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# REPORT

on conclusion of an interinstitutional agreement between the European Parliament and the Commission on a common Transparency Register (2010/2291(ACI))

Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Rapporteur: Carlo Casini

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## PROPOSAL FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DECISION

### on conclusion of an interinstitutional agreement between the European Parliament and the Commission on a common Transparency Register (2010/2291(ACI))

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the decision by the Conference of Presidents of 18 November 2010,
  - having regard to the draft agreement between the European Parliament and the European Commission on the establishment of a Transparency Register for organisations and self-employed individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation (hereinafter referred to as "the agreement"),
  - having regard to its resolution of 8 May 2008 on the development of the framework for the activities of interest representatives (lobbyists) in the European institutions<sup>1</sup>,
  - having regard to Rule 127(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
  - having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A7-0174/2011),
- A. whereas Article 11(2) of the Treaty on European Union states: "The institutions shall maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society",
- B. whereas the transparency of that dialogue is enhanced by having a common register of the organisations and individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation,
- C. whereas Parliament's abovementioned resolution of 8 May 2008 laid down the principles on the basis of which Parliament entered into negotiations with the Commission concerning the common register,
- D. whereas the necessary changes to Parliament's Rules of Procedure are introduced in its decision of ..... 2011 on amendment of Parliament's Rules of Procedure following the establishment by the Parliament and the Commission of a common Transparency Register<sup>2</sup>,
1. Regards the agreement as an important first step towards greater transparency and intends to propose in due course that standards be raised so as to ensure the consistent integrity of the public administration of the Union and the strengthening of its institutional rules;

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 271 E, 12.11.2009, p. 48.

<sup>2</sup> Texts adopted, P7\_TA(2011)0000.

2. Points out that, having a common register, enables all information to be found in one place, thereby making it easier for citizens to ascertain which actors are in contact with the institutions; observes that it also facilitates the task of the interest representatives who are required to register only once;
3. Reiterates, however, that Parliament retains its unfettered right to decide who should be permitted to access its premises;
4. Is of the opinion that the agreement will provide a strong incentive for registration since it will render it impossible for anyone to procure a badge giving access to Parliament without first registering;
5. Repeats, however, its call for the mandatory registration of all lobbyists on the Transparency Register and calls for the necessary steps to be taken in the framework of the forthcoming review process in order to prepare for a transition to mandatory registration;
6. Regrets that the Council has not yet become a party to the agreement, although that is crucial in order to ensure transparency at all stages in the law-making process at Union level; calls on the Council to join the common register as soon as possible;
7. Welcomes, in particular, the following aspects contained in the agreement:
  - (a) the change of the name of the register to ‘the Transparency Register’;
  - (b) the scope of the register, which covers all the relevant actors except for, inter alia, the social partners as participants in the social dialogue, churches, political parties and local, regional and municipal authorities (including representations forming part of their administrations); in view of these bodies’ institutional role under the Treaties and under Paragraphs 10(b), 11, 12 and 13 of the agreement, they do not come within the scope of the register; this must be clarified in the first revision of the agreement; Parliament would like the Commission to indicate at this point whether it agrees with this proposal;
  - (c) the fact that the register introduces transparency for a wide range of actors in contact with the EU institutions, and in particular has separate sections covering representatives of special interests, civil society representatives and representatives of public authorities, thereby drawing a distinction between the differing roles played by lobbyists and those dealing with the EU institutions in an official capacity;
  - (d) the request for relevant financial information;
  - (e) binding measures in the event of failure to comply with the code of conduct annexed to the agreement;
8. Takes the view that the rules applicable to representatives of public authorities and of organisations working in the public interest which are bound by constitutional provisions

and fundamental rights must not be the same as those applicable to representatives of special interests; maintains, in particular, that only autonomous public bodies should be asked to register, and not public authorities themselves;

9. Requests that its Bureau devise a system whereby all lobbyists who fall within the scope of the register and who have obtained a meeting with a relevant Member about a specific legislative dossier are recorded as having done so in the explanatory memorandum to the report or recommendation relating to the relevant draft legislative act;
10. Approves the conclusion of the agreement annexed hereto, taking into account the contents of this Decision, and decides to annex it to its Rules of Procedure;
11. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the Council and the Commission, for information.

# **ANNEX: AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRANSPARENCY REGISTER FOR ORGANISATIONS AND SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN EU POLICY-MAKING AND POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

The European Parliament and the European Commission ("the parties hereto"),

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union (TEU), in particular Article 11(1) and (2) thereof, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), in particular Article 295 thereof, and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (hereinafter together referred to as "the Treaties"),

Whereas European policy-makers do not operate in isolation from civil society, but maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society,

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

## ***I. Establishment of the Transparency Register***

1. In conformity with their commitment to transparency, the parties hereto agree to establish and operate a common "Transparency Register" (hereinafter "the register") for the registration and monitoring of organisations and self-employed individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation.

## ***II. Principles of the register***

2. The establishment and operation of the register shall build upon the existing registration systems set up and launched by the European Parliament in 1996 and the European Commission in June 2008, supplemented by the work of the relevant European Parliament and European Commission joint working group as well as by the adaptations made in the light of the experience gained and the input collected from stakeholders as set out in the Commission's Communication of 28 October 2009 entitled "European Transparency Initiative: the Register of Interest Representatives, one year after"<sup>1</sup>. This approach does not affect or prejudice the objectives of the European Parliament as expressed in its resolution of 8 May 2008 on the development of the framework for the activities of interest representatives (lobbyists) in the European institutions<sup>2</sup>.

3. The establishment and operation of the register shall respect the general principles of EU law, including the principles of proportionality and non-discrimination.

4. The establishment and operation of the register shall respect the rights of Members of the

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2009)0612.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 271 E, 12.11.2009, p. 48.

European Parliament to exercise their parliamentary mandate without restriction, and shall not impede access for Members' constituents to Parliament's premises.

5. The establishment and operation of the register shall not impinge on the competences or prerogatives of the parties hereto or affect their respective organisational powers.

6. The parties hereto shall strive to treat all operators engaged in similar activities in a similar manner, and to allow for a level playing-field for the registration of organisations and self-employed individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation.

### ***III. Structure of the register***

7. The register shall include the following:

(a) a set of guidelines on:

- the scope of the register, eligible activities and exemptions;
- sections open to registration (Annex 1);
- information required from registrants, including the financial disclosure requirements (Annex 2);

(b) a code of conduct (Annex 3);

(c) a complaint mechanism and measures to be applied in the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct, including the procedure for the investigation and treatment of complaints (Annex 4).

### ***IV. Scope of the register***

#### *Activities covered*

8. The scope of the register covers all activities, other than those excluded in this part IV, carried out with the objective of directly or indirectly influencing the formulation or implementation of policy and the decision-making processes of the EU institutions, irrespective of the channel or medium of communication used, for example outsourcing, media, contracts with professional intermediaries, think-tanks, platforms, forums, campaigns and grassroots initiatives. These activities include, *inter alia*, contacting Members, officials or other staff of the EU institutions, preparing, circulating and communicating letters, information material or discussion papers and position papers, and organising events, meetings or promotional activities and social events or conferences, invitations to which have been sent to Members, officials or other staff of the EU institutions. Voluntary contributions and participation in formal consultations on envisaged EU legislative or other legal acts and

other open consultations are also included.

9. All organisations and self-employed individuals, irrespective of their legal status, engaged in activities falling within the scope of the register are expected to register<sup>1</sup>.

#### *Activities excluded*

10. The following activities are excluded from the scope of the register:

- a) activities concerning the provision of legal and other professional advice, in so far as they relate to the exercise of the fundamental right of a client to a fair trial, including the right of defence in administrative proceedings, such as carried out by lawyers or by any other professionals involved therein. The following do not fall within the scope of the register (irrespective of the actual parties involved): advisory work and contacts with public bodies in order to better inform clients about a general legal situation or about their specific legal position, or to advise them whether or not a particular legal or administrative step is appropriate or admissible under the law as it stands; advice given to clients to help them ensure that their activities comply with the law; representation in the context of a conciliation or mediation procedure aimed at preventing a dispute from being brought before a judicial or administrative body. This applies to all business sectors in the European Union and is not restricted to certain specific procedures (competition). In so far as a company and its advisers are involved as a party in a specific legal or administrative case or proceeding, any activity relating directly thereto which does not seek as such to change the existing legal framework does not fall within the scope of the register
- b) activities of the social partners as participants in the social dialogue (trade unions, employers associations, etc.) when performing the role assigned to them in the Treaties. This applies *mutatis mutandis* to any entity specifically designated in the Treaties to play an institutional role;
- c) activities in response to direct and individual requests from EU institutions or Members of the European Parliament, such as ad hoc or regular requests for factual information, data or expertise and/or individualised invitations to attend public hearings or to participate in the workings of consultative committees or in any similar forums.

#### *Specific provisions*

11. Churches and religious communities are not concerned by the register. However, the representative offices or legal entities, offices and networks created to represent them in their dealings with the EU institutions, as well as their associations, are expected to register.

12. Political parties are not concerned by the register. However, any organisations created or supported by them which are engaged in activities falling within the scope of the register are expected to register.

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<sup>4</sup> Member States' governments, third country governments, international intergovernmental organisations as well as their diplomatic missions are not expected to register.



13. Local, regional and municipal authorities are not concerned by the register. However, the representative offices or legal entities, offices and networks created to represent them in their dealings with the EU institutions, as well as their associations, are expected to register.

14. Networks, platforms or other forms of collective activity which have no legal status or legal personality but which constitute de facto a source of organised influence and which are engaged in activities falling within the scope of the register are expected to register. In such cases their members should identify one of their number as their contact person responsible for their relations with the administration of the register.

15. The activities to be taken into account for the financial declaration in the register are those aimed at all EU institutions, agencies and bodies, and their members, officials and other staff. These activities also include activities directed at Member States' bodies operating at EU level which are engaged in EU decision-making processes.

16. European networks, federations, associations or platforms are encouraged to produce common, transparent guidelines for their members identifying the activities falling within the scope of the register. They are expected to make those guidelines public.

#### ***V. Rules applicable to registrants***

17. By registering, the organisations and individuals concerned:

- agree that the information which they provide for inclusion in the register shall be public;
- agree to act in compliance with the code of conduct and, where relevant, to provide the text of any professional code of conduct by which they are bound;
- guarantee that the information provided for inclusion in the register is correct;
- accept that any complaint against them will be handled on the basis of the rules in the code of conduct underpinning the register;
- agree to be subject to any measures to be applied in the event of infringement of the code of conduct and acknowledge that the measures provided for in Annex 4 may be applied to them in the event of non-compliance with the rules laid down in the code of conduct;
- note that the parties hereto may, upon request and subject to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents<sup>1</sup>, have to disclose correspondence and other documents concerning the activities of registrants.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43.

## ***VI. Measures in the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct***

18. Non-compliance with the code of conduct by registrants or by their representatives may lead, following an investigation paying due respect to the principle of proportionality and the right of defence, to the application of measures laid down in Annex 4 such as suspension or exclusion from the register and, if applicable, withdrawal of the badges affording access to the European Parliament issued to the persons concerned and, if appropriate, their organisations,. A decision to apply such measures may be published on the register's website.

19. Anyone may lodge a complaint, substantiated by material facts, about suspected non-compliance with the code of conduct, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex 4.

## ***VII. Implementation***

20. The Secretaries-General of the European Parliament and the European Commission shall be responsible for supervision of the system and for all key operational aspects, and shall by common accord take the measures necessary to implement this agreement.

21. In order to implement the system, the services of the European Parliament and the European Commission will establish a joint operational structure, to be known as "the joint Register Secretariat". This will be made up of a group of officials from the European Parliament and the European Commission pursuant to an arrangement to be made between the competent services. The joint Register Secretariat shall operate under the coordination of a Head of Unit in the Secretariat-General of the European Commission. Its tasks will include the implementation of measures to contribute to the quality of the content of the register.

22. The issue and control of badges affording long-term access to the European Parliament's buildings will remain a process operated by that institution. Such badges will only be issued to individuals representing, or working for, organisations falling within the scope of the register where those organisations or individuals have registered. However, registration shall not confer an automatic entitlement to such a badge.

23. Although the system will be operated jointly, the parties hereto remain free to use the register independently for their own specific purposes, including the offering of incentives such as the transmission of information to registrants when launching public consultations or organising events.

24. The parties hereto shall organise appropriate training and internal communication projects to raise awareness of the register and the complaints procedure among their Members and staff.

25. The parties hereto shall take appropriate measures externally to raise awareness of the register and promote its use.

26. A series of basic statistics, extracted from the database of the register, shall be published regularly on the Europa website and shall be accessible via a user-friendly search engine. The public content of that database will be available on request in electronic, machine-readable formats.

27. Following consultation with stakeholders, an annual report on the operation of the register shall be submitted by the Secretaries-General of the European Parliament and the European Commission to the responsible Vice-Presidents of the European Parliament and the European Commission.

### ***VIII. Involvement of other institutions and bodies***

28. The European Council and the Council are invited to join the register. Other EU institutions, bodies and agencies are encouraged to use this system themselves as a reference instrument for their own interaction with organisations and individuals engaged in EU policy-making and policy implementation.

### ***IX. Final provisions***

29. The switchover from the existing registers of the parties hereto to the new common register will take place over a transition period of twelve months from the day of entry into operation of the common register. Organisations and individuals currently registered in either system shall be invited to renew their registration in the common system.

Once the common register has entered into operation:

- registrants will be able to switch their existing registration to the common register at the date of their choice but no later than the day of renewal of their European Commission registration, or, for those registered only with the European Parliament, by no later than the end of a twelve-month period from that entry into operation;
- any new registration or update of existing data will only be possible through the common register.

30. The common register shall be subject to review no later than two years following its entry into operation.

**"Transparency Register"****Organisations and self-employed individuals participating in EU policy-making and policy implementation**

<b>Sections</b>		<b>Characteristics/remarks</b>
<b>I - Professional consultancies/law firms/self-employed consultants</b>		
Subsection	Professional consultancies	Firms carrying on, pursuant to contract, activities involving lobbying, promotion, public affairs and relations with public authorities
Subsection	Law firms	Law firms carrying on, pursuant to contract, activities involving lobbying, promotion, public affairs and relations with public authorities
Subsection	Self-employed consultants	Self-employed consultants or lawyers carrying on, pursuant to contract, activities involving lobbying, promotion, public affairs and relations with public authorities
<b>II - In-house lobbyists and trade/professional associations</b>		
Subsection	Companies & groups	Companies or groups of companies (with or without legal status) carrying on in-house, for their own account, activities involving lobbying, promotion, public affairs and relations with public authorities
Subsection	Trade, business & professional associations	
Subsection	Trade unions	
Subsection	Other similar organisations	
<b>III - Non-governmental organisations</b>		
Subsection	Non-governmental organisations, platforms and networks and similar.	Not-for-profit organisations (with or without legal status), independent from public authorities, political parties or commercial organisations. Includes foundations, charities, etc.
<b>IV - Think tanks, research and academic institutions</b>		
Subsection	Think tanks and research institutions	Specialised think tanks and research institutions dealing with the activities and policies of the European Union
Subsection	Academic institutions	Institutions whose primary purpose is education but that deal with the activities and policies of the European Union
<b>V - Organisations representing churches and religious communities</b>		NB: Churches themselves are not concerned by the register.
Subsection	Organisations representing churches and religious communities	Legal entities, offices or networks set up for representation activities
<b>VI - Organisations representing local, regional and municipal authorities, other public or mixed entities, etc.</b>		NB: Public authorities themselves are not concerned by the register.

Subsection	Local, regional and municipal authorities (at sub-national level)	Legal entities, representation offices, associations or networks set up to represent local, regional and municipal authorities (at sub-national level)
Subsection	Other public or mixed entities, etc.	Includes other organisations with public or mixed (public/private) status.

## Information to be provided by registrants

### I. GENERAL & BASIC INFORMATION

- organisation name(s), address, phone number, e-mail address, website;
- (a) identity of the person legally responsible for the organisation and (b) name of the organisation's director or managing partner or, if applicable, principal contact point in respect of activities covered by the register; names of the persons for whom badges affording access to the European Parliament's buildings are requested<sup>1</sup>;
- number of persons (Members, staff, etc) involved in activities falling within the scope of the register;
- goals/remit – fields of interest – activities – countries in which operations are carried out – affiliations to networks – general information falling within the scope of the register;
- if applicable, number of members (individuals and organisations).

### II. SPECIFIC INFORMATION

#### A. ACTIVITIES

Main legislative proposals covered in the preceding year by activities of the registrant falling within the scope of the transparency register

#### B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

All financial figures provided should cover a full year of operations and refer to the most recent financial year closed, as of the date of registration or of renewal.

Double counting is not excluded. The financial declaration made by professional consultancies/law firms/self-employed consultants concerning their clients (list and grid) does not exempt those clients from their obligation to include those contractual activities in their own declarations, so as to avoid an underestimation of their declared financial outlay.

**- Professional consultancies/law firms/self-employed consultants (Section I of Annex 1):** details must be given of the turnover attributable to the activities falling within the scope of the register, as well as the relative weight attaching to their clients according to the following grid:

Turnover in euros	Bracket size in euros
0 – 499 999	50 000
500 000 – 1 000 000	100 000

<sup>1</sup> Registrants will be asked to provide this information at the end of the registration process, for submission to the European Parliament. The names of individuals to whom access badges have been allocated will then be automatically inserted by the system on the basis of the European Parliament's updates and information, once the European Parliament has decided to issue the badges. Registration does not give rise to an automatic entitlement to a badge affording access to the European Parliament.

> 1 000 000	250 000
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- **In-house lobbyists and trade/professional associations (Section II of Annex 1):** an estimate must be given of the cost of activities falling within the scope of the register.

- **Non-governmental organisations, think tanks, research and academic institutions – organisations representing churches and religious communities – Organisations representing local, regional and municipal authorities, other public or mixed entities, etc. (Sections III to VI of Annex 1):** the overall budget must be specified, together with a breakdown of the main sources of funding.

**Additionally, for all registrants:** the amount and source of funding received from the EU institutions in the most recent financial year closed, as of the date of registration or of renewal..

### Code of conduct

In their relations with the EU institutions and their Members, officials and other staff, registrants shall:

- a) always identify themselves by name and by the entity or entities they work for or represent; declare the interests, objectives or aims promoted and, where applicable, specify the clients or members whom they represent;
- b) not obtain or try to obtain information, or any decision, dishonestly, or by use of undue pressure or inappropriate behaviour;
- c) not claim any formal relationship with the EU or any of its institutions in their dealings with third parties, nor misrepresent the effect of registration in such a way as to mislead third parties or officials or other staff of the EU;
- d) ensure that, to the best of their knowledge, information which they provide upon registration and subsequently in the framework of their activities within the scope of the register is complete, up-to-date and not misleading;
- e) not sell to third parties copies of documents obtained from any EU institution;
- f) not induce Members of the EU institutions, officials or other staff of the EU, or assistants or trainees of those Members, to contravene the rules and standards of behaviour applicable to them;
- g) if employing former officials or other staff of the EU or assistants or trainees of Members of the EU institutions, respect the obligation of such employees to abide by the rules and confidentiality requirements which apply to them;
- h) observe any rules laid down on the rights and responsibilities of former Members of the European Parliament and the European Commission;
- i) inform whomever they represent of their obligations towards the EU institutions;

Individuals representing or working for entities which have registered with the European Parliament with a view to being issued with a personal, non-transferable badge affording access to Parliament's premises shall:



- j) comply strictly with the provisions of Rule 9 of, and Annex X and the second paragraph of Article 2 of Annex I to, the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure;
- k) satisfy themselves that any assistance provided in the context of Article 2 of Annex I to the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure is declared in the appropriate register;
- l) in order to avoid possible conflicts of interest, obtain the prior consent of the Member or Members of the European Parliament concerned as regards any contractual relationship with or employment of a Member's assistant, and subsequently declare this in the register.

## **Procedure for the investigation and treatment of complaints**

### **Stage 1: Submitting a complaint**

1. Complaints may be submitted by completing a standard form on the website of the register. That form contains information about the registrant being complained about, the name and contact details of the complainant and details about the complaint, including, in principle, documents or other materials supporting the complaint. Anonymous complaints shall not be considered.
2. The complaint shall specify one or more clauses of the code of conduct which the complainant alleges have been breached. Complaints about information entered in the register are treated as allegations of infringement of point (d) of the code of conduct<sup>1</sup>.
3. Complainants must in principle provide documents and/or other materials supporting their complaint.

### **Stage 2: Decision on admissibility**

4. The joint Register Secretariat shall:
  - (a) verify that sufficient evidence is adduced to support the complaint, whether this takes the form of documents, other materials or personal statements; to be admissible, material evidence should in principle be sourced either from the registrant complained about or from a document issued by a third party;
  - (b) on the basis of such verification, decide on the admissibility of the complaint;
  - (c) if it deems the complaint admissible, register the complaint and fix a deadline (20 working days) for the decision on the validity of the complaint.
5. If the complaint is deemed inadmissible, the complainant shall be informed by letter, which shall state the reasons for the decision. If the complaint is deemed admissible, it shall be investigated in accordance with the procedure set out below.

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<sup>1</sup> That point (d) requires registrants, in their relations with the EU institutions and their Members, officials and other staff, to "ensure that, to the best of their knowledge, information which they provide upon registration and subsequently in the framework of their activities within the scope of the register is complete, up-to-date and not misleading".

### **Stage 3: Investigation**

6. After registering the complaint, the joint Register Secretariat shall inform the registrant in writing of the complaint made against that registrant and the content of that complaint, and shall invite the registrant to present explanations, arguments or other elements of defence within 10 working days.

7. All information collected during the investigation shall be examined by the joint Register Secretariat.

8. The joint Register Secretariat may decide to hear the registrant complained about, or the complainant.

### **Stage 4: Decision on the complaint**

9. If the investigation shows the complaint to be unfounded, the joint Register Secretariat shall inform both parties of the decision to that effect. If the complaint is upheld, the registrant may be temporarily suspended from the register pending the taking of steps to address the problem (see paragraphs 11 to 14 below) or may be subject to measures ranging from long-term suspension from the register to exclusion from the register and withdrawal, where applicable, of any badge affording access to the European Parliament (see stages 6 and 7 below).

### **Stage 5: Measures in the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct**

10. The measures which may be applied in the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct shall range from temporary suspension to removal from the register (see the table below).

11. If it is established that information entered in the register is incorrect or incomplete, the registrant shall be requested to correct that information within eight weeks, during which period the registration of that registrant shall be suspended. The badge(s) affording access to the European Parliament, if any, shall not be withdrawn during that period.

12. If the registrant rectifies the information within the period of eight weeks specified in paragraph 11, the registration pertaining to that registrant shall be reactivated. If the registrant does not act within the period of eight weeks specified in paragraph 11, a measure may be imposed.

13. If the registrant requests more time to rectify the information in accordance with paragraph 11, and gives sufficient reasons for that request, the period of suspension may be extended.

14. In the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct on other grounds, the registration of the registrant in question shall be suspended for a period of eight weeks, during which time the European Commission and the European Parliament shall take the final decision on the measure or measures, if any, to be imposed.

15. Any decision to remove a registrant from the register shall include a ban on future

registration for a period of one or two years.

**Stage 6: Decision on the measure to be applied**

16. A draft decision on the measure to be applied shall be prepared jointly by the competent services of the European Parliament and of the European Commission and forwarded for final decision to the Secretaries-General of those institutions. The competent Vice-Presidents of the European Parliament and of the European Commission will be informed.

17. The joint Register Secretariat shall immediately inform both parties (the complainant and the registrant against which the complaint was made) of the measure decided upon, and shall implement that measure.

**Stage 7: Withdrawal (if applicable) of the badge(s) affording access to the European Parliament**

18. Where a decision on removal from the register entails withdrawal of a badge or badges affording access to the European Parliament, it shall be forwarded by the Secretary-General of the European Parliament to the responsible Quaestor, who shall be invited to authorise the withdrawal of any such badge(s) held by the organisation or individual concerned.

19. The registrant shall be invited to return all or some of any EP badges held within 15 days.

**Table of measures available in the event of non-compliance with the code of conduct**

	<b>Type of non-compliance</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>Mention of measure in the register</b>	<b>EP access badge withdrawn</b>
<b>1</b>	Unintentional non-compliance, immediately corrected	Written notification acknowledging the facts and their correction	No	No
<b>2</b>	Deliberate non-compliance with the code, necessitating a change of behaviour or rectification of data in the register within the deadline laid down	Temporary suspension for up to six months or until such time as the corrective action requested is completed within the deadline set	Yes during the suspension period	No
<b>3</b>	Persistent non-compliance with the code – no change of behaviour  – failure to correct data within the deadline laid down	Removal from the register for one year	Yes	Yes
<b>4</b>	Serious, deliberate non-compliance with the code	Removal from the register for two years	Yes	Yes

## **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT**

Transparency of political institutions is a prerequisite for legitimacy. It should be easy to scrutinize how decisions are made, what are the influences behind them and finally how resources, i.e. taxpayer's money, are allocated. Therefore rules for lobbying are ultimately a question of legitimacy.

The Parliament was the first European institution to address the phenomenon of an increasing number of interest groups at European level and especially about the consequences of this evolution for the legislative process. After several reports and thorough discussions the Parliament launched its register for interest representatives in 1996.

### **Stubb-Friedrich report**

In 2006 the Commission gave out a "European Transparency Initiative" where it proposed a common "one-stop-shop" register for the lobbyists in the Commission and Parliament.

Parliament's answer to this Commission initiative was the report by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs on the Development of the framework for the activities of interest representatives (lobbyists) in the European institutions. The rapporteur was Alexander Stubb (PPE, FI), but after he had been nominated to Foreign Minister of Finland, the report was taken over by Ingo Friedrich (PPE, DE). The resolution was adopted in the plenary on 8 May 2008.

The resolution welcomes the Commission's proposal and calls for an interinstitutional agreement on a common register between Parliament, the Commission and the Council. It asks the Commission to negotiate with Parliament on common code of conduct for the lobbyists and stresses that sanctions (in serious cases removal from the register) should apply to lobbyists who have breached the code. The resolution proposes a joint high level working group of all three institutions to consider the setting up of a joint register.

### **The joint high level working group**

Such a working group was established in November 2008 between the Parliament and the Commission - the Council has not seen necessary to participate. The working group adopted in April 2009 a joint declaration and a proposal for a common code of conduct. After the European elections a new working group was set up between the Parliament and the Commission. The EP delegation was led by Vice President Diana Wallis with Carlo Casini, Isabelle Durant and Jo Leinen as members.

The working group was able to adopt in November 2010 a draft agreement on the establishment of a "Transparency Register".

### **Parliament achieved its essential targets**

The achieved result corresponds to the objectives laid out by the Parliament in the most essential points:

1. Although the registration is not obligatory - which was the target of the Parliament - it can be considered as "obligatory de facto" because the permanent access to the Parliament premises is allowed only to the registered interest representatives.

2. The common register ensures the widest participation of all categories of operators while respecting their different or specific identities. The new name "Transparency register" makes it easier for non-commercial organizations to join the register.

3. The new mechanism provides additional information such as the number of individuals involved in all the activities relating to the register, and the level of EU resources received by the registrant. It will also provide clarifications regarding the eligible activities falling under the scope of the register, and the processes by which complaints will be handled.

### **Conclusion**

The rapporteur is ready to recommend the adoption of the draft agreement on the establishment of a Transparency Register. The joint register will be a step forward towards greater transparency in the European institutions, which hopefully will contribute to greater legitimacy of the European project among its citizens.

## RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

<b>Date adopted</b>	19.4.2011
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 22 -: 0 0: 0
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Andrew Henry William Brons, Carlo Casini, Andrew Duff, Ashley Fox, Matthias Groote, Roberto Gualtieri, Enrique Guerrero Salom, Zita Gurmai, Gerald Häfner, Daniel Hannan, Constance Le Grip, David Martin, Morten Messerschmidt, Algirdas Saudargas, György Schöpflin, József Szájer, Søren Bo Søndergaard, Indrek Tarand, Rafał Trzaskowski
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	John Stuart Agnew, Elmar Brok, Zuzana Brzobohatá, Marietta Giannakou, Íñigo Méndez de Vigo, Helmut Scholz, Rainer Wieland