

Global Parliamentary Report 2017

IPU and **UNDP**

Parliamentary Oversight:
Parliament's Power to Hold Government to Account



About the report

Purpose of the report

Provide a global perspective on how oversight is practiced

Make recommendations for strengthening oversight

Be a catalyst for a renewed focus in parliaments on oversight



Inputs

Literature

Expert consultations

Survey and interviews with MPs

Questionnaire for parliaments

Written input from parliaments, CSOs, scholars

National focus groups

Outputs

Case studies and country examples

Data

Tips for MPs

Principles of oversight

Recommendations

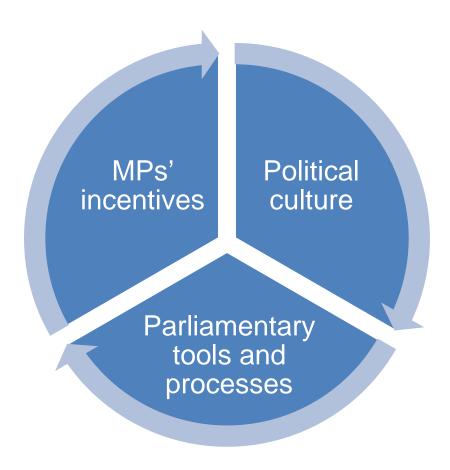
Summary for MPs





Contents

Areas of investigation





Impact of effective oversight

Improved policy

Identification of gaps in legislation

Value for money

Improved process

More transparent government

Less corruption

Democracy without oversight?

State becomes too strong

State becomes too weak



An effective system of oversight requires:

a strong mandate with clearly defined powers to hold government to account

committed and willing participants who are prepared to use the powers available to them to hold government to account

sufficient capacity in parliament to give teeth to these powers, including independent sources of research and analysis and a sliding scale of possible sanctions



MPs' incentives

"How does such activity help (or hinder) me in pursuing the issues I'm interested in?"

An opportunity to steer government policy towards their political goals.

Oversight activity also produces benefits for society

probity – assessing the presence or absence of corruption fidelity –
assessing the
degree to
which
government
follows the law

equity –
assessing the
fairness of
government
distribution of
costs or
benefits

efficiency – assessing the ratio of costs to benefits effectiveness –
assessing the
degree to
which actions
have their
intended
effects



- Most significant and agile instrument of parliamentary oversight
- Can be a highly effective means of holding government to account
- Meets regularly, stable membership, engages with government, civil society and the public
- Supported by well qualified and expert staff
- Enhances the quality of government through evidence gathered in inquiries with appropriate conclusions and representations



Tips for MPs participating in committees

What do I need?

- Effective research and advice from committee staff and subject experts
- Understanding of the committee's annual plan of work
- An interest in the subject area of the committee
- Up to date knowledged of the committee's subject area
- Relevant information about how the issues affect your constituents

Tips for MPs - committee hearings

How can I be effective in committee hearings?

- Ensure a wide range of people are invited to give evidence or provide information including the public
- Ensure that different experiences and perspectives are taken into account throughout the inquiry such as those of women and men, disabled people, younger and older people including children
- Before hearings co-ordinate with other members to ensure that each member asks different questions and there is no repetition



International Examples



Conclusions

Summary of findings

Parliamentary oversight is and will remain a political activity

An effective system of oversight remains an aspiration for many parliaments

Most MPs express commitment to oversight. But in practice, prioritization and capacity issues often limit their engagement in oversight activities

Oversight is a marker of parliament's relevance in the 21st century



Summary of recommendations

Establish oversight as a top priority for parliament

Strengthen the mandate and capacity for oversight

Co-produce oversight outputs with partners

Make good use of parliament's oversight powers

Build public support for oversight

Seize the opportunities available to MPs to shape the oversight environment

