



Fourth Session of the 12th Parliament

FINANCIAL SCRUTINY UNIT

Office of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago

HEAD 05: OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENT

ALLOCATION: \$163,398,000

A Summary of the Department's Projects Expenditure,
Divisions and Projects.

Financial Scrutiny Unit,
Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago.

Publication

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About this Guide

This guide provides a summary of expenditure for the Office of the Parliament for the period 2018-2024. It provides the Members of Parliament and stakeholders with an overview of the Office of the Parliament's responsibilities. The primary purpose of this guide is to consolidate the information contained within the various Budget Documents pertaining to the Office of the Parliament and provide readers with an analysis of same. This guide is based primarily on:

- the Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure 2024;
- the Draft Estimates of Development Programme 2024;
- the Public Sector Investment Programme 2024; and
- the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year ended September 30, 2022.

Head 05: Office of the Parliament

Office Overview

The Office of the Parliament provides the administrative and apolitical support services to the Parliament of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Office functions under the leadership of the Clerk of the House assisted by the Clerk of the Senate, as Deputy Head. The Office also ensures the proper functioning of the Chamber and offers relevant services to the people of Trinidad and Tobago.

Mission

To provide Parliamentarians with procedural advice and essential professional support services in order that they may carry out their responsibilities as Legislators in an informed and efficient manner.

Role of the Parliament

The Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago is the arm of State entrusted with the responsibility of making laws for good governance and providing oversight of the Government (Executive).¹ Trinidad and Tobago follows the Westminster System of government, in that Members of the Executive are also Members of Parliament and thus attend sittings of the Legislature.² The Parliament consists of the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives.³ It is charged with specific responsibilities and its Members and the institution as a whole are given special powers and privileges to effectively carry out its functions, including:

- freedom of speech in Parliament;
- the authority to regulate its business by Standing Orders; and
- the freedom from civil or criminal proceedings for words spoken or written by Members before their respective House and in Committee.⁴

¹ Power to make laws, section 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Accessed: <http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Constitution.pdf>

² Office of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago website, accessed on: <http://www.ttparliament.org/about.php?mid=5>

³ Establishment of the Parliament, section 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Accessed on: <http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Constitution.pdf>

⁴ Office of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago website, Accessed on: <http://www.ttparliament.org/about.php?mid=50>

The House of Representatives is made up of the elected representatives of the forty-one (41) constituencies and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, while the Senate consists of thirty-one (31) Senators all appointed by the President. Appointments are made as follows:

- sixteen (16) on the advice of the Prime Minister;
- six (6) on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; and
- nine (9) (Independent) on the discretion of the President.

History of Trinidad and Tobago's Parliament⁵

14th - 19th Centuries

Trinidad, "discovered" by Christopher Columbus in 1498 was to pass under the governance of the Spanish, French and English with full power ceded to the British in the eighteenth century.

1879: British House of Commons considered the question of the future of Trinidad and Tobago and decided to reject a request by the resident planters for a bicameral legislature and internal self-government.

Crown Colony Government

The British decided to impose Crown Colony Government in which a resident Legislative Council under the authority of a Governor, could advise the British Government but had no effective control over the island, since British law reigned.

1880: Members of the single chamber Legislative Council were appointed by the Governor to represent the counties of Trinidad with one "unofficial Member" representing the Ward of Tobago.

1898: The membership of the Legislative Council was a total of 21: 11 - Unofficial and 10 - Official, including the Governor. Tobago is amalgamated permanently with Trinidad

⁵ Ibid

1921 - 1962

The emancipation of slaves, the ending of indentured labour and the discovery of oil in Trinidad all generated an increased population, demanding adult suffrage and ultimately, independence for Trinidad and Tobago.

1921: A Commission Franchise was established to investigate the preparedness of Trinidad and Tobago for self-government and recommended that a limited franchise of seven (7) members be appointed by the Governor. This lay the foundation for constitutional reform.

1952: The return of Dr. Eric Williams from abroad, heralded a vibrant era of party politics since he was encouraged to form a political party. On September 24, 1956 Dr. Williams' party, the People's National Movement, won 13 of the 24 seats on the Legislative Council. After detailed discussions with the Legislative Council, the Colonial Office decided to grant cabinet government to Trinidad and Tobago. Thus, the first Cabinet was formed with Dr. Williams as Premier.

1961: A Federation of the West Indian islands was formed in 1958 but when Jamaica withdrew in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago decided that it was time to receive full independence so that it could pursue its own governance.

1962: Independence talks took place between Trinidad and Tobago and Britain, the result of which was full independence, celebrated on August 31, 1962.

Until 1961, the legislature was unicameral, but with independence came the recommendation for the creation of a bicameral legislature, comprising a Senate and an elected House of Representatives.

On Friday December 29th, 1961 the House of Representatives and the Senate sat for the first time in the history of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago.

Present Day

The Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago is bicameral, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Parliament as a whole is charged with certain responsibilities and is given special powers and privileges in order to effectively carry out its functions. Included among the latter are freedom of speech in Parliament, the authority to regulate its business by Standing Orders, as well as the freedom from civil or criminal proceedings for words spoken or written by Members before their respective House and in Committee.

Departments⁶

The Office of the Parliament is comprised of the following Offices:

The Offices of the Presiding Officers

The Offices of Presiding Officers conduct research, plan workshops/seminars and manage the day-to-day parliamentary affairs of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mission

To provide professional research and secretarial services to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives

Speaker of the House - The Honourable Bridgid Annisette-George, MP

President of Senate – Senator the Honourable Nigel de Frietas

Deputy Speaker of the House – Mr. Esmond Forde, MP

Vice President of the Senate – Mr. Muhammad Yunus Ibrahim

⁶ Office of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago website, Accessed on August 15, 2023: <http://www.ttparliament.org/about.php?mid=41>

Office of the Clerk of the House

This officer is accountable for providing strategic guidance, oversight and leadership for the effective stewardship of the resources and assets of the national Parliament. He/she directs the development and provision of all administrative, logistical, and support functions necessary for the Parliament to operate smoothly, including procedural services, legislative services, information technology, parliamentary communications, publications and broadcasting as well as corporate resources.

Essentially, the Clerk of the House directs the operations of the Office of the Parliament and contributes to the short and long-term achievement of the parliamentary mission and the enhancement of services to the Parliament as an Arm of State and to MPs in three business lines (i.e., the Chamber; Committees; and Constituency). The officer is also relied upon to safeguard the fairness and impartiality of procedural information, counsel and administrative support given to the Speaker, President of the Senate and all other House Members and Senators.

Clerk of the House – Mrs. Jacqui Sampson-Meiguel

Office of the Clerk of the Senate

As Deputy Head of Department, the Clerk of the Senate assists in the provision of constitutional support for the work of the Parliament, particularly the Senate and parliamentary committees.

He/she assists in directing the operations of the Office of the Parliament and contributes to the short and long-term achievement of the parliamentary mission. The Clerk of the Senate ensures the fairness and impartiality of procedural information, counsel and administrative support given to the President of the Senate, Leader of the Government Business in the Senate and all other Senators. This officer also specifically directs the development and provision of all administrative, logistical, and support functions in the areas of procedural and legislative services (Senate), Committee Services, Library Services and Hansard Services.

Clerk of the Senate - Mr. Brian Caesar

Departments at the Office of the Parliament:

- Office of the Marshal of the Parliament
- Office of the Clerk of Committees
- Office of the Public Accounts Committees
- Office of the Leader of the Opposition
- Legal Department
- Inter-parliamentary Relations Coordinating Unit
- Hansard
- Corporate Communications Department
- The Parliament Library
- Internal Audit
- Information Systems
- Facilities Management Unit
- Constituency Operations Management Unit (COMU)
- Administrative Services
- Records Management
- Pension and Leave Unit
- Financial Services
- Human Resource Management

Auditor General Report Findings for the Fiscal year 2021⁷

Ref: Auditor General's Report 2022

Deposit Accounts - \$9,684,443,938.19

2.55 Financial Instruction 212 (1) requires all Accounting Officers or Heads of Departments to reconcile the balance of each Deposit Account with the corresponding balance in the accounts of the Comptroller of Accounts. Financial Instruction 212 (2) requires departments to prepare reconciliation statements with details of the composition of balances. A copy of all such reconciliations is required to be submitted to the Comptroller of Accounts and the Auditor General at the end of the year concerned. The submission of such reconciliations provides documentary support to the balances contained in the ministries' and departments' deposit ledgers. However, many ministries and departments do not submit such reconciliations in a timely manner. Presented below are ministries and departments that did not submit the required reconciliations of deposit accounts to the Auditor General.

Deposit Accounts 2022		
Ministry/Department	No. of Accounts not Submitted	Value as per Treasury Records/Trial Balance \$
05 - Parliament	1	35,934.97

Contingencies Fund - \$100,000,000.00

2.72 The Contingences Fund was established in accordance with section 16 (1) of the Act from issues out of the Consolidated Fund not exceeding \$1.5Mn or such greater sum as Parliament may by resolution approve, to defray unforeseen expenditure. On September 9, 2006 Parliament by resolution increased the value of the Fund to \$100,000,000.00. This remained unchanged for the financial year 2022.

PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL - TOTAL EXPENDITURE AUTHORISED

⁷ Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the Financial Year ended September 30, 2022. Accessed on August 15, 2023 pgs.21,25,29, 32,33: <https://auditorgeneral.gov.tt/sites/default/files/Auditor%20General%27s%20Report%202022.pdf>

Appropriation

3.4 Parliament by means of the Appropriation (Financial Year 2022) Act, 2021 (Act No. 14 of 2021 - assented to on October 29, 2021) approved an amount of \$43,805,107,455.00 for meeting expenditure for the service of Trinidad and Tobago for the financial year ended September 30, 2022 under the Heads of Expenditure specified in the First column of the Schedule. There were two (2) Supplementary Warrants issued on May 27, 2022 and January 27, 2023 resulting in total Parliament approval of \$47,702,378,520.00 to meet expenditure for the service of Trinidad and Tobago

Current Transfers

3.15 With effect from October 1, 2019, a Treasury decision was taken to decentralise the payment of contract gratuities to ministries and departments. Ministries and departments are now required to bring to account contract gratuities under 04 - Current Transfers and Subsidies/007 - Households/40 - Gratuities to Contract Officers. Ministries and Departments Appropriation Statements recorded \$183,345,509.83 expended to meet the payments of contract gratuities.

Table 3.3 Contract Gratuity Payments as per Appropriation Account 2022

Head	Ministry/Department	2022 \$
05	Parliament	8,256,498.87

Head 05 – Parliament

Internal Controls

3.18 The financial instructions issued by the Treasury requires each Accounting Unit to reconcile its monthly abstract of payments and its lists of paid cheques with the records maintained by the Comptroller of Accounts and submit a certified copy of the reconciliation to the Comptroller of Accounts and the Auditor General. Each Accounting Unit must also prepare a monthly statement of outstanding cheques which must be certified by the Accounting Officer. (Financial Instructions 3133, refer). The list of outstanding cheques for September 30, 2022 was not certified by the Accounting Officer in accordance with Financial Instructions.

3.19 This reconciliation process and certification of lists of outstanding cheques is an important control process that allows Accounting Officers to monitor the recording of payments under the appropriate items of expenditure and track those payments which have not been cashed. This process is also important in mitigating financial statement errors.

Supplementation of Appropriation for the fiscal year 2023

“During fiscal year 2022, it was necessary to have a Supplementation of Appropriation of resources to fund urgent and critical Recurrent and Capital Expenditure in areas where insufficient or no allocation was provided. The source of these additional funds was the Consolidated Fund. The Office of the Parliament requested and was granted the following supplementations⁸.”

HEAD: 05 - PARLIAMENT - \$14,591,000

Recurrent Expenditure - \$11,091,000

01/002/01 – Salaries and Cost of Living Allowance - \$354,000

The sum is required to meet the payment of salaries and cost of living allowance to Investigators attached to the Office of the Ombudsman for the period July to September 2023.

02/002/01 – Travelling and Subsistence - \$244,000

Supplementary funding is required to enable the payment of upkeep and travelling allowance to Investigators and Bailiffs attached to the Office of the Ombudsman for the period July to September 2023.

02/001/12 – Materials and Supplies - \$1,187,900

This sum is required to meet the cost of the provision of refreshments for Members and support staff of the House of Representatives, the Senate, Public Accounts Committee, Public Accounts (Enterprises) Committee, and the Committee on Public Administration.

⁸ Report of the Standing Finance Committee of the House Of Representatives on the Consideration of Proposals for the Supplementation of Appropriation for the fiscal year 2022 accessed on September 28, 2023:

<http://190.213.84.147:8081/PapersLaidViewer/TempFiles/Second%20Report%20of%20the%20Standing%20Finance%20Committee%2005May23.pdf>

02/002/16 – Contract Employment - \$100,100

The sum is required to enable the payment of salaries to contract officers to September 30, 2023.

02/001/21 – Repairs and Maintenance - Building - \$5,797,000

The sum is needed to meet the cost of maintenance of the Red House and Cabildo Chambers to September 30, 2023.

02/001/22 – Short Term Employment - \$1,794,500

Supplementary funding is required to facilitate the payment of salaries to persons employed on a short term basis for the period May to September, 2023.

02/001/27 – Official Overseas Travel - \$200,000

This sum is required to facilitate payment for official overseas travel to September 30, 2023.

02/001/64 – Operations of Constituency Offices - \$1,273,500

Funding is required to facilitate payment of salaries, rental of offices and service contracts for the month of September, 2023.

03/002/02 – Office Equipment - \$140,000

The sum is required to enable the purchase of seven (7) computers for use by the Investigators at the Office of the Ombudsman.

Development Programme – \$3,500,000

09/005/06/A/005 – Televising and Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings - \$1,000,000

The sum is required to meet the cost of the renovation of the broadcasting site at Gran Couva and the upgrade of broadcasting equipment at the Red House.

09/005/06/A/009 – Upgrade of Networking Systems at the offices of the Parliament - \$500,000

Funding is required to facilitate the strengthening of the Parliament networking system.

09/005/06/F/013 – Restoration of the Red House – Technical Team - \$2,000,000

This sum is required to meet cost of renovation works at the Red House, Parliament Museum as well as repairs and refurbishment of all passenger lifts at Cabildo Building.

The Office of the Parliament's total allocation as a percentage of the National Budget for the period 2018 to 2024.

Year ⁹	Total Allocation ¹⁰	National Budget ¹¹	Percentage of National Budget
2018	\$127,552,044.00	\$54,211,726,813.00	0.24%
2019	\$125,242,207.00	\$54,581,467,181.00	0.23%
2020	\$147,511,802.00	\$57,388,076,726.00	0.26%
2021	\$146,895,775.00	\$56,498,472,820.00	0.26%
2022	\$144,713,848.00	\$58,974,346,470.00	0.25%
2023	\$153,764,060.00	\$67,063,358,456.00	0.23%
2024	\$163,398,000.00	\$68,384,229,740.00	0.24%

- Total allocation for the Office of the Parliament as a percentage of the National Budget increased by approximately **0.01%** from fiscal 2023.

⁹ For the Fiscal Years 2018-2022, actual figures were used to calculate the Department's total allocation. However, estimates were used to determine the Department's total allocation for the Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024.

¹⁰ Total Allocation for the Parliament = Recurrent Expenditure + Consolidated Fund

¹¹ The National Budget = Total Recurrent Expenditure + Total Development Programme

Where the Office of the Parliament Spends Its Money

2024-2025 Estimates of Expenditure¹²

The budget allocation of **\$163,398,000** for the Office of the Parliament is comprised of:

- The Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure in the sum of **\$150,398,000.**; and
- The Draft Estimates of Development Programme¹³ - Consolidated Fund in the sum of **\$13,000,000.**

The Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure include:

- 01 Personnel Expenditure - **\$27,988,000**;
- 02 Goods and Services - **\$113,362,000**;
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases **\$1,150,000**; and
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies **\$7,898,000.**

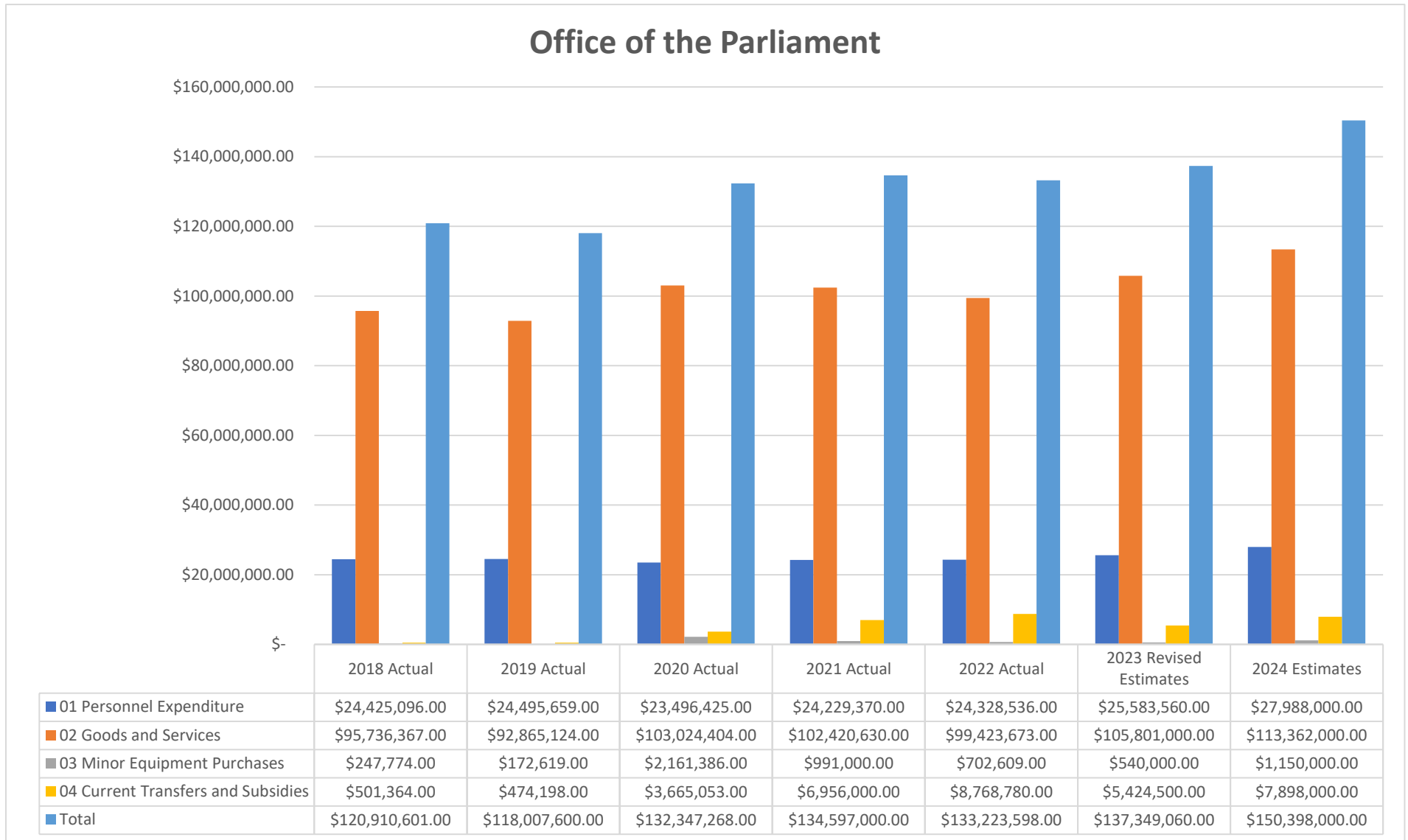
The Office of the Parliament's:

- Recurrent Expenditure as a percentage of the total Recurrent Expenditure budget is **0.23%**; and
- Development Programme - Consolidated Fund allocation as a percentage of the total Consolidated Fund is **0.40%**.

¹² Draft Estimates for Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2024. Accessed on October 3, 2023 <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-recurrent-expenditure-2024/>

¹³ Draft Estimates of Development Programme for the Financial Year 2024, accessed October 3, 2023: <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-development-programme-2024/>

Summary of Expenditure for the Period 2018 - 2024¹⁴



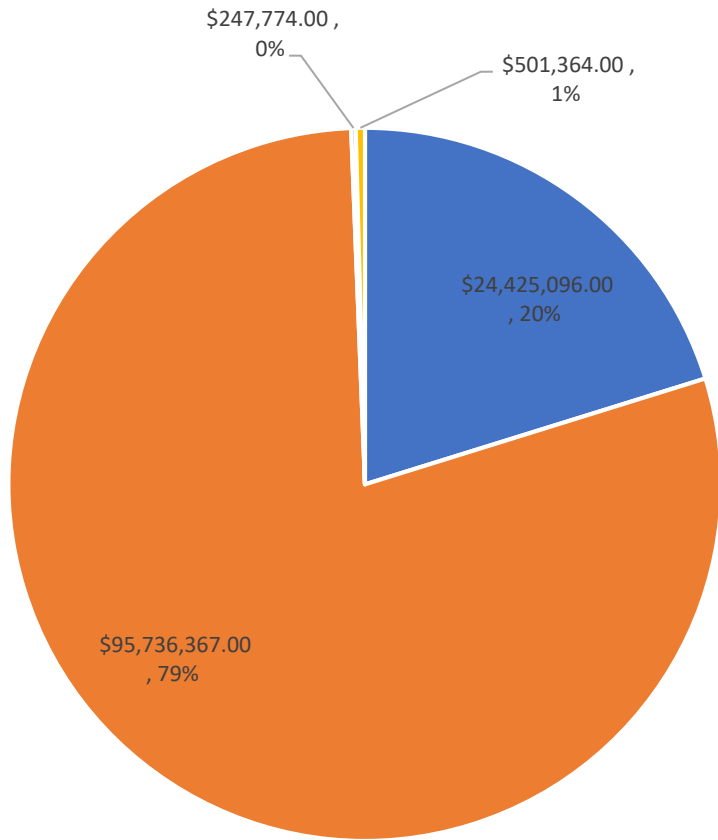
¹⁴ Draft Estimates for Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2024. Accessed on October 3, 2023 <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-recurrent-expenditure-2024/>

Analysis of Summary of Expenditure

Recurrent Expenditure refers to the payments for expenses which are incurred during the day-to-day operations of the Office of the Parliament for Personnel Expenditure, Goods and Services, Minor Equipment Purchases and Current Transfers and Subsidies. Recurrent Expenditure for fiscal year 2023/2024 is **\$150,398,000.00**.

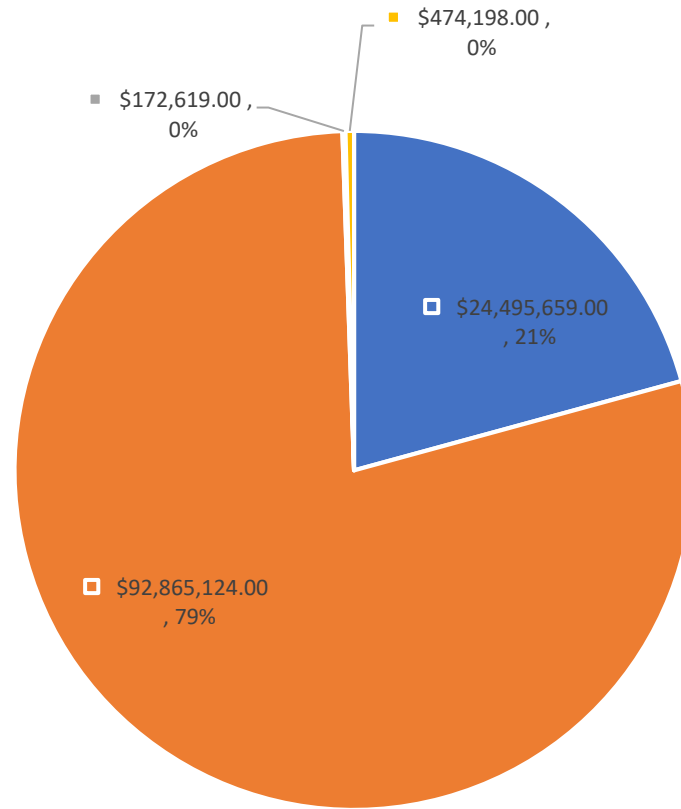
- **Recurrent Expenditure** for Fiscal Year 2022/2023 was **\$137,349,060.00** (revised). Comparing this figure with fiscal year 2023/2024, there is an increase of **\$13,048,940.00** or 9.5%.
- The **largest** portion of the Office of the Parliament's allocation has consistently gone to Sub-Head **02 Goods and Services** which has fluctuated slightly over the period 2018 to 2024, with the lowest allocation in fiscal 2019 compared with the highest allocation in fiscal 2024. The allocation of **\$113,362,000.00** for fiscal 2024 represents a 75% of the Parliament's total recurrent allocation.
- The 2024 estimates of **Personnel Expenditure \$27,988,000.00** represent 19% of the Parliament's total recurrent allocation for fiscal 2024.
- In 2019, **Current Transfers and Subsidies** received the lowest allocation. Over the period 2018-2024, this changed with **Minor Equipment Purchases** receiving the lowest allocation. For fiscal year 2024, **\$7,898,000.00** was allocated to **Current Transfers and Subsidies**, amounting to 5.3% of the total recurrent allocation.
- **Minor Equipment Purchases** received its lowest allocation in fiscal year 2019 before significantly increasing to **\$2,161,386.00** in fiscal 2020 and increasing in fiscal 2024 to **\$7,898,000**.

2018 Actual - \$120,910,601.00



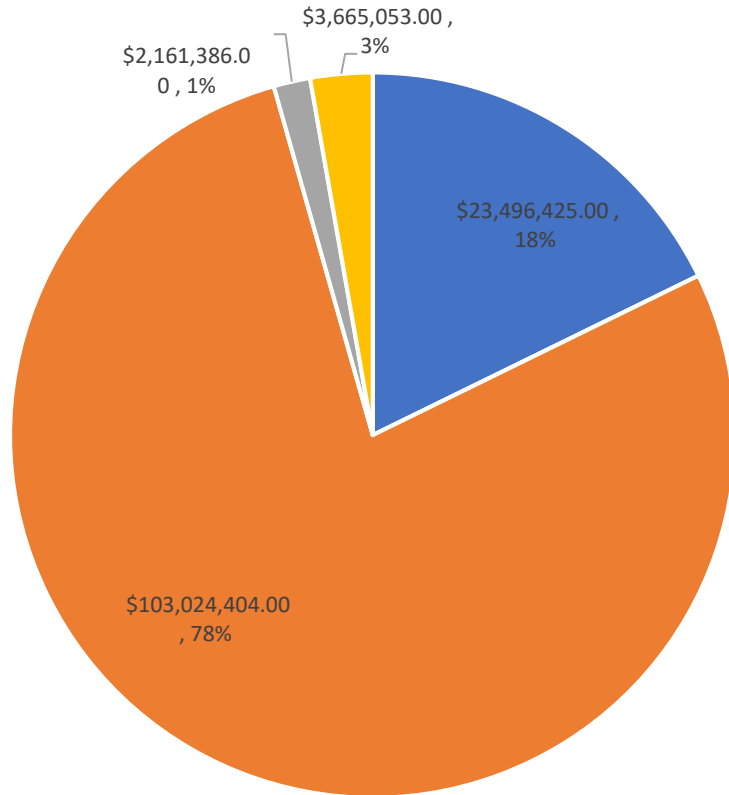
- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

2019 Actual - \$118,007,600.00



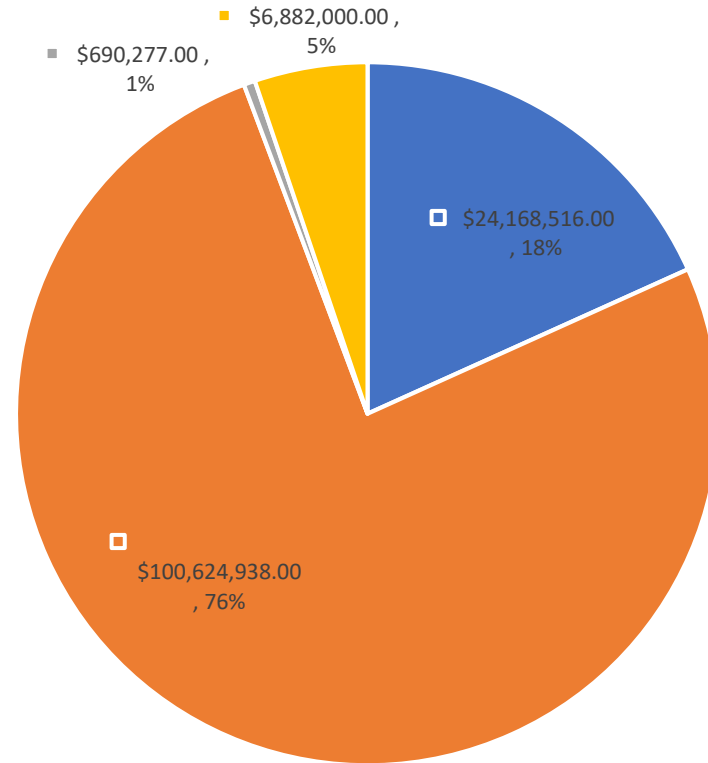
- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

2020 Actual - \$132,347,268.00



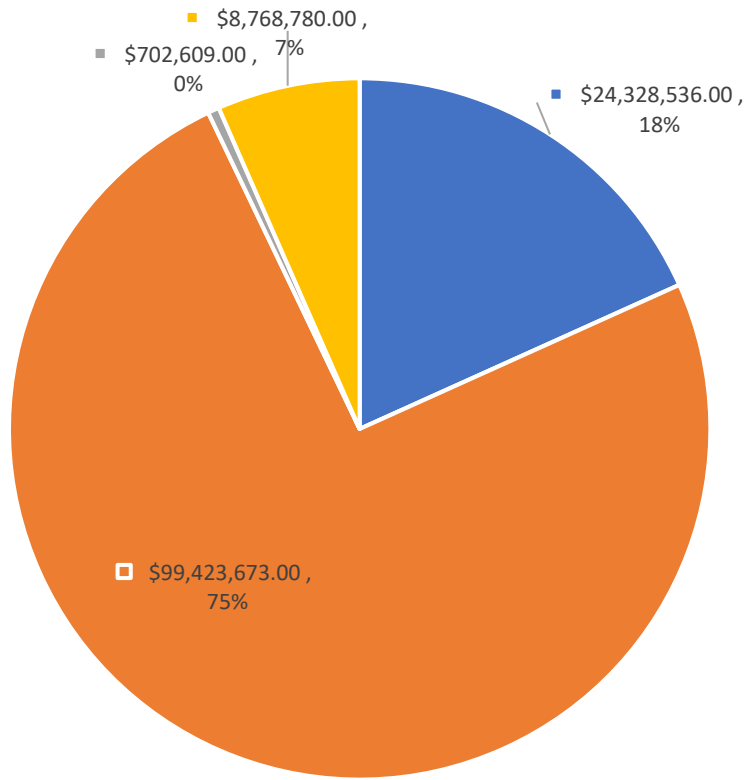
- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

2021 Actual - \$132,365,731.00



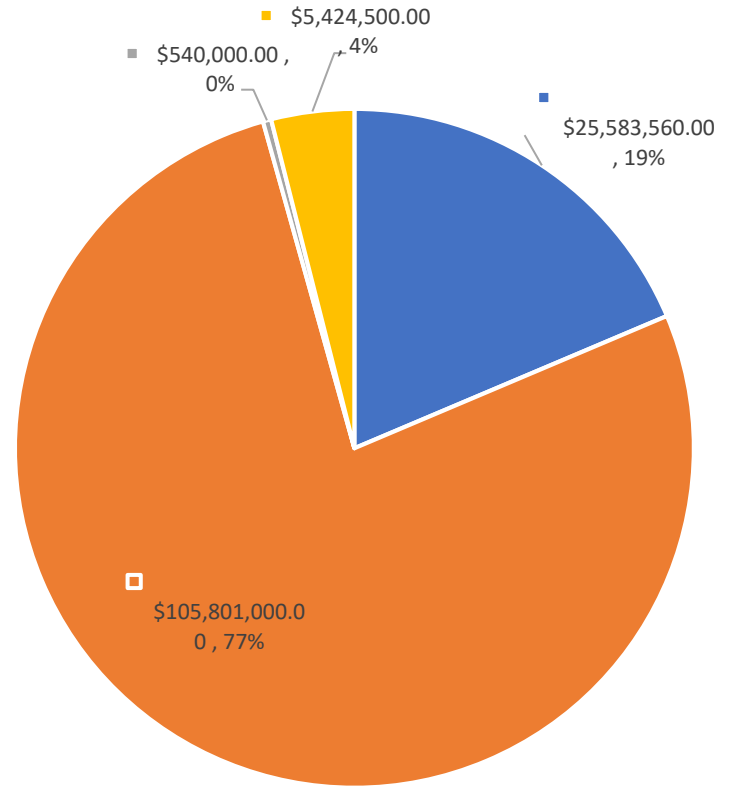
- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

2022 Actual - \$133,223,598.00



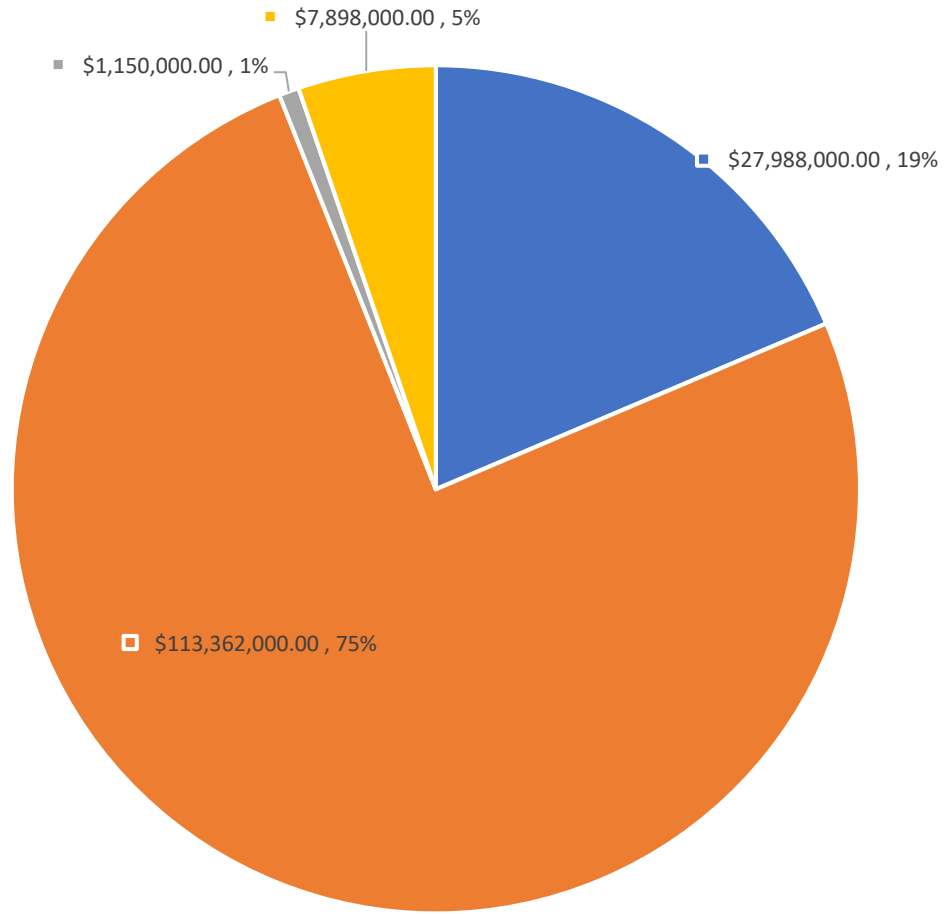
- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

2023 Revised Estimates - \$137,349,060.00



- 01 Personnel Expenditure
- 02 Goods and Services
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

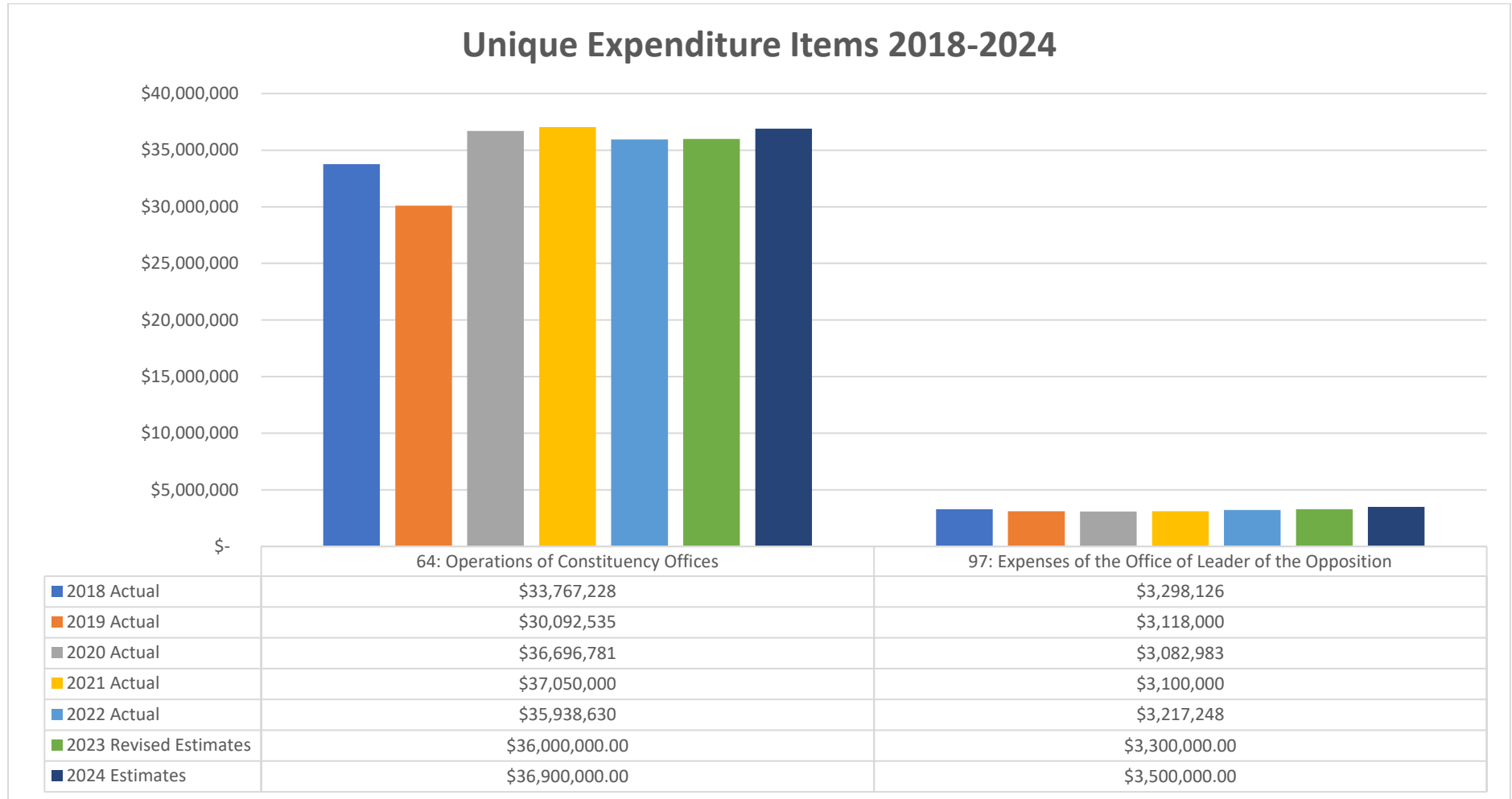
2024 Estimates - \$150,398,000.00



■ 01 Personnel Expenditure ■ 02 Goods and Services ■ 03 Minor Equipment Purchases ■ 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies

Analysis of Expenditure Unique to Office of the Parliament¹⁵

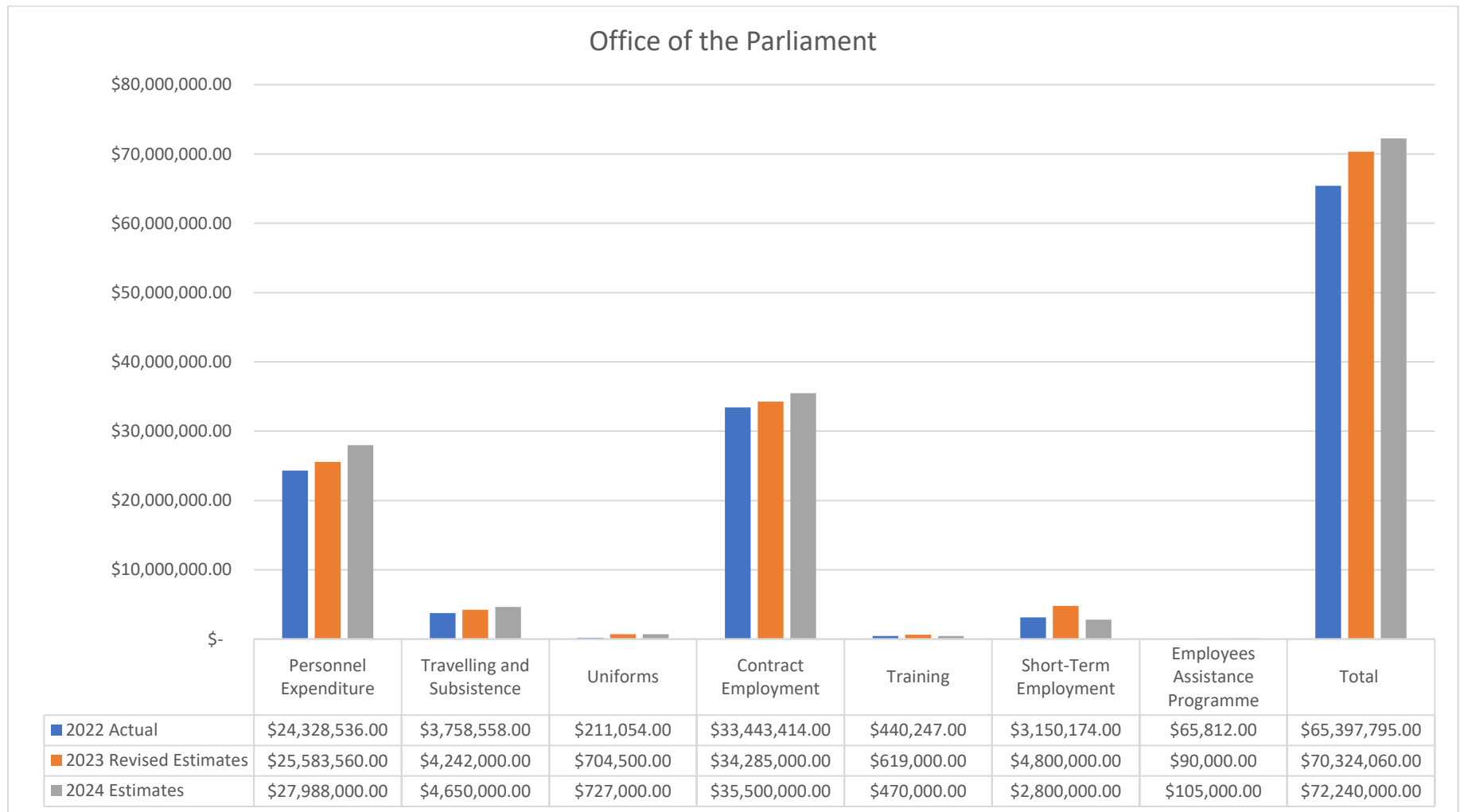
Unique Expenditure refers to expenditure items incurred by the Office of the Parliament that may not feature in other Ministries or Departments.



¹⁵ Draft Estimates for Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2024. Accessed on October 3, 2023 <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-recurrent-expenditure-2024/>

Staff and Pay¹⁶

The estimated allocation to staff expenditure for the fiscal year 2024 is **\$72,240,000.00**. The following charts provides a breakdown of all expenditure related to staff from 2022-2024.



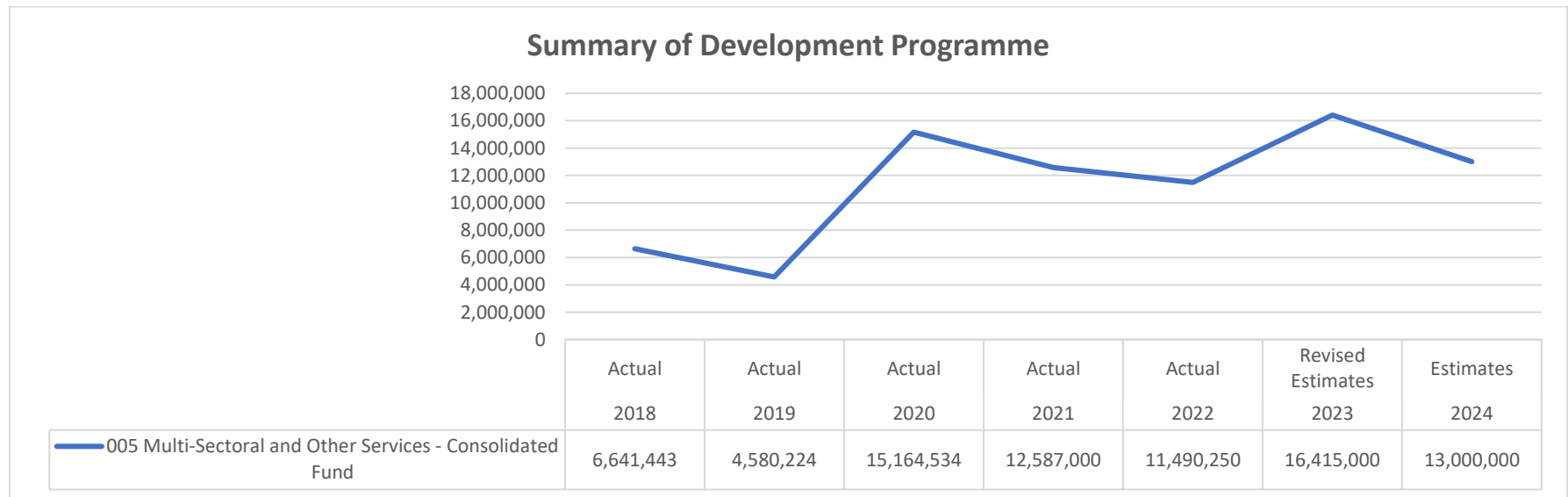
¹⁶ Draft Estimates for Details of Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2024. Accessed on October 3, 2023 <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-recurrent-expenditure-2024/>

Summary of Development Programme Expenditure for the period 2018-2024

Development Programme is capital expenditure aimed at improving and enhancing development in different areas of Trinidad and Tobago which includes human resources and economic and social development. The PSIP budget document provides a detailed description of the programmes and projects and includes a review of the implementation of projects and programmes in the previous financial year and highlights the major projects and programmes to be implemented in the upcoming financial year.

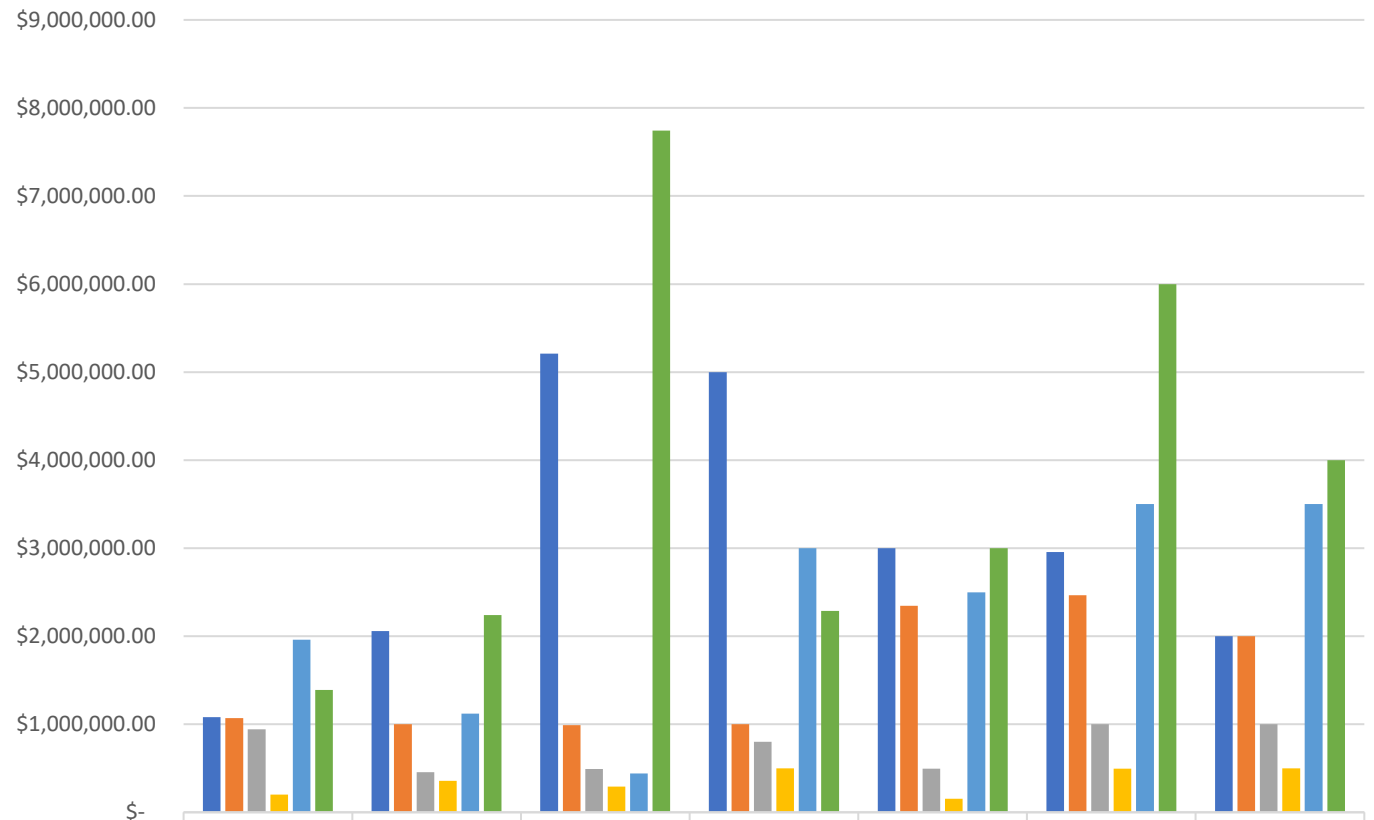
- The Public Sector Investment Programme is intended to achieve:
 - the country’s social and economic development goals; and
 - enhance the quality of life of all citizens.

The allocation to the Office of the Parliament for development programmes and projects for fiscal year **2024** is **\$13,000,000.00**¹⁷. This represents funds disbursed directly from the Consolidated Fund. It also represents 8% of the total allocation to the Parliament.



¹⁷ Draft Estimates of Development Programme 2024. Accessed on October 3, 2023: <https://www.finance.gov.tt/2023/10/02/estimates-of-development-programme-2024/>

Office of the Parliament's Development Programme Summary - 2018-2024



	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Revised Estimates	2024 Estimates
■ Televising and Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings	\$1,081,235.00	\$2,059,930.00	\$5,208,500.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$2,955,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
■ Upgrade of Networking Systems at the offices of the Parliament	\$1,068,805.00	\$999,725.00	\$988,343.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$2,345,938.00	\$2,465,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
■ Institutional Strengthening of the Parliament	\$942,337.00	\$456,215.00	\$492,238.00	\$800,000.00	\$495,171.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
■ Digitalizing and Archiving of Laws of Trinidad and Tobago	\$199,537.00	\$356,885.00	\$290,285.00	\$500,000.00	\$153,003.00	\$495,000.00	\$500,000.00
■ Refurbishment and Re-tooling of Constituency Offices of the Members of the House of Representatives	\$1,960,835.00	\$1,121,801.00	\$441,565.00	\$3,000,000.00	\$2,496,500.00	\$3,500,000.00	\$3,500,000.00
■ Restoration of the Red House – Technical Team	\$1,388,694.00	\$2,240,051.00	\$7,743,603.00	\$2,287,000.00	\$2,999,638.00	\$6,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00

General Useful Information

- Parliament of India, INDIA: <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/>
- Parliament, UK: <https://www.parliament.uk/>
- Parliament of Canada, CAN: <http://www.parl.gc.ca/Default.aspx?Language=E>
- Parliament of Australia, AUS : <http://www.aph.gov.au/>
- Parliament of Jamaica, JA: <https://www.japarliament.gov.jm/>
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