

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

100th Anniversary of the Isle of Man
Constitution Amendment Act 1919



Representation
Constitution
Sodor and Mann
Membership
Amendments
Appointed
Governor
Ex-officio
President
Legislation
Archdeacon
Isle of Man
Receiver General

Upper Chamber
Deemsters
1919

Lower Chamber
Vicar General
Parliament
Direct Election
Reform



Introduction from the President of Tynwald

1919 was a year in which a series of important constitutional reforms took place in the Isle of Man.

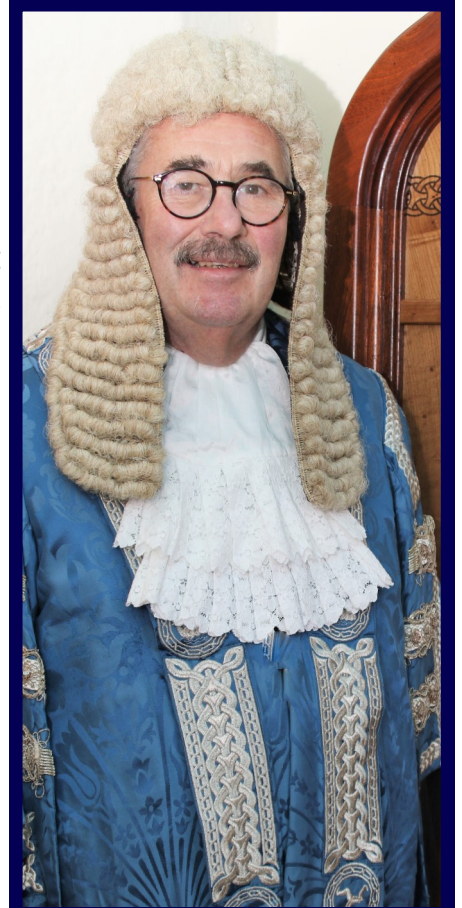
In the first half of the year, Tynwald changed the law on suffrage, giving everybody resident in the Isle of Man the right to vote and stand in elections to the House of Keys. This was the latest development in a process that had begun in 1866, when a law was passed giving some men the right to vote in elections to the House of Keys.

In the second half of the year, attention turned to the Legislative Council, the upper Branch of Tynwald. On 7th October 1919, the Isle of Man Constitution Amendment Act came into effect, fundamentally changing the composition of the Legislative Council by introducing four indirectly elected Members.

The Act was the result of many years of agitation for reform, both inside and outside Tynwald. After a series of committees and petitions, in 1911 the MacDonnell Committee was established to consider constitutional reform in the Isle of Man. The Committee recommended a number of reforms, including the introduction of four elected members to the Legislative Council. After a delay partly caused by World War I, the first elected members of the Council were sworn in on 9th December 1919.

The Council's membership and its powers continued to change slowly but surely over the course of the 20th century. More elected Members replaced the Church and judicial appointments, culminating in 1990 with the replacement of the Lieutenant Governor by the President of Tynwald as the head of the parliament. At the same time, the Council's executive powers were transferred to the House of Keys, and its current role as a revising chamber became established.

The Isle of Man Constitution Amendment Act 1919 set in train a series of reforms that have seen the Legislative Council change from being the Island's executive to the current constitutional settlement as a revising or upper chamber. The role of the Legislative Council in Tynwald continues to evolve, and I will watch future developments with interest.



**The Hon Steve Rodan OBE
MLC, President of Tynwald**

This education pack focuses on the key topics of constitutional reform and the role of the Legislative Council. For more information, [visit our website](#).

What is the Legislative Council?

The Legislative Council is the upper chamber of Tynwald, the parliament of the Isle of Man.

The Council has 11 Members. Eight of them are elected by the House of Keys and serve a term of five years. The other three are *ex officio*: the Attorney General, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and the President of Tynwald. The Bishop may take part in debate and has a right to vote; the Attorney General attends in an advisory role and cannot vote. The President is the Presiding Officer and has a casting vote.

The Council sits separately from the Keys to consider primary legislation, or draft laws. Most Bills originate in the House of Keys, and the Council acts as a revising chamber for these Bills. Each Bill passes through four stages in each Branch before it can be submitted for Royal Assent. Any amendments made to the Bill by the Council have to be agreed by the House of Keys.

The Council sits together with the Keys in Tynwald Court to consider matters of policy and finance. When voting in a division in Tynwald, the Keys and Council must be in agreement for the motion to pass. If the Council votes against a proposal, a Member of the Keys may call for a combined vote at the next sitting.

The Council has its origins in the Middle Ages as the group of advisors to the Lord of Man. The presence of the Bishop and the Attorney General in the Council reflects these origins. Today the Council's role is understood as complementary to that of the House of Keys. Its Members may take up roles in the government as Departmental members (or, exceptionally, as Ministers), and in the parliament as Members of Standing or Select Committees.



What is an upper chamber?

Many parliaments are composed of two bodies, known as the upper and lower chambers.

The members of an upper chamber are usually either indirectly elected or appointed, though some are directly elected. They are chosen for their expertise and experience in different areas of business and public life.

Similar to a lower chamber, the main role of an upper chamber is to scrutinise proposed legislation, monitor the actions of the Government, and debate issues of public interest.

However, an upper chamber generally has less power than the democratically-elected lower chamber: it can usually only delay matters, rather than put a stop to them altogether.

Any amendments made by the upper chamber to a Bill usually have to be agreed with or approved by the lower chamber.

The Isle of Man Constitution Amendment Act 1919

The Constitution Amendment Act 1919 amended the Isle of Man's unwritten constitution, codifying some of its elements for the first time. It was the first substantial reform of Legislative Council from the baronial system.

The Act made a number of provisions:

- ⇒ The Governor was now obliged to convene meetings of Tynwald upon receipt of a request signed by a majority of members of either Branch, and meetings of either Branch upon receipt of a request by a majority of members of the Branch in question.
- ⇒ The Archdeacon, the Vicar-General and the Receiver-General lost their seats on the Legislative Council.
- ⇒ The Council was to be composed of the Governor, Bishop, the First and Second Deemsters, the Attorney General, four members elected by the House of Keys, and two members appointed by the Governor.
- ⇒ Candidates for election or appointment had to be male, no less than 21 years of age, and resident in the Isle of Man. Candidates for appointment could not be in receipt of a salary from either the Manx or UK Government.
- ⇒ Bankruptcy, insolvency, mental disorder, and long-term absenteeism from meetings were all laid down as grounds for disqualification and dismissal.
- ⇒ The Governor could authorise a member of the Council to speak before the House of Keys when a Government Bill passed by the Council was before the House for consideration.
- ⇒ Tynwald was also empowered to mandate statutory boards and committees to submit periodical reports and recommendations for its consideration, and to change the composition of any boards or committees.

Passage of the Bill

The Bill was first introduced to the House of Keys in January 1914, following the reports of a House of Keys Committee on Constitutional Reform and the MacDonnell Committee. When it reached the Legislative Council in April 1914, it was rejected outright. After a conference with the Keys and consultation with the UK Home Office, the Bill was reintroduced in June 1914, but further debate was postponed until the end of First World War. The Bill finally received Royal Assent on 12th August 1919, and came into effect on 7th October 1919.

The Bill was steered through the House of Keys by William Crennell, MHK for Ramsey, who was also responsible for the legislation that introduced [universal suffrage](#).

Key Dates

- 1208** Earliest known reference to the Council. Reginald Godredsson, King of Man and the Isles, promises to 'take counsel with his men' in respect of his brother Olaf's claim for a share of the kingdom.
- 1417** The duties of the *Lord's Councill* on Tynwald Day are laid down in law. The body is also given the power to 'stir or move any man to doe that may profit the Lord truly'.
- 1422** The Council's role is described as being to assist the Lord's Lieutenant Governor in giving judgments on difficult legal matters.
- 1561** The Council meets at least once a month at Castle Rushen to offer advice to the Lord's Lieutenant Governor.
- 1609** Legislation requires the assent of both the Council and the Keys.
- 1656** The membership of the Council is recorded as including the Governor, the Deemsters, the Comptroller, Clerk of the Rolls, Receiver, Water Bailiff, and Attorney General.
- 1704** Legislation is debated by both Branches of Tynwald separately.
- 1792** An inquiry into the government and finances of the Isle of Man describes the Council as the 'second branch of legislative power in the Island'.
- 1881** The Council is comprised of the Governor, the Bishop, the Attorney General, the Clerk of the Rolls, the two Deemsters, the Water Bailiff and Receiver-General, the Archdeacon, and two Vicars General.
- 1885** The office of the Water Bailiff is dissolved.
- 1911** The MacDonnell Committee is appointed to review the Isle of Man's constitutional arrangements. The Committee recommends that four of the Council's Members should be elected by the Keys.
- 1918** The offices of First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls are amalgamated.
- 1919** Four Members of the Legislative Council are elected by the House of Keys, and two are appointed by the Governor. The Archdeacon, the Vicar General, and the Receiver General are removed from the Council.
- 1959** The MacDermott Commission recommends a number of reforms to the Legislative Council's composition and powers.
- 1961** The number of elected Members of the Council is increased from four to five. The Council's power to veto a motion in Tynwald and block the passage of legislation is removed. Women are now eligible to stand for election.
- 1965** The Second Deemster ceases to be a Member of the Council.
- 1969** The two appointed Members of the Council are replaced with indirectly elected Members.
- 1971** The Attorney General loses the right to vote in the Council.
- 1975** The First Deemster ceases to be a Member of the Council, and is replaced by an indirectly elected Member.
- 1980** The Lieutenant Governor is removed from the Legislative Council and replaced by the President of the Legislative Council. The Governor continues to preside at sittings of Tynwald.
- 1982** The term of office for indirectly elected Members is increased to five years.
- 1990** The role of the President of Tynwald is created, replacing the Lieutenant Governor as the Presiding Officer in Tynwald Court and the Legislative Council.
- 2016** Lord Lisvane undertakes his review of the Functioning of Tynwald.
- 2018** Members of the Council lose the right to participate in the election of the Chief Minister

Who are the Legislative Council?

Office	Who	Roles
President of Tynwald	The Hon Steve RODAN OBE MLC	<i>Head of the parliament. Presiding Officer in Tynwald Court and the Legislative Council.</i>
Bishop of Sodor and Man	The Rt Rev Peter EAGLES MLC	<i>Anglican Bishop of the Isle of Man. Ex officio Member.</i>
Attorney General	John QUINN QC HMAG	<i>Legal advisor to the Lieutenant Governor and the Government. Ex officio Member.</i>
Elected Member	David CRETNEY MLC	<i>Chair of the Social Affairs Policy Review Committee, Departmental Member of the Department for Environment, Food and Agriculture</i>
Elected Member	Robert HENDERSON MLC	<i>Departmental Member of the Treasury</i>
Elected Member	Timothy CROOKALL MLC	<i>Vice-Chair of the Public Accounts Committee, Member of the Department for Enterprise</i>
Elected Member	Jane POOLE-WILSON MLC	<i>Chair of the Constitutional, Legal Affairs and Justice Committee, Equality Champion</i>
Elected Member	Kate LORD-BRENNAN MLC	<i>Vice-Chair of the Office of Fair Trading</i>
Elected Member	Tanya AUGUST-HANSON MLC	<i>Vice-Chair of the Isle of Man Post Office</i>
Elected Member	Kerry SHARPE MLC	<i>Departmental Member of the Department of Health and Social Care</i>
Elected Member	Marlene MASKA MLC	<i>Departmental Member of the Department of Education, Sport and Culture, Chair of the Arts Council</i>



[Read the profiles of all the current Legislative Council Members](#)

Changing Membership of the Council

1765	1881	1918	1919	1961
Governor	Governor	Governor	Governor	Governor
Bishop	Bishop	Bishop	Bishop	Bishop
First Deemster	First Deemster	First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls	First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls	First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls
Second Deemster	Second Deemster	Second Deemster	Second Deemster	Second Deemster
Attorney General	Attorney General	Attorney General	Attorney General	Attorney General
Clerk of the Rolls	Clerk of the Rolls	Archdeacon	Elected	Elected
Water Bailiff	Water Bailiff	Receiver General	Elected	Elected
Receiver General	Receiver General	Archdeacon	Elected	Elected
Archdeacon	Archdeacon	Vicar General	Elected	Elected
Vicar General	Vicar General		Appointed	Elected
Vicar General	Vicar General		Appointed	Appointed
Archdeacon's Official				Appointed
1965	1969	1975	1980	1990
Governor	Governor	Governor	President of the Legislative Council	President of Tynwald
Bishop	Bishop	Bishop	Bishop	Bishop
First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls	First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls	Attorney General	Attorney General	Attorney General
Attorney General	Attorney General	Elected	Elected	Elected
Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Appointed	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected
Appointed	Elected	Elected	Elected	Elected

Office	Historic functions
Governor/Lieutenant Governor	The Sovereign's representative in the Isle of Man. Presided in the Staff of Government, Tynwald, and the Legislative Council.
Lord Bishop	Ordinary and senior cleric of the Diocese of Sodor and Man. Occasionally presided in the Ecclesiastical Court.
Deemsters	Senior judicial officers.
Attorney General	Acted on behalf of the Lord in any civil and criminal cases; especial duty was to prevent any infringements of the Lord's prerogative rights. Generally attended all courts to record fines and ensure their collection for the Lord. Provided advice on questions of jurisdiction; also represented any incapable of defending themselves at law. Set rents for newly enclosed land etc. at the annual Sheading courts.
Clerk of the Rolls	Responsible for the maintenance of court records.
Water Bailiff	Responsible for the enforcement of fishing laws. Presided in the Court of Admiralty.
Receiver General	Responsible for the collection of the Lord of Man's revenues and disbursing his expenditure.
Comptroller	Responsible for the audit of the Lord of Man's accounts. Acted judicially in relation to offences committed in the household and garrison.
Archdeacon	Assisted the Bishop in administering spiritual law. Presided in certain Ecclesiastical Courts.
Vicars General	Presided in the (dissolved) Ecclesiastical Courts on the behalf of the Bishop.
Archdeacon's Official	Lay assistant to deputise for the Archdeacon.

What do Legislative Council Members do?

In [November 2017](#) Tynwald adopted the following job description for Members of the Legislative Council:

Members of Legislative Council are a fundamental part of Tynwald. They also play an active role in Government of the Island; they may be called on to take roles in Government or in Tynwald.

Members of Legislative Council are an important resource, supporting the publicly elected Members of the House of Keys in their Governmental and parliamentary roles. They provide a distinct and influential voice in political life on the Island, based on an understanding and experience of Island life.

Members of Legislative Council take part in debates and votes in Legislative Council and Tynwald, so an ability to express ideas in a public forum is necessary.

Members of Legislative Council promote, examine and scrutinise legislation, so an ability to read legislation in detail is necessary (but tuition is provided).

Members of Legislative Council scrutinise Government in Legislative Council, Tynwald and Committees in debate and through questions and motions.

Members of Legislative Council provide advocacy for individual members of the public.

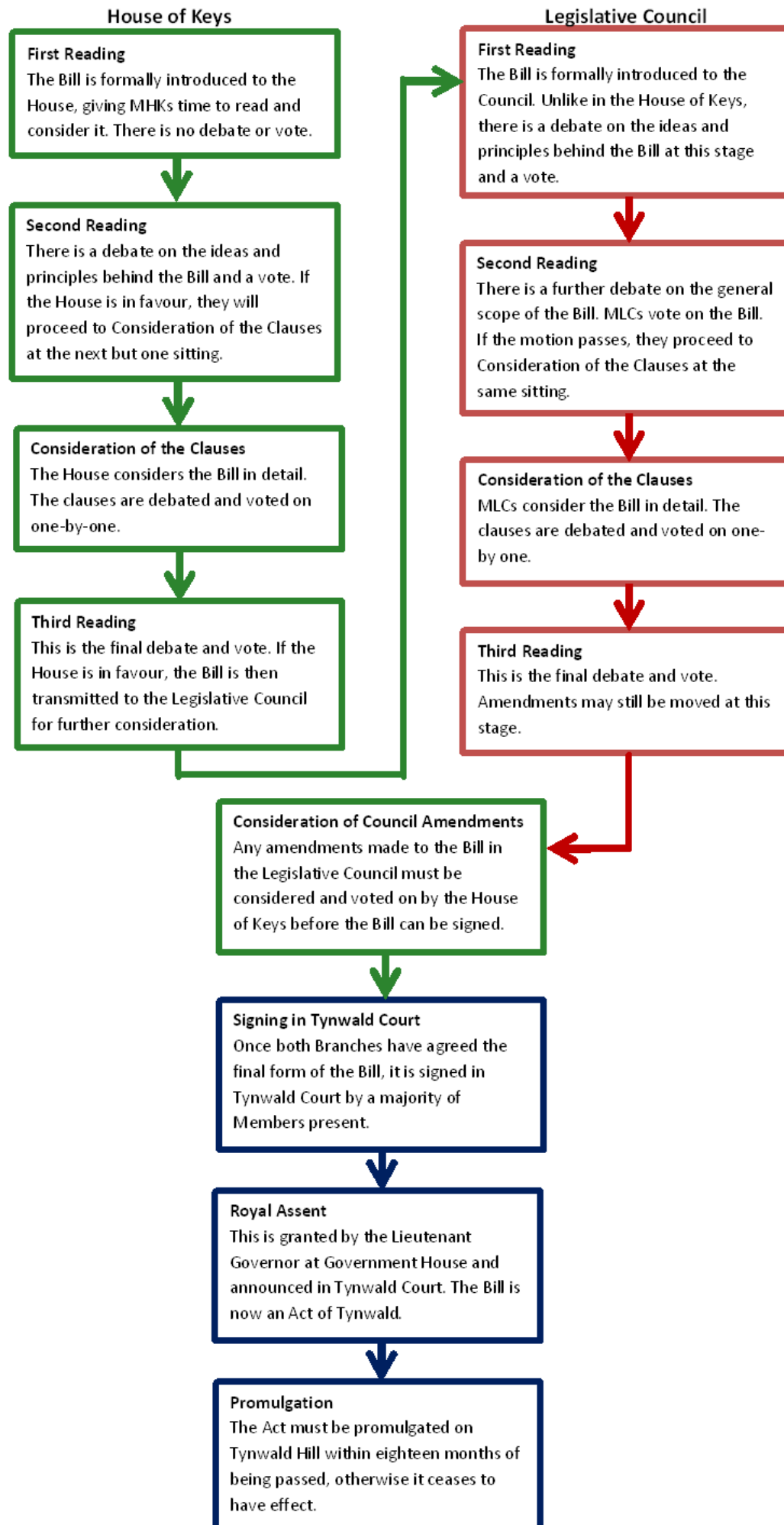
Members of Legislative Council exercise a consultative role in the course of which they improve lines of communication between Departments.

Members of Legislative Council take part in the roles of Government and Tynwald by assisting with maintaining links with interest groups on and off-Island.



[Take a look inside the Legislative Council Chamber.](#)

From Bill to Act: How laws are made



WWW

Find out more about how laws are made.

Key Laws in our Constitution

Council of Ministers (Amendment) Act

2018 This Act provides that only the members of the House of Keys may elect the Chief Minister and pass a vote of no confidence in the Chief Minister. The Act removed the same right from the members of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council Elections Act 2017 This Act removed the method of electing Members to the Council from statute to Standing Orders.

Constitution Act 2006 This Act provides for the House of Keys alone to put forward a Bill for Royal Assent.

Council of Ministers Act 1990 This Act created the office of Chief Minister and allowed him to appoint other Tynwald Members as Ministers .

Constitution Act 1990 This Act removed the Lieutenant Governor from ordinary sittings of Tynwald and created the office of President of Tynwald, who presides over Tynwald and the Legislative Council.

Government Departments Act 1987 This Act provides for all Members of Tynwald to be eligible for appointment as Ministers and departmental Members.

Constitution (Legislative Council) (Amendment) Act 1980 This Act removed the Lieutenant Governor from sittings of

the Legislative Council, to be replaced by the President of the Legislative Council.

Constitution (Amendment) Act 1975 This Act replaced the First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls with an eighth elected Member.

Constitution Act 1971 This Act removed the Attorney General's vote (and therefore he no longer factored into the quorum of either Tynwald or the Council).

Constitution Act 1969 This Act replaced the two appointed Members of the Council with two elected Members.

Constitution Amendment Act 1965 This Act removed the Second Deemster from the Legislative Council.

Constitution Act 1961 This Act increased the number of elected Council Members from four to five, and also removed the Council's power to veto a motion in Tynwald and block the passage of legislation. It also made women eligible to stand for election to the Council.

Constitution Amendment Act 1919 This Act reformed the Legislative Council, providing for four Members to be elected by the Members of the House of Keys. And two Members to be appointed by the Governor. The Act also removed the Archdeacon, the Vicar General, and the Receiver General from the Council.



Elections to the Legislative Council

The procedures by which the House of Keys elects members of the Legislative Council have changed since 1919. The most recent changes to the procedure took place in 2017.

Today, each elected Member of Legislative Council (MLC) is elected for a term of five years and the elections are arranged so that four Members at a time are elected.

Any resident of the Isle of Man aged 21 or over who is not in receipt of a Government salary may stand. To be elected as a Member of the Legislative Council, an individual must first be proposed as a candidate by an Member of the House of Keys (MHK). Another MHK must be a seconder, and each nomination must have at least two other supporting MHKs.

The election process begins when the Speaker of the House of Keys formally invites MHKs to put forward nominations. The timetable of an election is determined by Standing Orders.

The Speaker acts as returning officer for the election and has declared that he will not propose, second or assent to a candidate. However, he does have the right to vote in the election.

In any round of voting a successful candidate requires a majority of the votes of Members present and voting.



Legislative Council Election 2018

In 2018, elections were held for five vacancies on the Legislative Council. The election process began on Friday 26th January 2018, when the Speaker of the House of Keys, the Hon Juan Watterson SHK, formally invited MHKs to put forward nominations.

Fifteen candidates were proposed. Five women were elected:

Jane Poole-Wilson, Kate Lord-Brennan, Tanya August-Hanson, Marlene Hendy, and Kerry Sharpe.

Future Elections

There will be four vacancies on the Legislative Council from 29th February 2020 and another four from 28th February 2023.

The President of Tynwald

The President of Tynwald is the Presiding Officer of Tynwald Court and the Legislative Council.

The President is a relatively recently established role in the long history of Tynwald. The Lieutenant Governor presided over sittings of the Legislative Council until 1980, when the role was replaced by that of the President of the Legislative Council. The Lieutenant Governor continued to preside in Tynwald Court until 1990, when the role of the President of Tynwald was created. The Lieutenant Governor now only presides over the open air sitting of Tynwald at St John's.

Today, the President chairs sittings of Tynwald and the Legislative Council. Along with the Speaker of the House of Keys, the President also signs all resolutions of Tynwald, certificates of Royal Assent for the Acts, and certificates of promulgation of the Acts on Tynwald Day.

Chairing sittings

As presiding officer, the President's role is to ensure that business is conducted in an orderly and unbiased manner. He does this by interpreting the rules and conventions of Tynwald Court and the Legislative Council.

The President's role is to be impartial. He has a casting vote in the event of a tie on a division, which by convention is exercised either to remain with the status quo or to allow debate to continue. If there is a tied vote in the Council when sitting in Tynwald Court, the President exercises the casting vote to make the Council's decision agree with that of the Keys.

Election of the President

The President is elected by and from amongst the Members of Tynwald.

Candidates are proposed and seconded by Members. If there is more than one candidate, there is a combined vote of the Keys and the Council. The candidate with the most votes is elected.



[Take a closer look at the President of Tynwald's robes.](#)



[Find out more about how the President of Tynwald is elected.](#)

Key Terms

Act	A Bill that has been passed by both Branches of Tynwald, signed by a majority of Members in Tynwald Court, and
Bill	A draft Act.
Casting vote	A vote exercised by the President of Tynwald or the Speaker of the House of Keys to resolve a deadlock. By convention, it is used to keep the status quo or to allow debate to continue.
Combined vote	A joint vote of the House of Keys and the Legislative Council in Tynwald.
Constitution	The basic principles and laws of a nation; may be written or unwritten.
Convention	A rule or practice established by custom or precedent.
Division	Voting procedure in which the names of Members for and against the motion are counted and recorded.
Ex officio	Holding a position by virtue of holding another office.
Indirect election	An election in which a body that is elected by the people is responsible for the outcome.
Presiding Officer	The leader of a meeting. In Tynwald Court and the Legislative Council this is the President of Tynwald.
Royal Assent	When the Queen formally agrees to make the bill into an Act of Tynwald; usually granted by the Lieutenant Governor.



Learn more political terminology in [English](#) and [Manx Gaelic](#)!

Activity 1—Representation

This activity encourages the audience to discuss the parliamentary system in the Isle of Man and reflect on whether or not they feel represented by Tynwald.

Role of the Legislative Council

Ask the audience to openly share their views on the Legislative Council.

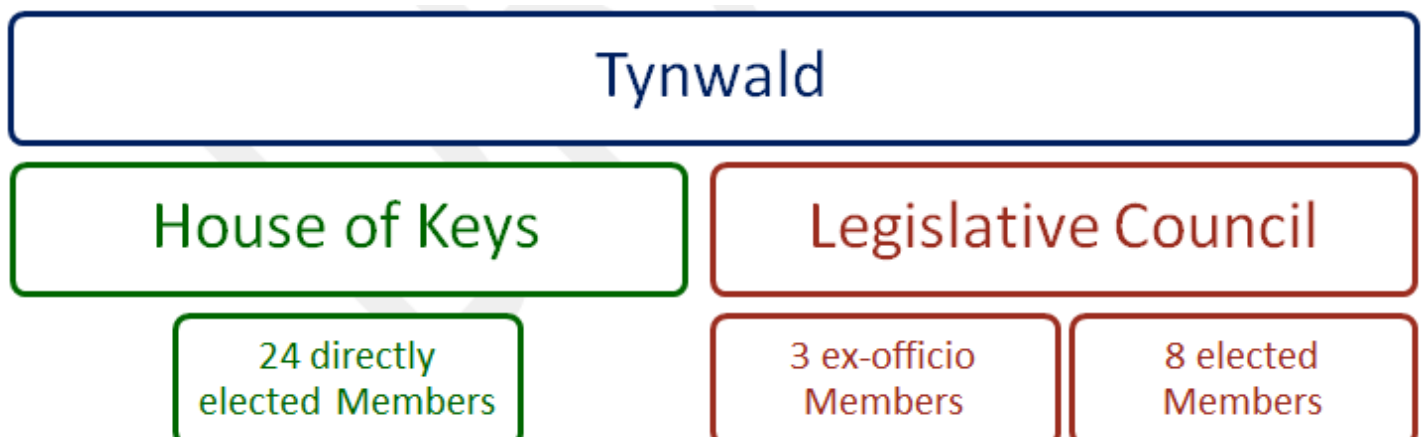
Discussion points could include:

- Who are the MLCs?
- Why do we have them?
- Why have an upper house?
- What are the benefits of a revising Chamber?

Do you feel represented?

Ask the audience whether they feel represented in Tynwald. Discussion points could include:

- Advantages and disadvantages of direct election
- Advantages and disadvantages of indirect election
- Role of appointed members
- Compulsory voting
- Diversity in Tynwald



Activity 2 — Checks and Balances

Use the information below to test the audience's knowledge of the respective powers of the House of Keys and the Legislative Council.

Power	Keys	Council	Explanation
Electing the Chief Minister	Yes	No	The Council could vote for the Chief Minister until 2018, when this power was removed.
Holding the office of Chief Minister	Yes	No	MLCs could be elected as the Chief Minister until 2018. Former Chief Minister Donald Gelling was an MLC.
Being a Minister	Yes	Yes	MLCs may exceptionally be appointed as Ministers.
Being a departmental Member	Yes	Yes	Both MHKs and MLCs may take up roles in Government Departments, with delegated responsibility from the Minister.
Being a Committee Chairman	Yes	Yes	Both MHKs and MLCs may take up chairmanships of parliamentary committees.
Being a member of a Standing or Select Committee	Yes	Yes	Both MHKs and MLCs may take up roles on parliamentary committees.
Introducing legislation (including Private Members' Bills)	Yes	Yes	Legislation may originate in either the Keys or Council. MLCs may request leave to introduce PMBs.
Making amendments to Bills	Yes	Yes	All amendments to Bills have to be agreed by both Branches.
Requesting Royal Assent for a Bill passed by one Branch	Yes	No	The Keys may request Royal Assent for a Bill passed by the Keys and rejected by the Legislative Council, provided that 12 months have passed and at least 17 MHKs are in favour of doing so.

Activity 3—Comparisons

Compare and contrast the Legislative Council with other upper chambers, e.g. the UK House of Lords or the US Senate. This activity encourages the audience to reflect on different parliamentary systems.

Example questions for consideration:

- How does a person become a member of each upper chamber?
- How powerful is each upper chamber? What is its relationship with the lower chamber?
- What roles does each upper chamber play in the legislative process?

UK House of Lords

To sit in the House of Lords you must be appointed as a Peer.

Before the Life Peerages Act 1958, the House of Lords had been made up exclusively of hereditary Peers. Today only 92 HOL Members sit by virtue of hereditary title. The Life Peerages Act 1958 introduced more people from different professions, and more women. Life Peers are appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister to serve for their lifetime; the title is not transferrable.

The House of Lords Act 1999 removed the entitlement of most of the hereditary Peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords and of the 92 hereditary Peers who retain their seat in the Lords, 75 were elected by their fellow hereditary Peers.



The US Senate



Congress consists of 100 senators (two from each state) regardless of population size and 435 voting members of the House of Representatives.

Senators are directly elected and serve six-year terms, with one-third of them running for re-election every two years. Senators are expected to be more experienced and less influenced by the ebb and flow of popular opinion. With a smaller number of members, they can take their time to carefully consider and debate issues.

Voting in the Senate is the ultimate step in the legislative process. When a bill is passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, it is sent to the President for his signature. He can sign the bill into law or veto it. If vetoed, the bill is sent back to the chamber of origination. Congress can overturn a presidential veto with a two-thirds majority in both houses.

Activity 4—Debating Ideas for Reform

Members of Tynwald continue to put forward proposals for constitutional reform. This activity asks the audience to consider some recent proposals.

- ⇒ Choose one of the recent proposals below.
- ⇒ Split the group into two teams—one in favour of the proposal, and one against. Each group must come up with at least three arguments for or against the proposal.
- ⇒ Ask the groups to present their arguments for or against the proposal.

1. Leave to introduce (Legislative Council, 22nd October 2019)

Miss August-Hanson to move —

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to amend the Isle of Man Constitution Act 1971 to remove the right of the Attorney General to move a motion or amendment in the Legislative Council or in Tynwald Court; and for connected purposes.

2. Membership of the Legislative Council (Tynwald, 16th October 2019)

The Hon Member for Douglas Central (Mrs Corlett) to move —

That Tynwald is of the opinion that the number of elected Members of Legislative Council should be reduced from eight to six.

3. Functioning of Tynwald—Bishop’s vote (Tynwald, 18th July 2018)

The Hon. Member for Ramsey (Mr Hooper) to move —

That Tynwald is of the opinion that the Bishop should not retain his vote; and refers this opinion to the Select Committee on the Functioning of Tynwald to report with recommendations to Tynwald on the changes required for its implementation.

4. Leave to introduce (House of Keys, 24th February 2015)

The Hon. Member for Onchan (Mr Karran) to move —

That leave be given to introduce a Bill to make new provision for the constitution of the Legislative Council: to require Members of the Legislative Council to be subject to popular election on an all Island basis after the election to the Legislative Council in 2018; to make amendments to the basis of eligibility for election to the Legislative Council; to remove Members of the Legislative Council from eligibility for service as Ministers or Members of Government Departments; to provide for amended pay and conditions of employment of Members of the Legislative Council; to make the necessary amendments to enactments relating to those matters; and for connected purposes.



Find out the results of votes using the Tynwald website.

Activity 5—Changing the law

This activity aims to teach the audience about the legislative process and encourages reflection on how ideas become laws.

Using the [resources](#) on the Tynwald website, follow the debates that both Chambers had in relation to the Sunbeds Bill 2012.

A Bill to regulate the use of sunbeds; and for connected purposes.

Links to debates in the House of Keys:

1R: 12.06.2012; 2R: 23.10; Clauses: 06.11; 3R: 13.11; Council amendments considered: 29.01.2013 (*CI 15-16 disagreed); Deputation elected: 12.02; Deputation Report; Report considered, Council amendments agreed: 14.05 (Mrs Cannell)

Links to debates in the Legislative Council:

1R: 27.11; 2R: 04.12; Clauses: 04.12 (*CI 15 & 16 lost); 3R:18.12 (*CI 3); Keys' amendments disagreed; deputation elected: 05.02.2013; Deputation Report; Report considered: 23.04 (Mr Turner)

[Link to read the Bill](#)

[Link to the Explanatory Notes](#)

Step 1

- Briefly talk about the [legislative process](#), including: consultation, Three Readings and Consideration of Clauses, signing, Royal Assent, and promulgation.
- Briefly talk about [parliamentary procedure](#): how debates proceed, how amendments are tabled, how voting works.

Step 2

- Discuss the type of language and arguments used in the debates.

Take it further

- Find out more about [recent amendments to Bills](#).



[Find out more about Bills in progress.](#)

Additional Resources

Lord Lisvane

- ⇒ [Review of the Functioning of Tynwald](#)
- ⇒ [Select Committee on the Functioning of Tynwald](#)

Isle of Man Government

- ⇒ [Chief Minister Howard Quayle MHK](#)
- ⇒ [The Council of Ministers](#)
- ⇒ [Isle of Man Government Departments](#)
- ⇒ Visual of the [Eight Government Departments and the Cabinet Office](#) and associated Ministers and members.

Tynwald

- ⇒ [Upcoming Business](#)
- ⇒ [Parliamentary Data](#)
- ⇒ [Virtual Tour of Chambers](#)
- ⇒ [Learn about Tynwald](#)
- ⇒ [Historical Anniversaries](#)

Further Reading

- ⇒ [Constitutional History of the Isle of Man—Select Bibliography](#)

Learning Outcomes

Students must (all):

- Understand the role of Tynwald
- Understand the difference between Government and parliament
- Understand the election process for Legislative Council members
- Understand the role of the Legislative Council in law making
- Understand the main stages of a bill on its journey to becoming a law

Should (most):

- Have expressed their own opinions to others through group discussion

Could (some):

- Have engaged with and reflected on different ideas, opinions, beliefs and values when exploring the role of the Legislative Council in law making



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Contact Details

library@tynwald.org.im

01624 685520