



**COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY
ASSOCIATION BENCHMARKS FOR
DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURES**

**PANEL APPOINTED TO ASSESS THE ISLE
OF MAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM**

REPORT

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION
BENCHMARKS FOR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURES
PANEL APPOINTED TO ASSESS THE ISLE OF MAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM
REPORT

The Executive Committee of the Isle of Man Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association appointed a panel to undertake an assessment of the Isle of Man Parliament against a set of Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures originally developed by a study group of CPA Parliamentarians and circulated by the Secretary-General of the CPA.

It was felt by the panel that the benchmarks had been drafted assuming a bicameral or unicameral parliamentary system and so an introduction, setting out the tricameral system in operation, has been prepared in order to highlight some of the points of difference. This is followed by the benchmarks against which the panel judged that the Isle of Man parliamentary system had C- Complied, P- Partially Complied, N- Not Complied or N/A - Not applicable. Explanations of the assessment have been given where it was thought to be of assistance.

This report sets out the findings of the panel.

Committee Membership¹

The Hon Steve Rodan SHK (Chairman)

The Hon Noel Q Cringle OBE MLC

Hon Tony Brown MHK, Chief Minister

Prof Gerald Watts (Director of the Isle of Man International Business School)

Mr Fred Kissack OBE (former Chief Secretary)

All correspondence with regard to this Report should be addressed to the Clerk of Tynwald, Legislative Buildings, Finch Road, Douglas IM1 3PW.

¹ Mr Peter Karran MHK attended one meeting before resigning from the committee in January 2011. A replacement was not sought.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
TYNWALD – A TRICAMERAL LEGISLATURE	1
<i>The House of Keys.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Legislative Council</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Tynwald Court</i>	<i>2</i>
INDEPENDENT MEMBERS AND POLITICAL PARTIES	3
EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT	4
PARLIAMENTARY SCRUTINY OF THE EXECUTIVE	4
PROCEDURAL MATTERS	4
BENCHMARKS FOR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE	
ISLE OF MAN SELF ASSESSMENT	6
I. GENERAL	6
II. ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE	8
III. FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE	13
IV. VALUES OF THE LEGISLATURE	16



To: Mrs Clare Christian MLC, Chairman of the Isle of Man Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the Executive Committee.

**COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION
BENCHMARKS FOR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURES
PANEL APPOINTED TO ASSESS THE ISLE OF MAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM
REPORT**

INTRODUCTION

1. The CPA Recommended Benchmarks for Democratic Legislatures have been drafted assuming, as a model, a bicameral or unicameral parliamentary system with parliamentarians generally being members of political parties and the Government being formed from elected members of the majority party or from a coalition of parties. The Isle of Man political system, which has Norse origins going back over 1000 years, does not conform comfortably to this model and some explanation of the Island's system is required as an introduction to this self-assessment.

Tynwald - a Tricameral Legislature

2. Tynwald consists of three chambers, each with its own functions and responsibilities - Tynwald Court and its two legislative branches, the House of Keys and the Legislative Council.

The House of Keys

3. A directly and popularly elected Chamber. It consists of 24 members elected from 15 constituencies which variously return one, two or three members. Members serve for a five year term and the House elects its own Speaker.

Legislative Council

4. Comprises the President of Tynwald as Presiding Officer, the Bishop and the Attorney General (both ex officio, the Attorney General has no vote) and eight members elected by secret ballot by the House of Keys. These eight serve for five year terms and retire in rotation in two groups of four.

Tynwald Court

5. Comprises the House of Keys and Legislative Council sitting together, but normally voting separately. The President of Tynwald is elected for the five year term of the succeeding House of Keys by the outgoing Tynwald Court. The President of Tynwald has a casting vote only, which must be cast in support of the majority vote of the House of Keys.
6. The House of Keys and Legislative Council meet weekly during the legislative session (October to June) and their principal purpose is to consider primary legislation. Such legislation requires the approval of both Chambers and must, ultimately, be signed by a majority in Tynwald Court before proceeding for the Royal Assent.
7. In the House of Keys, Bills are given a formal First Reading without debate, a Second Reading which is debated and voted on where the Bill is discussed in principle, a Clauses Stage where the Bill may be amended and where each clause is examined in detail, (there is no formal committee stage such as is seen in larger legislatures) and a Third Reading Stage where the Bill is given a short final debate and then, if it receives at least thirteen votes, the Bill is sent to the Legislative Council. It is possible that a Committee on a Bill may be appointed to take evidence in relation to one or more clauses in the Bill, or indeed in relation to the Bill as a whole. Such a Committee would not amend the Bill but would report back with recommendations. Broadly similar processes are followed in the Legislative Council, except that the First Reading stage is debated and voted on. (It is possible, though rare, for a Bill to be introduced into the

Legislative Council first and then, if approved, go the House of Keys for consideration).

8. Tynwald Court meets monthly during the legislative session and considers secondary legislation, budgets, money votes and general policy. Normally, matters voted on in Tynwald require the approval of a majority of both the House of Keys and Legislative Council voting separately.

Independent Members and Political Parties

9. The Isle of Man has no great tradition of political parties and whilst a small number of members will carry a party political label, no party has ever secured anything like a working majority in any Chamber. The great majority of members are independents and in practice each vote is a free vote and the Government must secure approval to its measures by persuasion on a case by case basis. There are no formal arrangements for dealing with partisan groups or parties within Tynwald.
10. The Government does not control the Order Paper for any of the Chambers. All Members are entitled to put down motions for debate, or amendments to Bills, at any time. They may also seek their colleagues' approval to introduce a Bill in the House of Keys or Legislative Council. There are no formal time limits on speaking and Members are entitled to expect that any matters which they put down for debate will be taken at the appropriate time and given as much time as the Members collectively feel is necessary. Any business not dealt with by the time that any Chamber rises is deferred until the following sitting.
11. Individual Members have considerable scope and freedom in performing their parliamentary duties and, collectively, they exercise a largely unfettered authority. In particular, the parliamentary budget, the remuneration of Members and the level of their facilities and support are determined by the legislators themselves.

Executive Government

12. There is a Chief Minister, who is elected by Tynwald. He or she nominates up to nine ministers who receive their appointments from the Lieutenant Governor, as representative on the Island of Her Majesty the Queen, Head of State. The Chief Minister and the Ministers form the Council of Ministers and they are responsible for the running of the various Government Departments. The Council of Ministers normally vote together on the basis of collective responsibility on Government business but they are a minority in all of the Chambers. Other Members of Tynwald may be appointed to assist the Ministers within the various Departments or to serve on the Statutory Boards which supplement the Departments in providing public services and almost all Members of Tynwald will contribute to the work of Government through the Departments and Statutory Boards.
13. The virtual absence of party politics means that there is no governing party and no in-built majority in favour of the Executive and, therefore, little risk of the parliamentary process and parliamentary independence being compromised by the Executive.

Parliamentary Scrutiny of The Executive

14. Other than the Public Accounts Committee, there are standing Committees of Tynwald providing a routine oversight of the work of the Executive. There is, additionally, the facility for Members individually to engage in scrutiny and Select Committees are appointed to review aspects of the Executive's performance as and when Tynwald considers that to be appropriate.

Procedural Matters

15. There is statutory legal protection for witnesses from civil or criminal suit arising from anything that they may say or write when giving evidence to Tynwald, its branches or any committees of Tynwald or its branches.

16. In February each year the annual Budget is presented to Tynwald and debate and vote take place on the day the Budget is moved. Privately, Members of Tynwald are given an advance briefing with sight of the Budget papers approximately one week before the Budget sitting.
17. The voting rules in Tynwald and the branches mean that the House of Keys can override the Legislative Council, both in relation to legislation and financial or policy motions. Legislative Council can delay a proposal but cannot veto one finally. The absence of rules governing time for debate and the fact that almost all Members sit as independent Members mean that parliamentary control over the Executive on the Isle of Man is considerable.

BENCHMARKS FOR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE

ISLE OF MAN SELF ASSESSMENT

I. GENERAL

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
I.	GENERAL		
I.1	Elections		
I.1.1	Members of the popularly elected or only House shall be elected by direct universal and equal suffrage in a free and secret ballot.	P	Constituencies elect variously one, two or three Members and voters have as many votes as there are Members elected for their constituency. There is not therefore equal suffrage.
I.1.2	Legislative elections shall meet international standards for genuine and transparent elections.	C	
I.1.3	Term lengths for Members of the popular House shall reflect the need for accountability through regular and periodic legislative elections.	C	
I.2	Candidate Eligibility		
I.2.1	Restrictions on candidate eligibility shall not be based on religion, gender, ethnicity, race or disability.	C	
I.2.2	Special measures to encourage the political participation of marginalized groups shall be narrowly drawn to accomplish precisely defined, and time-limited, objectives.	N/A	In the absence of a party system and there being no requirement for a deposit, political participation is very easy. Therefore there is no requirement for special measures.
I.3	Incompatibility of Office		
I.3.1	No elected Member shall be required to take a religious oath against his or her conscience in order to take his or her seat in the Legislature.	C	
I.3.2	In a bicameral Legislature, a legislator may not be a Member of both Houses.	C	The legislature is tricameral; no Member serves in both Branches but all serve in one of the Branches and Tynwald.

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
1.3.3	A legislator may not simultaneously serve in the judicial branch or as a civil servant of the executive branch.	C	The only query in relation to this benchmark is the position of the Attorney General. He is a member of the Legislative Council and is in part a servant of the Executive in that he takes instructions from the Executive branch in the preparation and drafting of legislation. However he is not a civil servant and in Legislative Council and Tynwald he has no vote and may thus be seen as an advisor rather than a legislator.
1.4	Immunity		
1.4.1	Legislators shall have immunity for anything said in the course of the proceedings of Legislature.	C	
1.4.2	Parliamentary immunity shall not extend beyond the term of office; but a former legislator shall continue to enjoy protection for his or her term of office.	C	
1.4.3	The executive branch shall have no right or power to lift the immunity of a legislator.	C	Parliamentary privilege is set in statute.
1.4.4	Legislators must be able to carry out their legislative and constitutional functions in accordance with the constitution, free from interference.	C	
1.5	Remuneration and Benefits		
1.5.1	The Legislature shall provide proper remuneration and reimbursement of parliamentary expenses to legislators for their service, and all forms of compensation shall be allocated on a non-partisan basis.	C	'Proper remuneration' involves a subjective judgment. However the amounts are determined by the unfettered democratic decisions of the legislators themselves and they are allocated on a non partisan basis. This arrangement cannot be faulted in terms of the benchmark.
1.6	Resignation		
1.6.1	Legislators shall have the right to resign their seats.	C	
1.7	Infrastructure		
1.7.1	The Legislature shall have adequate physical infrastructure to enable Members and staff to fulfil their responsibilities.	C	This is agreed and determined by the members themselves.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
2.	PROCEDURE AND SESSIONS		
2.1	Rules of Procedure		
2.1.1	Only the Legislature may adopt and amend its rules of procedure.	C	
2.2	Presiding Officers		
2.2.1	The Legislature shall select or elect presiding officers pursuant to criteria and procedures clearly defined in the rules of procedure.	C	
2.3	Convening Sessions		
2.3.1	The Legislature shall meet regularly, at intervals sufficient to fulfill its responsibilities.	C	
2.3.2	The Legislature shall have procedures for calling itself into regular session.	C	
2.3.3	The Legislature shall have procedures for calling itself into extraordinary or special session.	C	
2.3.4	Provisions for the executive branch to convene a special session of the Legislature shall be clearly specified.	N/A	There are no special provisions for the executive branch to convene a special session of the Legislature

2.4	Agenda		
2.4.1	Legislators shall have the right to vote to amend the proposed agenda for debate.	C	
2.4.2	Legislators in the lower or only House shall have the right to initiate legislation and to offer amendments to proposed legislation.	C	The Isle of Man has provision for this in both Branches.
2.4.3	The Legislature shall give legislators adequate advance notice of session meetings and the agenda for the meeting.	C	

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
2.5	Debate		
2.5.1	The Legislature shall establish and follow clear procedures for structuring debate and determining the order of precedence of motions tabled by Members.	C	
2.5.2	The Legislature shall provide adequate opportunity for legislators to debate bills prior to a vote.	C	
2.6	Voting		
2.6.1	Plenary votes in the Legislature shall be public.	C	Only ballots for the election of Presiding Officers, Members of the Legislative Council and committee members are secret.
2.6.2	Members in a minority on a vote shall be able to demand a recorded vote.	C	Any Member may request this.
2.6.3	Only legislators may vote on issues before the Legislature.	C	
2.7	Records		
2.7.1	The Legislature shall maintain and publish readily accessible records of its proceedings.	C	
3.	COMMITTEES		
3.1	Organization		
3.1.1	The Legislature shall have the right to form permanent and temporary committees.	C	
3.1.2	The Legislature's assignment of committee Members on each committee shall include both majority and minority party Members and reflect the political composition of the Legislature.	N/A	The legislature of the Isle of Man does not operate within a party political system.
3.1.3	The Legislature shall establish and follow a transparent method for selecting or electing the chairs of committees.	C	The method for election of committee chairmen is set down in Standing Orders. Other than for the Public Accounts Committee the election is not held in public but the result is made known.

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
3.1.4	Committee hearings shall be in public. Any exceptions shall be clearly defined and provided for in the rules of procedure.	C	Unless the Committee shall determine otherwise oral evidence taken by a Committee shall be taken in public and recorded.
3.1.5	Votes of committee shall be in public. Any exceptions shall be clearly defined and provided for in the rules of procedure.	N	Committees do not vote in public. The final report including any recommendations is only published when the committee is agreed or, if not, a memorandum of dissent is attached. The report and recommendation are then voted on by Tynwald Members in public.
3.2	Powers Noted that with the exception of 3.2.1 this section was taken to mean all committees not just those concerned with the consideration of legislation		
3.2.1	There shall be a presumption that the Legislature will refer legislation to a committee, and any exceptions must be transparent, narrowly-defined, and extraordinary in nature.	N	Legislation is examined in debate by both Branches as a whole rather than by Committees of the Branches. A legislative issue may be referred to a committee but this tends to be the exception rather than the rule.
3.2.2	Committees shall scrutinize legislation referred to them and have the power to recommend amendments or amend the legislation.	C	Committees may recommend changes but cannot actually amend legislation that would be done in the Branches.
3.2.3	Committees shall have the right to consult and/or employ experts.	C	
3.2.4	Committees shall have the power to summon persons, papers and records, and this power shall extend to witnesses and evidence from the executive branch, including officials.	C	Council of Ministers papers may be withheld.
3.2.5	Only legislators appointed to the committee, or authorized substitutes, shall have the right to vote in committee.	C	
3.2.6	Legislation shall protect informants and witnesses presenting relevant information to commissions of inquiry about corruption or unlawful activity.	C	

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
4.	POLITICAL PARTIES, PARTY GROUPS AND CROSS PARTY GROUPS		
4.1	Political Parties		
4.1.1	The right of freedom of association shall exist for legislators, as for all people.	C	
4.1.2	Any restrictions on the legality of political parties shall be narrowly drawn in law and shall be consistent with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	N/A	There are no restrictions.
4.2	Party Groups		
4.2.1	Criteria for the formation of parliamentary party groups, and their rights and responsibilities in the Legislature, shall be clearly stated in the rules.	N/A	There is no recognised party system in the Isle of Man. Parties exist and members of parties have been returned as Members of Tynwald, but always on an individual basis. There are no rules either giving rights to parties protecting their interests or restricting them.
4.2.2	The Legislature shall provide adequate resources and facilities for party groups pursuant to a clear and transparent formula that does not unduly advantage the majority party. ²	N/A	See 4.2.1
4.3	Cross Party Groups		
4.3.1	Legislators shall have the right to form interest caucuses around issues of common concern.	C	
5.	PARLIAMENTARY STAFF		
5.1	General		
5.1.1	The Legislature shall have an adequate non-partisan professional staff to support its operations including the operations of its committees.	C	Staffing levels are controlled by the legislature itself.
5.1.2	The Legislature, rather than the executive branch, shall control the parliamentary service and determine the terms of employment.	C	

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
5.1.3	The Legislature shall draw and maintain a clear distinction between partisan and non-partisan staff.	N/A	No partisan staff are employed.
5.1.4	Members and staff of the Legislature shall have access to sufficient research, library, and ICT facilities.	C	
5.2	Recruitment		
5.2.1	The Legislature shall have adequate resources to recruit staff sufficient to fulfil its responsibilities. The rates of pay shall be broadly comparable to those in the public service.	C	
5.2.2	The Legislature shall not discriminate in its recruitment of staff on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, or, in the case of non-partisan staff, party affiliation.	C	
5.3	Promotion		
5.3.1	Recruitment and promotion of non-partisan staff shall be on the basis of merit and equal opportunity.	C	
5.4	Organization and Management		
5.4.1	The head of the parliamentary service shall have a form of protected status to prevent undue political pressure.	C	In the absence of political parties this question loses much of its importance. The Clerk may only be dismissed by a majority vote of Tynwald.
5.4.2	Legislatures should, either by legislation or resolution, establish corporate bodies responsible for providing services and funding entitlements for parliamentary purposes and providing for governance of the parliamentary service.	C	The Clerk of Tynwald operates with the Tynwald Management Committee and the Tynwald Emoluments Committee.
5.4.3	All staff shall be subject to a code of conduct.	C	The Staff of the Clerk of Tynwald's office operate under the IOM civil service rules although there is the option to vary these if required.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
6.	LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION		
6.1	General		
6.1.1	The approval of the Legislature is required for the passage of all legislation, including budgets	C	
6.1.2	Only the Legislature shall be empowered to determine and approve the budget of the Legislature.	C	The budget of the legislature forms part of the Isle of Man Government budget and is subject therefore to negotiation with the Executive branch. But the Legislature ultimately has the dominant position in determining and approving the budget of the Legislature.
6.1.3	The Legislature shall have the power to enact resolutions or other non-binding expressions of its will.	C	
6.1.4	In bicameral systems, only a popularly elected House shall have the power to bring down government.	P	The vote to remove the Council of Ministers is taken in Tynwald. All voting Members must vote including Legislative Council Members, who are indirectly elected as they are elected by the House of Keys.
6.1.5	A chamber where a majority of Members are not directly or indirectly elected may not indefinitely deny or reject a money bill.	N/A	The concept of money bills does not exist in the Isle of Man.
6.2	Legislative Procedure		
6.2.1	In a bicameral Legislature there shall be clearly defined roles for each Chamber in the passage of legislation.	C	Tynwald has a tricameral system, with clearly defined roles for each Chamber.
6.2.2	The Legislature shall have the right to override an executive veto.	N/A	There is no executive veto.
6.3	The Public and Legislation		
6.3.1	Opportunities shall be given for public input into the legislative process.	C	This is achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public consultation • the petitions system • public hearings at the bar in cases where people are particularly affected by initiatives

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
6.3.2	Information shall be provided to the public in a timely manner regarding matters under consideration by the Legislature.	C	Order papers and question papers are produced a minimum of 5 days before sittings. The Early Publications of the Hansard are produced within hours.
7.	OVERSIGHT FUNCTION		
7.1	General		
7.1.1	The Legislature shall have mechanisms to obtain information from the executive branch sufficient to exercise its oversight function in a meaningful way.	C	
7.1.2	The oversight authority of the Legislature shall include meaningful oversight of the military security and intelligence services.	N/A	As a Crown Dependency responsibility for military security and intelligence services lies with the United Kingdom.
7.1.3	The oversight authority of the Legislature shall include meaningful oversight of state owned enterprises.	C	
7.2	Financial and Budget Oversight		
7.2.1	The Legislature shall have a reasonable period of time in which to review the proposed national budget.	P	Members receive national budget information approximately a week before the budget debate. This is not as far in advance as set out in the OECD Best Practices for Budget Transparency, 2001 but the Isle of Man has a small budget and the existing practice is accepted by the legislature.
7.2.2	Oversight committees shall provide meaningful opportunities for minority or opposition parties to engage in effective oversight of government expenditures. Typically, the Public Accounts Committee will be chaired by a Member of the opposition party.	C	There are no formal opposition or government parties. Each Member is elected as an independent. The chair of the Public Accounts Committee is not a Minister. There is a committee system of Standing Committees, including the Public Accounts Committee and (ad hoc) Select Committees elected by Tynwald.
7.2.3	Oversight committees shall have access to records of executive branch accounts and related documentation sufficient to be able to meaningfully review the accuracy of executive branch reporting on its revenues and expenditures.	C	

		ASSESSED*	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
7.2.4	There shall be an independent, non-partisan supreme or national audit office whose reports are tabled in the Legislature in a timely manner.	P	The Tynwald Auditor General Act will, when implemented, ensure full compliance.
7.2.5	The supreme or national audit office shall be provided with adequate resources and legal authority to conduct audits in a timely manner.	C	
7.3	No Confidence and Impeachment		
7.3.1	The Legislature shall have mechanisms to impeach or censure officials of the executive branch, or express no-confidence in the government.	C	Motions of no confidence and censure motions are possible.
7.3.2	If the Legislature expresses no confidence in the government the government is obliged to offer its resignation. If the head of state agrees that no other alternative government can be formed, a general election should be held.	C	
8.	REPRESENTATIONAL FUNCTION		
8.1	Constituent Relations		
8.1.1	The Legislature shall provide all legislators with adequate and appropriate resources to enable the legislators to fulfil their constituency responsibilities.	C	
8.2	Parliamentary Networking and Diplomacy		
8.2.1	The Legislature shall have the right to receive development assistance to strengthen the institution of parliament.	N/A	
8.2.2	Members and staff of Parliament shall have the right to receive technical and advisory assistance, as well as to network and exchange experience with individuals from other Legislatures.	C	

IV. VALUES OF THE LEGISLATURE

		ASSESSED	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
9.	ACCESSIBILITY		
9.1	Citizens and the Press		
9.1.1	The Legislature shall be accessible and open to citizens and the media, subject only to demonstrable public safety and work requirements.	C	
9.1.2	The Legislature should ensure that the media are given appropriate access to the proceedings of the Legislature without compromising the proper functioning of the Legislature and its rules of procedure.	C	
9.1.3	The Legislature shall have a non-partisan media relations facility.	C	
9.1.4	The Legislature shall promote the public's understanding of the work of the Legislature.	C	
9.2	Languages		
9.2.1	Where the constitution or parliamentary rules provide for the use of multiple working languages, the Legislature shall make every reasonable effort to provide for simultaneous interpretation of debates and translation of records.	N/A	
10	ETHICAL GOVERNANCE		
10.1	Transparency and Integrity		
10.1.1	Legislators should maintain high standards of accountability, transparency and responsibility in the conduct of all public and parliamentary matters.	C	<p>The Clerk of Tynwald Office accounts are published as part of the Isle of Man Government Accounts.</p> <p>The accountability for expenditure is the same as for the rest of Isle of Man Government, the Clerk is the Accounting Officer, and Tynwald is subject to the same internal and external audit requirements as Government Departments.</p> <p>The details of remuneration and travel allowances for members are published on the Tynwald website</p>

		ASSESSED	FINAL SUBMISSION NOTES AND EVIDENCE
10.1.2	The Legislature shall approve and enforce a code of conduct, including rules on conflicts of interest and the acceptance of gifts.	C	
10.1.3	Legislatures shall require legislators to fully and publicly disclose their financial assets and business interests.	P	Members Interest Rules can be found on the Tynwald website. http://www.tynwald.org.im/papers/standing/mir.pdf These do not require the disclosure of all financial assets.
10.1.4	There shall be mechanisms to prevent, detect, and bring to justice legislators and staff engaged in corrupt practices.	C	The normal law applies to corruption. The independent judiciary upholds the rule of law which is the guarantee of probity, although Tynwald and the House of Keys also have Standards Committees which examine cases of misconduct by Members.

The Hon S C Rodan SHK (Chairman)

The Hon N Q Cringle OBE MLC

Hon J A Brown MHK, Chief Minister

Prof G Watts (Director of the Isle of Man International Business School)

Mr F Kissack OBE (former Chief Secretary)

March 2011

