

Building an Effective Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct Regime

Brig Gen. Sk. Abu Bakr Secretary, GOPAC Bangladesh Chapter Member, GOPAC Global Task Force – PEC August 28, 2014





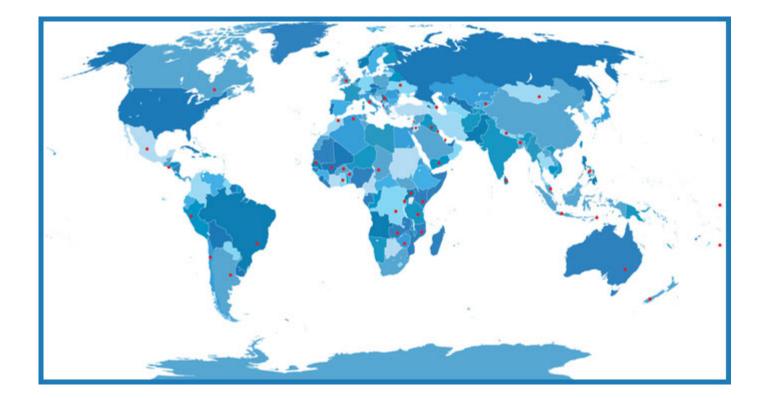
 A worldwide alliance of parliamentarians, working together to combat corruption, strengthen good governance, and uphold the rule of law

 Original research, global anti-corruption capacity building, and international peer support





50 National Chapters, 5 Regions







- Introduction, adopting and enforcing anticorruption legislation
- Establishing an 'Ethics and Conduct' protocol
- Building political will for a corruption free society





Parliamentarians need to actively and visibly carry out their democratic roles

- Representation, legislation and oversight
- Parliamentary standards should reflect international standards, domestic customs and ethical values





1) respond to ethical misdemeanours

2) address public concern



3) enforce existing bylaws in parliament

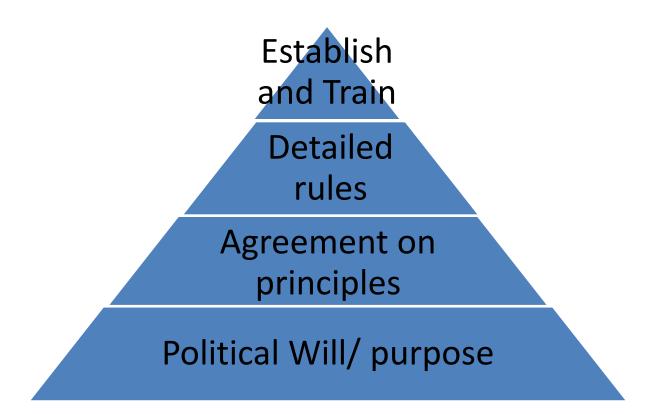




- 1. Create political will / determine purpose.
- 2. Reach agreement on ethical principles.
- 3. Develop detailed rules.
- 4. Establish the regulatory system and train members.











Principles are usually general:

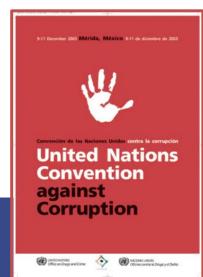
- honesty
- Integrity
- Responsibility



Few MPs will disagree with general principles.



- 1. Internal Sources (examples: constitutions, principles for public office).
- 2. Other parliaments.
- 3. International standards (UNCAC)





3 general categories of rules:

- 1. Conflicts of interest
- 2. Ethical rules related to transparency and disclosure of interests
- 3. Restrictions on outside interest
- 4. Immunity







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4. Establish the regulatory system and train members.



- They are inevitable.
- Even the perception of a conflict can damage reputations.
- Gifts (often culturally expected) can be considered bribery if they give one party advantage over another.





3 elements of disclosure:

- 1. Forms and timing [ad hoc or routine]
- 2. Who should register
- 3. What should be registered? [assets, income, liabilities, gifts and travel]

Purpose: highlight the potential for conflict



• Disclosure allows others to judge if there is an outside interest.

- Some PEC regimes have incompatibility rulings
 - cannot work in certain areas: armed forces, security services, civil servants or judicial roles).
 - Cannot work in certain areas after holding office.



MPs are given immunity to ensure they have enough freedom to hold government to account, scrutinise legislation, represent the public without being prosecuted.

2 models: non-accountability or inviolability.





Models of Immunity

1. Non-accountability : protects freedom of speech.



2. Inviolability: elected officials cannot be prosecuted for any criminal activity, unless caught in the act.





- 1. How will monitoring, restricting or prohibiting certain activities be determined?
- 2. Which forms of employment will be deemed incompatible with holding public office?
- 3. How long will post –employment restrictions last?





- 1. How will the ethics and conduct regime interact with provisions for parliamentary immunity?
- 2. How will the parliament ensure that parliamentary immunity is not used to avoid provisions within the ethics and conduct regime?





- Bill Tabled. Being considered for passage in the Parliament.
- RPO in Election Law A Candidate has to declare Assets and Liabilities of Self and Family Members.
- Declare not Charge-sheeted/not convicted
- Not Bank loan Defaulter
- Not Holding Profitable post





For More Information

العالمية للبرلمانيين ضد الفساد

GOPAC Global Secretariat Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Twitter: <u>@GOPAC_Eng</u> Facebook: <u>fb.com/gopacnetwork</u> <u>info@gopacnetwork.org</u>

WWW.GOPACNETWORK.ORG

