

Freedom of expression and the protection of the human rights of parliamentarians



Some questions about the relationship between parliaments, parliamentarians and freedom of expression

Are there situations in which parliaments and their members need to be protected from the Executive and Judiciary?



Yes



Should MPs be allowed to say anything they want?



Yes



Should MPs tolerate a wider degree of criticism than ordinary citizens?



Yes



Can parliaments do much to protect the right to freedom of expression in society?



Yes



Should MPs be free to vote against the party line?



Yes





Protection of the human rights of parliamentarians





Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians



















Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians

Scope and objective:

Defend the human rights of members of national Parliaments

What does the Committee aim to achieve concretely?

A "satisfactory settlement" that:

- (a) Prevents possible violations;
- (b) Puts an end to ongoing violations; and/or
- (c) Promotes State action to offer effective redress for violations.

Overview of the Committee Action

Search for solutions through dialogue during the whole procedure

The Committee
never gives up
until a solution is
found

Call for international parliamentary Solidarity



Violations of the human rights of MPs – 2018

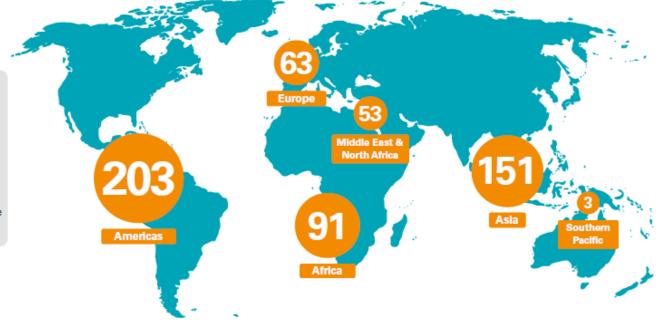
Cases examined by the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians



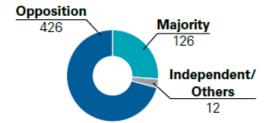
564_{MPs}
in 43 countries

Most common violations

- Undue suspension and loss of parliamentary mandate
- 2 Lack of fair trial and other unfair proceedings
- 3 Violation of freedom of expression
- 4 Torture, ill-treatment and other acts of violence







The IPU's Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians is a unique source of protection and redress for MPs killed, attacked, intimidated or jailed for their political views or differences.

If MPs cannot do their job safely or without fear, they cannot ensure parliament does its job of protecting the human rights and political freedoms of society as a whole. Without respect for fundamental human rights such as freedom of thought and expression, the right to life, liberty, equality and the right to take part in government—there can be no democracy.

The IPU works with parliaments to ensure they deliver on their human rights responsibilities.



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