

Definicions de lobbies o grups d'interès

Consell d'Europa

[Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers](#) to member States on the legal regulation of lobbying activities in the context of public decision making (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on **22 March 2017** at the 1282nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

Définitions

Aux fins de la présente recommandation et de ses principes :

a) « Lobbying » désigne la représentation d'intérêts spécifiques par le biais d'une communication auprès d'un agent public et qui fait partie d'une action à la fois structurée et organisée visant à influencer la prise de décision publique.

b) « Lobbyiste » désigne toute personne physique ou morale qui se livre à des activités de lobbying.

c) « Prise de décision publique » désigne la prise de décision au sein du pouvoir législatif ou exécutif, que ce soit au niveau national, régional ou local.

d) « Agent public » désigne toute personne exerçant une fonction publique, qu'elle soit élue, employée ou autre, au sein des pouvoirs législatif ou exécutif.

e) « Réglementation juridique » désigne un encadrement législatif et réglementaire, un système d'autoréglementation ou une combinaison des deux.

OCDE. Organització per a la Cooperació i el Desenvolupament Econòmic

[Recommendation of the Council on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and Influence](#)

Adopted on: 18/02/2010

Amended on: 03/05/2024

● **Lobbying and influence activities** refers to actions, conducted directly or through any other natural or legal person, targeted at public officials carrying out the decision-making process, its stakeholders, the media or a wider audience, and aimed at promoting the interests of lobbying and influence actors with reference to public decision-making and electoral processes.

● **Lobbying and influence actors** refers to legal persons, domestic or foreign, that engage in lobbying and influence activities on their own behalf, as well as natural or legal persons, domestic or foreign, who engage in lobbying and influence activities on behalf of or under the direction or control of other natural or legal persons, or foreign state interest actors. It does not cover diplomatic and consular officials, natural

persons acting in a strictly personal capacity and not in association with others, journalists or contributors publishing content under the editor-in-chief's responsibility of any print or digital publication, public officials acting in their official capacity, as well as political parties acting within the framework of political party regulations.

Transparency International

Lobbying definition

Any activity carried out to influence a government or institution's policies and decisions in favour of a specific cause or outcome. Even when allowed by law, these acts can become distortive if disproportionate levels of influence exist – by companies, associations, organisations and individuals.

Why it matters? When undertaken with integrity and transparency, lobbying is a legitimate avenue for interest groups to be involved in the deliberative process of law making. When lobbying is non-transparent and unregulated, problems arise and measures must be taken to ensure its accountability and openness

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Definicions extreptes de lleis o d'organismes oficials

Quebec

Loi sur la transparence et l'éthique en matière de lobbyisme

Constituent des activités de lobbyisme au sens de la présente loi toutes les communications orales ou écrites avec un titulaire d'une charge publique en vue d'influencer ou pouvant raisonnablement être considérées, par la personne qui les initie, comme étant susceptibles d'influencer la prise de décisions relativement:

- 1° à l'élaboration, à la présentation, à la modification ou au rejet d'une proposition législative ou réglementaire, d'une résolution, d'une orientation, d'un programme ou d'un plan d'action;
- 2° à l'attribution d'un permis, d'une licence, d'un certificat ou d'une autre autorisation;
- 3° à l'attribution d'un contrat, autrement que dans le cadre d'un appel d'offres public, d'une subvention ou d'un autre avantage pécuniaire, ou à l'attribution d'une autre forme de prestation déterminée par règlement du gouvernement;
- 4° à la nomination d'un administrateur public au sens de la Loi sur le ministère du Conseil exécutif ([chapitre M-30](#)), ou à celle d'un sous-ministre ou d'un autre titulaire d'un emploi visé à l'article 55 de la Loi sur la fonction publique ([chapitre F-3.1.1](#)) ou d'un emploi visé à l'article 57 de cette loi.

Le fait, pour un lobbyiste, de convenir pour un tiers d'une entrevue avec le titulaire d'une charge publique est assimilé à une activité de lobbyisme.

(À jour au 1er novembre 2024)

Regne Unit. Parlament

Lobbying Parliament

What is lobbying?

Lobbying is when an individual or a group tries to persuade someone in Parliament to support a particular policy or campaign. Lobbying can be done in person, by sending letters and emails or via social media.

Glossary: [To lobby](#) is to make the case for a particular policy, cause or group directly to a government minister or a member of either House with the aim of influencing their decisions.

House of Commons Library. [Standard Note: SN/PC/04633](#). Lobbying
Last updated: 25 January 2012

1.A definition of lobbying

Lobbying can be broadly defined as seeking to influence decisions made by public office holders; such decisions can include the scope or content of legislation, the letting of a contract, or the broad direction of public policy. Lobbying can therefore involve a wide variety of activities and motivations. Many organisations lobby on their own behalves, others employ multi-client lobbying firms to seek to influence on their behalf. Such firms may also offer other services under the banner of 'public relations' or 'public affairs' such as media monitoring or media strategies. Bodies which lobby or employ lobbyists can include companies, charities, public bodies, trade associations and professional membership organisations as well as individuals who may 'lobby' their MP.

Difficulties associated with providing a definition of what it is 'to lobby' are seen by some as creating difficulties in any proposed regulation of lobbying. In particular, questions are raised about who would be subject to regulation, all those who try to exert an influence, or just those who are paid to lobby or advise on how to influence.

The UK Public Affairs Council (UKPAC) defines lobbying as follows:

Lobbying means, in a professional capacity, attempting to influence, or advising those who wish to influence, the UK Government, Parliament, the devolved legislatures or administrations, regional or local government or other public bodies on any matter within their competence.

Lobbyists are those who, in a professional capacity, work to influence, or advise those who wish to influence, the institutions of government in the UK, in respect to:

the formulation, modification or adoption of any legislative measure (including the development of proposals for legislation);

the formulation, modification or adoption of a rule, regulation or any other programme, policy or position;

the administration or execution of a governmental or other public programme or policy within the UK (including the negotiation, award or administration of a public contract, grant, loan, permit or licence).

Institutions of government means the UK Government, Parliament, the devolved legislatures or administrations, regional or local government or other public bodies.¹

They then define 'public affairs services' as the provision of:

lobbying or advice on lobbying as defined above;

services with intent to assist lobbying, including the provision of monitoring, public affairs and programme support, strategic communications advice, profile raising, decision-making analyses and perception auditing services.

Public Affairs practitioner means any individual who, in a professional capacity, provides, as a substantive and sustained part of their responsibilities, public affairs services as defined above.²

The use of the term "in a professional capacity" excludes private individuals from the ambit of UKPAC. Also excluded under these terms are those who engage with institutions of government as a purely incidental part of their role, such as heads of not-for-profit organisations.
