

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1

#### CARRYING ON THE BUSINESS OF CONSULTANT LOBBYING

##### PART 2

##### MEANING OF TERMS USED IN SECTION 2(1)

##### *In return for payment*

- 5 (1) “Payment” includes payment of any kind.
- (2) But “payment” does not include any sums payable to a member of either House of Parliament—
- (a) under section 4 or 5 of the Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 (MPs’ salaries and allowances),
  - (b) pursuant to a resolution or a combination of resolutions of the House of Lords relating to expenses and allowances for its members, or
  - (c) otherwise out of money provided by Parliament or out of the Consolidated Fund (whether or not in respect of that membership).
- 6 (1) Communications may be made “in return for payment” whether the payment is made directly or indirectly.
- (2) In particular, it does not matter—
- (a) whether the person or persons making the payments is or are the person or persons on behalf of whom the communications are made, or
  - (b) whether a particular payment relates to any particular communication or communications.
- 7 (1) But a communication is not made “in return for payment” if—
- (a) a person makes the communication on behalf of persons of a particular class or description,
  - (b) the income of the person making the communication derives wholly or mainly from persons who are not of that class or description, and
  - (c) the person does not receive payment, from persons of that class or description, in return for making that communication.
- (2) If the person making the communication is an employee, the references in subparagraph (1)(b) and (c) to the person are to be read as references to the person’s employer.
- 8 References in this Part of this Act to receiving payment to engage in lobbying are to be read in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 7.

*Communications*

- 9           A communication is not within section 2(3) if it is required to be made by or under any statutory provision or other rule of law.

*Made on behalf of another*

- 10       (1) Where an individual (“A”) makes a communication in the course of a business carried on by another person (“B”), the communication is to be regarded as being made by B as well as by A.
- (2) Where A is an employee of B, then (whether or not the communication is made on behalf of a third party) A is not to be regarded as making the communication on behalf of B.