodation available, which may not be suitable to them in terms of location, facilities, etc.; or forcing tenants to take on properties which are above the LHA rate they are entitled to, meaning they need to pay more of their residual income towards their rent.

Tenants can apply for Discretionary Housing Payments to help cover a shortfall between rent and the Local Housing Allowance they can claim up to. However, there are many

criteria upon which these are assessed, so there is no guarantee of being awarded a payment, and the awards, if successful, are likely to be time limited.

If letting agents choose to absorb the fees and adapt their business practices to run on a lower income, they are likely to reduce the service they offer to tenants. Consultation responses and publications from letting agent representative bodies state that the result of this would be less assistance being given to those who require more help to establish a tenancy, for example because they claim help with the rent, or they have other reasons for finding the process challenging, for example being from another country, such as international students and recent immigrants. Their representations state that a consequence of this would be that some tenants might find it more difficult to achieve a tenancy.²⁰

✘ *Have you developed an outcomes framework to measure impact?*

The Regulatory impact assessment being prepared as part of the Explanatory Memorandum for the Bill will include plans for post-implementation review of the legislation, setting out what will be measured, how, and how often.

Record of Impacts by protected characteristic:

Please complete the next section to show how this policy / decision / practice could have an impact (positive or negative) on the protected groups under the Equality Act 2010. *(Please refer to the EIA guidance document for more information.)* It is important to note any opportunities you have identified that could advance or promote equality of opportunity. This includes identifying what we can do remove barriers and improve participation for people who are under-represented or suffer disproportionate disadvantage.

Lack of evidence is not a reason for *not assessing equality impacts*. Please highlight any gaps in evidence that you have identified and explain how/if you intend to fill these gaps.

Protected characteristic or group	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate Impacts?
Age (think about different age groups)	This Bill will have a positive impact on all those in the PRS, but a disproportionately high impact on younger people, since	Census data from 2011 shows that the PRS has a much higher percentage of household reference persons who are aged	na

²⁰ For example, in the research for Welsh Government, Clarke et al, *Research into letting agent fees to tenants*, 2017, p 31 quotes an agent: ‘The tenant benefits from our time. For instance, recently a tenant saw me three times to get her referencing sorted. I don’t begrudge her that time, but I do think I should be paid for it. There are lots of conversations, and texts, which I need to recover from the tenants.’

	there is a higher proportion of these in the PRS than other tenures.	under 35, than across other tenures. ²¹	
Disability (think about different types of disability)	The Bill aims to remove a financial barrier to moving into and within the PRS, which should assist tenants to locate and move to property which is more suited to their needs. This should assist disabled tenants to achieve a PRS tenancy in a property which suits their particular needs, whatever they may be.	Research by Citizen's Advice Bureau has found that fees cause financial distress, with 64% of survey respondents experiencing problems paying fees, 42% needing to borrow from family or friends, 21% having trouble paying other bills as a result and 19% going overdrawn in order to pay fees. ²² Research has also found that fees may also deter renters from moving at all. ²³	na
Gender Reassignment (the act of transitioning and Transgender people)	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of gender, and it is not considered that it would have any differential impact on gender reassignment.		na
Pregnancy and maternity	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of pregnancy and maternity, and it is not considered that it would have any differential impact on		na

²¹ Census information: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2014/140225-2011-census-characteristics-households-en.pdf>

²² Citizens Advice Bureau, *Still let down: How letting agents are still exploiting private renters - and what this tells us about consumer protection*, March 2015, p25.

https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/Migrated_Documents/corporate/still-let-down-final.pdf

²³ CBRE, *Banning letting agent fees to tenants, Impact of implementation*, March 2017, p6.

<https://www.cbreresidential.com/uk/sites/uk-residential/files/Agent%20Letting%20Fees%20final.pdf>

	this group.		
Race (include different ethnic minorities, Gypsies and Travellers and Migrants, Asylum seekers and Refugees)	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of race, however it is likely to have a disproportionately positive impact on those from a BME background, since there is a higher proportion of BME householders in the PRS than among other tenures.	Information from the 2011 Census showed that both the largest proportion of BME householders, and the greatest ethnic diversity among household reference persons was found in the PRS. ²⁴	na
Religion, belief and non-belief	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of religion, belief and non-belief, and it is not considered that it would have any differential based on this criteria.	Information from the 2011 Census showed that of all the tenures the PRS had the highest percentage of HRPs recording a religion other than Christian, although similarly to other tenures Christianity was the most common religion reported. 42 percent of those in the PRS reported having no religion or did not state a religion (compared to 37 percent of all tenures). ²⁵	na
Sex / Gender	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of sex and gender, and it is not considered that it		na

²⁴ Census information: <http://gov.wales/docs/statistics/2014/140225-2011-census-characteristics-households-en.pdf>

²⁵ Ibid.

	would have any differential impact based upon sex or gender.		
Sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual)	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of sexual orientation, and it is not considered that it would have any differential impact based upon it.		na
Marriage and civil Partnership	The proposed Bill is neutral on the grounds of marriage and civil partnership, and it is not considered that it would have any differential impact based upon marital status.		na
Children and young people up to the age of 18	As discussed in the Children's Rights Impact Assessment, the Bill will have an impact on children and young people to the extent that their parents, renting in the PRS, are affected. Under-18s are not generally able to become a tenant in their own right.		na
Low-income households	The Bill should have a positive impact on low income households, since it intends to remove a significant financial barrier for those wishing to enter or move within the	Though these benefits will be felt by all those using the PRS they are likely to have a disproportionate impact on those with a low income who currently struggle, or	

	<p>PRS. Without these sometimes unpredictable and irregular fees, it should be easier to know the predictable costs of accommodation before entering an agreement, which should aid in effective budgeting.</p> <p>A potential negative impact would also be felt by this group if the ban on fees resulted in letting agents and landlords seeking to recoup lost income by increasing the rent charged to tenants, as described in question 1 of this annex.</p>	<p>find it impossible, to raise the funds required to secure a property.</p>	<p>Since the objective of the Bill is to make the PRS more accessible, by removing the financial barrier represented by fees, it is considered that should there be a rent increase, the benefits of having a predictable, regular cost for accommodation that tenants are able to budget for, and an end to fees will outweigh that negative impact.</p>
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Human Rights and UN Conventions

Do you think that this policy will have a positive or negative impact on people’s human rights? (Please refer to point 1.4 of the EIA Guidance for further information about [Human Rights](#) and the [UN Conventions](#)).

Human Rights	What are the positive or negative impacts of the proposal?	Reasons for your decision (including evidence)	How will you mitigate negative Impacts?
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Evidence underpinning the Bill has confirmed that it is a necessary and proportionate step in the public interest. Managing to meet the costs of a tenancy, especially for those on lower incomes, can be challenging and there is a risk that tenants may suffer hardship through tenancy costs that can affect their quality of life, or at worst that they become vulnerable to homelessness. A CAB survey²⁶ also reported that 64% of tenants considered fees a problem for their tenancy with 42% having to borrow from friends or relatives, 21% struggling to pay bills and 19% getting overdrawn (which in turn may cause them to seek pay day loans to pay the fees, which only exacerbates their difficulties, or seeking assistance from local authorities). It is the Welsh Government's policy aim to increase accessibility to housing by removing barriers such as tenant fees. Accordingly, the proposed Bill is not considered to have any significant impacts on Human Rights and the UN Conventions.

Engagement and Consultation

We have a legal duty to engage with people with protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

The consultation captured a wide range of views from tenants, landlords, letting agents and representative groups. A consultation summary is included in the impact assessment gateway on pages 5-6. As mentioned in that section, a further engagement session was held with representative bodies in December 2017, including groups particularly representing tenants, such as citizens Advice Bureau, Shelter, Tai Pawb and TPAS.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the policy be enacted.

Strengthening the policy

If the policy is likely to have a negative effect ('adverse impact') on any of the protected groups or good relations between people who share protected characteristics and those who do not, what are the reasons for this?

What practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts identified above?

If no action is to be taken to remove or mitigate negative / adverse impact, please justify why.

(Please remember that if you have identified unlawful discrimination (immediate or potential) as a result of the policy, the policy must be changed or revised.)

Informing the Minister or Cabinet Secretary. Either summarise your identified impacts, mitigation and recommendations in the MA(P) or provide the completed EIA as part of your Ministerial advice.

²⁶ Citizens Advice Bureau, *Still let down: How letting agents are still exploiting private renters - and what this tells us about consumer protection*, March 2015, p25.

https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/Migrated_Documents/corporate/still-let-down-final.pdf

The banning of fees being charged to tenants and prospective tenants by letting agents and landlords, in connection with granting, renewing or continuing tenancies, is intended to ensure that the risks identified above are mitigated, and that the sector remains functional and affordable for those who wish to access it. The Bill has been developed in that context, with the aim of helping tenants access properties of high quality. Although there may be a knock-on impact to rents, good landlords and letting agents will recognise the aim of this Bill and we anticipate they will work collaboratively with the Welsh Government and other key partners to help the PRS flourish.

The prohibiting of tenant fees reflects a further step in improving the PRS, by increasing accessibility and transparency for tenants and prospective tenants. In future it will be possible to budget based on the predictable and stable monthly rental cost identified at the outset of the tenancy, avoiding the expected and high fees tenants often experience.

Overall the impact of the Bill is considered to be positive, and it is recommended that the Minister approve on this basis.

Annex 3: Welsh Language Impact Assessment

1. Welsh Language Impact Assessment reference number (completed by the Welsh Language Standards Team): 06/03/2018

2. Does the programme demonstrate a clear link with the Welsh Government's strategy for the Welsh language? – *Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers*

Yes, *Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers*, acknowledges the need to create the conditions where Welsh speakers can stay in Welsh-speaking communities, or return to those communities. The Bill in simplifying rental arrangements and reducing the costs to tenants may make it easier to achieve this aim.

3. Describe and explain the impact of the proposal on the Welsh language, and explain how you will address these impacts in order to improve outcomes for the Welsh language:

- ✚ *How will the proposal affect Welsh speakers of all ages (both positive and/or adverse effects), taking account of regional and other variations?*
- ✚ *How will the proposal affect the sustainability of Welsh speaking communities (both positive and/or adverse effects)?*
- ✚ *How will the proposal affect Welsh medium education and Welsh learners of all ages (both positive and/or adverse effects)?*
- ✚ *How will the proposal affect services available in Welsh (both positive and/or adverse effects)? (e.g. health and social services, transport, housing, digital, youth, infrastructure, environment, local government etc.)*
- ✚ *How will the proposal affect opportunities to promote and to use the language in everyday life (both positive and/or adverse effects)?*
- ✚ *What evidence have you used to inform your assessment, including evidence from Welsh speakers or Welsh language interest groups?*
- ✚ *What other evidence would inform the assessment?*
- ✚ *What data have you considered in developing your proposal?*
- ✚ *How will you know if your policy is a success?*

The banning of fees to tenants in the private rented sector could help to preserve Welsh speaking communities, by assisting tenants wishing to remain in, or move into, an area with a high density of Welsh speakers, to secure accommodation without the need to raise additional funds to cover fees, and to maintain a tenancy in such an area, since the ongoing costs of a tenancy will be consistent and predictable.

The Bill has no direct impact on the on the Welsh language, the Bill bans fees being charged to tenants in the PRS, other than rent, a holding deposit and tenancy deposit. There will limited exceptions for actions which require remedial attention as a consequence of tenant action or inaction, or in situations where the charging of a fee would be beneficial to the tenant, for example where an exit fee is charged in preference for charging the rest of the rent due on a tenancy contract.

The intention of the Bill is to enable potential and current tenants to more easily access and move within the PRS. It will also aid tenants to effectively budget for their accommodation, since the regular costs of the tenancy will be consistent.

All advice and guidance issued to support this policy will be bilingual

4. Engagement and consultation: describe and explain how you have engaged and consulted on your proposal, and how views collated have fed into your recommendations to Ministers.

As outlined in question 2 of the Impact Assessment Gateway, a consultation exercise was carried out between July and September 2017, seeking views on the concept of a ban on fees, as well as some of the potential impacts which such a ban could have.

5. Strengthening your policy: if your policy is likely to have any negative effects, what are the reasons for this, and what are the actions/changes in place to mitigate negative effects?

As outlined in the Equality Impact Assessment, above, there is the potential that banning fees may lead to a rise in rent. However, as explored elsewhere, since the objective of the Bill is to make the PRS more accessible, by removing the financial barrier represented by fees, it is considered that should there be a rent increase following the decisions made by letting agents and landlords in response to the change, the benefits of having a predictable, regular cost for accommodation that tenants are able to budget for, and an end to fees will outweigh that negative impact.

6. How will you monitor, evaluate and review the impact and effectiveness of the policy?

As outlined above, the policy will be continually reviewed and evaluated on an ongoing basis, and formally, via the post implementation review set out in the Regulatory Impact Assessment for the Bill.

Should any unexpected consequences emerge, mitigating actions will be considered.

Annex 4: Biodiversity

Section 6 under Part 1 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced an enhanced Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (the S6 duty) for public authorities, including Welsh Government, in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales²⁷.

The S6 duty requires that Welsh Government **must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity** so far as consistent with the proper exercise of their functions and in so doing **promote the resilience of ecosystems**.

The Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales contains six objectives to reverse the decline of biodiversity which should be used to assess the impacts on biodiversity. They can also help develop and guide actions to comply with the S6 duty. Potential impacts and opportunities for positive action for biodiversity from this proposal have been considered, and the following identified:

Landlords have legal obligations to consider protected species and habitats in carrying out work, for example, in roof spaces where bats may be present. A potential loss of income through fees could lead to cost cutting by landlords on environmental work.

Awareness of the importance of biodiversity and landlords' obligations to species and habitats should be raised through any guidance or communications. This also presents a positive opportunity for biodiversity.

This potential impact should be monitored through the evaluation of the proposal if implemented.

²⁷ The full text of the Duty and the Explanatory Notes can be found at:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/contents>

Annex 5: Justice Impact Assessment

A summary of the Justice Impact Assessment is published as part of the Regulatory Impact Assessment in the Explanatory Memorandum laid alongside the Bill.

Bill overview

The proposed Bill seeks to address the cost and barrier of fees, required by letting agents, landlords and third parties, as a condition of the granting, continuing and renewing of standard occupation contracts under the 2016 Act, present to tenants (which are called contract-holders under the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016). There will be some exceptions to the ban where payments are permitted, such as for rent, security deposits, holding deposits and payments in default, but any other required payment will be banned. The Bill will create offences:

- Where a prohibited payments, etc. is required as a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a standard occupation contract (unless an exception applies).
- Where a person fails to comply with a notice requiring documents or information in connection with an offence.
- Where a person alters, etc. a document required to be produced by a notice.
- Where a person provides false or misleading information in relation to an offence.
- Where an offence is committed by a body corporate, they will be guilty of an offence.

Enforcement of the ban will be by the Local Housing Authority (LHA), who may take enforcement action against anyone who commits an offence. LHAs will be permitted to issue a fixed penalty notice (FPN) to the sum of £500 for a breach of the ban. The payment of an FPN will discharge a person's liability to conviction for the offence. If the FPN is not paid, a LHA may commence criminal proceedings which will be subject to a fine through the Magistrates Courts. The Welsh Ministers may amend the level of the fixed penalty. A FPN issued is treated as if it were given under section 29 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 ("2014 Act") for the purposes of section 29(2), (3) and (6)-(8).

It will be possible for a claimant to apply to the county court to recover the amount of any prohibited payment or holding deposit made by or on behalf of the claimant in respect of an occupation contract.

Estimated level of contravention and applications to the courts

The financial estimates accompanying the Bill include an estimation of the potential level of contravention, in order to estimate the cost of enforcement activity. A proxy offence of failure to register or apply for a license in accordance with Part 1 of the Housing Wales Act 2014 has been identified to assist in estimating level of contravention of the proposed legislation on fees, since the same population will be subject to the legislation.

For issuing FPNs: Working on a high estimate that there will be up to a 1% contravention of the ban in the first year, and there are up to 850 letting agents operating in Wales, there may be around 9 letting agents that contravene the ban. There are 90,000 landlords operating across Wales, but given that research has identified that only around 10% of landlords charge fees, a 1% contravention rate could imply that around 90 landlords fail to comply in the first year. (Only if the FPN is not complied with would any further

enforcement action be taken, which may lead to cases being taken to court).

For cases being taken to court: We cannot predict with confidence the number of prosecutions that will be commenced by local housing authorities, though we anticipate that fewer than five prosecutions will be commenced in the first year.

It will be assumed that the maximum number of cases will be identified in the first year of implementation of the ban, therefore 1% in 2019-20, and that rate of contravention will diminish substantially following this. Rates of contravention proposed here are estimates, based on the most appropriate proxy offence located. Consequently, there is a high level of uncertainty around these estimates.

The likelihood is that once a FPN is issued an agent or landlord will repay any prohibited payments, thereby eliminating the need for a contract-holder to make an application through the courts. We anticipate that very few landlords or agents will decide to risk the consequences of an application being made as they may lose their licence to operate. Contract-holders may decide to apply to the courts if a FPN is not issued by a local housing authority on the basis that they do not agree an offence has occurred, or a contract-holder chooses not to involve the local housing authority, but this is likely to be a rare occurrence.

For prohibited payments, we anticipate the number of applications to court will be the same as the contravention rate. Although few contract-holders will need to apply to court once a FPN is issued (most landlords repaying prohibited payment on receipt of an FPN), their numbers will be balanced by contract-holders taking a landlord to court when a FPN is not issued.

There is little evidence relating to non-repayment of holding deposits in Wales and a suitable proxy to estimate potential numbers of applications is not available. Although there is anecdotal evidence that some agents do not always refund these sums, the numbers are very low and do not reflect a clear trend or volume of incidences. On that basis, we estimate that the number of applications being taken to court for repayment of holding deposit is again likely to be very low, equivalent to the level of contravention.

Ministry of Justice assessment

An external assessment of the Bill proposals undertaken by the Ministry of Justice concluded that impacts on the justice system would be felt in the following ways:

Civil legal aid: No significant impact is predicted on civil legal aid through the Bill on the basis that most cases challenging a FPN will be made by businesses rather than individuals and would be unlikely to pass the interests of justice test.

Criminal legal aid: Based on the offences created by the Bill, the impacts for criminal legal aid would be minimal for the following reasons:

- There is no custodial sanction upon conviction; only a fine. It is, therefore, generally unlikely, though not impossible, for an applicant to pass the merits test.
- An unknown proportion of prosecutions would be brought against legal persons/corporate bodies where the eligibility criteria are generally tighter than for individuals.
- The likely financial profile of most private landlords is likely to be such that they may well not pass the financial eligibility test.

Income analysts were able to identify a proxy of offences from the Housing Act 1996 and Housing Act 2004 to assess the potential impact for criminal income impositions as follows:

Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
FPN						
Volume FPN	100	82	64	46	28	10
Income	50000	41000	32000	23000	14000	5000
Fines and VS						
Volume Fine	4	3	2	1	0	0
income VS	6200	4600	3100	1500	0	0
income	600	500	300	200	0	0

Criminal law: Impacts were estimated at low amounts, with costs of £1,100 in 2019/20 and 2020/21 and £1,200 in 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Civil Courts: The Bill is expected to have a small impact on the county courts in the form of applications being made in respect of payment of prohibited payments or holding deposit. As court fees are payable by the applicants there should be no additional cost associated with these. However, no assessment was made against IT systems, forms or Civil Procedure Rule (CPR) changes.

Criminal Courts IT: The Bill is expected to have a negligible impact on Criminal Courts IT. Cases prosecuted by local housing authorities for offences under sections 2 and 3 of the Bill through the Magistrates court will rely on the court to make an order for an inter parties order for repayment of any prohibited payment. This would permit the criminal court to order the defendant to pay the contract-holder a sum of money directly. The implementation timescale for this work would be short, between three to nine months and result in no cost. In circumstances where a contract-holder seeks repayment of a prohibited payment or holding deposit through the county court through a small claim or civil claim, there would be no cost and changes could be implemented immediately.

Consideration was given to recovering prohibited payments through a compensation order under powers available under section 130 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000. There would be no costs nor an implementation timescale for this option, but the process is not consistent with the provisions developed for the Bill and the option was discounted. A further option of creating a new court order, collectable and enforceable within the Magistrates' court arena was identified. However, the impact would be significant with costs estimated at a minimum of £1.5 million to accommodate the change.