



### Parliament/Participation Integrity Principles

1. Representation and participation	2. Independence	3. Performance	4. Integrity
<p><b>1.1. Just and fair representation</b></p> <p>1.1.1. Composition reflecting the diversity of society</p> <p>1.1.1.1. Religious, sectarian, ethnic, national, etc...</p> <p>1.1.1.2. Political parties</p> <p>1.1.1.3. Gender parity rules</p> <p>1.1.1.4. Geographic, social and age groups</p> <p>1.1.2. Proportional representation of political powers</p> <p>1.1.3. High voter turnout</p> <p>1.1.4. Parliamentarians represent a high percentage of the voters</p>	<p><b>2.1. Institutional independence</b></p> <p>2.1.1. Parliamentary independence guaranteed by the Constitution</p> <p>2.1.2. Parliamentary control over its administration, budget and support staff</p> <p>2.1.2.1. Parliament adopts its internal rules</p> <p>2.1.2.2. Parliament adopts and allocates its own internal budget</p> <p>2.1.2.3. Parliament controls its staff</p> <p>2.1.2.4. Control of the services providing security by Parliament</p> <p>2.1.3. Schedule of ordinary sessions guaranteed by the Constitution</p> <p>2.1.4. Fixed term of office guaranteed by the Constitution (note: corresponds to limits regarding the duration of the term in office)</p> <p>2.1.5. Clear grounds for dissolution or for shortening its mandate</p>	<p><b>3.1. Effective legislative process</b></p> <p>3.1.1. Draft laws, discuss within the ordinary session of the parliament</p> <p>3.1.2. Serious analysis and debate of the content of legislations before their adoption</p> <p>3.1.3. Effective parliament participation drawing public policies</p> <p>3.1.3.1. Passing legislations/ programs drawing the general policies for the plans implemented by the government</p> <p>3.1.3.2. Passing legislations on reform and progress in all sectors</p> <p>3.1.3.3. Cooperation between parliament and executive authority to draw a comprehensive policy strategy</p> <p>3.1.4. Participation of civil society stakeholders in studying draft laws</p> <p>3.1.5. Participation of experts in studying the laws (Note to what extent this feedback is taken into account by Parliament)</p>	<p><b>4.1 Parliament ethics</b></p> <p>4.1.1 Clear and enforced ethics rules, written by the parliament</p> <p>4.1.2 Defined duties and responsibilities of parliamentarians</p> <p>4.1.3 Monitoring of the respect of these rules by an independent body (Note: for example, a high commissioner)</p> <p>4.1.4 Clear, effective and enforced sanctions</p> <p>4.1.5 Official and non official data gathering mechanisms on the behaviour of parliamentarians</p> <p>4.1.6 Access of citizens to information on ethics rules</p>

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<p><b>1.2. Equal opportunities of candidates</b> 1.2.1. Equal access to media 1.2.2. Equal access to public space for campaigning (e.g. posting boards, etc.) 1.2.3. Regulation or limitation of donations for electoral campaigns 1.2.4. Limitations on political financing and expenditures</p>	<p><b>2.2. Protection of parliamentarian</b> 2.2.1. Parliamentary immunity guaranteed by the Constitution 2.2.1.1. Limited circumstances in which immunity can be waived 2.2.1.2. Clear and transparent mechanisms for waiving immunity 2.2.2. Freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution 2.2.3. Physical safety 2.2.4. Adequate financial compensation (financial security) 2.2.5. Absence of undue external pressure to take specific decisions</p>	<p><b>3.2. Effective oversight of the budget</b> 3.2.1. Comprehensive study and debate of the budget 3.2.1.1. Transparent development of the budget figures 3.2.1.2. Scrutiny of the budget figures to ensure accuracy 3.2.1.3. Study of the effect on monetary, economic and social conditions 3.2.1.4. Commissioning experts to its financial and economic affairs to study the budget and approve it 3.2.1.5. Comparison of actual expenditures and income against projections 3.2.2. Transparent vote on the budget 3.2.3. Comprehensive oversight of the budget 3.2.3.1. Effective and active role in monitoring the implementation of the budget (monitoring the actual expenditures and income) 3.2.3.2. Collaboration with audit agencies or courts to control public expenditure</p>	<p><b>4.2 Conflict of interest</b> 4.2.1 Clear conflict of interest rules 4.2.2 Clear, effective and enforced sanctions 4.2.3 Publicity of information on conflict of interest 4.2.4 Monitoring of the respect of these rules by Parliament 4.2.5 Explicit legal obligation to declare financial assets</p>
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<b>1.3. Free and fair elections</b> 1.3.1. The management of the electoral process in compliance with international standards(pre-,during and after voting) 1.3.2. Impartial and trustworthy supervisory body 1.3.3. Effective and impartial mechanisms/body to contest election results	<b>2.3. Independence of the parliament in carrying out its functions</b> 2.3.1. Parliamentary monopoly on the exercise of legislative power 2.3.2. Broad legislative authority 2.3.2.1. Examples of areas of legislative activity 2.3.2.1.1. Regulation of fundamental freedoms (by laws rather than by decrees) 2.3.2.1.2. Declaration of the State of emergency dependent on an approval by the parliament 2.3.2.1.3. Monopoly of parliament in imposing taxes and fees 2.3.2.1.4. Public expenditure dependent on approval by parliament 2.3.2.1.5. Borrowing money for the state dependent on approval by parliament 2.3.3. Absence of undue pressure from the executive or other influential bodies	<b>3.3. Effective oversight of the executive</b> 3.3.1. Existence of organized and effective opposition in the parliament 3.3.2. Effective questioning of the government by parliament (Note: number of questions, number of answers, transition from questions to interrogation or dialogue, withdrawal of confidence guiding government conduct) 3.3.3. Effective power to withdraw confidence from the government (Note: to what extent this power is used) 3.3.4. Effective control of compliance with international treaties 3.3.4.1. Questions to the government about its compliance with international treaties 3.3.4.2. Parliamentary commission on foreign affairs monitoring government compliance with international treaties 3.3.4.3. Parliamentary commission on Human Rights monitoring government compliance with Human Rights and civil liberties obligations 3.3.5. Constitutional power to indict ministers and the Head of State (Note: especially on issues related to corruption or breach of their obligations) 3.3.5.1. Clear and simple indictment procedures 3.3.5.2. Number of indictments 3.3.6. Constitutional power to participate in the prosecution of ministers and the Head of State 3.3.6.1. Clear and simple prosecution procedures 3.3.6.2. Number of prosecutions	<b>4.3 Political financing rules</b> 4.3.1 Clear political finance rules 4.3.2 Clear and enforced income and asset laws 4.3.3 Adoption of clear and effective sanctions 4.3.4 Monitoring the implementation of these rules and policies 4.3.5 Access of citizens to information on financing rules
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<p><b>1.4. Accountability of parliamentarians to voters through elections</b></p> <p>1.4.1. No influence of hereditary social ties (religion, tribal, etc.) on voting</p> <p>1.4.2. No influence of personal relations on voting</p> <p>1.4.3. No influence of nepotism (CLIENTELISME) on voting</p> <p>1.4.4. Changes in the composition of Parliament which reflect the level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction of the voters</p> <p>1.4.5. Availability of accountability culture</p>		<p><b>3.4. Effectiveness of the parliamentary commissions</b></p> <p>3.4.1. Sufficient permanent, temporary, specialized ad hoc and investigative parliamentary commissions</p> <p>3.4.2. Active and transparent role in legislation,</p> <p>3.4.3. Active and transparent role in monitoring</p> <p>3.4.4. Active and transparent role investigation.</p> <p>3.4.5. Participation of civil society stakeholders in relevant commission meetings</p> <p>3.4.6. Participation of qualified experts in relevant commission activities</p>	<p><b>4.4 Transparency of parliamentary activity</b></p> <p>4.4.1 Transparent process for the debate and adoption of laws</p> <p>4.4.2 Broadcast of sessions on television and radio</p> <p>4.4.3 Possibility of citizens to attend parliamentary sessions and committee meetings</p> <p>4.4.4 Publication of minutes of sessions and debates</p> <p>4.4.5 Access of citizens to parliamentary archives</p>
<p><b>1.5. Participation</b></p> <p>1.5.1. Periodic communication with constituencies (continuity of communication; political/ social/ both...)</p> <p>1.5.2. Periodic consultation of civil society and experts</p> <p>1.5.3. Regular public hearings for civil society stakeholders at committee and plenary sessions</p>		<p><b>3.5. Adequate internal system for parliament's performance</b></p> <p>3.5.1. Internal system guaranteeing the diversity of opinions and affiliations</p> <p>3.5.2. Internal system guaranteeing freedom of expression and debate for all its members</p> <p>3.5.3. Internal system guaranteeing the right of parliamentarians to participate in the commissions regardless of their affiliations</p> <p>3.5.4. Internal system guaranteeing easy flow of work</p> <p>3.5.5. Clear internal system</p>	<p><b>4.5 Equal treatment of citizens</b></p> <p>4.5.1 Impartiality in decision-making ( no preference to one faction of citizens over another)</p> <p>4.5.2 Absence of discrimination in legislation (racial, religious, sectarian, gender or other forms of discrimination, parliament legislates in a non bias manner towards financial and economical groups at the expense of public interest)</p> <p>4.5.3 Legislation to prevent discrimination</p>

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		<p><b>3.6. Effective parliamentary blocks (groups)</b></p> <p>3.6.1. Organization of blocks based on their own internal system</p> <p>3.6.1.1. Compliance with the internal block system</p> <p>3.6.1.2. Attendance of periodic meetings</p> <p>3.6.1.3. Participation in its work based on preset agenda</p> <p>3.6.2. Compliance of block members with block decisions</p> <p>3.6.3. Parliament's internal system encouraging the creation of organized and effective parliamentary blocks (e.g.: Allocation of parliamentary funds to the blocks for the creation of research centres and hiring experts and qualified staff)</p>	<p><b>4.6 Respect of the Constitution</b></p> <p>4.6.1 Constitutional review mechanism is a safeguard against legislations in violation of the Constitution</p> <p>4.6.2 Effective compliance of legislation with the Constitution</p>
		<p><b>3.7. Effective technical and administrative bodies</b></p> <p>3.7.1. Existence of specialized technical units(financial analysis, economic analysis, IT..)</p> <p>3.7.1.1. Objective criteria for appointing parliamentary staff</p> <p>3.7.1.2. Sufficient number of qualified staff</p> <p>3.7.1.3. Mandatory periodic training for parliament staff (in order to build their capacity through specialized programs)</p> <p>3.7.1.4. Adequate salaries for staff</p> <p>3.7.2. Up-to-date library/information and research center</p> <p>3.7.3. Adequate buildings and equipment</p> <p>3.7.4. Publication of legislation by the parliament (internal newsletter)</p> <p>3.7.5. Publication of reports by the parliament</p>	

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		<p><b>3.8. Competence of parliamentarians</b></p> <p>3.8.1. Awareness of their role including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>3.8.1.1. Constitutional and legal texts</li><li>3.8.1.2. Rules and procedures of parliament</li><li>3.8.1.3. Democratic mechanisms</li></ul> <p>3.8.2. Adequate access to information (Note: as needed for legislative and oversight purposes)</p> <p>3.8.3. Training sessions for parliamentarians (Note: both introductory training and professional development; including the participation of parliamentarians in conferences, seminars and workshops related to the parliament or parliamentary work; adequate time for commencing his/her duties)</p>	
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