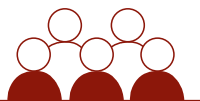


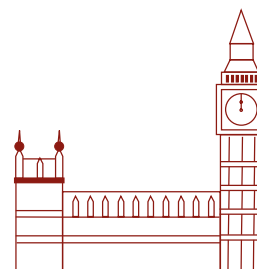
# Public Standards in England

Committee on  
Standards in  
Public Life



## The Committee on Standards in Public Life

The independent Committee established and promotes the Seven Principles of Public Life (the Nolan Principles), and can review how standards are upheld in any process, policy area, or institution. It advises the Prime Minister and can make recommendations to any public body. It has no statutory power to enforce its recommendations.



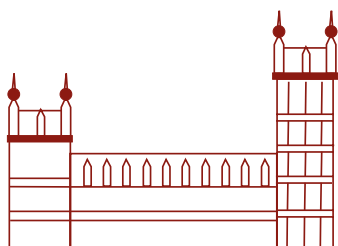
## The House of Commons

Members of Parliament (MPs) are subject to a **Code of Conduct**. The Code is supplemented by a Guide to the Rules.

The **Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards** receives complaints, investigates breaches of the Code, and keeps MPs' registers of interests.

The **Committee on Standards** oversees standards issues and the work of the Commissioner.

The **Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA)** governs MPs' expenditure.



## The House of Lords

Peers must sign up to a **Code of Conduct**.

The **Lords Commissioner for Standards** investigates complaints and breaches of the Code, as well as monitoring Lords' expenses.

The **Conduct Committee** oversees the work of the Commissioner and reviews the Code of Conduct.



## The Government

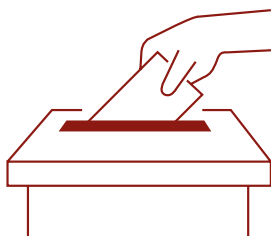
Ministers, including Cabinet members, are subject to the **Ministerial Code**.

The **Independent Adviser on Ministers' Interests** investigates breaches of the Ministerial Code at the request of the Prime Minister.

The **Advisory Committee on Business Appointments (ACOBA)** considers the propriety of the employment of Ministers and the most senior civil servants on leaving public office, advising on any employment restrictions.

The **House of Lords Appointments Commission** recommends individuals for appointment as non-party Peers and vets for propriety the nomination of peers by political parties.

The independent **Commissioner for Public Appointments** regulates the way Ministers appoint senior positions in public bodies.



## Elections and Political Parties

The **Electoral Commission** regulates elections and donations to political parties.

25  
years

Accountability  
Honesty  
Integrity  
Objectivity  
Selflessness  
Openness  
Leadership



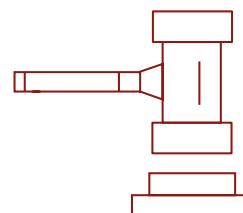
### The Civil Service

Civil Servants are subject to the **Civil Service Code** and the **Civil Service Management Code**.

The **Civil Service Commission** administers and promotes the Codes and arbitrates on unresolved complaints.

The **Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman** makes final decisions on unresolved complaints against the government, public authorities, and NHS England.

**Parliament's Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee (PACAC)** oversees and scrutinises the Civil Service and the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman.



### The Judiciary

The **Guide to Judicial Conduct** outlines a set of non-binding principles for judges, coroners, and magistrates to follow.

The **Judicial Conduct Investigations Office** investigates complaints about the conduct of the judiciary.

The independent **Judicial Appointments Commission** selects candidates for judicial office.

The **Judicial Appointments and Conduct Ombudsman** handles complaints about the judicial appointments process.



### Local Government

Local Authorities create their **own codes of conduct**, registers of members' interests, and procedures for investigating complaints.

The **Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman** can investigate a local authority's handling of a complaint, and recommend if an investigation should be re-run.



### Third Party Actors

The **Office of the Registrar of Consultant Lobbyists** manages a register of lobbyists and ensures industry follows the requirements of the register.

Private providers of public services are subject to a **Suppliers Code of Conduct**.