An Bille um Stocaireacht a Chlárú, 2014
Registration of Lobbying Bill 2014

Mar a tionscnaiodh

As initiated

[No. 59 of 2014]
AN BILLE UM STOCaireacht A Chlárú, 2014
REGISTRATION OF LOBBYING BILL 2014

Mar a tionscaiodh
As initiated

CONTENTS

PART 1
PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Section
1. Short title and commencement
2. Review of Act
3. Expenses
4. Regulations
5. Meaning of carrying on lobbying activities
6. Designated public officials
7. Other definitions

PART 2
REGISTRATION OF LOBBYING

8. Requirement to register
9. Register of Lobbying
10. Content and public availability of Register
11. Details to be supplied by applicants for inclusion on Register
12. Returns to be made by registered persons
13. Requirement for further or corrected information
14. Delayed publication
15. Evidence of entries on Register

PART 3
CODE OF CONDUCT AND GUIDANCE

16. Code of conduct
17. Guidance

[No. 59 of 2014]
PART 4

ENFORCEMENT

18. Relevant contraventions
19. Power to carry out investigation
20. Offences
21. Fixed payments

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY

22. Restrictions on post-term employment as lobbyist
23. Appeals
24. Further appeal on point of law
25. Reports by Commission
26. Amendments relating to Commission
ACTS REFERRED TO

Data Protection Act 1988 (No. 25)
Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 (No. 22)
Local Government Act 2001 (No. 37)
Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851 (14 & 15 Vic, c. 93)
Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2014
Public Service Management Act 1997 (No. 27)
Public Service Pensions (Single Scheme and Other Provisions) Act 2012 (No. 37)
Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005 (No. 26)
Trade Union Act 1941 (No. 22)
Bill

entitled

An Act to provide for establishing and maintaining a register of persons who carry on lobbying activities; to provide for a code of conduct relating to carrying on lobbying activities; to impose restrictions on involvement in lobbying by certain former designated public officials; to amend the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Oireachtas as follows:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Registration of Lobbying Act 2014.

(2) This Act comes into operation on such day or days as the Minister may appoint by order or orders either generally or with reference to any particular purpose or provision and different days may be so appointed for different purposes or different provisions.

Review of Act

2. (1) The Minister shall—

(a) before the end of each relevant period, commence a review of the operation of this Act, and

(b) not more than 6 months after the end of each relevant period, make a report to each House of the Oireachtas of the findings resulting from the review and of the conclusions drawn from the findings.

(2) The following are relevant periods—

(a) the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which this section comes into operation,
(b) the period of 5 years beginning immediately after the end of the period specified in paragraph (a), and

(c) each subsequent successive period of 5 years.

(3) A report made under subsection (1) shall include any such recommendations for amendments of this Act, or any instrument made under it, as appear to the Minister to be appropriate in consequence of the findings resulting from the review.

(4) In conducting a review the Minister shall—

(a) consult, and take account of any representations made by, the Commission, and

(b) take into account any relevant report of a committee appointed by either House of the Oireachtas or jointly by both Houses.

Expenses

3. Any expenses incurred by the Minister in the administration of this Act and, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister, any other expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

Regulations

4. (1) The Minister may by regulations provide for any matter referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed.

(2) Regulations made under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after they are made and, if a resolution annulling the regulations is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House has sat after the regulations are laid before it, the regulations shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the regulations.

(3) Regulations made under this Act may contain such incidental, supplementary and consequential provisions as appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the regulations.

Meaning of carrying on lobbying activities

5. (1) For the purposes of this Act a person carries on lobbying activities if the person—

(a) makes, or manages or directs the making of, any relevant communications on behalf of a client—

(i) in the course of the person’s business, and

(ii) in return for payment (in money or money’s worth),

(b) is an employer of other persons and makes, or manages or directs the making of, any relevant communications on the employer’s own behalf, or

(c) makes any relevant communications about the development or zoning of land under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2014.
(2) In subsection (1) “relevant communications” means communications (whether oral or written and however made), other than excepted communications, made personally (directly or indirectly) to a designated public official in relation to a relevant matter.

(3) The following are excepted communications:

(a) communications by or on behalf of an individual relating to his or her private affairs about any matter other than the development or zoning under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2014 of any land apart from the individual’s principal private residence;

(b) communications by or on behalf of an employer with not more than 10 employees relating to the affairs of the employer about any matter other than the development or zoning of land under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2014;

(c) communications by or on behalf of a country or territory other than the State;

(d) communications by or on behalf of the European Union, the United Nations or any other international organisation;

(e) communications of factual information made to a designated public official in response to a request by the designated public official for the information;

(f) communications requested by a public service body and published by it;

(g) communications forming part of, or directly related to, negotiations on terms and conditions of employment undertaken by representatives of a trade union on behalf of its members;

(h) communications the disclosure of which could pose a threat to the safety of any person;

(i) communications the disclosure of which could pose a threat to the security of the State;

(j) communications which are made in proceedings of a committee of either House of the Oireachtas;

(k) communications between persons who are designated public officials or members of the staff of, or engaged for the purposes of, a public service body relevant to their capacity as such and relating to the functions of the public service body;

(l) communications by or on behalf of a body corporate made to a Minister of the Government who holds shares in the body corporate, or to designated public officials serving in the Minister’s department, in the ordinary course of the business of the body corporate;

(m) communications between members of a relevant body appointed by a Minister of the Government, or by a public service body, for the purpose of reviewing, assessing or analysing any issue of public policy with a view to reporting to the Minister of the Government or public service body on it;

(n) any communications of a description prescribed under subsection (6).

(4) In subsection (3)(m) “relevant body” means a body—
(a) the members of which are appointed by a Minister of the Government or by a public service body and include one or more persons who are designated public officials and one or more persons who are neither public servants nor engaged for the purposes of a public service body, and

(b) which conducts its activities in accordance with the Transparency Code.

(5) The Minister shall prepare and publish a code, to be known as “the Transparency Code”, setting out how, having regard to the public interest in their doing so with an appropriate level of transparency, bodies meeting the condition in subsection (4)(a) are to conduct their activities if they are to constitute a relevant body for the purposes of subsection (3)(m).

(6) The Minister may prescribe descriptions of communications which are to be excepted communications; and in determining whether or not to prescribe any description of communications the Minister shall have regard to the public interest in there being an appropriate level of transparency in relation to communications about any of the relevant matters and (in particular) to any arrangements for opening up such communications to public scrutiny otherwise than in accordance with this Act.

(7) In this section—

“principal private residence” means a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house occupied by an individual as his or her only or main residence and includes land which the individual has for his or her own occupation and enjoyment with that residence as its garden or grounds up to an area (exclusive of the dwelling house) not exceeding one acre;

“relevant matters” means any matters relating to—

(a) the initiation, development or modification of any public policy or of any public programme,

(b) the preparation of an enactment, or

(c) the award of any grant, loan or other financial support, contract or other agreement, or of any licence or other authorisation involving public funds, apart from matters relating only to the implementation of any such policy, programme, enactment or award or of a technical nature.

Designated public officials

6. (1) The following are designated public officials:

(a) Ministers of the Government and Ministers of State;

(b) other members of Dáil Éireann and Seanad Éireann;

(c) members of the European Parliament for constituencies in the State;

(d) members of local authorities;

(e) special advisers appointed under section 11 of the Public Service Management Act 1997;

(f) public servants of a prescribed description;
(g) any other prescribed office holders or description of persons.

(2) The Minister may prescribe descriptions of public servants under subsection (1)(f) by reference to their roles, levels of remuneration, grades or similar factors.

(3) In determining whether or not to prescribe any description of public servants, office holders or description of persons, under subsection (1)(f) or (g), the Minister shall have regard to the public interest and to any recommendations that may have been made under section 2(3).

(4) A body shall publish up-to-date lists showing—
   (a) the name and (where relevant) grade, and
   (b) brief details of the role or responsibilities,

of each person employed by, or holding any office or other position in, the body who is a designated public official by virtue of subsection (1)(f) or (g).

Other definitions

7. In this Act—

“Commission” means Standards in Public Office Commission;

designated public official” has the meaning given by section 6;

“enactment” includes an instrument under an enactment;

“international organisation” has the meaning given by section 186B of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005;

“local authority” has the meaning given by the Local Government Act 2001;

“Minister” means Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform;

“personal data” has the meaning given by the Data Protection Act 1988;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Minister;

“public servant” means a person who is employed by, or holds any office or other position in, a public service body;

“public service body” means any body which is a public service body for the purposes of the Public Service Pensions (Single Scheme and Other Provisions) Act 2012 by virtue of the definition in section 5(1) of that Act;

“Register” means Register of Lobbying;

“registered person” means a person whose name is included on the Register (or who has become a registered person under section 11(3));

“relevant contravention” has the meaning given by section 18;

“relevant date”, in relation to a relevant period, means the date falling 21 days after the end of the relevant period;

“relevant period” means the period of 4 months ending with the last day of April, August and December in any year;
“trade union” means a trade union which is the holder of a negotiation licence under Part II of the Trade Union Act 1941 or is an excepted body within the meaning of section 6 of that Act.

PART 2

REGISTRATION OF LOBBYING

Requirement to register

8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person shall not carry on lobbying activities unless the person is a registered person.

(2) A person does not contravene subsection (1) in the first relevant period in which the person carries on lobbying activities if the person becomes a registered person before the relevant date.

Register of Lobbying

9. The Commission shall establish and maintain a register to be known as the Register of Lobbying (referred to in this Act as the “Register”).

Content and public availability of Register

10. (1) The Register shall contain—

(a) the information contained in applications made to the Commission under section 11, and

(b) the information contained in returns made to the Commission under section 12.

(2) The Register shall be kept in such form as the Commission consider appropriate.

(3) The Register shall be made available for inspection free of charge on a website maintained or used by the Commission.

(4) The Commission may exclude from what is made available for inspection any personal data contained in the Register if the Commission consider that it is necessary to do so—

(a) to prevent it being misused, or

(b) to protect the safety of any person or the security of the State.

(5) If a person gives to the Commission in such form as the Commission may require notice stating that he or she considers that any information contained in the Register relating to the person is inaccurate, out of date or misleading, supported by evidence for so considering in such form as the Commission may require, the Commission shall decide the matter and—

(a) if satisfied that the information is inaccurate, out of date or misleading, amend or delete it (as appropriate) and notify the person of the amendment or deletion, or
(b) if not satisfied that the information is inaccurate, out of date or misleading, notify the person of that with reasons.

Details to be supplied by applicants for inclusion on Register

11. (1) A person who wishes to be included on the Register shall make, in such manner and form as the Commission may require, an application to the Commission stating—

(a) the person’s name,

(b) the address (or principal address) at which the person carries on business or (if there is no such address) the address at which the person ordinarily resides,

(c) the person’s business or main activities,

(d) any e-mail address, telephone number or website address relating to the person’s business or main activities,

(e) any registration number issued to the person by the Companies Registration Office, and

(f) (if a company) the person’s registered office.

(2) The application shall contain a statement by the person by whom it is made that the information contained in it is correct.

(3) The person shall be taken to become a registered person on making an application that complies with subsections (1) and (2).

(4) A registered person who has permanently ceased to carry on lobbying activities may notify the Commission, in such manner and form as the Commission may require, that the registered person wishes the person’s entry on the Register to be marked with a statement indicating that the person has permanently ceased to carry on lobbying activities and, on receipt of such notification, the Commission shall mark the person’s entry on the Register with such a statement.

Returns to be made by registered persons

12. (1) A registered person shall, after the end of each relevant period but not later than the relevant date, make to the Commission, in such manner and form as the Commission may require, a return covering the relevant period.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a registered person whose entry on the Register has been marked under section 11(4) with a statement indicating that the person has permanently ceased to carry on lobbying activities.

(3) If the registered person has not carried on any lobbying activities in the period covered by the return, the return shall state that fact.

(4) If the registered person has carried on lobbying activities in the period covered by the return, the return shall state—

(a) where any of the communications concerned were made on behalf of a client, the relevant information relating to the client,
(b) the designated public officials to whom the communications concerned were made and the public service body by which they are employed or in which they hold any office or other position,

(c) the subject matter of those communications and the results they were intended to secure,

(d) the type and extent of the lobbying activities carried on,

(e) the name of the person who had primary responsibility for carrying on the lobbying activities,

(f) the name of each person who is or has been a designated public official employed by, or providing services to, the registered person who was engaged in carrying on lobbying activities, and

(g) any such other information relating to carrying on lobbying activities as may be prescribed under subsection (7).

(5) In subsection (4)(a) “relevant information”, in relation to a client, means—

(a) the client’s name,

(b) the address (or principal address) at which the client carries on business or (if there is no such address) the address at which the client ordinarily resides,

(c) the client’s business or main activities,

(d) any e-mail address, telephone number or website address relating to the client’s business or main activities,

(e) any registration number issued to the client by the Companies Registration Office, and

(f) (if a company) the address of the client’s registered office.

(6) The return shall contain details of any change during the relevant period in the information entered on the Register under section 10(1)(a) in relation to the person by whom it is made.

(7) The Minister may prescribe for the purposes of subsection (4)(g) that a return is to include information as to—

(a) the name of any person involved in carrying on lobbying activities (other than the person who has primary responsibility),

(b) any other matters which appear to the Minister to be appropriate having regard to the public interest in there being an appropriate level of transparency in relation to carrying on lobbying activities and in opening up the carrying on of lobbying activities to public scrutiny.

(8) A return shall contain a statement by the person by whom it is made that the information contained in it is correct.

Requirement for further or corrected information

13. (1) Where the Commission consider—
(a) that further information is required if an application or return made by a person is to comply with section 11 or 12, or

(b) that any information contained in an application made by a person under section 11 or a return made by a person under section 12 is inaccurate or misleading,

the Commission may by notice given to the person require the person to provide further or corrected information within 21 days from the date on which the notice is given.

(2) If a person does not comply with a requirement under subsection (1) relating to an application or return, the Commission shall—

(a) remove from the Register the information contained in the application or return, and

(b) notify the registered person of the reason for the removal of the information from the Register,

and the person shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as never having made the application or return.

(3) Where the Commission consider that any information contained in an application made by a person under section 11 or a return made by a person under section 12 is inaccurate or misleading, the Commission may immediately remove from the Register the information contained in the application or return pending provision of corrected information; and the person shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as never having made the application or return unless and until the corrected information is provided.

Delayed publication

14. (1) Where a person who gives information to the Commission in an application under section 11 or a return under section 12 considers that making any information available for inspection could reasonably be expected to—

(a) have a serious adverse effect on—

(i) the financial interests of the State,

(ii) the national economy, or

(iii) business interests generally or the business interests of any description of persons,

or

(b) cause a material financial loss to the person to whom the information relates or prejudice seriously the competitive position of that person in the conduct of the person’s occupation, profession or business or the outcome of any contractual or other negotiations being conducted by that person,

the person may make an application to the Commission for the making of a determination under this section in relation to the information.

(2) The Commission shall consult with any relevant Minister of the Government or Ministers of the Government before deciding an application under subsection (1)(a).
(3) An application under subsection (1) shall be decided before the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which it is received.

(4) If the Commission consider that making the information available for inspection could reasonably be expected to have the consequence specified in the application, the Commission may make a determination under this section in relation to the information if it appears to the Commission that the public interest would be better served by delaying making the information available for inspection than by making it available for inspection immediately.

(5) The determination may (as the Commission consider appropriate) make provision for—

(a) the exclusion from what is made available for inspection, or

(b) the making available for inspection only in summary form,

of anything which is the subject of the determination for such period, not exceeding 6 months, as is specified in the determination or until the determination is revoked (if that happens sooner).

(6) If an application under subsection (1) is rejected in whole or in part, the Commission shall notify the applicant of the reasons for rejecting it.

(7) The Commission shall cause a copy of a determination under this section to be provided to the applicant.

(8) The Commission may at any time review a determination made under this section and, if it appears to the Commission that the public interest would be better served by making the information available for inspection immediately than by delaying making it available for inspection, the Commission may decide to revoke the determination and on doing so the Commission shall inform—

(a) the applicant, and

(b) any Minister of the Government consulted before the determination under subsection (2),

that the determination has been revoked.

(9) Where the Commission—

(a) have excluded anything from what is available for inspection under subsection (5)(a), or

(b) have made anything available for inspection only in summary form under subsection (5)(b),

the Commission shall, when it subsequently becomes fully available for public inspection, publish on the Register an explanation of why it was so excluded or included only in summary form.

(10) Where the Commission have made anything available for inspection only in summary form under subsection (5)(b), the Commission shall publish on the Register a notice to that effect.
(11) Nothing in this section prevents the making of a determination under this section in relation to any information on more than one occasion.

(12) A document purporting to be a determination under this section and to be signed by the Commission shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a determination made by the Commission and shall be received in any proceedings in any court without further proof.

(13) The Freedom of Information Acts 1997 and 2003 do not apply to a record relating to any information which is the subject of a determination made under this section and in force.

Evidence of entries on Register

15. (1) Every document purporting to be a copy of an entry in the Register and purporting to be certified by the Commission or an officer of the Commission authorised in that behalf to be a true copy of the entry shall, without proof of the signature of the person purporting so to certify or that he or she was that officer, be received in evidence in any legal proceedings and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a true copy of the entry and to be evidence of the terms of the entry.

(2) Evidence of an entry in the Register may be given by production of a copy of it certified under this section and it shall not be necessary to produce the Register itself.

(3) If the Register is kept otherwise than in legible form references in this section to a copy of an entry in the Register shall be construed as including references to a legible copy or reproduction of an entry in the Register.

PART 3

CODE OF CONDUCT AND GUIDANCE

Code of conduct

16. (1) The Commission may produce, and from time to time revise, a code of conduct for persons carrying on lobbying activities with a view to promoting high professional standards and good practice.

(2) Before producing or revising the code of conduct the Commission shall consult persons carrying on lobbying activities and bodies representing them and such other persons and bodies as the Commission consider appropriate.

(3) The code of conduct may contain different provisions in relation to different descriptions of persons carrying on lobbying activities.

(4) The Commission shall publish the code of conduct in such manner and form as the Commission consider appropriate.

(5) A person carrying on lobbying activities shall have regard to the code of conduct.
Guidance

17. (1) The Commission may issue guidance about the operation of this Act and may from time to time revise it or re-issue it.

(2) The Commission shall publish the guidance in such manner and form as the Commission consider appropriate.

(3) The Commission may make available information with a view to fostering understanding of this Act.

PART 4

ENFORCEMENT

Relevant contraventions

18. For the purposes of this Act the following are relevant contraventions:

(a) contravening section 8(1);
(b) failing to make a return under section 12 as required by that section;
(c) providing to the Commission under this Act any information known to be inaccurate or misleading;
(d) failing to comply with a requirement under section 19(4);
(e) obstructing an investigation under section 19.

Power to carry out investigation

19. (1) If the Commission reasonably believe that a person may have committed or may be committing a relevant contravention, the Commission may authorise the carrying out of an investigation under this section.

(2) The Commission may appoint such and so many persons as they may determine (referred to in this section as “authorised officers”) to carry out investigations under this section.

(3) The Commission shall furnish an authorised officer with an authorisation and, when carrying out an investigation under this section, an authorised officer shall, if requested to do so by any person affected by the investigation, produce to the person the authorisation or a copy of it together with a form of personal identification.

(4) An authorised officer may, for the purposes of carrying out an investigation under this section—

(a) require any person to provide any information or explanation which the authorised officer may reasonably require for the purposes of the investigation,
(b) require any person to produce any document or other thing of which the person has control, or to which the person has access, and which the authorised officer may reasonably require for the purposes of the investigation,
(c) require any person to attend before the authorised officer to answer questions, and to make a declaration of the truth of the answers to the questions, for the purposes of the investigation,

(d) (subject to subsection (5)) enter and search (if necessary accompanied by a member of the Garda Síochána) any premises at, on or in which the authorised officer reasonably believes there may be any document or other thing which the authorised officer may reasonably require for the purposes of the investigation,

(e) inspect and take copies of, or extracts from, any document or other thing produced in compliance with a requirement under paragraph (b) or found on a search under paragraph (d) or pursuant to a warrant under subsection (6),

(f) require a person to make available in a legible form any documents so produced or found otherwise than in a legible form, or

(g) require a person to give to the authorised officer such assistance as the authorised officer may reasonably require for the purposes of the investigation and make available to the authorised officer such reasonable facilities as are necessary for the authorised officer to exercise his or her powers.

(5) An authorised officer shall not enter a dwelling when carrying out an investigation under this section otherwise than—

(a) with the consent of the occupier, or

(b) pursuant to a warrant under subsection (6).

(6) If a judge of the District Court is satisfied on the sworn information of an authorised officer that there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is in, on or at any premises any document or other thing which the authorised officer may reasonably require for the purposes of an investigation under this section, the judge may issue a warrant authorising a named person at any time or times within one month from the date of issue of the warrant, on production (if so requested) of the warrant, to enter and search the premises using reasonable force where necessary, and exercise all or any of the powers conferred on an authorised officer.

(7) A warrant under subsection (6) may permit the person authorised by it to be accompanied by such members of the Garda Síochána or other persons as that person considers necessary.

(8) An authorised officer may, if authorised by the Commission to do so, make interim reports to the Commission while carrying out an investigation under this section.

(9) As soon as reasonably practicable after the conclusion of an investigation under this section the authorised officer by whom the investigation was carried out shall give to—

(a) the Commission, and

(b) the person under investigation,

a copy of a report stating the findings of the investigation and the authorised officer’s conclusions on the findings together with his or her reasons for making them.
(10) A statement or admission made by a person pursuant to a requirement under subsection (4) shall not be admissible in evidence in proceedings brought against that person for an offence (other than for an offence under section 20).

(11) The production of a document or other thing in compliance with a requirement under subsection (4) does not prejudice a person’s lien on the document or other thing.

(12) Nothing in this section shall operate to require a person to provide to an authorised officer any information or explanation, or to produce to an authorised officer any documents or other things, that he or she would be entitled to refuse to provide or produce on the grounds of legal professional privilege.

(13) An authorised officer shall not disclose any information obtained under this section otherwise than in a report under this section.

(14) In this section “premises” includes vessel, aircraft, vehicle and any other means of transport, as well as land and any other fixed or moveable structure.

Offences

20. (1) A person who commits a relevant contravention by making a return under section 12 after the relevant date is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a class C fine.

(2) A person who commits a relevant contravention in any other way is guilty of an offence and liable—

(a) on summary conviction to a class C fine, or

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both.

(3) It shall be a defence in proceedings for an offence under this section for the person charged with the offence to prove that the person took all reasonable steps to avoid the commission of the offence.

(4) Summary proceedings for an offence under this section may be brought and prosecuted by the Commission.

(5) Notwithstanding section 10(4) of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851, proceedings for an offence under subsection (1) may be instituted within 12 months from the date of the offence.

(6) Where an offence under this section is committed by a body corporate and the offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of any person who, when the offence was committed, was a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate, or a person purporting to act in such a capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished as if guilty of the offence under this section.

(7) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (6) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member’s functions of management as if he or she were a director or manager of the body corporate.
(8) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section the court shall order the person to pay to the Commission a sum equal to the costs and expenses, measured by the court, incurred by the Commission in relation to the investigation, detection and prosecution of the offence.

Fixed payments

21. (1) Where a person commits an offence under section 20(1), the Commission may serve a notice (in this section referred to as a “fixed payment notice”) on the person.

(2) The fixed payment notice shall—

(a) be in the prescribed form,

(b) state that the person is alleged to have committed an offence under section 20(1),

(c) state that, if the fixed payment, accompanied by the notice, is paid to the Commission by the date specified in it, a prosecution in respect of the offence under section 20(1) will not be initiated,

(d) state that the person is not obliged to pay the fixed payment, and

(e) contain details of how the fixed payment is to be paid.

(3) The fixed payment notice shall be served on the person by delivering it to the person or by leaving it at, or posting it to, the address (or principal address) at which the person carries on business or (if there is no such address) the address at which the person ordinarily resides (as shown on the Register).

(4) The fixed payment is €200.

(5) No prosecution in respect of the offence under section 20(1) shall be initiated against the person—

(a) until after the date specified in the fixed payment notice as that by which the fixed payment is to be paid, or

(b) at all, if the fixed payment is paid to the Commission before that date.

(6) The amount of any fixed payment received by the Commission under this section shall be paid into or disposed of for the benefit of the Exchequer as the Minister directs.

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY

Restrictions on post-term employment as lobbyist

22. (1) A person who has been a relevant designated public official shall not—

(a) carry on lobbying activities in circumstances to which this section applies, or

(b) be employed by, or provide services to, a person carrying on lobbying activities in such circumstances,
during the relevant period except with the consent of the Commission.

(2) In this section—

“relevant designated public official” means a person who is a designated public official by virtue of paragraph (a), (e) or (f) of section 6(1);

“relevant period” means the period of one year beginning with the day on which the person ceases to be a relevant designated public official.

(3) The circumstances to which this section applies are any in which the making of the communications comprising the carrying on of lobbying activities—

(a) involves any public service body with which the person was connected during the period of one year ending with the day on which the person ceased to be a relevant designated public official, or

(b) is to a person who was a designated public official connected with that public service body during that period.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) a public service body is one with which a person was connected at any time if it was at that time a public service body in or for the purposes of which the person held office or was employed.

(5) On an application to the Commission for consent the Commission may, after any appropriate consultation, decide to—

(a) give consent unconditionally or subject to conditions, or

(b) refuse to give consent for the whole or any part of the relevant period.

Appeals

23. (1) A person aggrieved by a decision of the Commission under section 10(5), 14 or 22 may appeal against the decision by giving notice to the Commission.

(2) Notice of an appeal shall—

(a) be given within 30 days of the decision concerned,

(b) be in such form as the Commission may require, and

(c) state the reasons for the appeal.

(3) The Minister shall appoint a panel of suitable persons to consider appeals under subsection (1) (in this section referred to as “appeal officers”).

(4) Appeal officers—

(a) shall be appointed to the panel for such period as the Minister may determine,

(b) shall be paid such fees and expenses as the Minister may from time to time determine,

(c) may resign at any time,

(d) shall hold office on such other terms and conditions as the Minister may from time to time determine including such terms and conditions as are likely, in the opinion of the Minister, to secure their independence and impartiality,
(e) may at any time be removed from the panel by the Minister for stated reasons, and

(f) are not civil servants of the Government or civil servants of the State.

(5) Where the Commission receives notice of an appeal under subsection (1) it shall nominate an appeal officer to consider the appeal.

(6) Appeal officers shall be independent and impartial in the carrying out of their functions.

(7) The Minister may prescribe the procedure to be followed in the conduct of appeals.

(8) On an appeal the appeal officer is not confined to considering the grounds on which the Commission’s decision was based but may, after hearing any evidence and considering any submissions that may be made, decide the matter which is the subject of the appeal as if it were being decided for the first time.

(9) The appeal officer shall as soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 30 days after the receipt of notice of the appeal—

(a) confirm the decision appealed against, or

(b) revoke that decision and replace it with such other decision as the appeal officer considers appropriate.

(10) The appeal officer shall give a copy of his or her decision, with the reasons for it, to the appellant and the Commission.

Further appeal on point of law

24. (1) Any person aggrieved by the decision of an appeal officer under section 23 may appeal to the High Court on a point of law.

(2) An appeal shall be brought no later than 21 days after notice of the appeal officer’s decision is given to the appellant.

(3) A decision of the High Court under this section shall, where appropriate, specify the period within which effect is to be given to it.

(4) No appeal shall lie from a decision of the High Court on an appeal under this section.

Reports by Commission

25. (1) The Commission shall prepare an annual report relating to the operation of this Act and shall cause a copy of it to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas no later than 30 June in the year following that to which it relates.

(2) A report under subsection (1) shall (in particular) include, in a form which does not enable the identification of the persons involved, information relating to—

(a) any determinations under section 14 made or in force in that year,

(b) any investigations under section 19 concluded in that year,

(c) any applications for consent under section 22, and all decisions on such applications, made in that year,
(d) any convictions for offences under section 20 in that year, and
(e) any fixed payment notices served under section 21 in that year.

Amendments relating to Commission

26. The Ethics in Public Office Act 1995 is amended—

(a) in section 21(2I) by inserting “and the Registration of Lobbying Act 2014,” after “to 2001,”,
(b) in section 33 by inserting “and the Registration of Lobbying Act 2014” after “Act”,
(c) in section 35(1) by inserting “or the Registration of Lobbying Act 2014” after “Act”, and
(d) in section 35(2)—
   (i) in paragraph (c) by deleting “or” after “court,”,
   (ii) in paragraph (d) by substituting “House, or” for “House.”, and
   (iii) by inserting the following paragraph after paragraph (d):
   “(e) the disclosure of information for inclusion in the Register of Lobbying in a report under section 25 of the Registration of Lobbying Act 2014.”.
An Bille um Stocaireacht a Chlárú, 2014

BILLE

mar a tionscnaíodh
dá ngairtear

Acht do dhéanamh socrú maidir le clár de dhaoine a dhéanann gniomhaochtaí stocaireachta a bhunú agus a chothrabhál; do dhéanamh socrú maidir le cód iompair a bhaineann le gniomhaochtaí stocaireachta a dhéanamh; d’fhéadfadh a hión féin leis an Acht a bhaint amach le priostachtáin ar fhoiblí aimsiúnta a bheithe a bheith páirteach i stocaireacht; do leasú an Acht a bhaint amach leis an Achta um Eitic in Oifigí Poiblí, 1995; agus do dhéanamh socrú i dtáobh nithe gaolmhara.

Presented by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform,
18 Meitheamh, 2014

Registration of Lobbying Bill 2014

BILL

as initiated

entitled

An Act to provide for establishing and maintaining a register of persons who carry on lobbying activities; to provide for a code of conduct relating to carrying on lobbying activities; to impose restrictions on involvement in lobbying by certain former designated public officials; to amend the Ethics in Public Office Act 1995; and to provide for related matters.

Presented by the Minister for Public Expenditure and Reform,
18th June, 2014