

Country	Region	System	Immunity from arrest/prosecution?	Description	Article No.	Notes
<b>Immunity for Certain Actions</b>						
United Kingdom	Europe	parliamentary	N	civil immunity but not criminal	Section 40 Members of Parliament (2) The privileges of the members of the Commons include freedom of speech; freedom from arrest in civil actions; exemption from serving on juries, or being compelled to attend court as witnesses; and the right of access to the Crown, which is a collective privilege of the House.	from document published by British Government
Finland	Europe	semi-presidential	N	may be arrested and convicted of any crime for which the minimum punishment is 6 months except flagrante delicto	Section 30 Parliamentary immunity A Representative shall not be prevented from carrying out his or her duties as a Representative. A Representative shall not be charged in a court of law nor be deprived of liberty owing to opinions expressed by the Representative in Parliament or owing to conduct in the consideration of a matter, unless Parliament has consented to the same by a decision supported by at least five-sixths of the votes cast. If a Representative has been arrested or detained, the Speaker of Parliament shall be immediately notified of this. A Representative shall not be arrested or detained before the commencement of a trial without the consent of Parliament, unless he or she is, for substantial reasons, suspected of having committed a crime for which the minimum punishment is imprisonment for at least six months.	
<b>Immunity Connected to Legislative Work</b>						
Korea, South	Asia	semi-presidential	N	immune only while legis is in session	Article 44 (1) During the sessions of the National Assembly, no member of the National Assembly shall be arrested or detained without the consent of the National Assembly except in case of flagrante delicto. (2) In case of apprehension or detention of a member of the National Assembly prior to the opening of a session, such member shall be released during the session upon the request of the National Assembly, except in case of flagrante delicto.	a number of versions of this
Philippines	Asia	presidential	N	immunity only while legislature is in session	Article 6, Sec. 11. A Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest while the Congress is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Congress or in any committee thereof.	
United States of America	Americas	presidential	N	immunity only for what is said in debates and speeches in legislature and while traveling to and from or while in legislative buildings	Article 1, SECTION 6. [The Senators and Representatives] shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.	
Iran	Asia	presidential	N	only immune regarding official parliamentary business	Article 86 Members of the Assembly are completely free in expressing their views and casting their votes in the course of performing their duties as representatives, and they cannot be prosecuted or arrested for opinions expressed in the Assembly or votes cast in the course of performing their duties as representatives.	australia, bangladesh, canada, india, south africa, brazil, bosnia and herzegovina, Ireland, Tanzania, Fiji,
<b>Formally the Right or Possibility Exists, but not in Practice</b>						
Namibia	Africa	semi-presidential	N	the legislature has the power to pass legislation on immunity but in practice there is no immunity	Article 60 (3) Rules providing for the privileges and immunities of members of the National Assembly shall be made by Act of Parliament and all members shall be entitled to the protection of such privileges and immunities. Article 109 Parliamentary immunity is granted to the deputies and to the members of the Council of the Nation during the term of their mandate. They may not be prosecuted, arrested, or in general be the object of civil or criminal action nor all forms of pressure, on account of opinions expressed, speeches delivered or votes cast in the exercise of their mandate. Article 110 The prosecutions [poursuites] for a delinquent act against a deputy or a member of the Council of the Nation may not be initiated [engagées] except by express renunciation [renonciation] of the concerned [l'intéressé] or upon authorization in each case by the National People's Assembly or the Council of the Nation which decides by a majority of its members the lifting of their [son] immunity. Article 111 In case of a flagrant offense or flagrant crime the deputy or a member of the Council of the Nation, the arrest can proceed. The bureau of the National People's Assembly or the Council of the Nation must be informed immediately.	also cases where immunity exists formally but not in practice: algeria, armenia, kenya, egypt, gabon, sudan, guinea, guinea-bissau, kyrgyzstan, syria, indonesia, cameroon
Algeria	Africa	semi-presidential	Y, but not in practice	according to the con but not in practice	Article 102 The Deputies of the Chamber of Representatives and members of the Council of the Republic enjoy immunity in the expression of their views and exercise of their powers. This does not refer to charges of slander and insult. During the period they exercise their powers the Deputies and the members of the Council of the Republic may be arrested or deprived of personal liberty in other manner only with the prior consent of the appropriate Chamber with the exception of instances of high treason, or some other grave crime, as well as detention at the site where the crime was committed. A criminal case involving a Deputy of the Chamber of Representatives or a member of the Council of the Republic is tried by the Supreme Court.	
Belarus	Europe	semi-presidential	Y, but not in practice	according to the con immune except in cases of slander. However, this exception has been used broadly		
<b>Immunity unless Flagrante Delicto</b>						
Thailand	Asia	parliamentary	Y	except flagrante delicto	Section 131 No member of the House of Representatives or senator shall, during a session, be arrested, detained or summoned by a warrant for inquiry as the suspect in a criminal case unless permission of the House of which he is a member is obtained or he is arrested in flagrante delicto. Article 191 About Immunities No charges may be pressed in court against a member of Congress for the opinions he may have expressed in discharging his duties. No senator or deputy may be arrested from the day of his election until the end of his term, unless he is caught in flagrante delicto in relation to a crime meriting a prison sentence. In this case, the official intervening in the case will place the legislator under house arrest and will immediately report the arrest to the respective chamber and to a competent judge, to whom he will submit the case files as soon as possible. If a court of law orders a pretrial inquest against a senator or a deputy, the presiding judge will send a copy of the case files to the respective chamber, which will examine the merits of the inquest and, by a two-thirds majority vote, will decide whether the senator or deputy involved should be stripped of his immunity in order to stand trial. If the chamber votes against the legislator, it will suspend his immunity so that he may be brought to trial.	
Paraguay	Americas	presidential	Y	except flagrante delicto	Article 50 No member of Parliament may be prosecuted, pursued, arrested, detained or tried because of the opinions or votes voiced by him during the exercise of his functions. No member of Parliament, while Parliament is in session, may be prosecuted or arrested for a criminal or penal matter, except with the authorization of the assembly to which he belongs, unless it is a case of flagrante delicto. No member of Parliament, while Parliament is out of session, may be arrested, except with the authorization of the office of the assembly to which he belongs, unless it is a case of flagrante delicto, authorized prosecution or a judicial sentence. The detention or prosecution of a member of Parliament shall be suspended if the assembly to which he belongs demands it.	
Mauritania	Africa	semi-presidential	Y	except flagrante delicto		
<b>Immunity that Can Be Revoked</b>						

Czech Republic	Europe	parliamentary	Y	unless the respective chamber gives consent to a criminal prosecution	<p>Article 27</p> <p>(1) No Deputy or Senator may be disciplined for his or her voting in the Chamber of Deputies or in the Senate, or in their bodies.</p> <p>(2) No Deputy or Senator may be criminally prosecuted for statements made in the Chamber of Deputies or in the Senate, or in their bodies. A Deputy or a Senator shall be subject only to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the chamber of which he or she is member.</p> <p>(3) A Deputy or a Senator who has committed a transgression shall be subject only to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the chamber of which he or she is member, unless the law provides differently.</p> <p>(4) No Deputy or Senator may be criminally prosecuted without the consent of the chamber of which he or she is member. If the respective chamber denies its consent, criminal prosecution shall be excluded forever.</p> <p>Article 161.</p> <p>Prerogatives of Deputies.</p> <p>Deputies are representatives of the people and dignitaries of the Nation; as a guarantee for the exercise of their functions they will enjoy, from the day they are declared elected, the following prerogatives:</p> <p>a. Personal immunity from arrest or trial if the Supreme Court of Justice does not previously declare that there is probable cause, after examining the report of the investigating judge that will be named for this end. The case of flagrante delicto is excepted, for which that deputy shall be immediately placed at the disposition of the Directive Board or the Permanent Commission of the Congress for the purpose of the corresponding initial judgement.</p> <p>§ 76</p> <p>A member of the Riigikogu enjoys immunity. Criminal charges may be brought against him or her only on the proposal of the Chancellor of Justice, and with the consent of the majority of the membership of the Riigikogu.</p>
Guatemala	Americas	presidential	N	immunity exists but can be revoked by the Supreme Court of Justice	<p>Article 29(2) Immunity of members of the State Great Hural shall be protected by law.</p> <p><b>degrees: complete immunity, immunity unless caught committing the crime, immunity that can only be lifted by parliament itself, immunity only covers official parliamentary business</b></p>
Estonia	Europe	parliamentary	Y		
<b>immunity</b>					
Mongolia	Asia	semi-presidential	Y		