TRANSPARENCY IN EUROPEAN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

EU TRANSPARENCY REGISTER

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PUBLIC AFFAIRS COUNCIL - 19 NOVEMBER 2025



CONTENT

- 1. Context: EU transparency policy legal basis
- 2. Evolution: How the Transparency Register has evolved
- 3. Key features of the IIA: Transparency of lobbying activities towards the EU
- 4. Conditionality principle: Application in the signatory institutions
- 5. Transparency Register: A growing database & monitoring of its content
- **6. Q&A**: your questions are very welcome!







1. LEGAL BASIS

Article 11(1) and (2) TEU

- '1. The institutions shall, by appropriate means, give citizens and representative associations the opportunity to make known and publicly exchange their views in all areas of Union action.
- 2. The institutions shall maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society.'



Article 15(1) TFEU

'In order to promote good governance and ensure the participation of civil society, the Union's institutions, bodies, offices and agencies **shall conduct their work as openly as possible.'**





LEGAL BASIS OF THE IIA

Article 295 TFEU

'The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall consult each other and by common agreement make arrangements for their cooperation.

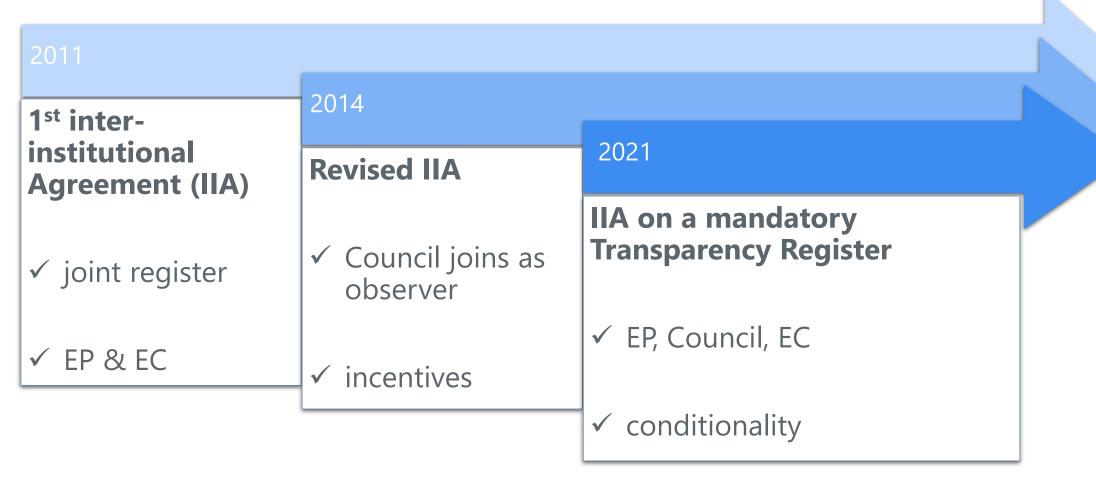
To that end, they may, in compliance with the Treaties, conclude interinstitutional agreements which may be of a **binding** nature.' → **Interinstitutional Agreement**







2. EVOLUTION









THREE INSTITUTIONS – ONE REGISTER



The IIA on a mandatory transparency register of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission is in force since **1 July 2021**.





3. 2021 IIA KEY FEATURES

- Tripartite register:
 - Council joins
 - Institutions commit to internal measures to promote ethical and transparent interest representation
 - Co-financing
- Register becomes mandatory: introduction of conditionality principle
- Broadened and clearer scope of lobbying
- Two-layer governance
- Simplified and improved administrative procedures
- Open to the participation of other institutional actors at Union level
- Stronger annual reporting & political review







GOVERNANCE

Management Board (Article 7)

- consists of SGs of three institutions
- oversees the implementation of IIA
- sets annual priorities and budget estimates
- takes decisions on requests of review of measures
- decides by consensus

Secretariat (Article 8)

- made up of HoUs and relevant staff
- manages daily operations of the TR
- establishes guidelines for registrants and provides helpdesk support
- carries out investigations and applies measures
- decides by consensus







GOVERNANCE

Proactive publication of governance documents

- Agendas & minutes of Management Board meetings
- Annual priorities
- Budget

Management board

The management board oversees the overall implementation of the Transparency register.

It is responsible for:

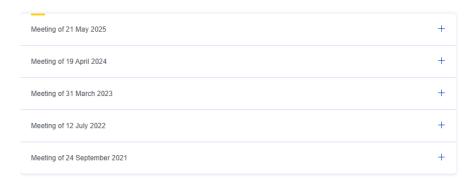
- · identifying new requirements
- · setting priorities
- adopts the annual report on the register's performance
- · supervising the secretariat's work.

Following an investigation, registrants can ask the management board to review measures taken by the secretariat. Moreover, EU institutions and EU countries may notify the management board of conditions on contacts with them or complementary transparency measures that they introduce and ask for them to be published on this website.

The management board is made up of the Secretaries-General of the Parliament, the Council and the Commission. They meet at least once a year, and each Secretary-General holds the chair for 1 year.

- . The Council held the chair in 2023
- . The Commission held the chair in 2024
- . The Parliament holds the chair in 2025

Documents:









WHAT IS INTEREST REPRESENTATION (lobbying)? Article 3 IIA









Any activity carried out

(by interest representatives)

with the objective of influencing

the formulation or implementation of policy or legislation

or the decision-making processes of the EU institutions.















...AND WHAT IS NOT? Article 4(1) IIA



- ✓ representing clients in legal proceedings
- ✓ advising members/clients on compliance
- ✓ submissions based on **EU legal or administrative** procedures/contracts/grants
- ✓ participating in **social dialogue** (Article 152 TFEU)
- ✓ responding to direct and specific requests for factual information/data/expertise
- ✓ talking to MEPs as an individual citizen
- √ spontaneous encounters











THE ACTIVITIES OF WHICH BODIES ARE NOT COVERED?

Article 4(2) IIA

Public authorities of Member States

Public authorities of 3rd countries IGOs

Political parties

Churches and religious associations



including

subnational

authorities

associations

and their

except where such authorities are represented by legal entities, offices or networks without diplomatic status or are represented by an intermediary



except any organisations created by or affiliated with them



except the offices, legal entities, associations or networks created to represent them







4. CONDITIONALITY PRINCIPLE

The principle whereby **registration is a necessary precondition** for interest representatives to be able **to carry out certain covered activities**(Articles 5 and 1(2) IIA)

Registration is voluntary

Each institution adopts its own conditionality measures

Registration becomes mandatory for key lobbying activities







4. CONDITIONALITY PRINCIPLE

The signatory institutions adopt:

- conditionality measures by which they make certain interest representation activities conditional upon prior registration
- complementary transparency measures to further encourage registration and strengthen the joint framework

All conditionality & complementary transparency measures are <u>published</u> on the Transparency Register website.

Other Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies as well as the Member States in relation to their EU PermReps may decide to adopt such measures and request their publication.







MEASURES IN PLACE - COMMISSION

Commission decision-makers and their closest advisers (*) shall:

- **meet only registered interest representatives** (Article 7 of the <u>Code of conduct for the Members of the Commission</u> & Article 4 of the Commission Decision (EU) <u>2024/3082</u>)
- publish information on their meetings with interest representatives & publish minutes of such meetings within 2 weeks (relevant provisions are set out in Commission Decisions (EU) 2024/3081 and 2024/3082)
- (*) Members of the Commission, members of Cabinets & **any** Commission staff holding management functions

Strong recommendation to **staff** to check TR credentials of stakeholders







MEASURES IN PLACE - COMMISSION

- Registration is mandatory for appointment of Type B and C members in Commission expert groups (Commission Decision <u>C(2016)3301</u> on expert groups)
- Notifications about public consultations and roadmaps in specified fields of interest/ policy areas (Better Regulation Guidelines of the Commission, <u>Guidelines on stakeholder consultation</u>)

Registrations provide information on all such activities, participations, etc.

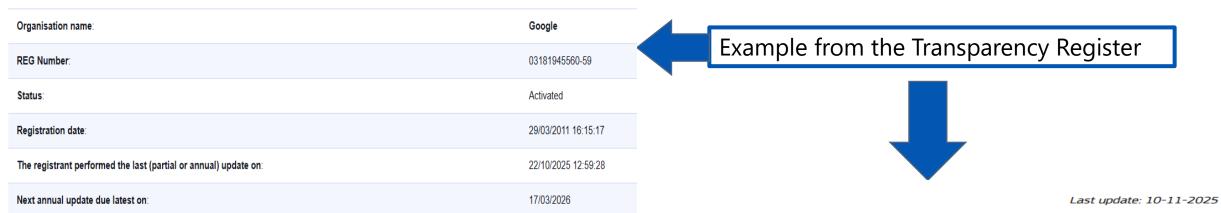






MEASURES IN PLACE - COMMISSION

Profile of registrant



List of meetings "Google" has held with Members of the Commission, members of their Cabinet or Directors-General (since 1/12/2014) as well as all Commission staff holding management functions (since 1/1/2025) under its current ID number in the Transparency Register: "03181945560-59".

Nr	Commission representative(s)	Date	Location	Subject(s)
1	Kilian Gross, Head of Unit, Communications Networks, Content and Technology	21/10/2025	Hybrid (Brussels and Videoconference)	Code of Practice on Transparency of Al- Generated Content
2	Thibaut Kleiner, Director, Communications Networks, Content and Technology	16/10/2025	Brussels L-51	State of cloud market and European cloud policies
	Manuel Mateo Goyet, Acting Head of Unit, Communications Networks, Content and Technology			

MEASURES IN PLACE – COUNCIL

Under <u>Council Decision (EU) 2021/929</u>, registration is **mandatory** for interest representatives in order to:

- attend meetings with the Secretary-General and Directors General
- participate in thematic briefings
- participate as speakers in public events

Members of staff to carefully consider appropriateness of meeting non-registered interest representatives and consult line management.







MEASURES IN PLACE – PARLIAMENT

Registration is **mandatory** for interest representatives in order to:

- Access to Parliament for to EP for their individual representatives (Rule 126 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure): There are 6000 -7000 access passes issued a year
- **Participate** as speakers or co-organisers in public hearings and events held on Parliament premises (<u>Decision of the Bureau of 12 June 2023</u>)
- Participate in MEP Intergroups and unofficial groupings (<u>Rule 35 and 36 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure</u>)
- **Meet managers** (Heads of Unit Secretary-General) (<u>Decision of the Bureau of 10 May 2025</u>)

MEPs are recommended to only meet registered interest representatives and must publish information about such scheduled meetings related to Parliamentary business (<u>MEP code of conduct</u>)

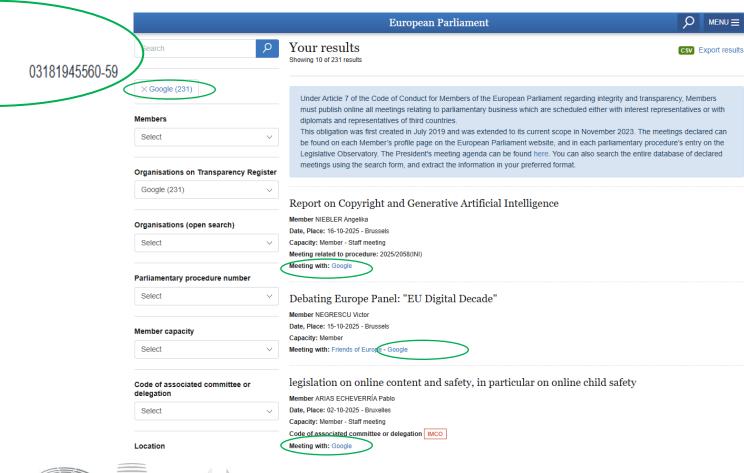
MEASURES IN PLACE – PARLIAMENT

TR and EP transparency tools are connected:

Google

REG Number

- shows MEP meeting declarations
- current MEP intergroups
- names of interest representatives with EP lobbyist badge



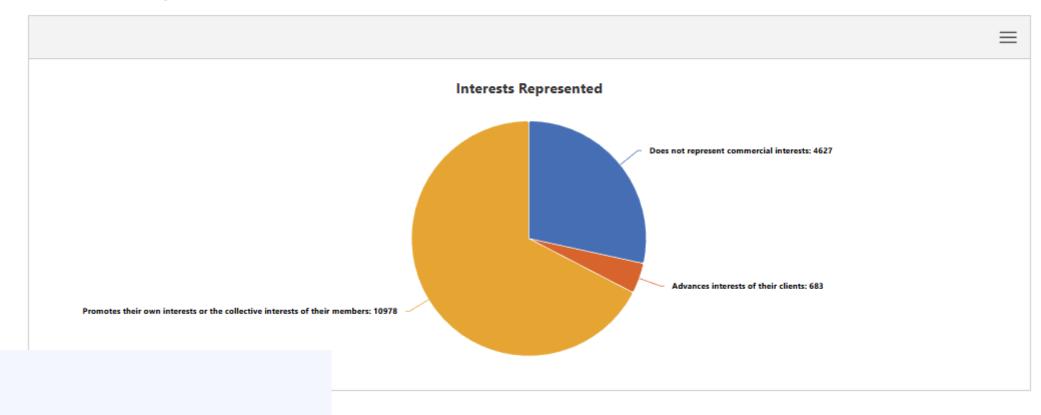






5. Transparency Register

Interests represented





Number of organisations

This is the number of organisations in the Transparency Register







FINANCIAL INFORMATION

- Those promoting their own interests or those of their members (e.g. companies and groups, trade and business associations) disclose lobbying costs, incl. for hiring intermediaries
- Those that advance the interests of their clients (e.g. law firms or public affairs consultancies) disclose client revenue per client, incl. 3rd country government bodies
- Those not representing commercial interests (e.g. civil society organisations, NGOs, charities, foundations, academic and research institutions, organisations representing churches etc.) need to disclose total budget and sources of funding

Annex II to IIA



APPLICANTS / REGISTRANTS

representatives
provide inter alia:
Contact information

EU policy their lobbying activity targets

Resources

EU funding

Secretariat of theTR:

Checks information provided

Contacts applicant in case of questions

Confirms eligibility and satisfactory information or rejects application

Interest
O representatives:

Observe the code of conduct

Keep their registration up-to-

Cooperate with the Secretariat







MONITORING OF DATA QUALITY

Quality checks are performed to monitor quality of registrants' information

Ensuring the best possible quality of data is one of the main tasks of the Secretariat:

- In the context of its monitoring activities in **2024**, the Secretariat checked 3 536 new applications and 4 441 existing registrations.
- In **2025**, the Secretariat has already performed over 6 000 checks of new applications and over 1 800 checks on existing registrants.







CODE OF CONDUCT

In their relations with Union institutions interest representatives shall:

- **identify themselves** by name, registration number and by the entity/-ies they work for or represent
- ensure their registration is accurate
- comply with the publicly available rules, codes and guidelines of the institutions, including on access and security
- not try to obtain information or decisions through improper behaviour
- not induce members or staff of the Union institutions to contravene the rules and standards of behaviour applicable to them
- **not abuse their registration** for commercial gain or distort or misrepresent the effect of registration
- Inform their clients, employees or members of these rules



Annex I to IIA







INVESTIGATIONS

- Observance of the code of conduct is part of the eligibility of applicants / registrants
- Own-initiative investigations or pursuant to complaints alleging non-observance
- Secretariat can remove registrations and further apply measures if ineligibility is due to non-observance
- Clear **remedies** for registrants:
 - Right of review of measures by the Management Board
 - Appeal of the Management Board decision to the CJEU/ complaint to the European Ombudsman

Article 6 & Annex III to IIA



MORE INFORMATION

Website of the Transparency Register

Interinstitutional agreement and political statement

Annual reports on the functioning of the Transparency Register

You can reach the Secretariat at:

FAQs and Contact us





