



## TRADUCCIÓN INGLÉS-CASTELLANO

As of May 2015, at least 20 countries worldwide have a specific lobbying regulation in place at the national level, though the quality of regulation varies widely. Even though lobbying regulations are found mostly in industrialised regions, they are relevant for any country: lobbying scandals all around the world including in developing countries are testimony to the need for better regulation and a number of publications launched in recent years are proof of the growing interest in lobbying regulation.

The purpose of lobbying regulation is to ensure transparency of the impact of lobbying on the decision-making process, as well as accountability of decision-makers for policies and legislation enacted. Lobby regulation should aim to ensure a level playing field for all actors to participate in the decision-making process on an equal footing, and there should be specific mechanisms in place to prevent potential conflicts of interest that may arise from attempts to influence the decision-making process. It is important to note also that regulation is only one element of a strategy to ensure fair lobbying, and that enforcement of any regulation, but also a broader willingness by all actors involved to act ethically, will be crucial to creating an environment of ethical and fair lobbying and public decisionmaking.

Transparency International has elaborated on the available international standards for lobbying regulation aimed at securing greater transparency, integrity and participation. These standards rest on the following guiding principles:

Lobbying is a legitimate activity and an important part of the democratic process. There is a significant public interest in ensuring the transparency and integrity of lobbying, as well as diversity of participation and contribution to public decision-making. Any regulatory measures to secure these ends shall be proportionate, fit for purpose and not impede on the individual rights of assembly, free speech and petition of government.

On the issue of parliamentary ethics monitoring bodies, Transparency International has stressed that parliaments had a key role in the fight against corruption and the duty to uphold to the highest standards of integrity. It also found that many countries had established comprehensive ethics regimes to ensure that MPs performed their functions in an ethical manner. Such regimes consisted of a code of conduct, specific ethic rules detailing the requirement to fulfil the code and a regulatory institution to enforce these rules. The effectiveness of the regime depended on the monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

As to parliamentary codes of conduct, Transparency International found that codes of conduct usually aimed at promoting ethical behaviour and preventing unethical behaviour, providing for a set of ethical standards, increasing public trust in and respect for the institution, as well as establishing rights and responsibilities for parliamentarians. It further found that codes for parliamentarians often articulated general principles of ethics and addressed the conflict of interest, gifts and favours, asset declaration, outside activities, nepotism, post-public employment and relations with lobbyists.

### **NOT TO BE TRANSLATED**

**Transparency International is a global movement working in over 100 countries to end the injustice of corruption. It is an independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation that works with like-minded partners across the world to end the injustice of corruption.**



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PRUEBAS PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO  
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ESTADO**

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