implementation?); a committee to develop mutually agreeable relations with Scotland and Wales; and a committee to liaise with the European Union. Opportunities for participation in Inter-governmental arrangements and Anglo-Irish for a should be taken up. Such arrangements should be broadened to take account of current, and developing regions within the UK and Ireland.

Further, we are committed to the principle of subidiarity in terms of decision-making consistent with due regard to the population of Northern Ireland and policy effectiveness. Thus the Coalition advocates the rationalisation of current local government arrangements allowing for an appropriate allocation of powers vis-à-vis the Assembly, and the development of subsidiary community fora.

[Links with local government—raises question of local government reform??]

#### Q3. What sort of electoral system should be adopted??

We favour the party list system which would offer greater proportionality. In order to secure a gender balance we suggest that parties be obliged to name candidates, and to list them in rank order, using alternate genders, where possible. We feel that any elected body would benefit, as these Talks have done, from having a mixed, or top up system, such as the one used to elect delegates to this process. To reduce the number of "wasted votes" we recommend an amendment: That the "largest remainder" method be used to allocate the additional seats rather than d'Hondt.

In order to provide for as much proportionality as possible, which we believe the government's position to be, we feel that the district magnitude to be an important factor in achieving this. To balance all interests fairly there should be more than one constituency, though we express a preference for as few as possible constituencies with a greater number of representatives being returned from these.

In light of the above, we suggest the number of seats to be not less than 110 members. In some systems, thresholds are used as a method of "electoral engineering". We believe there should be no mandatory threshold, although would be propared to accept a threshold of 1%. (Perhaps best if there is a mandatory threshold, as this caps the number of parties who can participate, and does not preclude th number of seats from extending to fit.

## Q4. Should an Assembly have one chamber, or two? How large should the chamber(s) be? Elected for what period?

A4. We restate our belief that an inclusionary ethos should underpin the entire process and its outcome. It is therefore in the interests of the Assembly that as broad a range of actors as possible have a stake in its operational and political success, if only to protect it, especially in its early years.

We thus recommend a bicameral system, in which directly elected representatives shall number approximately 110 members; 5 from each of the current 18 Westminster

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### Appendix 6

# Procedures for Handling Public Appointments in Northern Ireland

### Introduction

- 1. The first report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life, under the chairmanship of Lord Nolan, was published in May 1995. That report dealt, amongst other things, with the probity of public bodies. It led to the appointment of Sir Len Peach as Commissioner for Public Appointments/
  Commissioner for Public Appointments for Northern Ireland.
- In June 1996, the Commissioner issued a manual of guidance on public appointments to executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies in Northern Ireland. That required Northern Ireland Departments to revise their arrangements for the making of public appointments and to draw up new procedural guidance.
- 3. Since then, the Northern Ireland Office has reviewed its arrangements, and drawn up new procedural guidance.
- 4. The remit of the Commissioner extends to executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies only. However the Northern Ireland Office has concluded that the principles reflected in the Commissioner's guidance could be applied to non-executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies.

### Principles

- The Commissioner has determined that appointments to executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies must be based on the following seven principles:
  - · Ministerial Responsibility
  - · Merit
  - Independent Scrutiny,
  - Equal Opportunities,
  - · Probity,
  - · Openness and Transparency,
  - · Proportionality.

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