



O.R.L.

office of the  
registrar  
of lobbyists

BRITISH COLUMBIA

**GUIDANCE DOCUMENT**

**PROCUREMENT**

**October 23, 2019**

## **PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDANCE DOCUMENT**

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This guidance document explains the difference between marketing to government and lobbying of public office holders.

If a lobbyist is strictly following an established contract procurement or sales process, such as submitting a bid in response to a request for proposals (RFP), they are not lobbying. However, if a lobbyist contacts a public office holder outside of an established procurement process, that activity might be lobbying and registration may be required.

Please refer to the guidelines for applicants table below for additional clarification.

## **BACKGROUND**

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The definition of “lobby” in the *Lobbyists Registration Act* includes attempts to influence matters related to government contracts for goods and services.

Lobbyists must register their activities as soon as the line is crossed between marketing and lobbying, or where the lobbyist is doing both marketing and lobbying.

## **TIMELINE TO REGISTER LOBBYING ACTIVITIES**

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For consultant lobbyists, if the activities “cross the line” into lobbying, a consultant lobbyist would have 10 days to register those activities with the Lobbyists Registry.

For in-house lobbyists for an organization, the organization must register once lobbying activities amount to 100 hours in the previous 12-month period.



If you are not certain, you may contact Registry staff with the relevant details and request further guidance.

# GUIDELINES FOR APPLICANTS




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## LOBBYING?


### YES

-  An attempt to influence contents of an RFP, or “campaigning” for a product or service or against a competitor would likely qualify as lobbying.
  
-  If an organization submits a bid in response to an RFP and then hires a consultant to meet with the minister about awarding the contract to the organization, that would be considered outside the established process and the consultant must register the lobbying activity.

### NO

-  If an organization goes through an established contract procurement or sales process, such as submitting a bid in response to a request for proposals (RFP), this does not qualify as lobbying.
  
-  Contacting a public office holder to seek information regarding an established procurement process does not qualify as lobbying. Providing information in response to a request from a public office holder for technical advice, or clarification of a bid, does not qualify as lobbying.
  
-  If a contract is awarded within direct awards guidelines, communications strictly concerned with the awarding of that contract would likely not fall under the definition of lobbying.

### MAYBE

-  If an organization currently provides goods or services on contract to government, the negotiation of changes to that contract based on the contract terms would likely not be considered lobbying. However, if the scope of the changes is substantial enough that the contract is fundamentally altered, the related communications may qualify as lobbying.

*Note: This document is for information purposes only and does not constitute a decision or finding by the Registrar of Lobbyists for British Columbia or his or her delegates. This guidance does not affect the powers, duties or functions of the Registrar of Lobbyists, or his or her delegates, regarding any investigation or other matter under the Lobbyists Registration Act, respecting which the Registrar and his or her delegates will keep an open mind. Responsibility for compliance with the Lobbyists Registration Act remains with each client, lobbyist and public office holder.*