



Congreso de los Diputados



Informe sobre el viaje realizado los días 27 y 28 de junio de 2013 por una delegación de la Comisión Constitucional a París

Dentro de las actividades de la OCDE en colaboración con parlamentarios, sus órganos rectores decidieron organizar un foro sobre lobbies a celebrar los días 27 y 28 de junio de 2003.

El Congreso de los Diputados recibió la comunicación de la celebración de dicho foro "sobre transparencia e integridad en los lobbies: cómo recuperar la confianza", que se iba a celebrar en París en las fechas citadas por el Embajador Jefe de la Delegación Permanente de España ante la OCDE, Don Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner Rodríguez. La Mesa De la Cámara, en su reunión del día 28 de mayo, acordó autorizar la participación en él ", de una delegación de la Comisión Constitucional integrada por su Presidente y tres de sus miembros, siendo dos de éstos representantes de los dos grupos mayoritarios y el tercero de alguno de los restantes grupos parlamentarios en dicha Comisión.

Al coincidir las fechas en las que se iba a celebrar el foro con una semana de Pleno en la que incluso había la votación de una ley orgánica, la Delegación no pudo formarse con la presencia del Presidente de la Comisión Constitucional, quedando integrada por doña Pilar Cortés Bureta, del grupo popular, que asumiría la Presidencia, y por doña Susana Sumelzo Jordán, del Grupo Socialista, y don Jordi Jané y Guasch del Grupo Convergencia y Unió. La Delegación sería acompañada por el letrado de la Comisión don Manuel María Fraile Clivillés. La diputada señora Sumelzo, el diputado señor Jane y el letrado señor Fraile viajaron a París el día 26 de junio siendo recogidos por un coche de la Delegación Permanente que los trasladó al hotel donde se iban a alojar. La diputada señora Cortés se incorporó a la delegación el día 27 por la tarde.

A las nueve de la mañana el día 27 los miembros de la delegación fueron acompañados al palacio de la OCDE donde iban a tener lugar las sesiones del forum

En la entrada del palacio fueron saludados por Don Carlos Pascual Merino consejero financiero de la delegación permanente y por doña Flor María López Laguna directora de la oficina de conflictos de intereses. Ambos estarían presentes en las todas las reuniones que celebró el foro, y también acudió a saludarles el embajador permanente don Ricardo Díaz Hochleitner

Efectuadas las acreditaciones de los participantes a las 9:30 comenzó el foro.



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En primer lugar se realizó un diálogo de bienvenida de observaciones preliminares sobre política de alto nivel; Éstas centraban el objeto del foro en cómo conseguir recuperar la confianza en el proceso de adopción de decisiones políticas. El Consejo ministerial de la OCDE en su reunión de los días 29 y 30 de mayo sobre “empleos, igualdad y confianza” reafirmó el compromiso de los países en reconstruir la confianza en gobiernos, mercados e instituciones combatiendo la corrupción y promoviendo el gobierno abierto y asegurando la transparencia en el proceso de decisión política. Se manifestó que una agenda que se proponga recuperar la confianza necesariamente tiene que considerar cómo conseguir un proceso de decisión que salvaguarde el interés público y asegure un campo de juego equilibrado entre todos los interesados. Por eso las prácticas de lobby caen directamente en el corazón de esta preocupación.

La materia fue presentada por el señor Pier Carlo Padoan, Secretario General Adjunto y Economista jefe de la OCDE y don Maros Sefcovic, vicepresidente de la Comisión Europea y comisionado europeo para las relaciones interinstitucionales y la administración.

A las 10:00 comenzó la mesa redonda de alto nivel “Desde el diseño a la aplicación: Lecciones aprendidas desde las trincheras”.

El propósito de la Mesa redonda era que representantes de los países que han introducido o están en vías de hacerlo, reglas o directrices sobre los lobbies intercambiaron puntos de vista sobre lo que habían conseguido: Intervinieron la Sra Shepherd de Canadá, el Sr Fox de USA, el Sr Thomas del RU, el Sr Soto de Chile, la Sra Trytsman-Gray del Grupo RTL, El Sr Evans, del comité consultivo sobre Sindicatos de OCDE, y el sr Welschke de BIAC. El coloquio fue moderado por el Sr Marcel Director Adjunto del Directorio de gobernanza publica y desarrollo territorial de OCDE.

En realidad los problemas más importantes de la regulación de los Lobbies en este momento se plantearon en esta Mesa Redonda. El punto de partida estaría en la definición misma de lobby, y en si hay que hacer distinciones entre los lobbies que actúan con respaldos mercantiles y aquellos otros que al menos en principio no los tienen, como pueden ser las Iglesias. A continuación está el problema de cómo deben registrarse y quiénes, pero después había un gran acuerdo sobre la necesidad de buscar una regulación , si es que no existe ya en el país respectivo, en la que se recojan los contactos que tienen lugar entre los lobbistas y las organizaciones gubernamentales y parlamentarias para que todos los interesados relevantes puedan ser escuchados. Pero en todo caso la regulación es en realidad sólo un aspecto de una actividad de los reguladores que debe ser transparente.



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Por la tarde tuvieron lugar dos sesiones sobre aspectos específicos: la primera a las 14:00 sobre cómo equilibrar los factores de comprensión y factibilidad para evitar que se produzcan unas excesivas cargas administrativas. La segunda sesión tuvo lugar a las 16:00 y se centró en la cuestión del nivel de transparencia necesario respecto a las prácticas de lobby.

Al terminar la sesión a las 18:00 se sirvió un cocktail y los componentes de la delegación se dirigieron al hotel.

A las 21:00 fueron conducidos a la residencia del Embajador que les ofreció una cena y a su término regresaron andando al hotel.

Al día siguiente había otras dos sesiones: la Primera a las 9:00 sobre integridad y salvaguardas en el proceso de toma de decisiones, y otra a las 11 sobre dificultades en la aplicación de medidas.

En la primera de las sesiones intervino en nombre de la delegación el Sr. Jané que expuso que en este momento se está procediendo a hacer una regulación sobre la transparencia en la toma de decisiones públicas y que en el seno de la Comisión se estudiará también específicamente el tema de los lobbies cuya regulación y ante todo registro, posiblemente requiera una modificación de los reglamentos parlamentarios.

En la mañana del 18, la señora Sumelzo fue llevada al aeropuerto para volar a Madrid a las 11:50, los restantes miembros de la Delegación, Sra. Cortés, y el Letrado Sr. Fraile, regresaron a Madrid a las 14:50 y el Sr. Jané a las 15:30 a Barcelona.

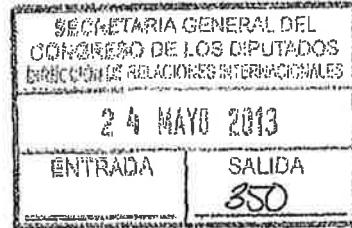
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Manuel Fraile Clivillés".

Manuel Fraile Clivillés
Letrado de la Comisión Constitucional



Congreso de los Diputados

DIRECCIÓN DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES



Nota relativa a la participación de una delegación parlamentaria en el
“Foro sobre transparencia e integridad en los lobbies: ¿como recuperar la
confianza?” de la OCDE

Por la presente le comunico que una delegación parlamentaria ha sido invitada a participar por la OCDE en el “Foro sobre transparencia e integridad en los lobbies: ¿como recuperar la confianza?” que tendrá lugar en París los próximos días 27 y 28 de junio.

Se adjunta copia de la misma y programa de la reunión para su inclusión en la próxima Mesa de la Cámara.

Congreso de los Diputados, 24 de mayo de 2013.



DELEGACIÓN PERMANENTE DE ESPAÑA
ANTE LA O.C.D.E.

F A X

SECRETARIA GENERAL DEL CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS DIRECCIÓN DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES	
14 MAYO 2013	
ENTRADA 864	SALIDA

MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES
Y DE COOPERACIÓN
R.P. DE ESPAÑA ANTE LA OCDE
CANCILLERIA

SALIDA 14/05/2013 17:37 N° REG.: 148

FAX REMITENTE + (33 1) 44 43 30 13	M.A.E.
NUMERO /13	Autor: /JS Fecha: 1405/13
Unidad: CANCILLERIA	Asunto: Actividades OCDE en colaboración con parlamentarios – Foro sobre Lobbying, 27-28 de junio 2013
DESTINATARIO: Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS - Fax: + 34 91 390 62 73	

TEXTO

Como continuación al fax nº132, de 24 de abril, adjunto se remite la documentación relativa al Foro sobre lobbying que tendrá lugar en París 27 y 28 de junio:

- Cuestionario dirigido a los parlamentarios con el ruego de contestar antes del 1 de junio 2013.
- Orden del día del “OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying: how to win back trust?”

Envío igualmente esta información a la Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales del Senado.

El Embajador Jefe de la Delegación

Ricardo Diez-Hochleitner Rodríguez

NOTA IMPORTANTE:

ESTE FAX CONSTA DE

10

PÁGINAS, INCLUIDA LA PORTADA

Sanchez Rodriguez, Josefa

De: parliamentarians@oecd.org
Enviado el: martes, 14 de mayo de 2013 12:35
Para: Jennifer.BISPING@oecd.org; Silvia.TERRON@oecd.org; Julian.KNOTT@oecd.org;
Grainne.MOONEY@oecd.org; Marina.HOFMANN@oecd.org
CC: Julio.BACIOTERRACINO@oecd.org; Laura.SKORATKO@oecd.org;
Ulrika.KILNES@oecd.org
Asunto: OECD Parliamentary Network - Survey requesting parliamentarians' views on lobbying
Datos adjuntos: Survey for Members of Parliament.pdf; Definitions Parliamentarian survey.pdf; Agenda of
the OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity In Lobbying.pdf; Forum on Transparency
and Integrity in Lobbying_Registration form 27-28docx

Dear Member of Parliament,

The OECD is carrying out new data collection and analysis on lobbying by surveying the main stakeholders involved. In this regard, the study seeks to gain insight into rules and guidelines governing lobbying by collecting firsthand views from those who potentially could be lobbied.

The OECD is kindly asking you to participate in this short 22 question survey. The survey requires a general password (which you can find just below the survey link in this email) and allows survey participants to access and submit one survey. Participants are able to stop and resume their survey where they left off. Please complete the online survey by 1 June 2013.

Survey link: <https://webnet.oecd.org/Survey/Survey.aspx?s=d431f56df2904f109d657cb47476de2d>

Password: OECDsurveyonlobbying

Please also find attached a pdf version of the survey and definitions to help you plan your responses. However, please submit your final responses via the online survey.

The OECD survey on Parliamentarians' views will collect responses confidentially and feed into the OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and a forthcoming OECD Report on Lobbying.

We are pleased to invite you to participate in this upcoming *OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying: How to win back trust?* which will take place on 27-28 June 2013 at OECD Headquarters in Paris. The OECD Forum will bring together high-level officials from the Executive and Legislative branches of government, the private sector and civil society for a dialogue on lessons learned, gaps and challenges in enhancing transparency and integrity in lobbying for better policy-making. Please find attached the draft agenda and a registration form. Please note that registration is on a first come, first served basis as space is limited.

For more information relating to the OECD's work on lobbying, including more information in the lead up to this Forum, please visit the following webpage: www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/lobbying.

The OECD thanks you in advance for taking the time to participate in this survey. The views of Parliamentarians are very important for our upcoming Forum and Report on Lobbying. We would be very grateful if you could also share this link with other Members of Parliament from your country.

Please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Julio Bacio Terracino (Julio.BACIOTERRACINO@oecd.org) or Ms. Laura Skoratko (laura.skoratko@oecd.org) if you have any questions about the survey or the OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying.

With kind regards,

OECD 2013 Survey on Lobbying

Purpose of the questionnaire

Restoring trust is at the forefront of government's reform agendas in OECD countries. As an overarching priority, the 2013 OECD Public Governance Committee Symposium "Trust in Government for Better Policy Outcomes" and the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting on "Jobs, Equality and Trust", highlight the imperative of building a policy-making process conducive to trust and signal that investing in key policy levers, including openness, transparency, integrity and inclusiveness, can help governments along this path.

Growing concerns of undue influence in the public decision-making process are leading governments and other stakeholders to explore how lobbying rules and guidelines can best balance informed decision making with the need to safeguard the public interest and ensure a level playing field among all stakeholders.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect the views on lobbying from those who potentially could be lobbied. This questionnaire will feed into the OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying (more information below) and a forthcoming OECD Report on Lobbying.

OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying: How to win back trust?

The OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying: How to win back trust? will take place on 27-28 June 2013 at OECD Headquarters in Paris. The OECD Forum will bring together high-level officials from the Executive and Legislative branches of government, the private sector and civil society for a dialogue on lessons learned, gaps and challenges in enhancing transparency and integrity in lobbying for better policy-making. If you want to register and/or receive further information on the Forum, please send an e-mail to Ms. Laura Skoratko (laura.skoratko@oecd.org). Please note that registration is on a first come, first served basis and that space is limited.

Deadline

A period of 3 weeks is provided to complete the questionnaire. Please complete the online questionnaire by 1 June 2013.

Confidentiality

The responses to this questionnaire will be treated confidentially and the sources of the responses will never be revealed. The reason that information on name and contact details are requested is for potential follow-up questions.

Structure

The questionnaire is organised around four main topics, namely:

1. Lobbying rules and guidelines
2. Your experience with lobbying practices
3. Transparency and scrutiny
4. Integrity

Instructions

A few practical aspects to note when completing the on-line questionnaire:

- You should only submit one response to this survey.
- You can start and stop the questionnaire at any time, completing your responses at your convenience, provided that you use the same internet browser (for example Internet Explorer) that you started completing the survey in. Clicking on the "next" button will save your answers to the current page within the database. Clicking on the "back" button will allow you to change your answers on prior pages.
- To exit the questionnaire without submitting your final answers, just close your browser. When you log back on using the same browser you used when first accessing the questionnaire, you will be taken to the point in the questionnaire where you left off.
- Questions with an * require a response before advancing in the questionnaire.
- Questions must be answered sequentially because the software tailors certain questions and response options based on your answers to earlier questions.
- Questions that ask you to elaborate on or provide details about a response can be completed by copying and pasting in text from other documents.
- A document with definitions of key terms can be downloaded by clicking on the following [link](#) (the link will also be provided on the top of each response page of the online survey). Finally, useful background information can be found in the following publications: [Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust – Volume 1: Increasing transparency through legislation \(2009\)](#) and [Lobbyists, Government and Public Trust – Volume 2: Promoting Integrity through self-regulation \(2012\)](#).

Main contact points

Should you need assistance or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Ulrika Kilnes (email: ulrika.kilnes@oecd.org or phone +33 1 45 24 13 49) and/or Ms. Laura Skoratko (email: laura.skoratko@oecd.org).

If you want to receive an electronic copy of the forthcoming OECD Report on Lobbying, please enter your e-mail address here:

Definitions for survey

Lobbying

Lobbying refers to the oral or written communication with a Parliamentarian to influence legislation, policy or administrative decisions.

Public official

The term public officials include civil and public servants, employees and holders of public office in the executive and legislative branches, whether elected or appointed.

Parliamentary advisory/expert group

A Parliamentary advisory/expert group refers to any committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or other subgroup thereof, set up by Parliament or any of its subgroups to provide it with advice, expertise or recommendations. A Parliamentary advisory/expert group is comprised of public and/or private-sector members and/or representatives from civil society.

Stakeholder

Persons concerned with and affected by public decision-making including citizens, businesses, consumers, and employees (including their representative organisations and associations), the public sector, non-governmental organisations, and international trading partners.

Respondent's Information

Surname

First name

E-mail address

Telephone

You are a Parliamentarian at the: [Please check as many as appropriate]

- Supranational level (e.g. European Union)
 - National/Federal level
 - Sub-national/State level

Which of the following options best describes your position?

- Member of the Upper House
 - Member of the Lower House
 - Member of Parliament in a unicameral legislature
 - Other, please specify

Which country Parliament/Congress are you a member of?

- ## • List of countries

Is your party currently in power or in opposition?

- In power
 - In opposition

Are you part of a committee/working group dealing primarily with any of the following topics? [Select as many as appropriate]

- Agribusiness
 - Anti-corruption/integrity
 - Defence
 - Energy & Natural Resources
 - Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
 - Health
 - Non-profit
 - Telecommunications/Electronics
 - Tourism
 - Transportation
 - Other, please specify

Part A. Lobbying rules and guidelines

Q1. In your opinion, who is a lobbyist? (Select as many as appropriate)

- Lobbyist from a lobbying firm or a self-employed lobbyist
 - Representative from a for-profit corporation
 - Private sector representatives
 - Representative from a non-profit organisation
 - Representative from non-governmental organisation
 - Lawyers / Communications and contacts related to legal advice and consultations

- Law firms
- Think tanks
- Media organisations
- Churches
- Charities
- Others, please specify
- No one

Q2. Do you believe that there should be rules/guidelines related to lobbying in place? [Select as many as appropriate]

- Yes, there should be legislation on lobbying in place
- Yes, there should be codes of conduct on lobbying in place
- Yes, there should be non-legal documents such as guidelines on lobbying in place
- No

Q3. Below is a list of common exclusions/exemptions to lobbying rules/guidelines. Which, if any, of the following actors or types of communication do you think should be covered by lobbying rules/guidelines?

- Officials of foreign Governments / diplomatic agents
- Members of legislature (federal or provincial)
- Member of legislature's staff
- Government employees
- Members of a minority institution or government
- Lawyers / Communications and contacts related to legal advise and consultations
- Officials of an international organization
- Media organizations
- Non-profit organisations
- Churches
- Charities
- Communication where all elements of the consultative process are a matter of public record, e.g. Parliamentary Committee hearings.
- Communications made in response to a request by a public official
- Communications made in response to a public official strictly requesting factual information
- Information related to the decision-making process that is published in the public domain
- Communications taking place outside of buildings where public decisions are made (e.g. National Assembly, Senate, Congress)
- Lobbying activities below certain thresholds (e.g. in terms of time or money spent on lobbying)
- Lobbying activities that are not remunerated
- Other, please specify
- None of the listed exemptions/exclusions should be covered by lobbying rules/policies

Q4. Do you have rules/guidelines related to lobbying in place in your country?

- Yes, we have rules/guidelines in place but these are too strict
- Yes, we have rules/guidelines in place and these are sufficient
- Yes, we have rules/guidelines in place but these are not sufficient
- No, but we are currently considering/debating proposed rules/guidelines related to lobbying
- No
- Don't know

Q4a. What do you believe is the main reason for not having rules/guidelines related to lobbying in place?

Q4b. Were Parliamentarians in general or you in particular consulted in the process of establishing rules/guidelines related to lobbying?

- Yes (please describe in the box below how Parliamentarians or you were consulted)
- No
- Don't know

If yes, please describe in the box below how Parliamentarians or you were consulted in the process of establishing rules/guidelines related to lobbying

Q4c. What do you believe to be the most effective way of learning about lobbying rules/guidelines? (Select as many as appropriate)

- Briefing
- Lecture
- Workshop
- Online training
- Conference or learning event
- Direct communication
- Scenario-based training
- Provision of training material
- Information on the website of the office responsible for lobbying
- Other, please specify

Q5. In your opinion, are there any sectors that for any reasons (such as for example confidentiality of information, increased level of risk of undue influence-peddling of lobbyists, size of the industry) should have sector specific lobbying rules/guidelines in place? (Select as many as appropriate)

- Yes, the agri-business sector
- Yes, the defence sector
- Yes, the energy and natural resource sector
- Yes, the finance, insurance and real estate sector
- Yes, the health sector
- Yes, the non-profit sector
- Yes, the telecommunications/electronics sector
- Yes, the tourism sector
- Yes, the transportation sector
- Yes, other sectors (please specify)
- No

Q5a. Why do you think that the selected sector(s) should have sector specific lobbying rules/guidelines in place?

Part B. Your experience with lobbying practices

Q6. Have you ever been lobbied?

- Yes, within the last week
- Yes, within the last month
- Yes, within the last six months
- Yes, within the last year
- Yes, more than a year ago
- No

Q6a. By which type of actor are you primarily lobbied?

- Lobbyist from a lobbying firm or a self-employed lobbyist
- Representative from a for-profit corporation

- Lawyer from a law firm representing a client
- Representative from a not-for-profit organization

Q6b. On behalf of which sector/industry are you primarily lobbied?

- Agribusiness
- Defence
- Energy & Natural Resources
- Finance, Insurance & Real Estate
- Health
- Non-profit
- Telecommunications/Electronics
- Tourism
- Transportation
- Other, please specify

Q6c. How frequently are you approached by lobbyists?

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Other, please specify

Q6d. Based on your experience, can you please provide us with an example of when lobbying in the public decision-making process improved the outcome of the decision, law or regulation / resulted in more effective policies / achieved cost-savings?

Q7. How do you, in your daily work, ensure that you take into account the views of the public at large and not only particular private interests?

Q8. Based on your experience, can you please provide an example of when engagement and participation of stakeholders (e.g. public consultations or crowdsourcing of legislation) in the legislative process improved the outcome / resulted in more effective policies / achieved cost-savings?

Q9. Can you provide an example of mechanisms that you use to inform stakeholders so they can meaningfully participate in the public decision-making process?

Q10. Generally speaking, do you think that inappropriate influence-peddling by lobbyists, such as seeking official favours with gifts or misrepresenting issues, is a problem?

- Yes, it is a frequent problem
- Somewhat, it is an occasional problem
- Not really, there are very few such cases
- No, as far as I know, it almost never happens
- No, such behaviour is not inappropriate influence-peddling
- Don't know

Q11a. In my experience, the representation of interests contributes to the improvement of the quality of public policy

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q11b. Lobbyists represent private interests and not the interests of the public or society at large

- Strongly disagree to strongly agree

Q11c. Parliamentarians can benefit from the information provided by public affairs professionals / lobbyists

- Strongly disagree to strongly agree

Q11d. Regulating transparency in lobbying increases citizens' trust in the public decision-making process

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q11e. Self-regulation of lobbying (by for example a lobbyists' association) is sufficient to alleviate actual or perceived problems of inappropriate influence peddling by lobbyists

- Strongly disagree to strongly agree

Q11f. Regulating campaign finance increases citizen's trust in the public decision-making process

- Strongly disagree to strongly agree

Q11g. Information on political campaign contributions by a lobbyist should be available to the public

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q11h. Information on Parliamentarians' meetings with lobbyists should be available to the public

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q11i. The way that lobbying is conducted in my country makes public policymaking vulnerable to undue influencing of decisions

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q11j. Some level of public transparency of lobbying activity would help alleviate actual or perceived problems of inappropriate influence peddling by lobbyists

- Strongly disagree to strongly agree

Part C. Transparency and scrutiny

Q12. Should transparency of lobbying activities be mandatory for all lobbyists or voluntary for those who wish to disclose?

- Mandatory for all lobbyists
- Neutral
- Voluntary for lobbyists who wish to disclose
- Lobbying activities should not be disclosed

Q13. Which of the following types of information, if any, do you think should be made publicly available, for example through a registry? [Check as many boxes as appropriate]

- names (of individuals or organisations)
- contact details
- whether the lobbyist was previously a public official
- the names of clients
- the name of the lobbyist employer
- the name of parent or subsidiary company that would benefit from the lobbying activity
- the specific subject matters lobbied
- the name or description of specific legislative proposals, bills, regulations, policies, programmes, grants, contributions or contracts sought
- the name of the national/federal departments or agencies contacted
- the source and amounts of any government funding received by the entity represented by a lobbyist
- lobbying expenses
- turnover from lobbying activity

- the communication techniques used such as meetings, telephone calls, electronic communications or grassroots lobbying
- lobbying activities below certain thresholds (e.g. in terms of time or money spent on lobbying)
- lobbying activities that are not remunerated
- contributions to political campaigns
- no information should be made publicly available
- other, please specify

Q14. If some level of public transparency of lobbying activities were implemented, who would best manage a lobbyist transparency programme?

- Lobbyist themselves
- Voluntary lobbying associations
- Administrative agency of the government
- Don't know/No opinion
- A lobbyist transparency programme should not be implemented

Q15a. There should be rules/guidelines for lobbyists giving/reporting campaign contributions

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Q15b. There should be rules/guidelines for lobbyists giving/reporting gifts

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree

Part D. Integrity

Q16. In your country, are there any principles/rules/standards/procedures in place that regulate Parliamentarians' conduct towards lobbyists? [Select as many as appropriate]

- Yes, in primary/secondary legislation
- Yes, in codes of conduct
- Yes, in non-legal but official documents such as guidelines
- Other, please specify
- Don't know
- No, there are no principles/rules/standards/procedures in place that regulate Parliamentarians' conduct towards lobbyists

Q16a. What do you believe is the most important reason for not having principles/rules/standards/procedures in place that regulate Parliamentarians' conduct towards lobbyists?

Q16b. Do the principles/rules/standards/procedures provide meaningful guidance on Parliamentary officials' conduct towards lobbyists?

- Yes, the principles/rules/standards/procedures are easily applied to specific situations
- Somewhat meaningful, the principles/rules/standards/procedures provide good general guidance that may or may not apply to specific situations
- Not really, the principles/rules/standards/procedures are a little too abstract to guide daily activity
- No, the principles/rules/standards/procedures do not provide meaningful guidance
- Don't know

Q16c. In your opinion, what are effective initiatives to raise awareness and enhance understanding of the principles/rules/standards/procedures that regulate Parliamentarians' conduct towards lobbyists? [Select as many as appropriate]

- Initial dissemination of principles/rules/standards/procedures to Parliamentarians upon taking office
- Proactive updates regarding changes to principles/rules/standards/procedures
- Ensuring online availability of principles/rules/standards/procedures for access by Parliamentarians

- Provision of training to Parliamentarians, including examples of concrete situations and how they were addressed
- Provision of official advise when Parliamentarians have doubts or questions regarding the principles/rules/standards/procedures
- Other, please specify

Q17. Can lobbyists participate in campaign fundraising for the same Parliamentarian whom they also lobby?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q18. After a Parliamentarian leaves Parliament/Congress, are there restrictions in place (e.g. a "cooling-off" period) for engaging in lobbying activities?

- Yes, there are restrictions but they are too restrictive
- Yes, there are restrictions and they are sufficiently restrictive
- Yes, there are restrictions but they are not sufficiently restrictive
- No, there are no restrictions
- Don't know

Q19. Are Parliamentarians required to receive permission before taking up an appointment in the private sector where they can lobby their previous colleagues?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Q20. Do you work with Parliamentary advisory/expert groups?

- Yes
- No

Q21a. Parliamentary advisory/expert groups have influence over the policy making process and outcomes

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree
- No opinion

Q21b. Lobbyists should be allowed to sit in advisory/expert groups in personal capacity

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree
- No opinion

Q21c. Corporate executives should be allowed to sit in advisory/expert groups in personal capacity

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree
- No opinion

Q21d. Specific interests, and not the interests of the public/society at large, dominate Parliamentary advisory/expert groups.

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree
- No opinion

Q21e. Membership information, agendas, minutes and participants' submissions of Parliamentary advisory/expert groups should be publicly available

- Strongly disagree to Strongly agree
- No opinion

Q22. Can you identify any emerging transparency or integrity issues in relation to lobbying taking place in your Parliament/Congress (e.g. a revolving door between lobbyists and public officials)? What measures could be put in place to prevent these practices?



OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying

How to Win Back Trust?

PRELIMINARY AGENDA



27 – 28 June 2013
Paris, OECD Conference Centre



OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying How to Win Back Trust?

About the OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity In Lobbying

The OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying brings together high level officials from the Executive and Legislative branches of government, along with representatives from the private sector and civil society. The Forum will discuss lessons learned from firsthand experiences in designing and implementing rules and guidelines on lobbying as a way to optimise trust in government and respond effectively to the expectations of citizens. This Forum contributes to strengthening institutions for good governance as part of the OECD New Approaches to Economic Challenges Initiative.

The morning session of the Forum will be opened to the press and will centre on a high-level policy dialogue towards balanced and informed public decision-making. This will be followed by four sessions of focused discussions on key building blocks for designing and implementing effective rules and guidelines on lobbying in line with the OECD Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying.

Agenda at a glance

27 June 2013

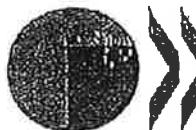
Room CC13

09:00	Registration
09:30	Opening Session. Lobbying public officials: How to win back trust in the process of policy making?
11:00	High-Level Roundtable. From design to implementation: Lessons learned from the trenches
14:00	Session 1. Creating rules and guidelines on lobbying: How to balance comprehensiveness with feasibility?
16:00	Session 2. Open Government in the 21st century: What level of transparency for lobbying practices?
18:00	Cocktail

28 June 2013

Room CC13

09:00	Session 3. Integrity in public decision making: What safeguards could influence behaviour?
11:00	Session 4. Compliance and enforcement: How to make transparency and integrity in lobbying a reality?
12:15	Concluding remarks



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27 June 2013

09:00 Registration and coffee

High-Level Policy Dialogue

09:30 Opening Session. Lobbying public officials: How to win back trust in the process of policy making?

Lobbying is a reality in modern democracies and a growing business. While it can improve the quality of public decisions by providing expert information, lobbying may also result in vast influence by powerful interests at the expense of the public interest. To help address growing concerns, in 2010 OECD countries adopted Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying as guidance to decision-makers on how to promote good governance in lobbying. Three years later, and in the wake of a global crisis where adequate protection of the public interest has been questioned worldwide, there is a growing need to assess the progress made in effectively ensuring an open, balanced and informed public decision-making process.

This opening session will set the scene for the discussions and will highlight efforts and lessons learned in promoting transparency and integrity in lobbying in line with the OECD Principles.

- Mr. Ángel Gurriá, OECD Secretary-General
- Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President of the European Commission, European Commissioner for Inter-Institutional Relations and Administration
- Mr. Francis Maude, Minister for the Cabinet Office, United Kingdom (TBC)
- Member of Parliament from Spain

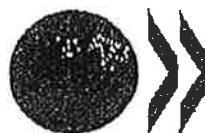
10:30 Coffee break

11:00 High-Level Roundtable. From design to implementation: Lessons learned from the trenches

Experience shows that regulating lobbying has proven difficult due to its complex and sensitive nature. Yet, more and more countries are making efforts to set up rules or guidelines to channel the benefits of lobbying and mitigate the risks through increased transparency. Although some countries have managed to introduce rules or guidelines, implementing them and measuring the impact remains a challenge.

This high-level roundtable will serve as a platform to exchange views from principal actors and to reflect on what has been achieved, in particular how they have addressed challenges in designing and implementing rules and guidelines on lobbying. The discussion will be launched by high-level representatives from government, oversight institutions, lobbyists and civil society.

- Ms. Karen Shepherd, Commissioner of Lobbying, Canada
- Mr. Luiz Alberto dos Santos, Deputy Minister for Analysis and Follow-Up of Government Policies, Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic, Brazil
- Ms. Lyn Trytsman-Gray, Senior Vice President, European Affairs at RTL Group (TBC)



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- Ms. Huguette Labelle, Chair of the Board of Transparency International

Moderator: Mr. Rolf Alter, Director of the OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate

12:45 Lunch

Focused Discussions

14:00 Session 1. Creating rules and guidelines on lobbying: How to balance comprehensiveness with feasibility?

Defining the scope of lobbying activities and creating the appropriate rules and guidelines has proven a challenge in many countries. While a comprehensive scope ensures a level playing field among all interest groups, it may also result in an overwhelming administrative burden. Alternatively, certain countries rely solely on self-regulation by lobbyists.

This session will explore the approaches taken by different countries to find the right balance between the cost and benefit of rules and guidelines on lobbying and the creation of a meaningful system.

The discussion will be launched by speakers from:

- United States
- Austria
- EU Institutions
- Lobbyist association
- Civil society organisation

15:30 Coffee break

16:00 Session 2. Open Government in the 21st century: What level of transparency for lobbying practices?

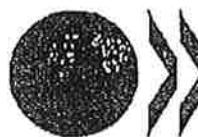
Mechanisms to ensure an informed public decision making and transparency of lobbying practices are critical parts of an open government. However, the debate is still ongoing regarding how much information is needed to shed light on lobbying and effectively address concerns, in particular the risk of bias in the process of decision making.

This session will discuss approaches and measures in place to provide information on lobbying to governments, lobbyists and the public, and will examine necessary mechanisms to allow scrutiny by stakeholders and strengthen trust in the decision making process.

The discussion will be launched by speakers from:

- Ireland
- Mexico
- France
- EU Institutions
- Lobbyist association

18:00 Cocktail



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09:00 Session 3. Integrity in public decision making: What safeguards could influence behaviour?

Trust in the public decision making process has decreased in many countries. Citizens' perception of corruption and undue influence by powerful interest groups has a significant impact on trust. Improper interaction, conflict of interest and the revolving door phenomenon between lobbyists and public officials have attracted particular attention.

This session will share experiences on what measures have proven efficient in providing proportionate responses to address these concerns. This session will also highlight the shared responsibility to promote standards of conduct and professionalism among public officials and lobbyists.

The discussion will be launched by speakers from:

- Quebec
- Slovenia
- Lobbyist association

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 Session 4. Compliance and enforcement: How to make transparency and integrity in lobbying a reality?

Over the past years, countries have increasingly designed and implemented rules and guidelines on lobbying. Yet, questions on how to achieve compliance remain. Challenges to enforce the regulation in a cost-effective manner are evident and countries still struggle to provide incentives for compliance and to sanction breaches.

This session will explore the drivers for compliance and how to assess the effectiveness of measures to deter and detect breaches of rules and guidelines on lobbying.

The discussion will be launched by speakers from:

- Canada
- United States
- Poland
- EU Institutions
- Lobbyist association

12:15 Concluding remarks

REGISTRATION FORM

OECD Forum on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying

Please return this registration form to:

Sarah Michelson Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate OECD 2, rue André-Pascal 75775 Paris Cedex 16 - FRANCE	Tel : + 33 (0) 1 45 24 97 90 E-mail : sarah.michelson@oecd.org
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Personal details: Ms. Mr.

Last name:

First Name:

Position/Title:

Department/Division:

Organisation:

Address (number, street):

City:

Postal Code:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

E-mail address: