Political lobbying comparison

See New Zealand lobbying oversight lacking in comparison to similar countries, TINZ Transparency Times November 2022.

Jurisdiction	Standing Orders for Lobbying	Open Politicians' Diaries	Declaration of Interests Registrars by Members of Parliament	Register of Lobbyists	Lobbying Oversight Body	Other Lobbying Guidelines/Codes of Conducts	'Cooling off' period for politicians-turned-lobbyists
New Zealand	No	Yes - for all Government Ministers	Yes	No	Not	Absent	Absent
Netherlands		Yes but this excludes contact by phone	Yes	There's a voluntary and publicly available lobbying register for the House of Representatives that isn't stipulated by law.	The College of Investigation of Integrity responds to complaints about non-compliance by MPs with the code of conduct.	Yes. The Government is developing a new code for Ministers and State Secretaries, and was due to report to the European Parliament on this by Northern Hemisphere summer 2022.	Yes for senior civil servants and members of legislative bodies. A two-year cooling-off period in which former ministers and state secretaries have to request a recommendation from an advisory committee

							before moving to the private sector was announced in 2020 that need to be enacted into law.
United States	Lobbying Disclosure Act 1995	No, but lobbyists on the register have to submit reports to Congress about their lobbying activities.	Yes	Yes	No. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House provide guidance on common standards, procedures for compliance, and rules under the Lobbying Disclosure Act. The Attorney-General's Department administers the Act.	Guidelines issued by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives on any part of the Act.	Yes, for both elected officials and employees
Ireland	Regulation of Lobbying Act	Cabinet Ministers' diaries are	Yes	A register of donors to politicians exists	The Standards in Public Office	Code of conduct under the Regulation of	Yes - one year for members of legislative

		published periodically throughout the year.		for those who donate over 200 euros to a political party.	Commission oversees administration of the Regulation of Lobbying Act, including examining alleged wrongdoing.	Lobbying Act	bodies. However, there aren't any enforcement mechanisms of this rule.
United Kingdom	Transparency of Lobbying, Non-Party Campaigning and Trade Union Administration Act prohibits unregistered consultant lobbying	Cabinter Ministers' external meetings are published annually	Yes	Yes - both statutory and non-statutory	The Office of the Registrar of Consultant Lobbyists is an independent office holder established under the Transparency of Lobbying, Non-Party Campaigning and Trade Union Administration Act. The Registrar monitors the register, incuding Investigating potentially	The general code of conduct for MPs prohibits conflicts of interest between their personal interests and public interest - but it does not stop MPs having second jobs as 'advisers'. A new code has been recommended (in May 2022) by a Parliamentary committee.	Two years after leaving Parliament

					unregistered lobbyists, and issues guidance to the industry on their duties.		
Denmark	No	No	No	No	No	None	No
Finland	Lobbying is unregulated in Finland.	Unknown	No	A Transparency Register Act is proposed (to be introduced in the second half of 2022) that would oblige parties involved in lobbying to register engagements on an electronic register and report biannually.	No	None	No, although ministers must advise an Advisory Board for Civil Service Ethics of their intention to take up employment after their term as public servants. A legislative proposal to limit the 'revolving door' is planned to be introduced to Parliament in the second half of 2022.
Germany	Provisions are in the Federal Civil Servants Act	Unknown	No	Yes, however, it only applies to lobbyists who meet with "top	No	A code of conduct came into force in January 2022 and is applicable to	Yes - 12 to 18 months for members of legislative

	for a lobby register.			level government officials", not the "technical level in ministries" where most lobbying occurs. Failure to register has a maximum penalty of 50,000 euro. The Government also intends to create a digital portal to publish who attempted to influence bills by the end of 2022.		Members of the Federal Parliament, and senior civil servants (heads of directorates) in the Federal ministries. The Government intends to widen the scope of the code.	bodies and Parliamentary secretaries. One year is the standard period but can be extended to 18 months when public interests would be seriously compromised. The Federal Government is only to prohibit the employment when public interests are deemed to be at risk of being compromised and does so (publicly) on recommendation of the advisory body.
Australia	No	No	Yes	Third-party lobbyists must register on a register administered by the Attorney-Gener	No (although two states have independent oversight of their codes).	Code of conduct for ministers.	No

				al's Department			
France	No	Unknown	Yes	The High Authority for Transparency for Public Life (HATVP) is responsible for a lobbying register, which only includes entities as the definition of lobbyists doesn't include individuals. It also only includes those lobbying organisations initiating the contact with senior officials and excludes religious organisations.	There isn't a specific body that regulates lobbying, but the HATVP and Anti-Corruptio n Agency monitor similar behaviours, including the HATVP overseeing the lobbying register.	A code of conduct prohibits lobbyists from paying MPs advisers for lobbying activity.	Yes for members of legislative bodies. The HATVP provides an opinion prior to the recruitment for a high-level public position of a person formerly employed in the private sector, which will determine the recruitment. Before the appointment of any member of the Government and in relation to the person whose appointment is envisaged, the President of the Republic may request information about whether the person is in a situation

							that may constitute a conflict of interest, as well as the measures necessary to prevent or end the conflict of interest.
Canada	Lobbying Act	When an oral and arranged communication with a Minister, Members of the House of Commons, senators, staff working in the aforementioned ' offices, and the Leader of the Opposition takes place, lobbyists are required to file a monthly communication report with the Commissioner of Lobbying. However, there don't appear to	Members must declare their private interests to the Clerk of the House of Commons. They subsequently debate on, or vote on a question in which they have a private interest (under the Standing Order for the House re Conflicts of Interest Code for	Yes. Failure to register as a lobbyist can result in a fine of up to $50,000 and/or two years imprisonment and/or be banned from lobbying for up to two years.	There's an independent Commissioner for Lobbying who reports to Parliament. Their core role is to administer the Lobbying Act and the Lobbyists Code of Conduct. Additionally, they maintain a Registry of Lobbyists; develop and implement educational programs; and ensure	A Lobbyists' Code of Conduct has existed since 1997 that applies to individuals (lobbyists) who are required to register under the Act. The Code itself isn't a statutory instrument and therefore, the Commissioner can't impose fines and harsher penalties for non-compliance.	Yes - a five-year cooling off period applies to Ministers (federal and state), Members of the House of Commons, senators, staff working in the aforementioned offices, and the Leader of the Opposition.

		be	Members).		compliance with the Act and the Code.		