



POLAND - SENAT

Reply to the ECPRD request

6116- The offering of a financial advantage in exchange for the resignation of a seat in parliament

DENMARK - FOLKETINGET

Request date: 02/07/2025

Addressed to: CZECHIA , HUNGARY , BELGIUM , CYPRUS , SLOVENIA , POLAND , FRANCE , IRELAND , AUSTRIA , ESTONIA , SPAIN , SWEDEN , GERMANY , NETHERLANDS , FINLAND , GREECE , UNITED KINGDOM , BULGARIA , ROMANIA , MALTA , NORWAY , PORTUGAL , LATVIA , ITALY , - EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT , SLOVAKIA , LUXEMBOURG , CROATIA , LITHUANIA

Subject areas: Corruption, whistleblowing

Deadline 28/07/2025

The offering of a financial advantage in exchange for the resignation of a seat in parliament

The offering of a financial advantage in exchange for the resignation of a seat in parliament

Reply provided by **Anna Stawicka** (Anna.Stawicka@senat.gov.pl,) on **2025-07-08**

ECPRD Correspondent: [Stawicka Anna](#)

Is there any legislation or other form of regulation, such as a code of conduct, that prohibits: A) a Member of Parliament from accepting a financial advantage on the condition that they resign their seat; B) the act of offering such a proposal, including by individuals from the members own party.

There are no laws directly addressing the issue in question. However, the acceptance of a financial benefit by an MP in exchange for relinquishing his or her mandate can be qualified as a corruption crime.

If so, what does the regulation entail, and how is it enforced?

Parliamentarians are required to submit asset declarations, and are prohibited from taking actions that could undermine confidence in the performance of their mandate, including accepting unauthorized benefits. A deputy who accepts a financial benefit for relinquishing his or her mandate may be held criminally liable and liable for the rules of procedure in the Sejm or Senate.