

Research Briefing

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Members' pay and expenses 2023/24

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Summary

The Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority ([IPSA](#)) is responsible for determining and paying Members' salaries; for preparing and regularly reviewing and revising a scheme under which allowances are paid; and for paying those allowances.

It has no role in determining or paying ministerial salaries.

Most of the figures in this paper refer to the financial year 2023/24 unless otherwise stated.

Members' salaries

From 1 April 2023, the annual salary of a Member of Parliament [increased to £86,584](#), in accordance with IPSA's 2015 and 2021 decisions on the annual uprating of MPs' salaries.

In July 2015, IPSA had [determined](#) that MPs' salaries should rise in line with public sector pay.

Under section 4A of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, IPSA is required to undertake a statutory review of Members' pay in the first year after a general election.

Following the December 2019 general election, IPSA [launched the statutory consultation, the Periodic Adjustment to MPs' Pay](#), on 8 October 2020. It proposed retaining the link between public sector earnings and Members' pay. The consultation closed on 6 November 2020.

However, in December 2020, following the consultation, IPSA announced that MPs' pay would be frozen in April 2021.

In July 2021, IPSA launched a further consultation about the mechanism that IPSA should use to update MPs' pay. It proposed that for the next three years it should have "some bounded discretion" to depart from the public sector pay figure. In September 2021, its report [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF) confirmed this approach and included a further revised determination.

On 14 March 2024, IPSA announced that from 1 April 2024, [MPs' salaries will increase by 5.5% to £91,346](#) (PDF).

Members' expenses

Since the 2010 General Election, responsibility for devising a scheme for and paying Members' expenses has rested with IPSA.

IPSA undertook a comprehensive review of the Scheme, which began with a consultation issued in May 2016.

The review identified a number of changes that would be implemented following a general election, which at the time was scheduled for May 2020. The early General Election in June 2017 meant that some changes were implemented in the course of the 2017/18 financial year.

Following IPSA's [statutory review](#) (PDF) of MPs' pay at the beginning of the 2017 Parliament, it [made alterations](#) (PDF) to the arrangements for MPs who lost their seats at a general election. It introduced a new Winding-Up Payment for MPs – this was set at two months' net salary for MPs defeated at any general election and for MPs standing down at an early general election.

The 15th Edition of IPSA's Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs came into force on 1 April 2023. A [revised edition of the Scheme](#) (PDF) (the 16th Edition) was published in July 2023. IPSA made changes to the support that MPs who leave Parliament at a general election after 19 July 2023 would receive. Notably, the Winding-Up Payment for MPs who left at a general election, either because they were defeated or because they stood down, would be doubled to the equivalent of four months' net salary. MPs who left at or after a general election after this date would have four months (instead of two) to wind-up their offices, and would be financially supported for the four-month period.

The main expense budgets provided in IPSA's scheme; and the maximum amounts that Members can claim in 2023/24 are set out below:

IPSA Scheme Budgets 2023/24	
(£)	
	Budget
Accommodation Costs	
London Area (rent)	26,840
Outside London Area (rent)	19,090
Own home	6,330
Caring responsibility (per dependant)*	6,120
London Area Living Payment	4,435
London Area Living Payment (addition)	1,575
Staffing Costs	
London-Area MPs	252,870
Non London-Area MPs	236,170
Office Costs	
London-Area MPs	33,840
Non London-Area MPs	30,570
Start-up Supplement	6,000
Winding-Up Costs (before a general election)	
London-Area MPs	Existing budgets pro-rated for the two-month winding-up period
Non London-Area MPs	
Winding-Up Costs (at & after a general election)	
London-Area MPs	Existing budgets pro-rated for the four-month winding-up period
Non London-Area MPs	
Winding-Up Payment	Four months' salary**
* since 2021/22 this has been referred to as an accommodation uplift for MPs with caring responsibilities	
** net of tax and National Insurance contributions. The Winding-Up Payment covers the period when MPs are winding up their financial affairs and closing their offices.	

This briefing is one of a series of Library briefings that has reported on Members' pay and expenses and, in the past, on ministerial salaries. A full listing of these briefings since 2001 is provided on the Commons Library website:

- [Members' pay and expenses: Index of Library briefings](#)

1 Members' salaries

From 1 April 2023, the annual salary of a Member of Parliament increased to £86,584.

The Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) announced the pay increase on 9 February 2023, to £86,584 from 1 April 2023. IPSA confirmed it was an increase of 2.9%, “the same as the average increase in pay for public sector employees last year”.¹

On 14 March 2024, IPSA announced that an MP's annual salary would increase by 5.5% on 1 April 2024,² to £91,346. This increase is lower than would have occurred if IPSA had increased MPs' earnings in line with the measure of average weekly earnings in the public sector that it has previously used.

In a short report, IPSA said that the measure of average weekly earnings in the public sector that it used to determine increases in MPs' pay did not reflect the pay increase that most of the public sector had received. It noted that the medium-term trend in public sector pay growth was 5.3%. IPSA's Board took the view that “the usual headline index we use was not providing the accurate read of the underlying trends in public sector pay we needed”.³

1.1 Setting MPs' pay

Since May 2011, the IPSA has been responsible for determining Members' pay. Responsibility for determining Members' pay was transferred to IPSA by the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, as amended by the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010. Previously Members' salaries were determined by resolution of the House of Commons.

Under section 4A of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, IPSA is required to “review the current determination (and make a new determination as appropriate) – (a) in the first year of each Parliament; (b) at any other time it considers appropriate”.⁴

¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [IPSA confirms MPs' pay for 2023-24](#), 9 February 2023

² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [IPSA announces decision on MPs' pay](#), 14 March 2024

³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Supporting democracy – MPs' pay report 2024](#) (PDF), March 2024

⁴ [Parliamentary Standards Act 2009](#), section 4A(6)

IPSA reviewed Members' pay in the 2010 Parliament, in order to put in place a new settlement for the 2015 Parliament. The review began in 2012. IPSA published its final recommendations in December 2013 and issued a determination setting salaries at £74,000 with effect from 8 May 2015.⁵ Thereafter salaries would rise in line with the rate of annual change in average earnings. However, IPSA delayed the coming into force of the determination until 30 September 2015. It stated that the delay would allow it to conduct a review of this recommendation – this review would form the statutory review of Members' salaries that IPSA had to conduct at the beginning of the 2015 Parliament.

In July 2015, having conducted the statutory review, IPSA confirmed that Members' salaries would increase to £74,000 per annum with effect from 8 May 2015. However, it determined that subsequent annual increases should be in line with changes in public sector average earnings (not whole economy average earnings). Changes to Members' pensions and to rules on claiming some personal expenses were made to ensure that there was no additional cost to taxpayers.⁶

In May 2018, IPSA issued a consultation to fulfil the statutory obligation to review its determination in the first year of the 2017 Parliament. On 5 July 2018, IPSA announced that “the salaries of Members of Parliament will continue to be linked to changes in average public sector pay” and that it would make no changes to the 2015 determination.⁷

Following the December 2019 general election, as part of its statutory review, IPSA proposed retaining the link between public sector earnings and Members' pay.⁸

However, on 11 December 2020, IPSA announced that Members' pay would be frozen (at £81,932) for 2021/22. It noted that its approach to setting Members' pay since 2015 was “intended to last a generation” but the impact of the Covid pandemic had prompted many respondents to the consultation to call on IPSA to take a different approach. It said that the IPSA Board would reflect on the consultation and publish its response in 2021.⁹

IPSA's revised determination, confirming the 2021 pay freeze, was published in March 2021. It amended the July 2015 determination, by adding that:

⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [MPs' Pay and Pensions – Final Report](#) (PDF), December 2013, Annex A

⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [MPs' Pay in the 2015 Parliament: Final Report](#) (PDF), July 2015, Annex A

⁷ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [IPSA announces Outcome of MPs' Pay Consultation](#), 5 July 2018

⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [Periodic Adjustment to MPs' pay: consultation](#), 8 October 2020

⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [MPs' Pay Remains Unchanged for 2021-22](#), 11 December 2020

Notwithstanding the previous paragraph [describing the annual uprating mechanism], no adjustment will be made to the MP Salary on 1 April 2021.¹⁰

In July 2021, IPSA launched a further consultation about the mechanism that IPSA should use to update MPs' pay. It proposed that for the next three years it should have "some bounded discretion" to depart from the public sector pay figure. In September 2021, its report on this consultation confirmed this approach and included a further revised determination. The determination retained the existing uprating mechanism but included the following provision to allow IPSA discretion to adjust MPs' salaries by a different amount than that provided for by the usual uprating mechanism:

Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 5 [describing and defining the uprating mechanism], the adjustments to the MP Salary on 1 April 2022, 1 April 2023 and 1 April 2024 may be adjusted by an amount other than the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings where IPSA judges this is necessary to arrive at an adjustment which is fair to both MPs and to taxpayers, having regard to the experience of constituents and MPs' overall remuneration. In deciding whether such variation to the adjustment is necessary, IPSA will consider information, data and commentary on wage settlements, earnings statistics and trends and the outlook for the UK economy and wider public sector pay policy.¹¹

The July 2015 determination and the amendments made to it in December 2020 and September 2021 are set out in Annex 2.

1.2

Members' salaries in the 2019 Parliament

From the beginning of the 2015 Parliament, MPs' salaries were set in accordance with IPSA's July 2015 determination. Accordingly, they increased in April each year, in line with public sector pay, from £74,000 in May 2015 to £81,932 in April 2020. As noted above, they were frozen in April 2021, at £81,932.¹² They increased in line with public sector pay in both April 2022 and April 2023.

MPs' salaries from 1 April 2023

On 9 February 2023, IPSA announced that MPs' pay would increase to £86,584 from 1 April 2023. In line with public sector pay, this was an increase of 2.9%.¹³

¹⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 1

¹¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 3

¹² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [MPs' Pay Remains Unchanged for 2021-22](#), 11 December 2020. The determination (of 16 December 2020) to give effect to this pay freeze was published in Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 1

¹³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [IPSA confirms MPs' pay for 2023-24](#), 9 February 2023

As with 2022/23, despite having the discretion to adjust MPs' salaries "by an amount other than the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings",¹⁴ IPSA decided that MPs' salaries should increase in line with average increase in pay for public sector employees.

Richard Lloyd, IPSA's Chair, explained why IPSA decided to increase pay in line with the default provision in its salary determination:

In confirming MPs pay for next year, we have once again considered very carefully the extremely difficult economic circumstances, the government's evolving approach to public sector pay in the light of forecasted rates of inflation, and the principle that MPs' pay should be reflective of their responsibility in our democracy.

Our aim is to ensure that pay is fair for MPs, regardless of their financial circumstances, to support the most diverse of parliaments. Serving as an MP should not be the preserve of those wealthy enough to fund it themselves. It is important for our democracy that people from any background should see representing their communities in Parliament as a possibility.¹⁵

1.3

Members' salaries, 1997-2023

Before IPSA was given responsibility for determining Members' pay, the House of Commons determined Members' salaries. Between 1997 and 2008, the House voted periodically on motions to give effect to changes in Members' pay, usually on the basis of reports commissioned by the Government from the Senior Salaries Review Body.

In 2008, it agreed a resolution that provided for an automatic increase in Members' salaries. The increase was determined by changes in the salaries of 15 groups of public service workers.

However, in 2011, the House agreed to a pay freeze instead of an increase under the 2008 resolution.¹⁶

The table below sets out the changes in the levels of Members' salaries from 2010 to 2023.

¹⁴ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 3. See Annex 2

¹⁵ As above

¹⁶ [HC Deb 21 March 2011 cc807-824](#)

Table 1: Members' pay, 2010-24
(£ per annum, nominal terms)

1 April 2010 (a)	65,738
1 April 2011 (b)	65,738
1 April 2012 (c)	65,738
1 April 2013 (d)	66,396
1 April 2014 (d)	67,060
1 April 2015 (e)	67,060
8 May 2015 (f) (g)	74,000
1 April 2016 (f)	74,962
1 April 2017 (f)	76,011
1 April 2018 (f)	77,379
1 April 2019 (f)	79,468
1 April 2020 (f)	81,932
1 April 2021 (h)	81,932
1 April 2022 (i)	84,144
1 April 2023 (i)	86,584
1 April 2024 (i)	91,346

Notes:

- (a) In accordance with the [resolution of the House of Commons](#), 3 July 2008
 (b) In accordance with the [resolution of the House of Commons](#), 21 March 2011
 (c) Decision of IPSA, February 2012¹⁷
 (d) [IPSA Determination](#) (PDF), January 2013
 (e) Decision of IPSA, December 2013¹⁸
 (f) [IPSA Determination](#) (PDF), July 2015
 (g) Determination came into force on 16 July 2015
 (h) [IPSA Determination](#) (PDF), December 2020
 (i) [IPSA Determination](#) (PDF), September 2021

Further details of changes in Members' pay before responsibilities transferred to IPSA can be found in the Library Research Paper, [Members' pay and expenses – current rates and a review of developments since 2009](#) (RP 12/29, 22 May 2012). And an extended version of Table 1 (Table 1A) can be found in a spreadsheet containing Appendices 1-3 (see spreadsheet on the Commons Library webpage for this briefing).

Details of developments in Members' pay since IPSA's establishment can be found in the Library Briefing Papers since 2013, listed in Appendix 3. A longer listing of these briefings since 2001 is provided on the Commons Library website:

- [Members' pay and expenses: Index of Library briefings](#)

¹⁷ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, MPs' Pension Scheme [letter to Members], 8 February 2012

¹⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [MPs' Pay and Pensions Final Report](#) (PDF), December 2013. No provision was made for an increase in MPs' pay on 1 April 2015, rather the increase would take effect following the General Election expected in May 2015

1.4

Additional salaries for select committee chairs and for members of the Panel of Chairs

The additional salaries of select committee chairs and for members of the Panel of Chairs¹⁹ are paid in line with the conclusions of a review undertaken by IPSA in 2016 (see below).

Select committee chairs

From the introduction of additional salaries for select committee chairs, at the beginning of the 2003–04 Session, the level of additional salary has been set at a single rate for all qualifying chairs.

IPSA issued its first determination in January 2013, setting salaries for April 2013 and April 2014. It issued a further determination in December 2013, setting the salaries of members of the Panel of Chairs and of select committee chairs from April 2015. The final report of its 2016 review of pay for committee chairs (see below) included a determination which set the level of salary for June 2016 onwards and provided for it to be adjusted on an annual basis, in line with changes in average earnings (see Annex 2 for the determination).

From 1 April 2023, the additional salary is set at £17,354, an increase of 2.9%, in line with the increase in an MP's basic salary. As with the MP's basic salary, amendments to the determination on additional salaries were made in December 2020, to freeze the salary, in April 2021; and in September 2021, to allow discretion in altering the additional salary in April 2022, April 2023 and April 2024.

The additional salaries of select committee chairs, determined by IPSA since 2013 are set out in Table 2, below.

¹⁹ MPs appointed by the Speaker to chair Public Bill Committees and other general committees. They may also chair debates in Westminster Hall and act as temporary chairs of Committees of the whole House. The Panel is chaired by the Chairman of Ways and Means

Table 2: Select committee chairs additional salary
(£ per annum, nominal terms)

1 April 2013	14,728
1 April 2014	14,876
1 April 2015	15,025
1 June 2016	15,025
1 April 2017	15,235
1 April 2018	15,509
1 April 2019	15,928
1 April 2020	16,422
1 April 2021	16,422
1 April 2022	16,865
1 April 2023	17,354

Sources: Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA), [Reviewing MPs' Pay and Pensions: A First Report](#), January 2013, Annex A; Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [MPs' Pay and Pensions – Final Report](#), December 2013, Annex B; IPSA, [Pay for Chairs of Committees: Final Report](#), May 2016, Annex A; IPSA, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 2; IPSA, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 3; IPSA, [MPs' Pay and Pensions](#) (webpage)

Information on the background to the introduction of additional salaries for Members who chair select committees and the levels of additional salaries since their introduction can be found in the Library Briefing, [Select Committees – pay for chairs](#).

Members of the Panel of Chairs

From the introduction of additional salaries for members of the Panel of Chairs, from 1 November 2005, until the conclusion of IPSA's 2016 review of additional salaries for committee chairs, the level of additional salary depended on their length of service on the Panel. From June 2016 onwards, IPSA's determination provided for a flat rate for all members of the Panel of Chairs, at the same level as that of select committee chairs.

IPSA issued its first determination in January 2013, setting salaries for April 2013 and April 2014. It issued a further determination in December 2013, setting the salaries of members of the Panel of Chairs (and of select committees chairs) from April 2015. The final report of its review of pay for committee chairs included a determination which set the level of salary for June 2016 onwards and provided for it to be adjusted on an annual basis, in line with changes in public sector average earnings (see Annex 2 for the determination).

From 1 April 2023, the additional salary is set at £17,354, an increase of 2.9%, in line with the increase in an MP's basic salary. As with the MP's basic salary, amendments to the determination on additional salaries were made in December 2020, to freeze the salary, in April 2021; and in September 2021, to

allow discretion in altering the additional salary in April 2022, April 2023 and April 2024.

The additional salary rates for members of the Panel of Chairs, since April 2013, as determined by IPSA, are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Panel of chairs, additional salary
(£ per annum, nominal terms)

Pre 2016	Length of service			5 years or more
	Less than one year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
01 April 2013	2,940	8,248	11,193	14,728
01 April 2014	2,970	8,331	11,305	14,876
01 April 2015	3,000	8,415	11,419	15,025
Post 2016	All chairs, regardless of length of service			
01 June 2016				15,025
01 April 2017				15,235
01 April 2018				15,509
01 April 2019				15,928
01 April 2020				16,422
01 April 2021				16,422
01 April 2022				16,865
01 April 2023				17,354

Sources: Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA), [Reviewing MPs' Pay and Pensions: A First Report](#), January 2013, Annex A; IPSA, [MPs' Pay and Pensions – Final Report](#), December 2013, Annex B; IPSA, [Pay for Chairs of Committees: Final Report](#), May 2016, Annex A; IPSA, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 2; IPSA, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 3; IPSA, [MPs' Pay and Pensions](#) (webpage)

Information on the background to the introduction of additional salaries for Members who serve on the Panel of Chairs and the levels of additional salaries since their introduction can be found in the Library Briefing, [Public bill and general committees: pay for chairs](#).

House of Commons specifies who qualifies for an additional salary and IPSA determines it

Additional salaries for select committee chairs were introduced from the beginning of the 2003–04 Session.²⁰

²⁰ For further details, see House of Commons Library Briefing, [Select committees – pay for chairs](#), SN02725

On 13 July 2005, the House of Commons agreed that additional salaries should be paid to members of the Panel of Chairs, from 1 November 2005.²¹

Until May 2010, the House of Commons was responsible for determining and paying these additional salaries. Now IPSA is responsible for determining the level of the additional salary, while the House of Commons specifies which roles qualify for an additional salary.

These salaries are paid to Members in accordance with sections 4 and 4A of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, as amended. Subsection 4A(2) allows IPSA to pay additional salaries to “members while holding an office or position specified for the purposes of this subsection in a resolution of the House of Commons”.²²

On 19 March 2013, the House of Commons agreed a resolution (for the purposes of subsection 4A(2)) which set out who was entitled to an additional salary and what should be done in cases where an individual appeared to qualify for more than one additional salary:

That—

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the following offices or positions are specified for the purposes of section 4A(2) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, with effect from 1 April 2013—

(a) the Chair of a select committee appointed under Standing Order No. 152 (Select Committees related to government departments), the Administration Committee, the Backbench Business Committee, the Environmental Audit Committee, the European Scrutiny Committee, the Finance and Services Committee, the Liaison Committee, the Political and Constitutional Reform Committee [the Standing Order establishing this committee expired at the end of the 2010 Parliament], the Select Committee on Procedure, the Committee of Public Accounts, the Select Committee on Public Administration, the Regulatory Reform Committee [abolished on 20 May 2021²³], the Committee of Selection, the Committee on Standards, the Joint Committee on Human Rights or the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments; and

(b) a member of the Panel of Chairs appointed under Standing Order No. 4 (Panel of Chairs), other than a member who is the Chair of a committee specified in sub-paragraph (a) or a member who is entitled to an additional salary by virtue of any provision of the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975.

(2) If a Member already holds an office or position referred to in paragraph (1)(a), then any other office or position referred to in paragraph (1)(a) is not specified for the purposes of section 4A(2) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 in respect of any period for which that other post or position is held by that Member.

²¹ For further details, see House of Commons Library Briefing, [Public bill and general committees: pay for chairs](#), SN03718

²² Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 (chapter 13), section 4A(2)

²³ [HC Deb 20 May 2021 cc963-964](#)

(3) Any office or position referred to in paragraph (1)(a) for the purposes of section 4A(2) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 is not specified for the purposes of that section in respect of any period in which it is held by a Member who is also entitled to an additional salary by virtue of any provision of the Ministerial and other Salaries Act 1975.

(4) Any reference to any committee in paragraph (1)(a) shall, if the name of the committee is changed, be taken to be a reference to the committee by its new name.²⁴

The resolution made provision for changes to names of committees. However, the House has also created new committees since March 2013. The chairs of those, such as the Women and Equalities Committee, that are included in Standing Order No 152 automatically qualify for the additional salary but other committees have been added to the list by the House:

- the High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Bill Select Committee (April 2014-February 2016)
- the Petitions Committee (March 2015)
- the Committee on Exiting the European Union (October 2016, July 2017 and January 2020) – the Committee on the Future Relationship with the European Union (from March 2020, until 15 January 2021)
- the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Bill Select Committee (January 2018-June 2019)
- the European Statutory Instruments Committee (July 2018 and February 2020)
- Select Committee on High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Bill (January 2023-)
- Select Committee on the Holocaust Memorial Bill (December 2023-).²⁵

IPSA's March 2016 consultation on additional salaries for committee chairs

On 11 March 2016, IPSA issued a consultation document on the pay of chairs of committees.²⁶

²⁴ [HC Deb 19 March 2013 cc900-902](#)

²⁵ [HC Deb 29 April 2014 c774](#); [HC Deb 26 March 2015 c1628](#); [HC Deb 11 October 2016 c256](#) and [c259](#); [HC Deb 4 July 2017 cc1077-1088](#); and [HC Deb 30 January 2018 c792](#); [HC Deb 16 July 2018 c192](#); [HC Deb 16 January 2020 c1267](#); [HC Deb 3 February 2020 c143](#); [HC Deb 20 June 2022 c684](#) (the Select Committee on High Speed Rail (Crewe - Manchester) Bill met for the first time on 16 January 2023, see [Votes and Proceedings](#), 16 January 2023); [HC Deb 28 June 2023 c378](#) (the Select Committee on Holocaust Memorial Bill met for the first time on 12 December 2023, see [Votes and Proceedings](#), 12 December 2023)

²⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Reviewing Pay for Chairs of Committees: A Consultation](#) (PDF), March 2016

IPSA published the conclusion of its consultation on 25 May 2016. It reviewed the responses to the consultation. It found the majority of responses supported its proposals to retain the existing salary and arrangements for select committee chairs. Most respondents supported streamlining the salary structure for members of the Panel of Chairs. There was also support for linking increases in additional salaries to increases in Members' salaries.²⁷

IPSA confirmed that salaries in 2016/17 for select committee chairs would be frozen at 2015 levels and that, from 1 June 2016, a single rate of additional salary would be implemented for members of the Panel of Chairs, at the same level as select committee chairs. Thereafter, additional salaries would (like MPs' salaries), be adjusted by the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings.²⁸

An extract from the determination is provided in Annex 2.

²⁷ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Pay for Chairs of Committees: Final Report](#) (PDF), May 2016

²⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, [Decision on pay for chairs of committees confirmed by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority](#), 25 May 2016

2 Members' expenses

2.1 Summary

Table 4: IPSA Scheme Budgets 2023/24

(£)

	Budget
Accommodation Costs	
London Area (rent)	26,840
Outside London Area (rent)	19,090
Own home	6,330
Caring responsibility (per dependant)*	6,120
London Area Living Payment	4,435
London Area Living Payment (addition)	1,575
Staffing Costs	
London-Area MPs	252,870
Non London-Area MPs	236,170
Office Costs	
London-Area MPs	33,840
Non London-Area MPs	30,570
Start-up Supplement	6,000
Winding-Up Costs (before a general election)	
London-Area MPs	Existing budgets pro-rated for the
Non London-Area MPs	two-month winding-up period
Winding-Up Costs (at & after a general election)	
London-Area MPs	Existing budgets pro-rated for the
Non London-Area MPs	four-month winding-up period
Winding-Up Payment	Four months' salary**
* since 2021/22 this has been referred to as an accommodation uplift for MPs with caring responsibilities	
** net of tax and National Insurance contributions	

Eligible MPs can claim for expenses incurred under these budgets to be reimbursed under IPSA's Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs.

Since the 2010 General Election, responsibility for devising a scheme for and paying Members' expenses has rested with IPSA.

The Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs (15th Edition) came into effect on 1 April 2022.²⁹ A revised version of the Scheme (16th Edition) was published on 19 July 2023.³⁰

The revision followed a consultation on constituency boundary changes, following the reviews by the Parliamentary Boundary Commissions, and MPs leaving Parliament.³¹

When the 15th Edition of the Scheme was published, IPSA noted that changes from the 2022/23 Scheme were "limited". They included:

- Amendments to the rules on the homeworking allowance to reflect the changes made and announced last summer. As of August 2022, the allowance is payable only to home-based staff and allocated to the staffing budget.
- Amendments to the rules on disability assistance funding to clarify the provision of funding for workplace adjustments.
- Removal of the previous rules on security assistance funding, reflecting the transfer of this funding to the House of Commons, which will take effect from 1 April 2023.³²

The main expense budgets provided in IPSA's scheme and the maximum amounts that Members can claim in 2023/24 are set in Table 4, above.

Following the in-year revisions to the Scheme, IPSA provided [Guidance on changes to the Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2022-23](#) (PDF), which described changes to the eligibility for the loss of office payment, eligibility for the winding-up payment and an extension to the winding-up period.

IPSA's Scheme for the coming year, 2024/25, was published on 14 March 2024.³³

²⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The Scheme of MPs' Staffing Business Costs and Expenses 2023-24](#) (15th Edition) (PDF), 16 March 2023, HC 1085 2022-23 [**Note** a revised edition of the Scheme was published in July 2023]

³⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The Scheme of MPs' Staffing Business Costs and Expenses 2023-24](#) (16th Edition) (PDF), 19 July 2023, HC 1633 2022-23

³¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament: Consultation on proposed changes to the Scheme](#) (PDF), April 2023; [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023

³² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Bulletin, 16 March \(Data publication, 2023-24 Scheme, Annual Survey Findings, Constituency office utility bills 2023-24 and Payroll forms\)](#), 16 March 2023

³³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2024-25](#) (PDF), 14 March 2024, HC 616 2023-24

2.2

Preparing and reviewing the Scheme

Statutory duties

Under section 5 of the [Parliamentary Standards Act 2009](#) IPSA has a statutory duty to prepare and regularly review and revise an allowances scheme for Members of Parliament. In fulfilling that statutory duty it is required to consult:

- (a) the Speaker of the House of Commons,
- (b) the Committee on Standards in Public Life,
- (c) the Leader of the House of Commons,
- (d) any committee of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker,
- (e) members of the House of Commons,
- (f) the Review Body on Senior Salaries,
- (g) Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs,
- (h) the Treasury, and
- (i) any other person the IPSA considers appropriate.³⁴

IPSA is also responsible for paying expenses under the Scheme it prepares.³⁵

IPSA's first MPs' Expenses Scheme came into force on the day after the 2010 General Election. Previously, Members' expenses (known as allowances) were paid in accordance with resolutions of the House of Commons.³⁶

The first three editions of IPSA's expenses schemes were titled "MPs' Expenses Scheme"; the fourth to eighth editions (2012/13 to 2016/17) were the "MPs' Scheme of Business Costs and Expenses"; and from the ninth edition, in 2017/18, to the 12th edition, in 2020/21, they were titled "The Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and Expenses". From the 13th edition (2021/22), they have been titled "The Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs".

³⁴ [Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 \(chapter 13\), section 5\(4\)](#)

³⁵ An overview of IPSA's duties and the background to its establishment can be found in Annex 1

³⁶ Further information on the operation of the House of Commons Scheme is given in House of Commons Library Research Paper RP 12/29, [Members' pay and expenses – current rates and a review of developments since 2009](#), 22 May 2012, and earlier Research Papers on Members' pay and allowances. A list of previous research papers is given in Appendix 3

Reviews of the MPs' Expenses Scheme

In the Foreword to the first edition of The MPs' Expenses Scheme (March 2010), IPSA confirmed that it would revise the MPs' Expenses Scheme annually.³⁷

From the outset, IPSA has usually undertaken an annual review of its Expenses Scheme. In addition, its major review of pay and pensions in 2012 and 2013 recommended some changes to the Expenses Scheme with effect from the 2015 General Election. The Eighth Edition (2016/17) was not preceded by a review exercise. The IPSA Board noted that changes made had been agreed after previous consultations or removed redundant rules, meaning there was no need to consult.³⁸

Additionally, IPSA undertakes assurance reports and policy reports that can lead to changes in its Scheme.

Fundamental review of IPSA's regulatory model

In its February 2022 consultation on the Scheme, IPSA confirmed "we will shortly be commencing a more fundamental review of IPSA's regulatory model, which has been in operation (relatively unchanged) since 2010". IPSA said it would "communicate our intentions and consult in detail with stakeholders on any future changes in due course".³⁹

In December 2022, when IPSA published its annual report and accounts for the 2021/22 financial year, its Chair, Richard Lloyd, said:

Building on the improvements we have already made we will now embark on a fundamental review of our approach to regulation that is consistent with our ongoing commitments to improving customer service, simplifying our policy, delivering financial value, and growing our people. Whatever the result of this review we will continue to fulfil our regulatory responsibilities and drive the same regulatory outcomes of very high compliance and value for public money.⁴⁰

The annual report and accounts reported that the fundamental review had started.⁴¹

³⁷ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The MPs' Expenses Scheme](#), 29 March 2010, HC 501 2009-10, p3

³⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The MPs' Scheme of Business Costs and Expenses 2016-17](#) (Eighth Edition), 22 March 2016, HC 854 2015-16, p3

³⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Proposed changes to the Scheme for 2022-23: A consultation](#) (PDF), February 2022, para 6

⁴⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority news, "[IPSA publishes annual Report and Accounts for 2021-22](#)", 15 December 2022

⁴¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Annual Report and Accounts for 2021-22](#) (PDF), 15 December 2022, HC 853 2022-23, p36

In its annual report for the 2022/23 financial year, IPSA reported that it had limited changes in the Scheme in order to “create the space to focus on the fundamental review of our regulatory approach”.⁴² This review examined:

all of the information and data we hold about how IPSA’s approach has operated since 2010, understanding alternative regulatory models, and discussing with the IPSA Board the high-level options for change. This regulatory review formed the basis of the ongoing Improving IPSA transformation programme, which cuts across all areas of IPSA’s regulatory and operational functions.⁴³

Consultation before the 2023/24 Scheme was issued

IPSA did not consult on the Scheme as a whole in 2022/23. However, it undertook a Market Review of MPs’ staff pay, which led to some changes in the pay band boundaries for some job roles.⁴⁴

April 2023 consultation on constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament

In April 2023, IPSA launched a consultation on constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament. This led to in-year revisions to the rules on the loss of office payment, on the winding-up payment and on the winding-up period.⁴⁵ More details are given in the relevant sections below.

2.3

MPs’ Expenses Scheme 15th and 16th Editions

IPSA’s [The Scheme of MPs’ Staffing and Business Costs 2023-24 \(15th Edition\)](#) (PDF) was published on 16 March 2023. Its provisions came into force on 1 April 2023.⁴⁶

That edition was revised; and the 16th Edition was published on 19 July 2023: , [The Scheme of MPs’ Staffing and Business Costs 2023-24 \(16th Edition\)](#) (PDF).⁴⁷

⁴² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Annual Report and Accounts for 2022-23](#) (PDF), 23 November 2023, HC 98 2023–24, pp9-10

⁴³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Annual Report and Accounts for 2022-23](#) (PDF), 23 November 2023, HC 98 2023–24, p11

⁴⁴ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Market review of MPs’ staff pay and recommendations for 2023-24](#) (PDF), April 2023

⁴⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament: Consultation on proposed changes to the Scheme](#) (PDF), April 2023; [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023

⁴⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The Scheme of MPs’ Staffing and Business Costs 2023-24 \(15th Edition\)](#) (PDF), 16 March 2023, HC 1085 2022–23

⁴⁷ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The Scheme of MPs’ Staffing and Business Costs 2023-24 \(16th Edition\)](#) (PDF), 19 July 2023, HC 1633 2022–23

Unless specified elsewhere budgets and rules applied from 1 April 2023,⁴⁸ so for the remainder of this briefing, the 16th Edition will be cited as having effect from 1 April except in the parts of the Scheme where revisions were made.

Fundamental principles

The Scheme “is intended to ensure that MPs’ use of taxpayers’ money is well-regulated and that MPs are resourced appropriately to carry out their parliamentary functions”.⁴⁹

The Scheme sets out fundamental principles; the process for making claims, determining and reviewing claims; and the general conditions of the Scheme. The fundamental principles (see Box 1) were revised following the 2016 review of the Scheme, and have not been altered since then.⁵⁰

Box 1: Fundamental principles of IPSA’s Scheme (April 2023)

For MPs

In claiming for public funds through the Scheme, MPs must adhere to the following principles.

1. **Parliamentary:** MPs may only claim for expenditure for parliamentary purposes.
2. **Value for Money:** MPs must have regard to value for money when making claims.
3. **Accountability:** MPs are legally responsible for all money claimed and for managing their budgets and their staff.
4. **Probity:** When making claims, MPs must adhere to the MPs’ Code of Conduct, including the seven principles of public life.

For IPSA

IPSA’s role as an independent regulator is to resource MPs appropriately to carry out their parliamentary functions and support them in making eligible claims. In administering the Scheme we will adhere to the following principles:

⁴⁸ IPSA, 15th and 16th Editions, para 3.10

⁴⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, p7

⁵⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of the Scheme of MPs’ Business Costs and expenses and IPSA’s publication policy – Consultation Report and Equality Impact Assessment](#) (PDF), March 2017, para 22

5. **Diversity:** IPSA will take account of MPs' diverse working arrangements and treat MPs fairly, so that they are not disadvantaged or advantaged financially because of the Scheme.

6. **Transparency:** IPSA will operate transparently, making information about MPs' expenditure accessible to the public.

7. **Value for money:** IPSA will administer the Scheme efficiently and cost-effectively.

8. **Proportionality:** IPSA will regulate proportionately and effectively.⁵¹

The Scheme then provides details of the expenses and business costs that IPSA will reimburse, and conditions for reimbursement, along with budgets for different elements within the Scheme. Guidance and budget limits were provided within the Scheme, in previous editions. But from the 14th edition all budget limits were set out in an Annex. The following sections of this Briefing Paper provide a brief overview of the budgets within the Scheme, including the current budget limits.

A summary of the maximum budgets for expenses under IPSA's Scheme since 2010, is given in Appendix 1 (see spreadsheet on the Commons Library webpage for this briefing).

2.4

Accommodation Costs

Under the IPSA scheme, the Accommodation Costs budget "is designed to meet costs incurred by MPs as a result of working from two permanent locations". Accommodation Costs are not payable to London Area MPs – the Scheme defines the London Area in terms of constituencies⁵² – or to those who occupy 'grace and favour' accommodation.⁵³

At any one time, Accommodation Costs will only cover hotel accommodation; or rental payments and associated costs; or, for MPs who own their own property, associated costs.⁵⁴ Associated costs include, for example, utility bills, council tax and the "purchase, installation and maintenance of routine security measures". Associated costs exclude cleaning; gardening; the purchase or maintenance of furniture; home contents insurance; television services; and television licences.⁵⁵

⁵¹ IPSA, 16th Edition, p8

⁵² It identifies 96 constituencies as being in the London Area (see Appendix 2). Thirty one constituencies that were defined as London Area seats in 2010/11 were re-defined as non-London Area in 2011/12 and a further seat was removed from the list in 2012/13 (see below)

⁵³ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 4.1-4.2

⁵⁴ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 4.3

⁵⁵ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 4.4-4.5

The Scheme sets budgets for non-London Area MPs renting in the London area and at another rate for those renting in non-London Area constituencies. Prior to the 2017/18 Scheme, budgets were set at five different rates for those renting in non-London Area constituencies. In its report on its 2016 consultation, IPSA explained that the consolidation into a single rate “helps simplify the Scheme and provides MPs who rent outside of London with more flexibility”.⁵⁶

For Members renting in the London area, the annual Accommodation Costs budget for 2023/24 is **£26,840**.⁵⁷

For Members renting outside London, the Accommodation Costs budget is lower: for 2023/24 it is **£19,090**.⁵⁸

The Scheme sets a separate budget for associated expenditure for those who own their own second home. The budget was retained but reduced as a result of IPSA's 2016 consultation.⁵⁹ After the 2017 election, the rate was reduced to £5,000 per annum,⁶⁰ from £8,850 per annum. For 2023/24, the budget limit is £6,330.⁶¹

The Scheme provides that MPs who share rental accommodation will be entitled to the full Accommodation Costs budget.⁶² Reduced limits applied to Members who shared accommodation in 2010/11.⁶³ But since April 2011, Members who share have been entitled to the full Accommodation Costs budget.⁶⁴

Financial support for MPs' families

Members with caring responsibilities can claim additional budgets: eligibility depends on circumstances. In 2023/24, the additional budget limit is **£6,120** per dependant.⁶⁵ A maximum limit of three “uplifts” has been in place since April 2017.⁶⁶

⁵⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of the Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and expenses and IPSA's publication policy – Consultation Report and Equality Impact Assessment](#), March 2017, para 207

⁵⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁵⁸ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁵⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of the Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and expenses and IPSA's publication policy – Consultation Report and Equality Impact Assessment](#), March 2017, para 216

⁶⁰ IPSA, Ninth Edition, March 2017, HC 1024 2016-17, para 4.15

⁶¹ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁶² IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 4.22-4.23

⁶³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, *The MPs' Expenses Scheme: Second Edition*, 26 July 2010, HC 405 2010-12, paras 5.14-5.15

⁶⁴ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, *Annual Review of MPs' Expenses Scheme 2011*, “Report on the Consultation of January-February 2011”, March 2011, paras 7.15-7.16

⁶⁵ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁶⁶ IPSA, Ninth Edition, para 4.16

Under the Scheme in 2023/24 caring responsibilities are defined in the following way:

For the purposes of this Scheme, MPs will be deemed to have caring responsibilities for a dependant where they:

- a. have parental responsibility for a dependent child of up to the age of 18; and/or
- b. are the primary carers for a family member in receipt of one of the following benefits:
 - i. Attendance Allowance;
 - ii. Disability Living Allowance at the middle or highest rate for personal care;
 - iii. Personal Independence Payment at the standard or enhanced rate for daily living; or
 - iv. Constant Attendance Allowance at or above the maximum rate with an Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit, or basic (full day) rate with a War Disablement Pension.⁶⁷

Hotel costs

In 2023/24, Members can claim for hotel accommodation, within the following limits:

In the London Area	£210 per night (up from £190 in 2022/23)
Elsewhere in the United Kingdom	£150 per night ⁶⁸ (unchanged from 2022/23)

2.5 London Area Living Payment

London Area MPs may claim the London Area Living Payment (LALP).

In 2023/24, the LALP is **£4,435** per financial year.⁶⁹

Formerly non-London Area MPs were able to claim LALP, in place of accommodation costs but it prevented them from claiming some travel costs. Since the 2017 general election only London Area MPs have been able to claim the payment.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 3.17

⁶⁸ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁶⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁷⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of the Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and expenses and IPSA's publication policy – Consultation Report and Equality Impact Assessment](#), March 2017, paras 63-67

Additionally, from 2011/12, MPs representing certain constituencies (outside Greater London) have been able to claim a supplement to the London Area Living Payment.⁷¹ In 2023/24 the London Area MPs outside Greater London are able to claim an additional **£1,575** per annum in London Area Living Payment.⁷²

There are currently 96 seats in the London Area. The number of constituencies in the London area was reduced in 2011/12, from 128 to 97. A further seat was removed from the London Area in April 2012.

A list of London Area constituencies is given in Appendix 2. Appendix 2 also shows the constituencies that were removed in 2011 and 2012, and the constituencies which qualify for the additional payment.

2.6

Travel and Subsistence

In its 2016 review, IPSA sought to simplify rules on travel. From April 2017, it removed restrictions on staff travel, in the UK; removed the limit of three return trips by Members to European Parliaments or institutions; and amended the description of diverted journeys.

The 2023/24 Scheme provides that:

Travel and travel-related subsistence costs can be claimed when in support of the MP's parliamentary functions.⁷³

The Scheme allows MPs to claim for travel by public transport, private transport, taxis and hire cars; and provides that IPSA will pay claims for travel and subsistence for the following categories of journey:

- a. Journeys between London and the MP's constituency;
- b. Journeys within the MP's constituency;
- c. Extended UK travel, meaning travel to another UK location not falling under a. or b;
- d. journeys to and from other countries in Europe (no other international travel may be claimed, except where Parliament is recalled, as described in para 10.13).⁷⁴

MPs cannot claim for commuting costs. The Scheme defines commuting journeys as:

⁷¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The MPs' Expenses Scheme: Second Edition](#), 26 July 2010, HC 405 2010-12, Part 6; Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [The MPs' Expenses Scheme: Third Edition, May 2011](#), HC 954 2010-12, Chapter 5

⁷² IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

⁷³ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 9.1

⁷⁴ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 9.3

the journey between their constituency office and constituency residence; or the journey between Westminster and their London Area residence.⁷⁵

The Scheme does allow non-London Area MPs to claim for travel to Westminster from outside of London daily instead of claiming accommodation costs.⁷⁶

Motor mileage rates are set out in the Scheme.⁷⁷ The rates for 2023/24 are:

Mileage reimbursement rates

Car	45p per mile for the first 10,000 miles 25p per mile thereafter
Motorcycle	24p per mile
Bicycle	20p per mile

The IPSA Scheme makes provision for travel by Members' staff and family members.

Staff can "claim for the same travel costs as MPs, with the exception of journeys to and from other countries in Europe".⁷⁸

The Scheme does not allow staff to be reimbursed their commuting costs. But, since 2022/23, it has provided that:

Staff members whose home is their contractual place of work may claim for the cost of occasional and ad hoc travel between their home and Westminster and/or the constituency office. They should be aware of HMRC guidance in relation to whether the payment or reimbursement of such costs could be subject to tax.⁷⁹

Restrictions on travel by dependants and those who share caring responsibilities, applied until March 2017.⁸⁰ The 2023/24 Scheme makes the following provisions for travel by dependants and carers:

9.7 MPs may claim for journeys by their dependants, as defined in paragraph 3.17, between their constituency and London.

9.8 MPs may also claim for journeys by their spouse or partner between their constituency and London.

⁷⁵ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 9.4

⁷⁶ As above

⁷⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A. In 2010/11, they were included in guidance

⁷⁸ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 9.11

⁷⁹ IPSA, 14th Edition, para 9.12; IPSA, 16th Edition, para 9.12

⁸⁰ IPSA, Eighth Edition, HC 854 2015-16, paras 9.18-9.25

9.9 Where a dependant needs assistance from a carer other than an MP's spouse or partner while travelling, the cost of the carer's journey may also be claimed.

9.10 MPs' dependants, spouses or partners, and other carers must be registered with IPSA before travel can be claimed for them.⁸¹

The Scheme also provides for subsistence expenses in certain circumstances, for Members, for carers and for staff. When travelling and staying away from either home or the London Area as a result of parliamentary functions, expenses for meals (within limits) can be claimed.⁸²

Specific provision was previously made for late sittings of the House of Commons.⁸³ Now (since 2017/18) the Scheme provides for taxi travel or hotel accommodation as a result of "working late on parliamentary matters".⁸⁴

Limits for subsistence rates are set out in Appendix 1.

2.7 Staffing Costs

In April 2012, IPSA introduced separate limits on staffing costs budgets for London Area and non-London Area Members. It had concluded that this distinction was necessary in order to reflect that MPs' staff on IPSA contracts who worked in London were paid according to higher salary ranges than those based outside London.⁸⁵

From April 2023, the budget limits were set at **£252,870** for London MPs and **£236,170** for non-London Area MPs.⁸⁶ As in 2022/23, these rates are substantially higher than in 2021/22, as they consolidated what had previously been an additional payment made in response to the exceptional circumstances of the pandemic (see below).

In evidence to the Speaker's Committee on the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, Richard Lloyd, IPSA Chair, explained why staffing budgets would increase by 6.5% in 2023/24 compared with 2022/23:

We have made provision for an overall increase of 6.5% for MPs' staffing budgets, which includes changes to reflect the real living wage and other external benchmarks for our banding. We know that, at times of economic difficulty, constituents need the help of MPs and their staff more than ever, so

⁸¹ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 9.7-9.10

⁸² IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 9.28-9.29

⁸³ IPSA, Eighth Edition, HC 854 2015-16, paras 9.37-9.39

⁸⁴ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 9.30-9.31

⁸⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Annual Review of the MPs' Scheme of Business Costs and Expenses](#), 5 March 2012, HC 1868 2010-12, "Report on the Consultation of November-January 2011-12", paras 2.29-2.31

⁸⁶ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras Annex A

this level of funding enables us to maintain the present level of staffing in MPs' offices and for IPSA to meet the demands on us too.⁸⁷

From April 2021, in order to help reduce administrative burdens, IPSA automatically applied “an increase to all staff members' salaries unless they have been opted out by their employing MP”.⁸⁸

In its April 2023 [Market review of MPs' staff pay and recommendations for 2023-24](#) (PDF), IPSA confirmed “a 4.9% automatic increase to all staff on the IPSA payroll”.⁸⁹ IPSA continued:

Therefore, the maximum points of all bands have been increased by at least 4.9% (in some cases the market rates pointed to a slightly higher increase), to ensure all staff can receive the annual increase, including those at the top of their band.⁹⁰

Additional support as a result of the pandemic

Part way through 2020/21, “in order to respond to a rise in workload for their offices as a result of coronavirus”, IPSA introduced an increase to staffing budgets that MPs could request.⁹¹

IPSA extended the additional support for staffing into 2021/22. The previous year's amounts were increased by 50% and then the 1% increase (applied to the staffing budget) was applied. These payments were available as an addition to the Staffing Costs budget.

In November 2021, IPSA wrote to MPs to inform them that the temporary increase in the staffing budget would continue until the end of the current Parliament. From April 2022, the uplift would be the equivalent of the annual cost of a full-time caseworker.⁹²

IPSA's guidance for 2022/23 confirmed the increased funding was retained for the remainder of this Parliament and that it had been consolidated into the Staffing Costs budget. IPSA said that “Although there is no current intention

⁸⁷ Speaker's Committee on the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Oral evidence: IPSA's Main Estimate and Corporate Plan 2023-24 Tuesday 24 January 2023](#) (PDF), Q2

⁸⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Guidance on the Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2021-22](#) (PDF), 18 March 2021, p3. Background to the introduction of these new arrangements is given in the Library briefing [Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2021/22](#), section 2.7, see “Consultation on automatic pay increases for MPs' staff”

⁸⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Market review of MPs' staff pay and recommendations for 2023-24](#) (PDF), April 2023, para 21

⁹⁰ As above

⁹¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Changes to the Scheme of MPs' business costs as a result of coronavirus](#), 25 June 2020, p2. Full details of all the alterations to the Scheme were set out in IPSA, [Addendum to the Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and Expenses 2020-21](#), 25 June 2020, HC 555 2019-21

⁹² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Letter to MPs and staff \(Staffing Budget Uplift\)](#), 11 November 2021

to reduce the staffing budget after this Parliament, IPSA's total budget proposals will be subject to future parliamentary approval processes".⁹³

Staffing numbers

The maximum budget for Staffing Costs in 2011/12 was based on Members employing four full-time equivalent members of staff: "based on MPs employing two senior members of staff (an Office Manager and a Senior Parliamentary Assistant) and two caseworkers".⁹⁴ When the additional funding was provided in 2020/21 IPSA said it could be used "to take on new staff on a fixed-term basis, or to increase the contractual hours or overtime payments in respect of existing staff".⁹⁵ And, as noted above, the additional payment in 2021/22, which has been consolidated since 2022/23, was set at a level to allow the employment of a full-time caseworker.

Scope of the budget

The 2023/24 Scheme provides that the Staffing Expenditure budget is available to meet the following costs relating to staffing:

- a. staff salaries, employers' contributions to National Insurance and employers' contributions to pension schemes;
- b. payments for pooled staffing services, which provide research, briefing and drafting services to groups of MPs, and have an arrangement with IPSA in place;
- c. payments for bought-in services, where staffing services are provided by companies, self-employed individuals and others not on the MP's payroll;
- d. overtime payments, to the extent that these are specified in staff terms and conditions;
- e. payments for childcare vouchers for staff, cycle-to-work schemes, or other payments by way of salary sacrifice;
- f. reward and recognition payments, except where the employee is a connected party;
- g. one-off health and welfare costs associated with provision of staffing support, such as eyesight tests and occupational health assessments;
- h. costs associated with apprenticeships that meet the standards of the National Apprenticeship Service;

⁹³ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Guidance on the Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2022-23](#) (PDF), 17 March 2022, p7

⁹⁴ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Annual Review of the MPs' Scheme of Business Costs and Expenses](#), 5 March 2012, HC 1868 2010-12, "Report on the Consultation of November-January 2011-12", para 2.45

⁹⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Changes to the Scheme of MPs' business costs as a result of coronavirus](#), 25 June 2020, p2

- i. the incidental expenses of volunteers;
- j. staff training costs (which may also be claimed from the office costs budget).⁹⁶

IPSA has made provision to allow Members to employ interns “provided that the employment conditions comply with the requirements of National Minimum Wage legislation”.⁹⁷

Homeworking allowance

On 25 June 2020, “in order to respond to a rise in workload for their offices as a result of coronavirus”, IPSA announced that a homeworking allowance would be introduced. It was payable to MPs’ staff who were working from home, “to cover homeworking expenses such as telephone, internet, electricity and gas usage”. The allowance would be paid from the office costs budget. It was set at £26 per month.⁹⁸

The allowance for homeworking costs continued to be available in 2021/22, remaining at £26 per month. A £1,250 uplift, beyond inflation, was made to the office costs budget in 2021/22, “to help cover the cost of homeworking allowance payments to staff”.⁹⁹

Rules for the allowance for 2021/22 were incorporated in the Scheme. They were included again in 2022/23. In 2023/24 the allowance for homeworking costs was retained. It covers “homeworking costs such as telephone, internet, electricity and gas usage”.

In 2023/24, it is paid through the payroll and allocated to the staffing budget.¹⁰⁰ In 2022/23 costs were allocated to the office costs budget.¹⁰¹

The Scheme confirms that “In respect of a staff member in receipt of the homeworking allowance, IPSA will not accept claims (or will seek repayment of claims already paid) under paragraphs 6.6 and 6.14 for costs which are incurred as a result of homeworking and are additional to those which are part of the normal cost of living in the home”.¹⁰² Paragraphs 6.6 and 6.14 already allowed claims for working from home, as long as home offices were registered with IPSA and claims did not relate to the normal costs of living in the home.¹⁰³

⁹⁶ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 7.3

⁹⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 7.10

⁹⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Changes to the Scheme of MPs’ business costs as a result of coronavirus](#), 25 June 2020, paras 3.5-3.6

⁹⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Guidance on the Scheme of MPs’ Staffing and Business Costs 2021-22](#) (PDF), 18 March 2021, p5

¹⁰⁰ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 7.17

¹⁰¹ IPSA, 14th Edition, para 6.28

¹⁰² IPSA, 16th Edition, para 7.19. In 2021/22 similar detail was provided in Guidance

¹⁰³ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 6.6 and 6.14

Staff absence

IPSA's Scheme has had an identified staff absence budget since 2017/18.¹⁰⁴ It covers:

- a. costs of staff who are on maternity, paternity or adoption leave;
- b. costs of staff who are on long-term sick leave (i.e. longer than two weeks); and
- c. costs of staff who are UK armed forces reservists and have been granted special paid leave in order to participate in mandatory training in connection with their role in the reserve forces, up to 15 days per staff member per year.¹⁰⁵

These costs are not deducted from MPs' staffing budgets but are met centrally from a staff absence budget. The costs of staff employed to cover absent staff is met from MPs' staffing budgets.¹⁰⁶

The provision for reservists was added for the first time in 2021/22, following a consultation exercise described in section 2.2 of the Library briefing [Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2021/22](#).

Employment of family members

Since the general election of 2017, IPSA has no longer paid the salaries and other costs of any new employees who are "connected parties".

During the course of 2017/18 changes were applied to the rules on employing family members. From the outset of the Scheme, in 2010, MPs were able to employ one "connected party", unless arrangements to employ more than one such person were in place when the Scheme came into effect.¹⁰⁷ Since 2017, IPSA has defined a connected party as:

- a. a spouse, civil partner or cohabiting partner of the MP;
- b. parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the MP or of a spouse, civil partner or cohabiting partner of the MP; or
- c. a body corporate, a firm or a trust with which the MP is connected, as defined in section 252 of the Companies Act 2006.¹⁰⁸

This definition is included in the 2023/24 edition of IPSA's Scheme.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁴ Between 2011/12 and 2016/17, costs a) and b) were "met centrally", ie not from an individual MP's Staffing Budget

¹⁰⁵ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 7.12

¹⁰⁶ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 7.12-7.13

¹⁰⁷ For a discussion of the changes, see the Library briefing [Members' pay and expense and ministerial salaries 2017/18](#), CBP08276, 29 March 2018, pp33-35

¹⁰⁸ IPSA, Ninth Edition, March 2017, HC 1024 2016-17, para 3.19

¹⁰⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 3.20

Following its May 2016 consultation exercise, IPSA confirmed that if an individual became a connected party after the 2017 general election, “either by becoming a spouse, civil or cohabiting partner or a close business partner of the MP”, it would continue to honour their contracts for a period of two years.¹¹⁰

Separately, by resolution of the House of Commons, MPs have to register the employment of family members in the Register of Members' Financial Interests.¹¹¹

2.8 Office Costs

In 2011/12 a single budget for Office Costs Expenditure (OCE) replaced separate budgets for Constituency Office Rental Expenditure and General Administrative Expenditure. The Office Costs budget is described in the Scheme:

6.1 The office costs budget is provided to meet the costs of renting, equipping and running MPs' constituency offices, surgeries, and other activities which support their parliamentary functions, where these costs are not covered by other budgets under the Scheme.

[...]

6.4 MPs are entitled to exercise reasonable discretion over claims for items that meet the purposes of the office costs budget, provided that the claims adhere to the fundamental principles and general conditions of the Scheme. They must also observe the conditions set out in paragraph 6.5.

6.5 IPSA will not pay claims for any of the following:

- a. alcoholic drinks;
- b. stationery provided by the House of Commons;
- c. newsletters;
- d. funding of any material, other than websites, that contains a party political logo or emblem; or
- e. personal accountancy or tax advice.¹¹²

Under the Scheme, MPs can claim office costs whether or not they rent an office; and they can claim for more than one office, as long as they stay within

¹¹⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of the Scheme of MPs' Business Costs and expenses and IPSA's publication policy – Consultation Report and Equality Impact Assessment](#), March 2017, para 138; see also IPSA, 16th Edition, para 3.24. For background to the changes, see p27 of [Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2018/19](#), CBPO8535, 27 March 2019

¹¹¹ House of Commons, [The Code of Conduct together with The Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members](#) (PDF), 10 February 2023, HC 1083 2022–23, p28

¹¹² IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 6.1 and 6.4-6.5

budget.¹¹³ In 2023/24, a budget limit of **£33,840** applies for London MPs and **£30,570** for non-London Area MPs.¹¹⁴

Start-up supplement

A new expenditure heading, Start-up Expenditure, was introduced in 2011/12. Initially it was introduced as a stand-alone budget of £6,000 and was available for 365 days after the new MP was elected.¹¹⁵

From the 2017/18 edition of the Scheme, it became a supplement of £6,000 to the office costs budget. It is available “to new MPs for the duration of the financial year in which they were elected”. If an MP is elected in the last three months of a financial year, IPSA “may exercise discretion rolling forward all or part” of the supplement to the following financial year.¹¹⁶

2.9

Winding-up costs

From July 2023, the winding-up period at and after a general election will be four months. For MPs who cease to be an MP during a parliament, before the next election, the winding-up period is two months.¹¹⁷

At the beginning of 2022/23, IPSA introduced new arrangements for departing MPs to wind-up their parliamentary affairs. Rather than a separate winding-up budget, “former MPs will be able to draw from their existing budgets in the way they had been during their time in office. Existing budgets would be pro-rated to cover the two-month winding-up period”.¹¹⁸ IPSA had set out its plans for this approach in its February 2022 consultation.¹¹⁹

The Scheme provides that winding-up costs may be claimed from the budgets in the Scheme.

The Scheme makes the following provisions for winding-up:

8.1 Winding-up costs may be claimed by former MPs from the budgets outlined in the Scheme to support them in completing their outstanding parliamentary functions, including the costs of closing down constituency offices. Winding-up costs may be claimed following a general election by former MPs who have not

¹¹³ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 6.2-6.3

¹¹⁴ IPSA, 16th Edition, Annex A

¹¹⁵ See, for example, IPSA, Eighth Edition, HC 854 2015-16, paras 8.1-8.4

¹¹⁶ IPSA, Ninth Edition, March 2017, HC 1024 2016-17, paras 6.12-6.14 and IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 6.11-6.12 and Annex A

¹¹⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 8.3

¹¹⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Guidance on the Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2022-23](#) (PDF), 17 March 2022

¹¹⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Proposed changes to the Scheme for 2022-23: A consultation](#) (PDF), February 2022, para 21

stood for re-election or have lost their seat at the election, as well as by those who cease to be MPs during a parliament.

8.2 Former MPs may claim for winding-up costs incurred during a maximum of two months after they have left Parliament, referred to as the winding-up period. For former MPs who either stand down or lose their seats at a general election, the winding-up period starts on the day after the election. For those who cease to be MPs during a parliament, the winding-up period starts on the day after the seat is vacated.

8.3 At and after a general election that occurs after 19 July 2023, the winding-up period will be four months. For the avoidance of doubt, before this general election takes place, for MPs who cease to be an MP during a parliament, the winding-up period remains two months.

8.4 IPSA may make provision to extend the winding-up period in exceptional circumstances or in the event an MP has been recalled and is contesting a by-election to return to Parliament.¹²⁰

The costs of staff redundancy payments are met from the contingency fund (see section 2.12).¹²¹

Why was the winding-up period extended in 2023?

IPSA consulted on the arrangements for compensation payments to MPs following a general election. The consultation was prompted in part by the redrawing of constituency boundaries and in light of the repeal of the Fixed Term Parliaments Act 2011.¹²²

It said that “the bulk” of the activities undertaken by MPs in winding-up their offices “can take place during the two-month winding-up period”. However, it accepted that “in most cases the time taken to fully close down a former MP’s parliamentary affairs and financial affairs with IPSA is longer”.¹²³

It reported that on average after the 2019 General Election, winding-up took seven months, though the process was affected by the onset of the Covid pandemic. IPSA asked for views on whether the winding-up period should be longer than two months.¹²⁴

In its report on the consultation, IPSA said that the “overwhelming majority” of responses supported an extension of the winding-up period because the existing two-month period was insufficient. IPSA reported:

Nearly half of all comments suggested an extension to the existing period, and just over a quarter stated that it should be extended to three months. Further comments specified either four months or a period of time beyond four months,

¹²⁰ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 8.1-8.4

¹²¹ IPSA, 14th Edition, para 8.7

¹²² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament: Consultation on proposed changes to the Scheme](#) (PDF), April 2023, para 1

¹²³ As above, para 43

¹²⁴ As above, para 44

up to a maximum of one year. Only a handful of responses disagreed with an extension.¹²⁵

It set out its decision on the winding-up period as follows:

From the next general election, the winding up period will be extended to four months, with a corresponding adjustment to the winding-up payment. This reflects the length of time it actually takes for former MPs and their staff to close down their parliamentary affairs and avoids them being expected to continue to work without pay on winding-up activities after their term of office/employment has ended.¹²⁶

Pre 2022/23 arrangements

Until 2021/22, IPSA provided a separate budget for departing MPs to wind-up their parliamentary affairs. Budget limits had been unchanged since 2014/15.

2.10 Winding-up payment

From April 2019, a new winding-up payment was introduced by IPSA. It is available to MPs who leave Parliament at a general election. When it was first introduced it was “equivalent to two months’ salary after the deduction of tax and National Insurance (the payment is not actually taxed)”.¹²⁷

During the 2023/24 financial year IPSA increased the winding-up payment (it is now equivalent to four months’ salary) and amended the conditions under which it is paid. The two columns below contrast the current and former arrangements:

Arrangements from 19 July 2023	Arrangements prior to 19 July 2023
8.12 Former MPs will be eligible to receive a winding-up payment if they leave Parliament at a general election, meaning they were an MP on the day before the dissolution of Parliament and either stand unsuccessfully or stand down at the election.	8.9 Former MPs will be eligible to receive a winding-up payment if one of the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. they lose their seat at a general election, meaning that they were an MP on the day before the dissolution of Parliament and a candidate for re-election for the same seat, but not re- elected; or b. they stand down at a general election which occurs before the end of a fixed parliamentary term.

¹²⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023, para 22

¹²⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023, para 25

¹²⁷ IPSA. Eleventh Edition, paras 8.12.-8.13. IPSA. 14th Edition, paras 8.9.-8.10

Arrangements from 19 July 2023	Arrangements prior to 19 July 2023
8.13 A winding-up payment is of a value equivalent to four months' salary after the deduction of tax and National Insurance. It will be paid with the first payroll which takes place during the winding-up period.	8.10 A winding-up payment is of a value equivalent to two months' salary after the deduction of tax and National Insurance (the payment is not actually taxed). This is a single amount applicable to all eligible MPs, calculated using the MPs' basic salary during the financial year in which the election occurs and standard tax and National Insurance deductions. It will be paid with the first payroll which takes place during the winding-up period

Background

Introduction of the winding-up payment

In its Review of MPs' remuneration, following the 2017 general election, IPSA considered that there was "a case for increasing the financial support available for former MPs who have lost their seats at an election, while they are winding up their parliamentary affairs". It sought views on introducing a payment equivalent to two months' net salary.¹²⁸

In its review of the consultation, IPSA said that it had decided to implement a winding-up payment. It commented that:

We believe it is fair to recognise that these former MPs are required to work for up to two months after the election to wind up their offices. This new payment will also be introduced for MPs who stand down at a snap General Election.¹²⁹

2023 changes to the winding-up payment

In its April 2023 consultation prompted by expected boundary changes and the repeal of the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011, IPSA proposed:

- to re-define the eligibility to the winding-up payment by removing the requirement for MPs to stand in the 'same seat' at a general election
- to remove the requirement for standing down MPs to have done so at a general election 'which occurs before the end of a fixed parliamentary term'.

This would mean that former MPs would therefore be eligible to receive a winding-up payment if they lost their seat, stood unsuccessfully in a new seat, or stood down at a general election. IPSA proposed this change would take

¹²⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of MPs' remuneration: A consultation](#), May 2018

¹²⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Review of MPs' remuneration: Consultation report](#), October 2018 (updated June 2019), para 27

effect at the next general election when new constituency boundaries are in place.¹³⁰

It asked whether eligibility rules should be amended and for any other comments about eligibility for the winding-up payment.

In its report on the consultation exercise, IPSA said:

Approximately 91% of respondents supported this amendment with wide-ranging comments about the timing of the payment, the link to LOOP [Loss of Office Payment] and highlighting the circumstances where an MP leaves Parliament for other reasons (such as personal or ill health) and would not receive a winding-up payment.¹³¹

IPSA concluded that:

The winding-up payment be paid to all MPs who lose their seat, stand unsuccessfully in a new or different seat, or stand down at a general election, meaning that all former MPs would be eligible to receive a winding-up payment if they leave Parliament at a general election.

From the next general election, the winding up period will be extended to four months, with a corresponding adjustment to the winding-up payment. This reflects the length of time it actually takes for former MPs and their staff to close down their parliamentary affairs and avoids them being expected to continue to work without pay on winding-up activities after their term of office/employment has ended.¹³²

2.11

Loss of Office Payment

IPSA initially made no provision for payments to Members who left Parliament, in the First Edition of its MPs' Expenses Scheme. The House of Commons had previously provided a Resettlement Grant (determined by age and length of service) to all Members who left the House at a general election.

An interim resettlement payment for Members who lost their seat at the General Election, scheduled for 7 May 2015, was introduced by the Fourth Edition (covering the financial year 2012/13) of IPSA's Scheme. It was retained for the rest of the 2010 Parliament. It provided "one calendar month's salary (at the rate payable to MPs immediately before polling day) for each

¹³⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament: Consultation on proposed changes to the Scheme](#) (PDF), April 2023, paras 38-41

¹³¹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023, para 20

¹³² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023, para 25

completed year of service subject to a maximum payment equal to six months' salary".¹³³

From the beginning of the 2015 Parliament, the interim arrangement was replaced by a permanent Loss of Office Payment. The 2023/24 Scheme (from July 2023) provides that:

8.14 Former MPs will be eligible to receive a loss-of-office payment if they lose their seat at a general election, meaning that they were an MP on the day before the dissolution of Parliament and a candidate for re-election (for the same seat or a different seat), but not re-elected.

8.15 The amount of the loss-of-office payment will be equal to double the prevailing statutory redundancy entitlement.¹³⁴

Before July 2023, an MP would have had to have been defeated in the seat they had represented in the previous Parliament. The Scheme was changed because among other things they would not have qualified for the Loss of Office Payment where they stood unsuccessfully in a new or different seat, for instance as a result of constituency boundary changes.¹³⁵

IPSA also decided that:

LOOP [Loss of Office Payment] will be paid at the end of the winding-up period, rather than once all winding-up tasks are complete. There would be remaining discretion for IPSA to withhold amounts relating to known debts and to withhold payment in cases of exceptional risk.¹³⁶

The Scheme states that to be eligible for the Loss of Office Payment, a former MP must have held office for a continuous period of two years.¹³⁷ Previously this was in guidance in the Scheme document.¹³⁸

Members are also required to have made arrangements for their staff redundancy notices; for repaying any outstanding debts to IPSA; for submitting expense claims; and carrying out necessary administrative tasks before they receive the Loss of Office Payment.¹³⁹

In the Scheme IPSA note that winding-up payments and loss-of-office payments are treated as redundancy payments for tax purposes. IPSA states, "This means that if the combined amount paid to a former MP reaches the

¹³³ IPSA, Seventh Edition, HC 1078 2014-15, paras 8.13-8.14

¹³⁴ IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 8.14-8.15

¹³⁵ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament: Consultation on proposed changes to the Scheme](#) (PDF), April 2023, para 27

¹³⁶ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: Constituency boundary changes and support for MPs leaving Parliament](#) (PDF), September 2023, para 25

¹³⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 8.15

¹³⁸ IPSA, 13th Edition, after para 8.15

¹³⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 8.16

threshold set by HMRC, any amounts over the threshold will be subject to tax¹⁴⁰.

2.12

Miscellaneous Expenses

Security assistance

As of 1 April 2023, funding for MPs' security measures has transferred to the House of Commons. Security assistance funding is no longer available from IPSA. 'Routine' security and safety costs may continue to be claimed from the accommodation and office costs budget, as set out in Chapters 4 and 6.¹⁴¹

In a statement, in the House of Commons, on 29 February 2024, Security Minister, Tom Tugendhat, gave some details of an expansion of security measures for elected representatives:

We are ensuring that those who have been elected to serve their community are able to do so without fear. That is why we are committing an additional £31 million to protect the democratic process and our elected representatives. This funding will primarily support MPs, councillors, police and crime commissioners and Mayors. The Operation Bridger network, which already provides police support to MPs, will be expanded so that all elected representatives and candidates have a dedicated, named police officer to contact on security matters, where needed. Forces around the country will be able to draw on a new fund to deliver additional patrols, so they will be better able to respond to heightened community tensions. Working closely with Parliament and the police, we will provide access to private security for Members who face the highest risk.¹⁴²

MP parental leave and absence budget

Following a consultation exercise in February 2021,¹⁴³ IPSA introduced a new MP parental leave cover fund, from 1 April 2021.

In April 2022, the fund was widened to cover absences for other reasons such as illness. The Scheme provides:

MPs who take time off after the birth or adoption of a child, or for other reasons such as illness, are eligible for funding to provide cover for their office during their absence (normally where this is longer than three months). This will be paid from the MP parental leave and absence budget, subject to a maximum as set out in Annex A.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁰ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 8.18

¹⁴¹ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.5

¹⁴² [HC Deb 29 February 2024 c469](#)

¹⁴³ See section 2.2 of Library briefing [Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2021/22](#), CBP 9514

¹⁴⁴ IPSA, 16th edition, para 10.9

In 2023/24, the maximum budget is £64,828 (pro rata for the period of absence).¹⁴⁵

Funding for cover is normally provided for a maximum period of seven months for the biological mother or primary adopter. Longer periods and alternative arrangements may be agreed on a case-by-case basis.¹⁴⁶ This is in line with the arrangements for proxy voting for in the House of Commons that allow new parents a proxy vote for seven months.¹⁴⁷

MPs can choose how to arrange cover but staff engaged have to be employed on a standard IPSA contract and job description, and be paid according to the pay scale for that job.¹⁴⁸

Recall of Parliament

Following the two recalls of Parliament during the 2011 summer recess, IPSA made explicit provision for recall expenses in the 2012/13 Scheme. Provision is made in the 2023/24 Scheme:

In the event of a recall of Parliament during recess, IPSA will pay claims for any reasonable travel by MPs and their spouses, partners or dependants to Westminster or their London Area residence. This includes international travel back to the UK and, if necessary, return travel to the foreign location, from which they were recalled. MPs will be expected to claim for standard class or equivalent fares unless they have no alternative, or there is a more cost-effective option available.¹⁴⁹

Until 2013/14, there was a budgetary limit of £3,750 per Member but this was removed following the November 2013 consultation. Although the limit could be breached (and funded through the contingency fund), IPSA removed it “to deal with the risk that the apparent limit may deter some MPs from returning during a recall or result in MPs incurring costs personally”. IPSA specified that travel should be by standard class or another more cost-effective alternative.¹⁵⁰

In the summer of 2011, before provision was made in the Scheme, IPSA confirmed that Members would be able to claim for the cost of “necessary travel to enable them to return to Parliament” as a result of the recall of Parliament.¹⁵¹

Expenditure during a general election

The Scheme sets out the rules that would apply to claims for expenses in the period when Parliament is dissolved. MPs can continue to claim

¹⁴⁵ IPSA, 16th edition, Annex A

¹⁴⁶ IPSA, 16th edition, para 10.10

¹⁴⁷ House of Commons, [Proxy Voting Scheme](#)

¹⁴⁸ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.12

¹⁴⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.13

¹⁵⁰ IPSA, [Sixth Edition](#), “Report on the Consultation of 2013-14”, paras 65-72

¹⁵¹ IPSA, “Recall of Parliament”, MP Bulletin 46, 9 August 2011

accommodation costs. Office costs can also be claimed but equipment and supplies “may not be used for any party political or campaigning activities”, unless a fee has been paid.¹⁵²

The introduction of a fee to use IPSA-funded equipment was added following the January/February 2019 consultation on the Scheme.¹⁵³

In its consultation, IPSA had noted that its position was that any IPSA-funded IT equipment should only be used for parliamentary purposes, not for campaigning. However, the House of Commons “offered MPs the option of making a flat-rate £100 payment to ‘hire’ the House-loaned equipment for campaigning during the five-week dissolution period”.¹⁵⁴

IPSA believed that the change would “improve compliance, both with the Scheme and with election rules, in providing a simple way for MPs to account for use of their IPSA-funded equipment for campaigning purposes”.¹⁵⁵

In its review, IPSA had noted that there were risks associated with this approach. MPs would need to confirm that a flat fee constituted a reasonable commercial rate and they would need to ensure that they remained within campaign spending limits. IPSA said that it would ask MPs to sign a declaration “that they understand and accept the terms of hire”.¹⁵⁶

Contingency funding

MPs may apply to IPSA for contingency funding, under the following circumstances:

- a. where they have incurred a cost, or liability for a cost, which is not covered by the Scheme, but which they consider to be in support of their parliamentary functions;
- b. where their spending under a particular budget has exceeded or may exceed the budget limit for the year and they consider this to be the result of exceptional circumstances.¹⁵⁷

The process for applying for contingency funding is set out in guidance.¹⁵⁸

Payments are made at IPSA’s discretion.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵² IPSA, 16th Edition, paras 10.14-10.20

¹⁵³ IPSA, Eleventh Edition, para 10.16; IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.18

¹⁵⁴ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Minor change to the Scheme of MPs’ Business Costs and Expenses, Consultation Report](#), May 2019, para 8

¹⁵⁵ As above, para 12

¹⁵⁶ As above, paras 14-15

¹⁵⁷ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.6

¹⁵⁸ IPSAonline, [Requesting additional budget](#) [last viewed 26 March 2024]

¹⁵⁹ IPSA, 16th Edition, para 10.8

Other Miscellaneous Expenses

Additional expenses to cover the following circumstances are payable subject to various conditions: Disability assistance; Insurance; Other financial assistance.

2.13

2024/25 Scheme

On 14 March 2024, IPSA published the 17th Edition of its Scheme, for 2024/25:

- [The Scheme of MPs' Staffing and Business Costs 2024-25](#) (PDF), 14 March 2024, HC 616 2023–24

Annex 1: Background - The establishment, duties and structure of the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA)

The establishment of IPSA

In the wake of the expenses scandal in 2009, the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA) was established by the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.

A widespread sense of public anger followed the Daily Telegraph's publication of extensive details of "how MPs had utilised the expenses scheme over recent years". It led to police investigations, the imprisonment of four Members, the resignation of the Speaker and a new statutory expenses regime, under the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.¹⁶⁰ In introducing the legislation, Jack Straw, the Leader of the House of Commons, acknowledged that the expenses scandal had "profoundly affected the public's trust" in Members and the House. He said that it had damaged Members' confidence in themselves; undermined those whose conduct was beyond reproach; and "revealed a collective failure by this place effectively to regulate itself".¹⁶¹

IPSA was initially created to pay Members' salaries in accordance with resolutions of the House of Commons; to determine a scheme for Members' allowances and to pay allowances; and to regulate the allowances regime.

Its functions were amended following the Committee on Standards in Public Life (CSPL) inquiry on Members' allowances, which had been launched before the expenses scandal broke. The CSPL recommended that IPSA should take responsibility for determining Members' pay and also recommended changes to IPSA's regulatory powers.¹⁶²

The (Labour) Government and the other political parties accepted the recommendations from the CSPL, and the Government brought forward

¹⁶⁰ Matthew Flinders summarised the scandal and its impact in "Bagehot smiling: Gordon Brown's 'new constitution' and the revolution that did not happen", *Political Quarterly*, 2010, Volume 81, Issue 1, p59. See also Ian Kennedy, *Cleaning up the Mess – After the MPs' Expenses Scandal*, (Sir Ian was the first chair of IPSA and the book gave his account of the establishment of IPSA)

¹⁶¹ HC Deb 29 June 2009 c44

¹⁶² Committee on Standards in Public Life, *MPs' expenses and allowances: Supporting parliament, safeguarding the taxpayer*, November 2009 Cm 7724

amendments to the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 in the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010. IPSA was given the responsibility for determining, as well as paying, Members' salaries.

IPSA's duties

The Parliamentary Standards Act 2009, as amended by the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010, established the IPSA and gave it the responsibility for:

- determining and paying Members' salaries;
- preparing and regularly reviewing and revising a scheme under which allowances are paid; and
- paying those allowances.

IPSA is required to review the existing determination on Members' salaries in the first year of each Parliament and at any other time it considers appropriate. The legislation states that IPSA must "review the current determination (and make a new determination as appropriate)" in the first year of each Parliament (beginning after April 2012) and "at any other time it considers appropriate". But IPSA's first determination of Members' salaries did not have to come into effect before 1 April 2012.¹⁶³ These provisions were brought into force on 24 May 2011.¹⁶⁴

The legislation also established the role of the Compliance Officer who:

- reviews decisions on the payment of expenses if requested to by Members; and
- conducts investigations if he believes payments have been made that should not have been.

The role and duties of the Compliance Officer are outlined in the Library Briefing Paper [The Compliance Officer](#) (SN05987).

The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 added the following provision concerning the general duties of IPSA:

(1) In carrying out its functions the IPSA must have regard to the principle that it should act in a way which is efficient, cost-effective and transparent.

¹⁶³ [Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010](#) (chapter 25), section 29

¹⁶⁴ [Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 \(Commencement No. 5\) Order 2011](#), SI 2011/1274

(2) In carrying out its functions the IPSA must have regard to the principle that members of the House of Commons should be supported in efficiently, cost-effectively and transparently carrying out their Parliamentary functions.¹⁶⁵

Additionally, the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 transferred the administration of the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund to IPSA.¹⁶⁶ Further details on Members' pensions can be found in the Library Briefing Papers:

- [MPs' Pension Scheme – background](#) (SN01844), for background; and
- [MPs' Pension Scheme](#) (SN06283)

IPSA's structure

IPSA is a body corporate. It has one member who is its chair and four other members.

Schedule 1 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 specifies that:

- at least one of the members (including the chair) “must be a person who has held (but no longer holds) high judicial office”;
- at least one must be “a person who is eligible for appointment as a statutory auditor”; and
- one must be “a person who has been (but is no longer) a member of the House of Commons”. Otherwise, no-one who has been a Member of Parliament within the last five years may be a member of IPSA.

All are appointed by Her Majesty on an Address of the House, “made only with the agreement of the Speaker”. Furthermore, the Speaker “must not select a candidate without the agreement of the Speaker's Committee for the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority”.

IPSA must appoint a chief executive and may appoint staff. The chief executive carries out IPSA's administrative functions on behalf of IPSA and in accordance with its general directions.¹⁶⁷

For more information on the membership of and appointment process to the IPSA Board, see the Library Briefing Paper, [Appointment of the IPSA Board](#) (SN06489).

¹⁶⁵ Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 (chapter 13) as amended, section 3A

¹⁶⁶ Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (chapter 25), section 40 and Schedule 6

¹⁶⁷ Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 (chapter 13), Schedule 1

Annex 2: IPSA's determinations on Members' salaries

2.14 Determinations on basic salaries (July 2015, December 2020 and September 2021)

IPSA's July 2015 report, [MPs' Pay in the 2015 Parliament: Final Report](#), which was published following its statutory review of Members' salaries at the beginning of the 2015 Parliament, included a determination on Members' salaries in the 2015 Parliament. That determination has been amended twice – to provide for a pay freeze in 2021 and to give IPSA discretion to adjust salaries by a different amount, in April 2022, April 2023 and April 2024. IPSA's full determinations on MPs' salaries, since 2015, are set out below.

July 2015

1. This determination was made by IPSA under Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 on 16 July 2015 and comes into effect immediately. It supersedes the determination on the MP Salary which was made on 5 December 2013.
2. With effect from 8 May 2015, the salary for service as a member of the House of Commons will be £74,000 per annum (referred to as the "MP Salary").
3. With effect from 1 April each year, starting with 1 April 2016, the MP Salary will be adjusted by the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings.
4. For the purposes of this determination 'annual change in public sector average earnings' means the seasonally adjusted three month average change in public sector average weekly earnings ending in the previous October, compared with the same period a year earlier. These data are published by the Office for National Statistics monthly as the AWE-KAC9 series.
5. This determination will be reviewed in the first year of each Parliament, as required by Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁸ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [MPs' Pay in the 2015 Parliament: Final Report](#) (PDF), July 2015, Annex A

December 2020

(changes from the July 2015 Determination are shown in **bold**)

1. This determination was made by IPSA under Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 on **16 December 2020**. It **amends the determination made on 16 July 2015 with immediate effect** and supersedes the determination on the MP Salary which was made on 5 December 2013.
2. With effect from 8 May 2015, the salary for service as a member of the House of Commons will be £74,000 per annum (referred to as the “MP Salary”).
3. With effect from 1 April each year, starting with 1 April 2016, the MP Salary will be adjusted by the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings.
4. **Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, no adjustment will be made to the MP Salary on 1 April 2021.**
5. For the purposes of this determination ‘annual change in public sector average earnings’ means the seasonally adjusted three-month average change in public sector average weekly earnings ending in the previous October, compared with the same period a year earlier. These data are published by the Office for National Statistics monthly as the AWE KAC9 series.
6. This determination will be reviewed in the first year of each Parliament, as required by Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.¹⁶⁹

September 2021

(changes from the previous Determinations are shown in **bold**)

1. This determination was made by IPSA under Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 on **2 September 2021**. It amends the determination made on 16 July 2015 **and amended on 16 December 2020** with immediate effect and supersedes the determination on the MP Salary which was made on 5 December 2013.
2. With effect from 8 May 2015, the salary for service as a member of the House of Commons will be £74,000 per annum (referred to as the “MP Salary”).
3. With effect from 1 April each year, starting with 1 April 2016, the MP Salary will be adjusted by the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings.
4. Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, no adjustment will be made to the MP Salary on 1 April 2021.
5. For the purposes of this determination ‘annual change in public sector average earnings’ means the seasonally adjusted three-month average change in public sector average weekly earnings ending in the previous

¹⁶⁹ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 1

October, compared with the same period a year earlier. These data are published by the Office for National Statistics monthly as the AWE KAC9 series.

6. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 5, the adjustments to the MP Salary on 1 April 2022, 1 April 2023 and 1 April 2024 may be adjusted by an amount other than the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings where IPSA judges this is necessary to arrive at an adjustment which is fair to both MPs and to taxpayers, having regard to the experience of constituents and MPs' overall remuneration. In deciding whether such variation to the adjustment is necessary, IPSA will consider information, data and commentary on wage settlements, earnings statistics and trends and the outlook for the UK economy and wider public sector pay policy.

7. This determination will be reviewed in the first year of each Parliament, as required by Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.¹⁷⁰

Additional salaries for committee chairs (May 2016)

1. This determination was made by IPSA under Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 on 25 May 2016 and comes into effect on that date. It supersedes the determination on the Additional Salary for Specified Committee Chairs which was made by IPSA on 5 December 2013.

2. The holder of an office or position specified by the House of Commons in a resolution under Section 4A(2) of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 (collectively called "specified Committee Chairs") shall be paid a salary per annum (referred to as an "Additional Salary") by IPSA in accordance with this determination in addition to the MP Salary he or she shall be entitled to receive as a Member of Parliament.

3. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "specified Committee Chairs" covers Chairs of Select Committees and Members of the Panel of Chairs.

4. With effect from 1 June 2016, the Additional Salary per annum for specified Committee Chairs will be £15,025.

5. With effect from 1 April each year, starting with 1 April 2017, the Additional Salary per annum for specified Committee Chairs will be adjusted by the rate of annual change in public sector average earnings.

6. For the purposes of this determination 'annual change in public sector average earnings' means the seasonally-adjusted, three-month average change in public sector average weekly earnings ending in the previous October, compared with the same period a year earlier. These data are published by the Office for National Statistics monthly as the AWE-KAC9 series.

7. This determination will be reviewed in the first year of each Parliament, as required by Section 4 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009.

[...]¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority,, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 3

¹⁷¹ Source: Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Pay for Chairs of Committees: Final Report](#) (PDF), May 2016, Annex A

The amendments made to the determination relating to basic salaries on 16 December 2020 and 2 September 2021 were also made to the determination on additional salaries but are not set out here.¹⁷²

¹⁷² Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: periodic adjustments to MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), March 2021, Annex 2; Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority, [Consultation report: mechanism for updating MPs' salaries](#) (PDF), September 2021, Annex 4

Appendix 1: IPSA's MPs' Expenses Scheme - summary of rates 2010/11 to 2023/24

Appendices 1 is available in an Excel Spreadsheet attached to the [landing page](#) for this Briefing Paper. This list details what can be found in each of the spreadsheets:

- (a) Accommodation expenses for London
- (b) Bandings for Accommodation expenses outside London
- (c) London Area Living Payment
- (d) Staffing, Office and Administrative Expenses
- (e) Start-up and Winding-up Expenses
- (f) Travel and subsistence
- (g) Parental leave and absence budget

Appendix 2: London Area constituencies

1. Barking
2. Battersea
3. **Beaconsfield**
4. Beckenham
5. Bermondsey & Old Southwark
6. Bethnal Green & Bow
7. Bexleyheath & Crayford
8. Brent Central
9. Brent North
10. Brentford & Isleworth
11. **Brentwood & Ongar**
12. Bromley & Chislehurst
13. **Broxbourne**
14. Camberwell & Peckham
15. Carshalton & Wallington
16. Chelsea & Fulham
17. Chingford & Woodford Green
18. Chipping Barnet
19. Cities of London & Westminster
20. Croydon Central
21. Croydon North
22. Croydon South
23. Dagenham & Rainham
24. **Dartford**
25. Dulwich & West Norwood
26. Ealing Central & Acton
27. Ealing North
28. Ealing, Southall
29. East Ham
30. **East Surrey**
31. Edmonton
32. Eltham
33. Enfield North
34. Enfield, Southgate
35. **Epping Forest**
36. **Epsom & Ewell**
37. Erith & Thamesmead
38. **Esher & Walton**
39. Feltham & Heston
40. Finchley & Golders Green
41. Greenwich & Woolwich
42. Hackney North & Stoke
43. Hackney South & Shoreditch
44. Hammersmith
45. Hampstead & Kilburn
46. **Harlow**
47. Harrow East
48. Harrow West
49. Hayes & Harlington
50. Hendon
51. **Hertford & Stortford**
52. **Hertsmere**
53. Holborn & St Pancras
54. Hornchurch & Upminster
55. Hornsey & Wood Green
56. Ilford North
57. Ilford South
58. Islington North
59. Islington South & Finsbury
60. Kensington
61. Kingston & Surbiton
62. Lewisham East
63. Lewisham West & Penge
64. Lewisham, Deptford
65. Leyton & Wanstead
66. Mitcham & Morden
67. **Mole Valley**
68. Old Bexley & Sidcup
69. Orpington
70. Poplar & Limehouse
71. Putney
72. **Reigate**
73. Richmond Park
74. Romford
75. Ruislip, Northwood & Pinner
76. **Runnymede & Weybridge**
77. **Sevenoaks**
78. **Slough**
79. **South West Hertfordshire**
80. **Spelthorne**
81. **St Albans**
82. Streatham
83. Sutton & Cheam
84. **Thurrock**
85. Tooting
86. Tottenham
87. Twickenham
88. Uxbridge & South Ruislip
89. Vauxhall
90. Walthamstow
91. **Watford**
92. **Welwyn Hatfield**
93. West Ham
94. Westminster North
95. Wimbledon
96. **Windsor**

Accommodation Expenditure is payable only to non-London Area MPs.

The 96 seats currently in the London-Area are listed above.

The 96 seats have been defined as London-Area constituencies since the introduction of IPSA's first Scheme. Those in **bold text** are eligible for the addition to the London Area Living Payment.

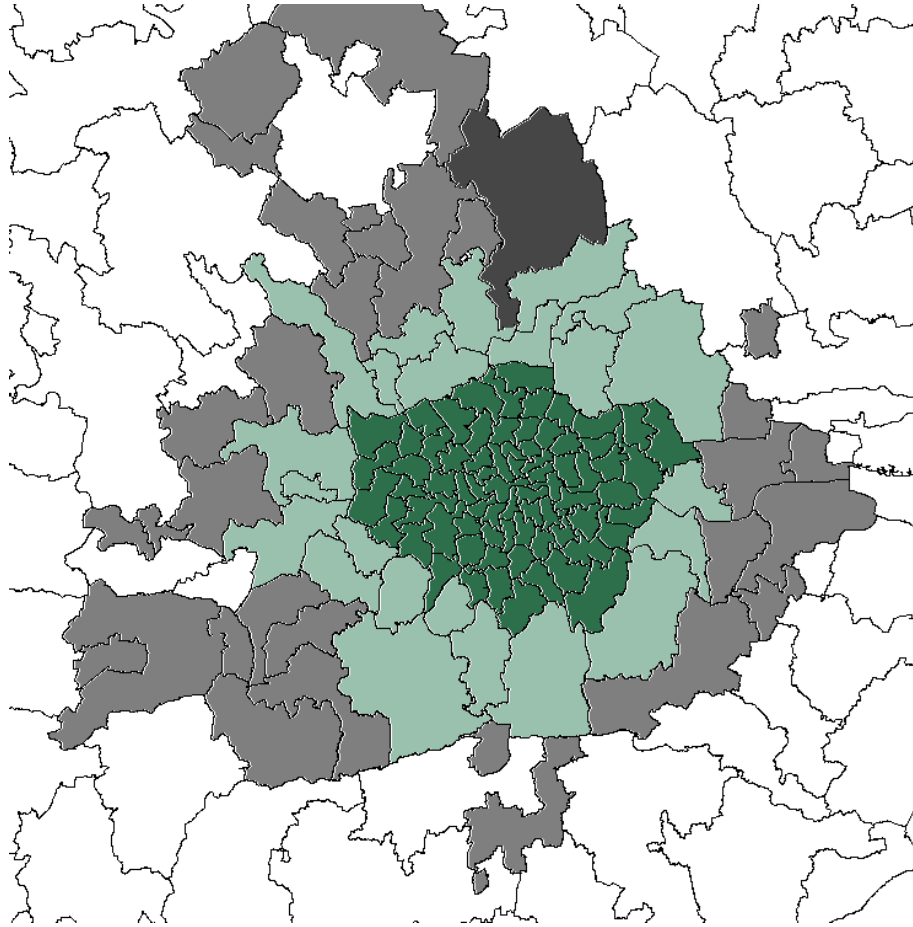
In April 2010, there were 128 London Area constituencies. In April 2011, this was reduced to 97; and in April 2012, one further seat (North East Hertfordshire) was removed from the list of London Area constituencies.

The seats removed from the London Area in April 2011 and April 2012 (in **bold text**) are listed below





Aldershot	Milton Keynes North
Basildon & Billericay	Milton Keynes South
Basingstoke	North East Bedfordshire
Castle Point	North East Hampshire
Chatham & Aylesford	North East Hertfordshire
Chelmsford	Reading East
Chesham & Amersham	Reading West
Crawley	Rochester & Strood
Gravesham	South Basildon & East Thurrock
Guildford	South West Bedfordshire
Hemel Hempstead	South West Surrey
Hitchin & Harpenden	Stevenage
Luton North	Surrey Heath
Luton South	Tonbridge & Malling
Maidenhead	Woking
Mid Sussex	Wycombe

Source: IPSA, The Members' Expenses Scheme, Schedule 2, 29 March 2010, HC 501 2009-10; Annual Review of MPS' Expenses Scheme 2011, "The MPs' Expenses Scheme: Third Edition", Schedule 2 and Schedule 3

London Area Constituencies since May 2010



In 2010/11 all the seats identified in the map were London area constituencies.

-  From April 2011, no longer defined as London area constituencies
-  From April 2012, North East Hertfordshire was no longer defined as a London area constituency
-  London area seats since May 2010 qualifying for a supplement to the London living payment from April 2011
-  London area seats since May 2010

Appendix 3: Library Briefing Papers on Members' pay and allowances since 2010

[Members' pay and expenses – current rates and a review of developments since 2009](#), RP 12/29, 22 May 2012

[Members' pay and expenses – current rates from 1 April 2013](#), RP 13/33, 31 May 2013

[Members' pay and expenses 2015/16](#), CBP07546, 31 March 2016

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2016/17](#), CBP07762, 10 November 2016

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2017/18](#), CBP08276, 29 March 2018

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2018/19](#), CBP08535, 27 March 2019

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2019/20](#), CBP08839, 2 March 2020

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2020/21](#), CBP09148, 25 February 2021

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2021/22](#), CBP09514, 30 March 2022

[Members' pay and expenses and ministerial salaries 2022/23](#), CBP09763, 30 March 2023

A full listing of these Library briefings on Members' pay and expenses since 2001 is provided on the Commons Library website:

- [Members' pay and expenses: Index of Library briefings](#)

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