

# Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015: What you need to know





#### Purpose of presentation

- Overview of Regulation of Lobbying Act 2015
- The Three-Step Test
- Registration and return requirements
- Contraventions and enforcement
- How to prepare for compliance
- Questions



## Regulation of Lobbying: Overview of Act

- Independent lobbying registrar Standards Commission
- Registration of lobbyists (wide ranging scope)
- Regular submission of returns (3 x/year)
- Web-based public registry (lobbyist, lobbied, subject, intended result)
- Post-employment restrictions for some public officials
- Investigation and enforcement provisions (compliance focus)
- Legislative review mechanism



## What is lobbying? The Three-Step Test

- Communication must meet the "three step test" to be considered lobbying - communication by:
  - 1. Persons within the scope of the Act
  - 2. With Designated Public Officials
  - 3. On relevant matters
- Act makes no distinction regarding method, venue or formality of communication
  - Mail, telephone, in-person, electronic, social media
  - Office, social setting, casual encounter, other



## Step 1: Are you within scope of the Act?

- Persons with more than 10 employees
- Representative or advocacy bodies with at least 1 employee
- Third parties paid to lobby on a client's behalf
- Anyone lobbying about development or zoning of land

Only if the communications are with Designated Public Officials and relate to "relevant matters"



# Step 2: Are you communicating with a DPO?

- Ministers, Ministers of State
- Members of Dáil Éireann, Seanad Éireann
- Members of the European Parliament for Irish constituencies
- Members of Local Authorities
- Special Advisors
- Senior Civil and Public Servants
  - Civil service: Secretaries General, Assistant Secretaries, Director grades and equivalent
  - Local authorities: CEs, Directors of Service, Heads of Finance,
    Head of HR (Dublin City Council)
  - Minister may expand group in future (public bodies or levels)



## Step 3: Is it about a relevant matter?

- The initiation, development or modification of any public policy or of any public programme;
- The preparation of an enactment; or
- The award of any grant, loan or other financial support, contract or other agreement, or of any licence or other authorisation involving public funds...

<u>Apart from</u> matters relating only to the <u>implementation</u> of any such policy, programme, enactment or award <u>or of a technical</u> <u>nature</u>



# Exemptions (s.5(5))

Several types of communications are exempt from requirement to register:

- Private affairs
- Principal private residence
- Diplomatic context
- Between public officials
- Strictly factual information
- Trade union negotiations
- Threat to life or safety
- Security of the State

- Shareholder of State body
- Within proceedings of Oireachtas Committee
- Information requested and published by public body
- Groups established by Public Body where Transparency Code applies



#### Registration requirements

- Register after first communication with DPO
- Include in registration:
  - Organisation Name
  - Business address and contact details
  - Main business activities
  - Identify person with primary responsibility for lobbying
  - Company Registration Office Number or Charitable Registration Number



#### Return requirements

- 3 Returns periods per year with <u>mandatory deadlines</u>
  - 1 September–31 December: returns due 21 January
  - 1 January–30 April: returns due 21 May
  - 1 May–31 August: returns due 21 September
- Nil returns are also required
- One return per subject include following information:
  - Who was lobbied
  - Subject matter/intended results
  - Type and extent of activity
  - Current/former DPOs lobbying for you
  - Client information (if relevant)



#### Standards in Public Office Commission: Role

- Registrar of Lobbying (s.9)
- Develop/oversee web-based public register (s.10)
- Matters for decision (may be appealed):
  - Information on register (ss.10(5))
  - Delayed publication (s.14)
  - Post-employment (s.22)
- •Code of Conduct (s.16)

- Provide guidance, promote understanding (s.17)
- Power to investigate (s.19)
- Fixed Payment Notices (low level fines) for minor breaches (s.21)
- Offences provisions for significant breaches (s.20)
- Annual reports to Oireachtas



#### **Contraventions and Enforcement**

- Contraventions of Act:
  - Lobbying without registering
  - Failure to submit return by deadline (including nil return)
  - Providing inaccurate/misleading information
  - Failing to comply with an investigation
  - Obstructing an investigation
- Consequences of non-compliance
  - Fixed payment notices for late returns: €200
  - Investigation and prosecution of contraventions
  - If convicted: higher fines and/or imprisonment



#### **Preparations for Compliance**

- Review your organisation's arrangements for recording relevant communications
- Identify individual(s) responsible for registration and compilation of returns.
  - It will be possible to have data entered on the register on an ongoing basis by more than one employee and saved in draft form (on a private area of the register) prior to its formal submission.
- Nominate compliance officer
  - Single person responsible for reviewing all final returns for completeness, accuracy and consistency
  - Person can submit final return at the end of each reporting period
  - Make sure that person has a backup!



# Avoiding common pitfalls

- 1) Should you register? Do the three-step test
- Register once you commence lobbying
- 3) Track your lobbying activity with an eye to returns
  - One return per subject, not for every communication
- 4) Meet the deadlines
  - 21 January, 21 May, 21 September: mandatory deadlines
  - Nil returns are also expected
  - Have organisational backups
- 5) Make returns meaningful
- Indicate if you have ceased lobbying



# Thank you

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