

**Rules of the Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia
On the Amendments to the Rules of the Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia**

Article 1. The following amendment shall be made to the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia (Legislative Herald of Georgia (www.matsne.gov.ge), 14.12.2018, registration code: 010190030.06.001.016054):

1. Article 30:

a) Paragraph 1 should be formulated as follows:

“1. The Parliament shall, in the manner prescribed by the Rules of Procedure, elect the Chairperson of Committee from among the members of the committee, except for the case established by paragraph 11.”

b) After paragraph 10, paragraphs 11-13 of the following content shall be added:

“11. Only a member of the parliamentary opposition shall be elected as the Chairperson of the 5 Committees including the Finance and Budget Committee and the Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration. The other three committees will be determined by an agreement between the opposition and the parliamentary majority. The rule established by paragraphs 1-10 of the same article does not apply to the procedure for electing members of the opposition as Chairpersons of the Committee.”

12. The Chairpersons of the Committees mentioned in paragraph 11 will be elected by the opposition. At least two MPs of the opposition shall have the right to nominate a candidate for Chairperson of the Committees. Only members of the opposition shall participate in the voting procedure. The decisions on the election of the Chairperson of the Committee shall be considered adopted if it is supported by a majority of the total number of the members of the opposition. If no candidate receives the required number of votes, the candidate with more votes shall be put to the vote again. If he/she still cannot receive the necessary number of votes, a new election procedure shall start.

13. If the parliamentary opposition consists of more than one party, according to the rules established by paragraphs 11 and 12, no more than three Committee Chairpersons shall be elected from the same opposition political party.

2. After paragraph 2 of Article 188, the following paragraph 2¹ shall be added:

“2¹. The Chairperson of the Parliament appoints a candidate nominated by a faction in the opposition, in which most members of the Parliament are united, as the chairperson of one of the parliamentary delegations that represent Georgia in the following international fora: Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, European Union-Georgia Parliamentary Association Committee, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.”

Article 2.

The rules of the procedure shall come into effect from the date of recognition of the powers of the elected Parliament in the 2024 parliamentary elections.

Chairman of the Parliament

Shalva Papuashvili

Explanatory Note

On the Draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia “Amendments to the Rules of the Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia”

A) General information about the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament

A.A) The reason for adopting the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament

A.A.A) The problem that the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament aim to solve:

A strong parliamentary opposition is a significant component of a functioning democracy, and it is crucial for ensuring the full exercise of parliamentary control. Strengthening parliamentary control is one of the priorities in the “12 Point Plan” recommended by the European Commission for granting candidate status of the European Union for Georgia. On the other hand, the mere presence of opposition parties in the Parliament is not a sufficient mechanism for the effective functioning of democratic institutions, including parliamentary control. There are no traditions of parliamentarism in new democracies thus it is especially important to have solid legislative foundations that will create legal guarantees for the free exercise of their powers by the members of the opposition parties. Among the problems in the legislation, it has to be particularly underscored that the chairmanships of all committees of the Parliament are held only by members of the majority.

This problem was underlined in the 19 April Agreement between the political parties (the so-called “Charles Michel Agreement”)¹. The agreement provided five primary directions including the power-sharing in the Parliament. According to the April Agreement, opposition MPs shall be assigned 5 committee chairmanships, 2 of which shall be among the following five committees:

1. Committee on Procedural Issues and Rules
2. Committee on Legal Issues
3. Human Rights Committee
4. Budget and Finance Committee
5. Foreign Relations Committee

Furthermore, per the agreement, opposition MPs shall be assigned the position of 1 chairmanship among the following Parliament delegations that represent Georgia to international fora: Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, European Union-Georgia Parliamentary Association Committee, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

The appointment of opposition politicians as the Committee Chairpersons constitutes international best practice and the recommendation of several international organizations. The Venice Commission emphasizes that if all appointments to the positions of responsibility within Parliament can be made by a majority alone, there is a risk that the opposition will be entirely excluded from the governing bodies of Parliament.²

¹ <https://bit.ly/3WC1Qbg>

² European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Parameters on the Relationship between the Parliamentary Majority and the Opposition in a Democracy: a checklist, Strasbourg, 24 June 2019, Para. 83, <https://bit.ly/3YI3rOg>

Generally, when it comes to the proportional distribution of the positions of the Committee Chairpersons, the Venice Commission indicates opposition MPs should be appointed chairmanship of committees responsible for supervision and scrutiny of government activities, based on the idea that parliamentary oversight of the executive is first and foremost a function that the opposition parties can be relied on to exercise.³

Oversight committees are generally considered Committees of budget and finance, defense, supervision of the security services, and auditing the accounts.⁴

Today, when Georgia has submitted an official application for EU membership, it is essential to implement the best European practices that will strengthen country's democratic development, reduce political polarization, and ensure a fair distribution of political powers in the Parliament.

A.A.B) The necessity of adopting a law to solve the existing problem:

The issue mentioned in subparagraph "A.A.A" is regulated by the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia. Consequently, it is necessary to make amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Georgia.

The appointment of opposition politicians as the Committee Chairpersons constitutes international best practice not only in the European Union but also in other democratic countries. In some cases, the issue is not regulated by the rules of procedure but by parliamentary traditions. However, in some cases, the issue is not regulated by the rules of procedure, but even by the constitution, for example in Portugal. The appointment of the Committee Chairpersons is defined by the rules of procedure in the following countries, Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom, etc.

A.B) Possible outcome of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

With the adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, the issue mentioned in subparagraph "A.A.A" will be regulated in a new way. Subsequently, opposition MPs will be assigned 5 committee chairmanships and the position of 1 chairmanship among the Parliament delegations that represent Georgia to international fora. According to the mentioned regulation, the distribution of power in the Parliament of Georgia will become inclusive, which will bring the country closer to the standards of parliamentary democracy.

A.C) The essence of the draft rules of procedure:

A member of the parliamentary opposition shall be elected as the Chairperson of the 5 Committees of the Parliament. Among these 5 the two mandatory Committees are the Finance and Budget Committee and the Committee on Human Rights and Civil Integration. The other three Committees will be determined by an agreement between the opposition and the parliamentary majority. No more than three Committee Chairpersons can be elected from the same opposition political party, which ensures more involvement of different opposition parties in parliamentary activities.

The Chairpersons of the Committees mentioned will be elected by the opposition. At least two MPs of the opposition shall have the right to nominate a candidate for Chairperson of the Committees. Only members of the opposition shall participate in the voting procedure. The decisions on the election of the Chairperson of the Committee shall be considered adopted if it is supported by a majority of the total number of the members of the opposition. If no candidate

³ European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Report on the Role of the Opposition in a Democratic Parliament, adopted by the Venice Commission, at its 84th Plenary Session (Venice 15-16 October 2010) Para. 86, <https://bit.ly/3VVxhfN>

⁴ Majority and opposition – striking a balance in democracy, prepared by the secretariat on the instruction of the President of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, 5. <https://bit.ly/3Wu3LYc>

receives the required number of votes, the candidate with more votes shall be put to the vote again. If he/she still cannot receive the necessary number of votes, a new election procedure shall start.

The chairperson of one of the parliamentary delegations will also be a member of the parliamentary opposition. The Chairperson of the Parliament appoints a candidate nominated by a faction in the opposition, in which most members of the Parliament are united, as the chairperson of one of the parliamentary delegations that represent Georgia in the following international fora: Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, European Union-Georgia Parliamentary Association Committee, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

A.D) The relation of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament with the government program and the action plan in a relevant field, if any (in the case of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament is initiated by the Government of Georgia):

The draft Rules of Procedure is not initiated by the Government of Georgia.

A.E) The idea of the selection of the date of entry into force of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, and the relevant reasoning in the case of granting retroactive effect to the law:

The rules of the procedure shall come into effect from the date of recognition of the powers of the elected Parliament in the 2024 parliamentary elections.

A.F) The reasons and respective justification for discussing the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament in an accelerated manner (if the initiator requests discussion of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament in an accelerated manner)

The discussion of the draft Rules of Procedure in an accelerated manner is not requested.

B) Assessment of financial impact of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament in the medium term (the year of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament enters into force and the following 3 years):

B.A) The source of funding of necessary expenses related to the adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

The adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament does not require the allocation of additional expenses from the state budget of Georgia.

B.B) The impact of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament on the revenue part of the state or/and municipal budget:

The adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament does not affect the revenue part of the state or/and the municipal budget.

B.C) The impact of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament on the expenditure part of the state or/and municipal budget:

The adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament does not affect the expenditure part of the state or/and the municipal budget.

B.D) New financial commitments of the State, indicating the direct financial liabilities (internal or foreign liabilities) to be assumed by the State or an entity within its system, based on the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

The adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament does not envisage the assumption of new financial commitments by the state.

B.E) Expected financial results of the draft law for those persons to whom the draft law applies, indicating the character and the line of the impact on the natural and legal persons that might be directly affected by the actions defined under the draft law:

The adoption of the draft Rules of Procedure of Parliament does not affect the financial condition of those persons to whom it applies.

B.F) The amount of a tax, duty or another fee (financial payment), as determined by the draft law, to an appropriate budget and the principle for determining the amount:

The draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament do not determine a tax, duty or another fee (financial payment).

B¹) The evaluation of the impact of the draft law on the legal status of a child:

The draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament do not affect the legal status of a child.

C) The relation of the draft law with international legal standards:

C.A) The relation of the draft law with European Union (EU) legislation:

The draft Rules of Procedure do not contradict European Union legislation.

C.B) The relation of the draft law with the obligations of Georgia for joining international organizations:

The draft Rules of Procedure do not contradict the obligations of Georgia for joining international organizations.

C.C) The relation of the draft law with bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties of Georgia, and if there is an agreement/treaty linked to drawing up the draft law, also an appropriate article and/or paragraph:

The draft Rules of Procedure do not contradict the bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties of Georgia. Drafting Rules of Procedure of the Parliament is not related to such agreements/treaties.

C.D) An EU legal act, if any, the obligation of approximation to which is proceeding from the 'Association Agreement between Georgia, of the one part, and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the other part', and from other bilateral and multilateral agreements of Georgia concluded with the European Union:

It does not exist.

D) Consultations received in the preparation process of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

D.A) A state, non-state, and/or international organization/institution, expert, or working group, if any, that participated in the preparation of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

It does not exist.

D.B) Evaluation of an organization/institution, working group, or an expert, if any, participating in the preparation of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament, with regard to the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

It does not exist.

D.C) Experience of other countries in the implementation of laws similar to the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament; review of the experience that was used as an example when drawing up draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament; if a such review was prepared:

The study of Transparency International Georgia regarding the experience of other countries is attached to the explanatory note.

E) The author of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

Transparency International Georgia

F) The initiator of the draft Rules of Procedure of the Parliament:

Annex 1

International Experience in Other Countries Regarding the Election of a Representative of the Opposition as the Committee Chairperson

Recommendation of Venice Commission and Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

The Venice Commission emphasizes that if all appointments to the positions of responsibility within Parliament can be made by a majority alone, there is a risk that the opposition will be entirely excluded from the governing bodies of Parliament.⁵

Generally, when it comes to the proportional distribution of the positions of the Committee Chairpersons, the Venice Commission indicates opposition MPs should be appointed chairmanship of committees responsible for supervision and scrutiny of government activities, based on the idea that parliamentary oversight of the executive is first and foremost a function that the opposition parties can be relied on to exercise.⁶

Oversight Committees are generally considered Committees of budget and finance, defense, supervision of the security services, and auditing the accounts.⁷

Parliamentary Assembly resolution 1601(2008) states that the member states of the Council of Europe should acknowledge specific rights in relation to the opposition and the parliamentary minority. Amongst others, the opposition members have the right to participate in the management of the parliamentary business; they shall have access to posts of vice-president and other positions of responsibility in parliament; the composition of governing bodies of parliament shall respect the principle of proportional representation and reflect the political composition of the parliament or chamber.⁸ The resolution calls attention to the parliamentary committee work and implies that the presidency of committees shall be allocated among parliamentary groups on the basis of proportional representation. At least one permanent committee shall be chaired by a member of the opposition; the chairmanship of committees responsible for monitoring government action, such as the committee on budget and finance, the committee on audit, or the committee supervising security and intelligence services, should be granted to a member of the

⁵ European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Parameters on the Relationship between the Parliamentary Majority and the Opposition in a Democracy: a checklist, Strasbourg, 24 June 2019, Para. 83 available at: <https://bit.ly/3jaROiC>

⁶ European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Report on the Role of the Opposition in a Democratic Parliament, adopted by the Venice Commission, at its 84th Plenary Session (Venice 15-16 October 2010) Para. 86 available at: <https://bit.ly/3Wbs0Sa>

⁷ Majority and opposition – striking a balance in democracy, prepared by the secretariat on the instruction of the President of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, 5. available at: <https://bit.ly/3YCxuqP> [08.06.2021] See also: Resolution 1601 (2008) Procedural guidelines on the rights and responsibilities of the opposition in a democratic parliament, Parliamentary Assembly, 2.3.1 available at: <https://bit.ly/3YGTUas> [08.06.2021]

⁸ Resolution 1601(2008) Procedural guidelines on the rights and responsibilities of the opposition in a democratic parliament, Parliamentary Assembly, para. 2.1.1, available at: <https://bit.ly/3HTq8t6>

opposition.⁹

Foreign Experience

The issue of distribution of the parliamentary committee chairperson positions is rarely enshrined in the Rules of Procedure, it is mainly determined by parliamentary practice and negotiations between political subjects.

In countries where the issue of proportional distribution of chairmanship of certain committees is determined, but without specifying committee names, the issue of distribution of committees is mostly decided on the basis of political, informal agreements. In the majority of countries, there is no regulation at the legislative level regarding which proportionally distributed committees should be chaired by the opposition representative and what criteria should be applied to select these committees.

In a certain group of states, along with a political agreement, the d'Hondt method¹⁰ is used for proportional distribution (e.g., Austria, Finland). In some countries, for example, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Romania, no specific formula is used, and the issue of the proportional distribution of the chairperson positions is based on an agreement between the political groups.

Finland

Committee chairmanship in the Parliament of Finland is first distributed quantitatively immediately after the election using the d'Hondt method so that the number of chairperson posts received by each parliamentary group is proportional to the number of their parliamentary seats. Next, the largest parliamentary group chooses which committee it wants to chair, then the second largest group, and so on, until all seats are filled.¹¹

Portugal

The Portuguese Republic is one of those rare countries where the basic law of the country directly provides provisions with regard to the proportional distribution of the office of the chairman of the committee. Pursuant to Article 178 paragraph 2, parliamentary committees are composed in proportion to the number of seats each party holds in the Assembly (parliament).¹² Under paragraph 6 of the said article, the chairmanships of the various committees are divided between the parliamentary groups in proportion to the number of Members of the Assembly in each group.¹³

The positions of committee chairpersons are distributed among the parliamentary groups in proportion to the number of members of the Assembly in each group. The committees are not specified in the Rules of Procedure. Without violating the principle of proportionality, the parliamentary groups elect their chair in accordance with the priority, starting with the

⁹ Resolution 1601(2008) Procedural guidelines on the rights and responsibilities of the opposition in a democratic parliament, Parliamentary Assembly, para. 2.3.1, available at: <https://bit.ly/3vcEyg4>

¹⁰ Understanding the d'Hondt method Allocation of parliamentary seats and leadership positions, European Parliamentary Research Service, April 2016, available at: <https://bit.ly/3V8Miuk>

¹¹ Ibid, p.7

¹² Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, Article 178 (1), available at: <https://bit.ly/3VgFPxw>

¹³ Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, Article 178 (6), available at: <https://bit.ly/3hIn8Fb>

parliamentary group with the largest number of seats in the Assembly.¹⁴

Canada

The Standing Orders of the Parliament of Canada precisely specify which committee chairpersons should be the representatives of the opposition. These 5 committees are as follows: Public Accounts, Access to Information, Privacy and Ethics, Government Operations and Estimates, and Status of Women, the chair is a member of the official opposition, the first vice-chair is a member of the government party, and the second vice-chair is a member of an opposition party other than the official opposition.¹⁵

Malta

One of the members nominated and designated by the leader of the opposition after consultation with the Leader of the House is appointed as the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.¹⁶

Denmark

The positions of chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of the committees are distributed based on the principle of proportional representation. Committee members elect committee chairs and vice-chairs at the beginning of each session year, although the distribution of committee chairs is negotiated between the electoral alliances at the beginning of each parliamentary year. This entails that a committee chair need not have a majority behind him or her in the committee.¹⁷ The Rules of Procedure does not prescribe specific committees to be chaired by the representative of the opposition.¹⁸

Hungary

According to the official webpage of the National Assembly of Hungary, in the description of parliamentary committees, it is noted that in order to give special emphasis to the checks over the government for a variety of reasons, certain committees are headed by opposition Members. These include the Committee on National Security, and the Committee on Audit and the Budget. As indicated, this is being implemented on the basis of a political agreement.¹⁹

France

According to the Rules of procedure of the French National Assembly, only a member of parliament belonging to a group having declared itself in the opposition may be elected to the chairmanship of the Finance, General Economy and Budgetary Monitoring Committee.²⁰ The representative of the opposition is also elected as a chair of an *ad-hoc* committee established with

¹⁴ Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Portuguese Republic, Article 29 (1), available at: <https://bit.ly/3Xay9hL>

¹⁵ Standing Orders of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada, Article 106, available at: <https://bit.ly/2QUFPSO>

¹⁶ Standing Orders of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malta, Article 120, available at: <https://bit.ly/3GaNHwj>

¹⁷ Martin Ejnar Hansen, Distributing Chairs and Seats in Committees: A Parliamentary Perspective, *Parliamentary Affairs*, Volume 72, Issue 1, January 2019, 213, available at: <https://bit.ly/3hBxp6c>

¹⁸ Standing Orders of the Danish Parliament, Paragraphs 7(3), 8, and 36. available at: <https://bit.ly/3IxNeFS>

¹⁹ House of the National Assembly of Hungary, about Parliamentary Committees, available at: <https://bit.ly/3v96hhM>

²⁰ Rules of Procedure of the French National Assembly, Article 39(3), available at: <https://bit.ly/3BP0gZy>

the purpose to audit and clear the accounts.²¹

Germany

Pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the German Bundestag, the composition of the committees as well as the appointment of the chairpersons of the various committees shall be in proportion to the strengths of the parliamentary groups.²²

In Germany, generally, an unwritten parliamentary tradition regulates the appointment of a member of the opposition to the important committee chairperson posts as well. In particular, according to the German parliamentary tradition, the chairperson of the Budget Committee is a representative of the largest parliamentary opposition faction.²³

Furthermore, a specialized parliamentary committee - Parliamentary Control Panel oversees all federal security/intelligence services in Germany. The Panel is comprised of 9 members, representing all parliamentary groups in the Parliament. The chairpersonship of the Panel rotates every year between a member from the governing party and an opposition party.²⁴

India

Even though there is no direct reference in the rules of procedures, according to the established parliamentary tradition, since 1967, the Public Accounts Committee in India has been chaired by a representative of the opposition.²⁵

Norway

According to the established parliamentary tradition in Norway, several committee chairpersons are the representatives of the opposition.

According to an unwritten convention, the standing Oversight Committee (Kontrollkomiteien) in Norway is chaired by a representative of the opposition.²⁶

United Kingdom

Pursuant to the standing orders of the House of Commons, no member may be the chair of the Committee of Public Accounts or the Committee on Standards unless his/her party is that of the

²¹ Rules of Procedure of the French National Assembly, Article 16, available at: <https://bit.ly/3VuN6Kl>

²² Rules of Procedure of the German Bundestag and Rules of Procedure of the Mediation Committee, Rule 12, available at: <https://bit.ly/3v8nloo>

²³ See GIZ's analysis "Public Finances Management in South Caucasus, Analysis of main prerequisites for the effective parliamentary work of the committees in budgetary issues", Dr. Mathias Meringi, Boni, 14.10.2016, p. 18; quoted in "Strengthening of Parliamentary Control in Georgia," Transparency International Georgia, Tbilisi, February 13, 2018, p. 58, available at: <https://bit.ly/2JgeAln>

²⁴ See International Standards and Good Practices in the Governance and Oversight of Security Services, Nazli Yildirim Schierkolk, Tbilisi, 2018; quoted in "Parliamentary Control (Assessment of 2019-2020)", Transparency International Georgia, June 16, 2021, p.57, available at: <https://bit.ly/3GxyZj1>

²⁵ The Public Accounts Committee, see: <https://bit.ly/3hG3M3z> [09.06.2021]

²⁶ European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission), Report on the Role of the Opposition in a Democratic Parliament, adopted by the Venice Commission, at its 84th Plenary Session (Venice 15- 16 October 2010) Para. 86, available at: <https://bit.ly/3Wzbfm7> [08.06.2021]

official Opposition.²⁷

The broad principle is that the balance of committee chairs should reflect the party balance in the House of Commons. Once the number of seats won by each party in a general election is known, the Speaker's office applies a formula – the details of which are not public – to work out how many committee chairs should be allocated to each party.²⁸

Following the parliamentary tradition, the government often takes chairmanship of the Treasury, Defence, and Foreign Affairs committees.²⁹ Also, as per the established tradition, part of the parliamentary committees in the House of Commons that deal with human rights issues and the activities of government departments are usually chaired by a member of the opposition.³⁰

Slovenia

The leading positions and the majority of the seats on the Commission for Public Finance Control and on the Commission for Supervision of the Intelligence and Security Services are held by the representatives of the opposition.³¹

Republic of North Macedonia

According to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia, the Chairpersons and the Deputy Chairperson of the Standing Inquiry Committee for Protection of the Freedoms and Rights of Citizens shall be proposed from among the Members of the Assembly from the opposition.³² However, with respect to the said norm, it should be noted that, as the "Venice Commission" points out in this regard, it would be preferable for the opposition groups themselves to be able to designate their own candidates for these posts.³³

Northern Ireland

Pursuant to the Northern Ireland Assembly standing orders, neither the chairperson nor deputy chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee shall be a member of the same political party as the Minister of Finance or of any junior Minister appointed to the Department of Finance.³⁴

²⁷ House of Commons, Standing Orders, 122B. available at: <https://bit.ly/3G5VfQJ>

²⁸ See details at: <https://bit.ly/3WgWcez>; see the Standing Orders, 122B for regulations of the election procedure, available at: <https://bit.ly/3WkQ4lE>

²⁹ Election of select committee chairs and members in the House of Commons, available at: <https://bit.ly/3Yl4Nsq>

³⁰ Parliamentary Control (Assessment of 2019-2020), Transparency International Georgia, June 16, 2021, p.57, available at: <https://bit.ly/3GxyZj1>

³¹ Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, Articles 32 (1), 33 (2), available at: <https://bit.ly/3WBbSJo>

³² Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic of North Macedonia, Article 108, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YyMaHy> [10.06.2021]

³³ DL-AD (2009)025-e Opinion of the Rules of Procedures of the Assembly of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" adopted by the Venice Commission at its 79th Plenary Session (Venice, 12-13 June 2009), available at: <https://bit.ly/3Ww51ky> [10.06.2021]

³⁴ Northern Ireland Assembly, Standing Orders, Article 56, available at: <https://bit.ly/3ZpeyMH> [10.06.2021]