Annual Report

Toronto Lobbyist Registrar for the Year 2019

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Lobbyist Registrar

July 17, 2020

Table of Contents

Message from the Lobbyist Registrar

I am pleased to provide the Annual Report for the Toronto Lobbyist Registrar (TLR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. This is the TLR's 12th Annual Report to Toronto City Council (Council). The purpose of this report is to highlight actions and key accomplishments in 2019.

Mandate of the Toronto Lobbyist Registrar

Role of the Toronto Lobbyist Registrar

The Lobbyist Registrar (Registrar) is an Independent Officer, who reports directly to Council about its legislative responsibilities. According to the values codified in the Lobbying By-law (By-law) by Council, the Registrar regulates lobbying activities in the public interest. The By-law establishes authority for the TLR to deliver transparency, requiring public disclosure of lobbying activities on the Lobbyist Registry (Registry) and adherence to the Lobbyists' Code of Conduct (Code of Conduct). The Registrar's duties are to administer and uphold the By-law in the public interest to ensure transparency and integrity in City government decision-making.

The Registry and Code of Conduct are the tools in the By-law which deliver transparency. The By-law's disclosure requirement through the Registry ensures that the lobbying of Public Office Holders (POH) is transparent. POH include: public service employees; and, City elected and appointed officials. The Code of Conduct sets out the high ethical standards that must be adhered to in lobbying activities at the City.

Legislative Framework

The City's regulatory model for lobbying activities is mandated by law. The *City of Toronto Act, 2006* (COTA), Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 140, Lobbying, and Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 3, Accountability Officers, outline the legislation, which

gives the TLR its authority, and which provides the obligations that lobbyists must adhere to.

The By-law does not impede access to government, but instead guarantees a window of transparency for lobbying communications. Lobbying is a legitimate activity, when disclosed publicly and when conducted according to the ethical standards outlined in the By-law.

Good Governance

The By-law's requirements for transparency and integrity in lobbying are an integral part of the City's policy and regulatory framework, contributing to the City's mandate for good public governance. The By-law supports civic engagement, open government, transparency, and access to democracy. The City's regulatory and policy framework for good governance supports a culture of transparency and integrity in lobbying. The broader City governance framework includes various mechanisms for good governance such as: accountability for regulatory and supervisory authorities; codes of conduct for public officials; stakeholder engagement initiatives through public consultation and participation; freedom of information legislation; and, rules on political activities and election campaign contributions. POH and lobbyists are each bound by their own respective standards of conduct, and each have their own accountability requirements through oversight mechanisms. By ensuring that lobbyists, through their Code of Conduct, adhere to the City's requirements for responsible business practices, the By-law fulfills an important role in the City's governance model.

The City's Ethical Standards

Public Service	Elected and Appointed Officials	Lobbyists
↓	↓	↓
Public Service By-law	Standards Enforced by the Integrity Commissioner	Lobbyists' Code of Conduct
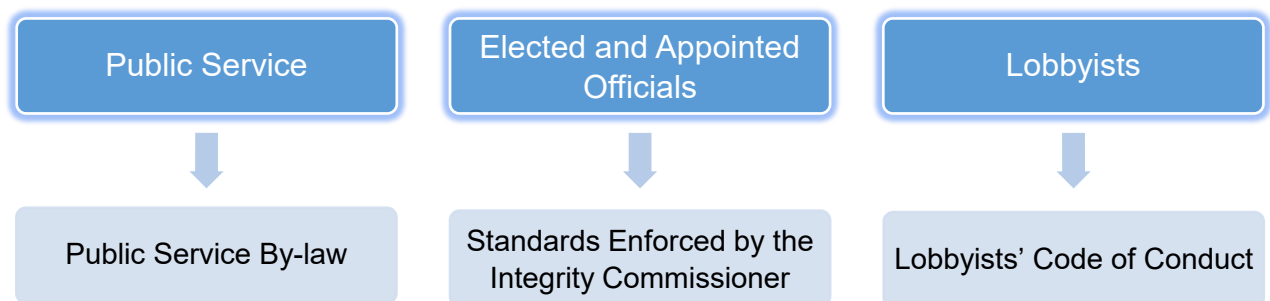
Build Public Trust

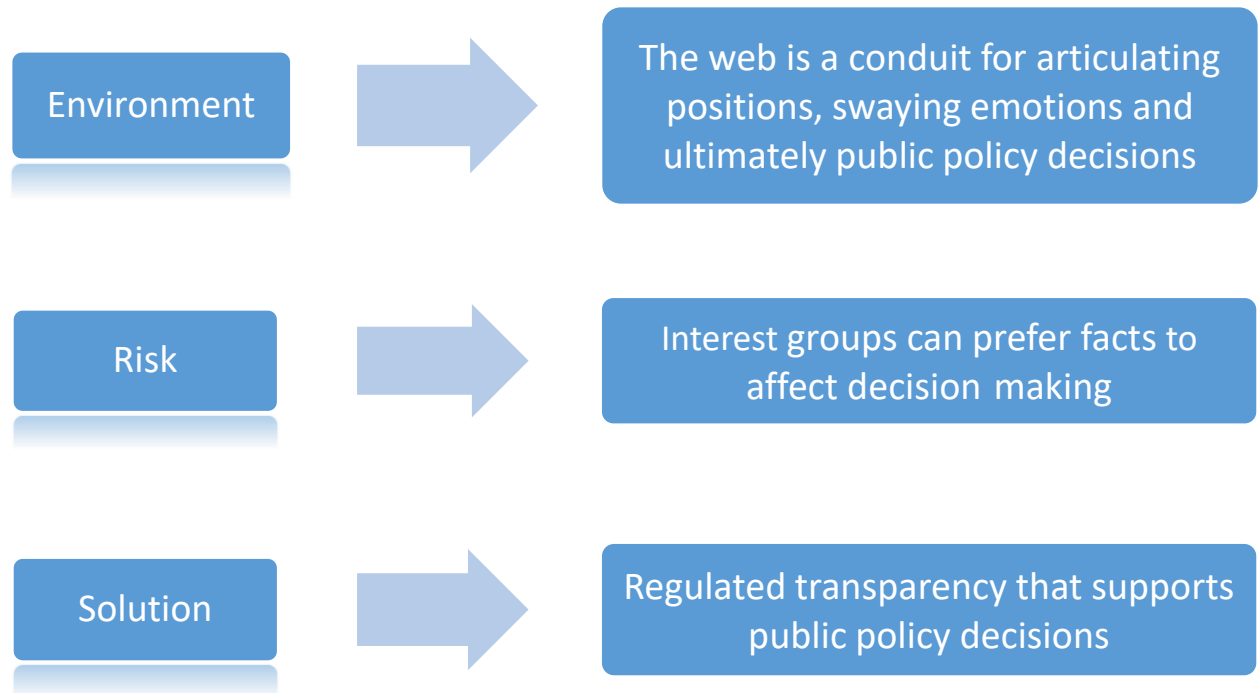"Lobbying can be a legitimate way for diverse interests to bring their voices before the people who will shape and make decisions."

The Honourable Madam Justice Denise E. Bellamy, Commissioner
Toronto Computer Leasing Inquiry Report
Vol. 2: Good Government

Ethical and transparent lobbying is foundational to a responsive City government that advances civic engagement and open democratic processes. The Registry and the Code of Conduct are important tools which contribute to the public's confidence in City processes and to the public's trust in government. Building trust through these tools increases the public's confidence in government and the public's support for City government's decisions. The Registry's online search tool enables civic engagement. It delivers information about who spoke to whom and about what. By facilitating this transparency, the Registry contributes to the exchange of multiple perspectives on issues before City government. This enhanced engagement leads to more informed policy debates and the development of better policies. As a multi-stakeholder platform, the Registry affords all stakeholders, from the private sector, media, residents, POH, and the public, opportunities to contribute to the development of public policies. The Registry serves the public interest because the lens of transparency it provides counterbalances the risk of undue influence by private interest groups. Because the Registry provides information about who has engaged in lobbying activities, the Registry builds the public's trust in City government decisions.

The public's perception of its City government being trustworthy is important in order to attain the outcomes intended by City government decisions. Public confidence in the processes which lead to City government decisions is essential. The Registry provides a window of transparency which evidences that City government is trustworthy. Where the Registry substantiates the decisions of Council, the Code of Conduct further entrenches the City's standards for ethical lobbying, by requiring that those who lobbied POH have acted within the standards for responsible business practices that have been set into law by the City.

Transparency Supports Public Policy Decisions

Environment	→	The web is a conduit for articulating positions, swaying emotions and ultimately public policy decisions
Risk	→	Interest groups can prefer facts to affect decision making
Solution	→	Regulated transparency that supports public policy decisions

Transparency in the Age of Digital Technology

As digital technology mediums are increasingly becoming the main modes of communication, especially with the proliferation of social media platforms into daily life, the need for transparency in lobbying has never been more important. Expansions in digital communication platforms create the danger that interest groups may use these platforms for the wrong purpose by culling facts to influence City government decisions. If interest groups distort information through social media, the resulting conjecture and speculation may affect emotion, and ultimately impact City government decision-making. The Registry, in contrast, provides information about the sources from which City government collects, verifies and applies facts. Therefore, the Registry's information about who is lobbying whom, and about what, provides the window on City government decision-making processes, necessary to minimize the public's concerns about non-compliant persuasion of public policy.

Technology Presents Unique Challenges to Government Transparency

66% of online survey respondents indicated – "I worry technology will make it impossible to know if what people are seeing or hearing is real."

From the 2020 Edelman Trust Barometer: Canada

Advancements in Technology

- Big Data
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Machine Learning
- Blockchain Technology
- Social Media

Public's Expectation from Government

- More Rights for Citizens
- Enhanced Accountability
- Stronger Enforcement
- Protection of Existing Rights

Grass-roots Lobbying Regulation

The By-law's requirements for public disclosure of lobbying activities on the Registry extend to indirect lobbying. Communicating with government officials by indirect lobbying is known as "grass-roots" lobbying. Both direct and indirect lobbying communications require disclosure. The By-law mandates that the public should know who communicates with POH, whose interests are being advanced, and in what regard. Even if there is no direct lobbying, the By-law may still require registration of grass-roots communications.

Under the By-law, a grass-roots lobbying campaign is a form of indirect communication between a lobbyist and a POH through communications made by those who respond to the lobbyist's call to action. The call to action is through a mass appeal, which seeks to persuade the public or members of a community, to communicate directly with a POH about an issue or opinion advocated by the lobbyist.

These appeals by a lobbyist to the public, or members of an organization or special interest group are called grass-roots lobbying campaigns.

A lobbyist must obtain the approval of the Registrar for the grass-roots lobbying campaign before launching the appeal. Prior to granting such approval, the Registrar may require additional information on the proposed grass-roots communication to provide the required transparency.

The Registry contains disclosure of the identity of the lobbyists, as well as those individuals or groups on whose behalf the lobbyist is acting, and the reasons for the grass-roots lobbying campaign.

Communications that are part of the grass-roots lobbying campaign should state:

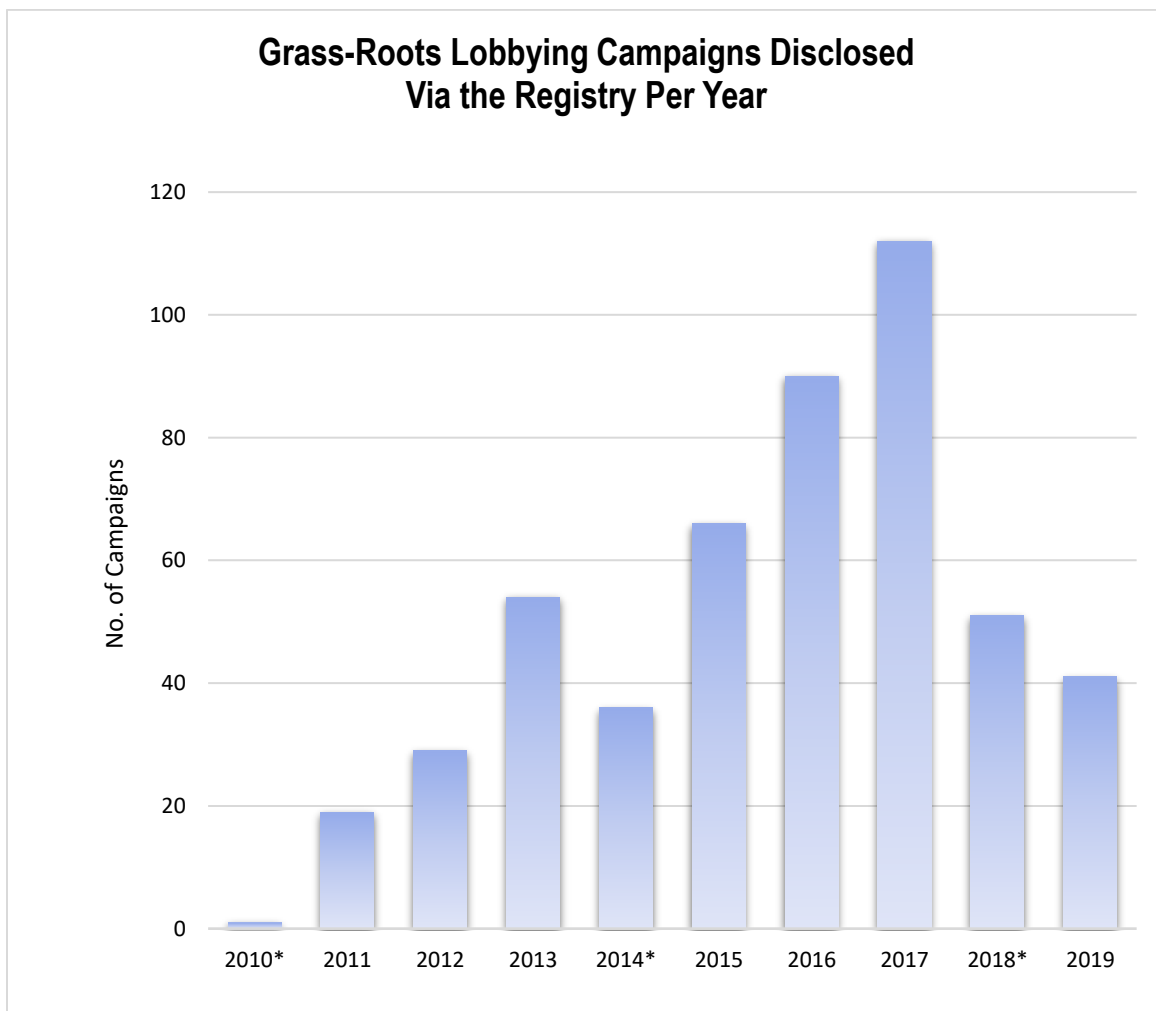1. Who prepared the communication;
2. On whose behalf the communication is being sent;
3. That the communication is being sent as part of an approved grass-roots lobbying campaign and the dates for which the Registrar provided approval;
4. The subject matter and lobbyist registrations for which the grass-roots lobbying campaign is approved; and
5. The purpose of the grass-roots lobbying campaign.

This ensures that when POH receive the grass-roots communication, they are assured legitimacy of the grass-roots lobbying campaign, the lobbyists' disclosure of identity of those on whose behalf they are acting, and the purpose of the campaign.

Since Council adopted the By-law, these requirements for regulation of grass-roots lobbying campaigns have supported transparency in City democracy. The following are indicators of how the Registry has contributed to increased transparency:

1. The Total Number of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns Since 2010

    Since 2010, there have been 499 grass-roots lobbying campaigns registered. An average of 72 campaigns have been launched annually for the last five years, i.e. from 2015 to 2019.

**Grass-Roots Lobbying Campaigns Disclosed
Via the Registry Per Year**

No. of Campaigns

| Year	Value
2010*	~1
2011	~19
2012	~29
2013	~54
2014*	~36
2015	~66
2016	~90
2017	~112
2018*	~51
2019	~41

* Election year

2. The Number of Stakeholder Groups Engaged in Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns Since 2010

   a. The Number of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns

   Since 2010, 499 grass-roots lobbying campaigns were launched as lobbying activities.

   b. Types of Lobbyists Who Executed Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns

   Grass-roots lobbying campaigns have been executed by 304 in-house lobbyists and 195 consultant lobbyists, since 2010.

   Types of Lobbyists Who Executed Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns Since 2010

   In house, 304

   Consultant, 195

   In-house

   Consultant
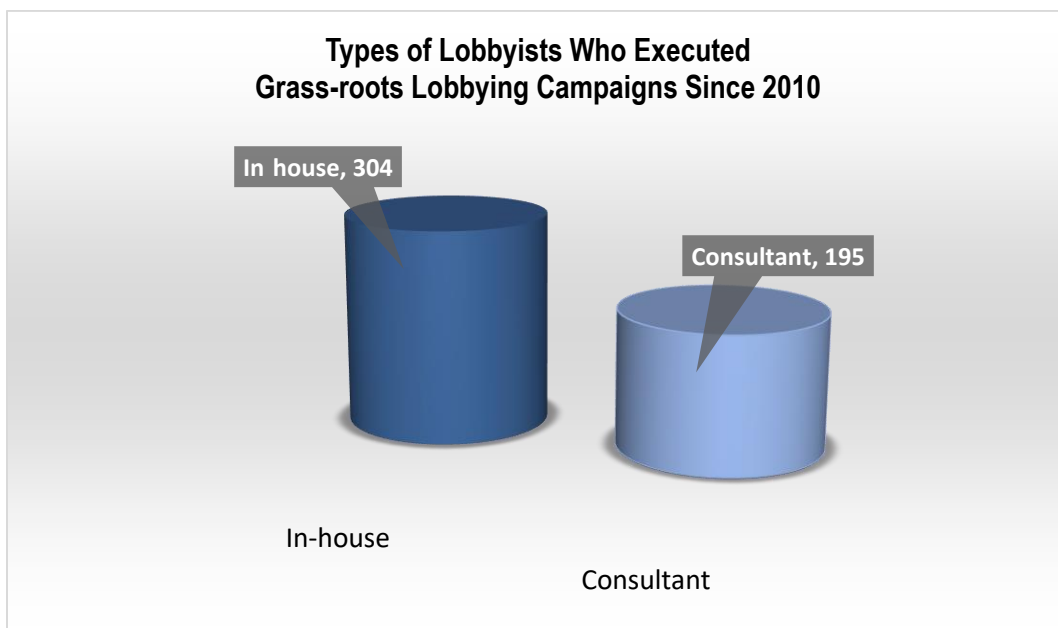
   c. Who Was Reached?

   Of these 499 grass-roots lobbying campaigns, 69 were aimed at communities of interest, 93 were designed to reach the public, and 337 were attempted to reach a combination of both the public and communities of interest.

   d. Which POH were Targeted?

   To date, 449 grass-roots lobbying campaigns targeted councillors, 13 grass-roots lobbying campaigns targeted staff, and 36 grass-roots lobbying campaigns targeted a combination of councillors and staff. One grass-roots lobbying campaign in 2018 targeted a registered candidate for election.

The Number of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns Since 2010
Sorted by Communities and Targets Reached

Total No. of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns:

499

Communities Reached

Targeting

Launched by:

304 In-house Lobbyists; and

195 Consultant Lobbyists

Communities of Interest (69)

Public (93)

Communities of Interest + Public (337)

Councillors (449)

Staff (13)

Councillors + Staff (36)

Registered Candidate for 2018 Election (1)
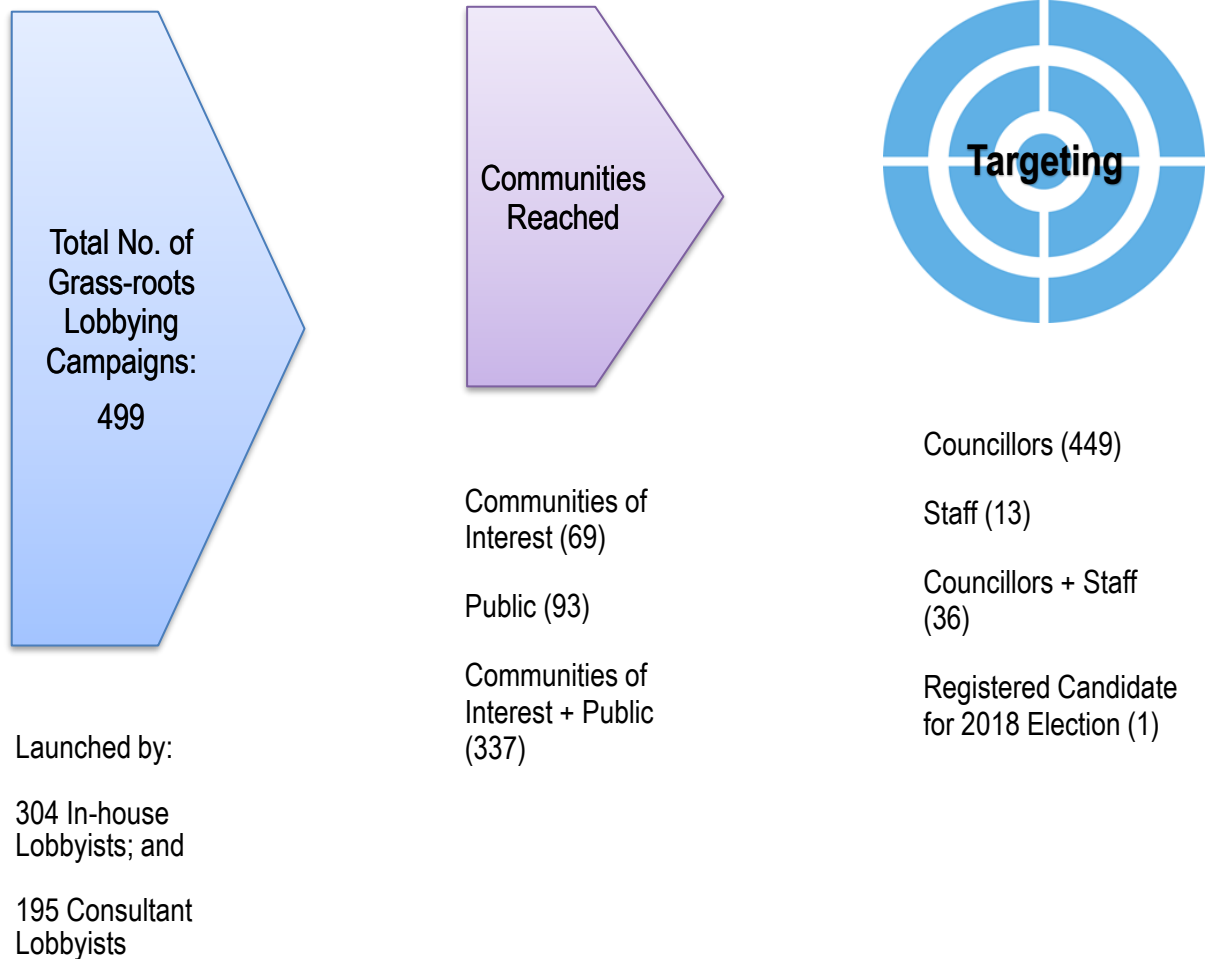
Looking Towards the Future

In order to continue delivering the TLR mandate with success, our office will adhere to the following objectives while always preserving our independence: improving the services that we deliver to our stakeholders; identifying and implementing ways in which the Registry and the regulatory scheme can be improved; and adapting and modernizing to meet ever-changing regulatory challenges.

Below are the key commitments for the TLR in 2020:

1. Improvement to the Online Registry through the State of Good Repair Project (SOGR)

The TLR completed its third year of working with the City Clerk's Office Business & Technology Planning Unit (Clerk's IT) on the State of Good Repair Project (SOGR) to upgrade the technology that drives the Registry. The SOGR was approved by Council in 2015. On January 24, 2020, the SOGR deployed the improved Registry. Its improvements enable the Registry to comply with statutory obligations, meet requirements of users, and conform to City and industry standards. A new mobile interface enhances the user experience and improves accessibility. Undue delays in registration and reporting will now be pre-empted with the new system because it ensures data integrity and compatibility with new technology in the marketplace. These upgrades are integral to ensuring the Registry meets the demands of ever-changing new technologies and high standards of data integrity. The Registry's information will be more easily accessed with its upcoming improved search capabilities, and mobile interface. The completion of the SOGR for the Registry is pivotal to the delivery of transparency and accuracy required by the By-law.

Thank you to all staff and contributors from the TLR and City Clerk's IT for their dedication and commitment to the SOGR.

2. Continuous Improvements to the Registry

The Registry is the publicly available, online, multi-stakeholder platform that provides disclosure of lobbying activities. All of the information lobbyists are obligated to report is contained in the Registry. Searchable online data fields can be explored in order to learn who is lobbying whom, and about what.

Although the Registry has recently undergone a major re-development and upgrade to its technology platform, the TLR remains committed to ensuring the Registry upgrades do not become obsolete, given the rapid pace of technological advancement in the marketplace. Now that the upgrade is complete, and the new platform has been deployed, the TLR will use this advancement to expand on the modernization of the Registry, choosing not to remain complacent with the conformity achieved with City and industry technological standards. The TLR recognizes that continuous upgrades will be required to guarantee that the Registry will continue to meet the demands of rapidly changing new technologies and heightened standards of data integrity. The new upgrades allow the Registry's information to be more easily accessed because of improved search capabilities and mobile interface. In 2020, the TLR will look forward to receiving feedback from our stakeholders for ways to improve the platform to further prevent undue delays in registration and reporting.

Therefore, the TLR in 2020 will be supporting stakeholders through the transition to the new system, and inviting feedback for future improvements to further assist their work routine and the user experience. The goal is to ensure the system accomplishes what it was designed to do, and can evolve fluidly to keep current with changing technology standards.

Feedback will be sought in 2020 for identifying new opportunities for business improvement and transformation. The following goals for improvement needs have been identified:

A. Enhancing opportunities for the Registry to be used as a compliance tool.

B. Leveraging the new technology platform to create more efficient processes, such as fully transitioning the account creation and registration processes to digital. Maximizing this technology upgrade would allow earlier access to information and also improve the timeliness of the completion of lobbyists registrations.

C. Enabling the collection of more comprehensive subject matter information to provide additional details about lobbying activities, and therefore enhance transparency. Capturing additional data will enhance disclosure and assist with better understanding of lobbying activities.

D. Reviewing and expanding the key performance indicators will assist the TLR to quantify the value added to the user experience by the improvements made to the Registry.

E. Expanding the use of predictive text should be implemented to reduce spelling variations. This will improve the quality of data and therefore enhance search capability.

3. Using Data to Create Understanding

The TLR will also continue its effort to disseminate Registry information and statistics in multiple formats beyond the Registry's public site. The ongoing expansion of information provided in the TLR's Annual Reports is another example of our office's commitment to sharing information available in the Registry in ways that create greater understanding of lobbying activities in City government. The following are examples of new data shared by the TLR: the number of grass-roots lobbying campaigns undertaken, number and methods of lobbying communication, review of lobbying activities, listings of the recipients of lobbying activities, and a global perspective on compliance. Assembling and publishing this data is important in making the TLR's mandate successful.

4. Expansion of Lobbying By-law Provisions

A. Improvements to the Regulatory Framework

Improvements to the legislation are important to ensure the efficacy of the TLR's legislative mandate. The office will continue to conduct periodic reviews of the By-law and propose amendments as necessary.

Evaluating and responding to requests for advice are important to facilitate compliance with the By-law. The TLR will continue its commitment to supporting its stakeholders, by performing environmental scans to anticipate future contraventions and conduct judicious interventions where possible to prevent such harm.

B. Planning for the Implementation of Administrative Sanctions

The Registrar's enforcement powers were expanded through the *Modernizing Ontario's Municipal Legislation Act, 2017,* with the added authority to impose administrative sanctions, including administrative monetary penalties. These will expand the range of corrective actions from minor for less grievous infractions, to more punitive measures for more egregious breaches of the By-law. In 2019, the TLR continued its development of the policy and operational requirements for incorporating these administrative monetary penalties into the range of penalties available, in collaboration with the City Manager and City Solicitor. The implementation of this regime is scheduled for 2020. Once in place, the range of enforcement measures will be expanded to include: terms and conditions imposed by the Registrar, bans, provincial prosecutions, and administrative monetary penalties. Various approaches are used to enforce compliance with the By-law, including advice and training, reports to Council and prosecutions under the *Provincial Offences Act*. These new enforcement tools will be added to the spectrum of corrective actions imposed in the public interest, on an escalating scale, depending on the facts of the case and the seriousness of the breach.

5. Continued Collaboration with Stakeholders

The TLR will continue its important role in the City's accountability framework through ongoing collaboration with the City Manager, the City Clerk, the City Solicitor, other Accountability Officers and Council. Finally, the TLR will continue to work with lobbyists, POH, the public, and other governments to ensure that City government continues to provide effective lobbyist regulation.

Lobbyists have demonstrated a willingness to comply with the By-law. Their adherence to the obligations under the By-law, together with the ongoing support of the TLR's many stakeholders, have underscored the By-law and Registry's successes in delivering transparency and accountability. Together with our office, the broad stakeholder community has embraced the TLR's mandate for transparency in lobbying communications. The City Clerk's Office has provided ongoing administrative, financial and information technology services. The

Offices of the City Manager and City Solicitor have worked with the TLR to expand the By-law with new provisions. Working in collaboration, the City Manager, the City Clerk, the City Solicitor and the Accountability Officers have all supported the TLR's achievements within the City's accountability framework. POH, Council, lobbyists, members of the public and the media have all been instrumental in enabling the TLR to promote and enhance transparency in City government decision-making processes.

6. The Role of Public Office Holders (POH) in Nurturing an Ethical Culture

The City's POH have underscored the By-law and Registry's success by reinforcing to third-parties who communicate with them the requirement to comply with the By-law. As POH have made transparency and accountability a pre-requisite for communications by third parties, POH either seek advice from the TLR regarding dealings with lobbyists or refer lobbyists to our office for direct advice about their obligations.

The TLR looks forward to continuing this important collaboration between it and POH in support of lobbying regulation at the City.

Report on Activities in 2019

Website

In 2019, there were 18,310 visits to the TLR public website.

In addition to hosting the Registry, the TLR website provides important compliance information, including legislation, interpretation and advisory bulletins, tutorials, interactive tools, FAQs and links to other sites.

The TLR maintains and administers the Registry online via www.toronto.ca/lobbying. The Registry meets the requirements of s. 165 of COTA, that the City maintains a Registry of persons who lobby POH, and that this Registry be available for public inspection.

Social Media

Follow us on

The TLR maintains several social media platforms: Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram. In 2019, the TLR continued its use of social media as an outlet for news and information through these platforms, where information is posted about the By-law, Interpretation and Advisory Bulletins, Reports to Council, upcoming training sessions, and best practices in government ethics and lobbying regulation.

Interpretation Bulletins and Advice

Through s. 169 of the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* (COTA), and Chapter 140 of the Toronto Municipal Code, Lobbying, the Registrar may provide interpretations pertaining to the administration, application and enforcement of the By-law.

The TLR also provided POH, lobbyists and members of the public with advice and interpretation of the By-law in the following ways: in-person, by telephone, by mail and by email. TLR staff provided information about:

- Registrations;
- Searching the Registry;
- Requirements for registration;
- Lobbyists' Code of Conduct;
- Status of unions, broader public sector and not-for-profit organizations;
- Conduct of lobbyists at charitable and civic events;
- Lobbying by former senior POH;
- Grass-roots communications;
- Avoiding the placing of POH in a conflict of interest;
- Gifts and favours;
- Lobbying by former municipal election campaign team members; and
- Procurements.

Information about the application of the By-law with respect to many of these subjects is available in Interpretation and Advisory Bulletins on the TLR public website.

Use of Educational Tools

The TLR has educational materials and interactive online tools available to provide information. Some examples include the following online questionnaire:

1. Online Interactive Questionnaire "Do I Need to Register as a Lobbyist?"

For registrants using the Registry, this interactive tool is a guide which helps determine if registration with the TLR is required. There were 2,112 online users of this tool in 2019.

Am I a Lobbyist?   Share ⤳   Print 🖨

This interactive tool will help you determine if you are required to register with the Toronto Lobbyist Registrar.

If you require additional assistance or have a question please contact our office at 416-338-5858 and a Lobbyist Registry Advisor will be happy to assist you.

Please Note: This tool is a guide to assist registrants using the Lobbyist Registry system; any discrepancy between the tool and Municipal Code Chapter 140, Municipal Code Chapter 140 shall govern.

Do I Need to Register as a Lobbyist?

Answer this quick and easy interactive questionnaire to find out

| START |

In This Section

Search the Registry & Register as a Lobbyist   —

Am I a Lobbyist?

Register as a Lobbyist

Search the Lobbyist Registry   +

Contact Information

Toronto Lobbyist Registrar
375 University Avenue, Suite 201
Toronto, ON M5G 2J5
Telephone: 416-338-5858
TTY: 416-338-6623
Fax: 416-338-5859
Email: lobbyistregistrar@toronto.ca

2. Online Interactive Questionnaire "Am I being lobbied?"

In early 2019, an online interactive survey was made available to all POH on the City's intranet website. It helps POH determine whether third parties to the City intending to communicate with them are required to register the TLR.

Open Data

The Registry is available in Open Data. Data from the Registry is available in machine-readable format on the City's Open Data Portal at https://open.toronto.ca/.

Transparency is enhanced when data is made open to the public through Open Data. The availability of the Registry in Open Data contributes to the City's strategic initiatives that support civic engagement and open government. The TLR has been utilizing the Registry information found in Open Data to perform audits of the data on the Registry. This practice ensures that the Registry data is as clean and accurate as possible. In addition, the TLR has been using Open Data to extract the information it provides to stakeholders with respect to who is lobbying whom, and about which subject matters.

Lobbyist Registry Open Data Featured in Open Data Toronto's Knowledge Centre

In 2019, Open Data Toronto published a guide, in its Knowledge Centre, pertaining to the analysis of the Toronto Lobbyist Registry's Open Data. The guide is entitled "Analyzing Lobbyist Data". It provides information about how to prepare and explore the Lobbyist Registry data. The TLR worked in partnership with Open Data Toronto on its development. Thank you to Open Data Toronto for providing this opportunity.

Registry Services

The By-law requires public disclosure of lobbying activities, providing access to information about how POH were lobbied as part of City government decision-making. The Registry information is easily available and accessible to the public on the TLR website in accordance with the By-law's requirements. The TLR's mandate ensures that the Registry is publicly available as a multi-stakeholder, online web-based platform.

The Registry delivers information necessary to enable robust searches of lobbying activities by all stakeholders. Because the TLR enforces the By-law's provisions that require timely reporting of lobbying activities, the Registry successfully provides timely access to such information. Therefore, the Registry ensures the diverse views of society and business are engaged, providing opportunity for input from multiple stakeholders into City government decision-making.

The online Registry is the mechanism for the disclosure of lobbying activities. The Registry provides all of the information required of lobbyists by the By-law. Its search capabilities enable all stakeholders to explore its data fields in order to learn who is lobbying whom and about what.

Since 2010, over 87,000 transactions have been processed through the Registry and over 50,000 lobbying communications have been recorded. The Lobbyist Registry & Stakeholder Outreach Advisors support the Registry's maintenance. They review, check accuracy, and accept registrations and any necessary updates. They supervise abidance with registration and reporting requirements.

Registration Statistics

The total number of registration transactions processed in 2019 was 11,782.

Registration Transactions Processed in 2019

Lobbyist Registrations Processed 24%

Subject Matter Registrations Processed 76%

■ Lobbyist Registrations Processed ■ Subject Matter Registrations Processed
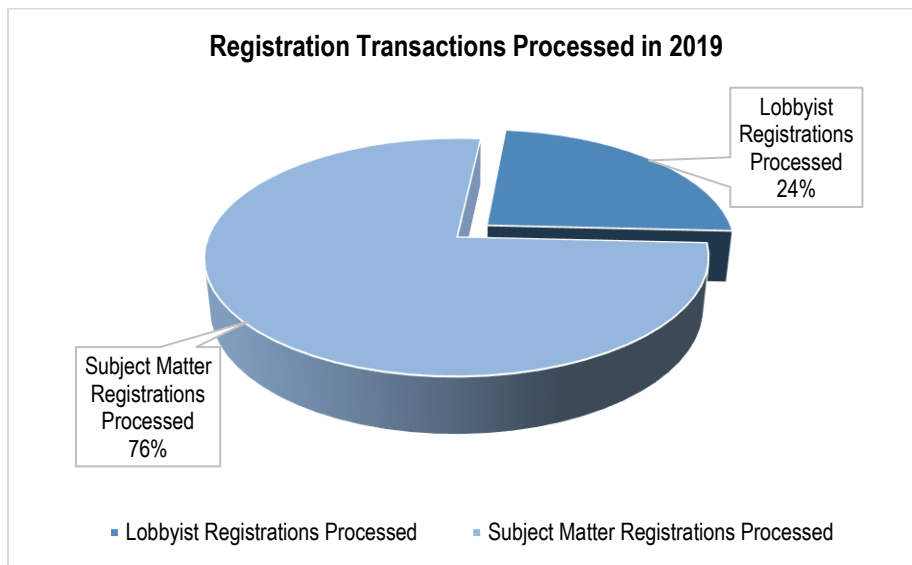
In 2019, 2,841 lobbyist registration transactions were processed and 8,941 subject matter registration transactions were processed. The total number of active lobbyist registrations at year-end was 2,035; and the total number of active subject matter registrations at year-end was 3,019.

Active Lobbyist Registrations

•2,035

Lobbyist Registration Transactions Processed

•2,841

Active Subject Matter Registrations

•3,019

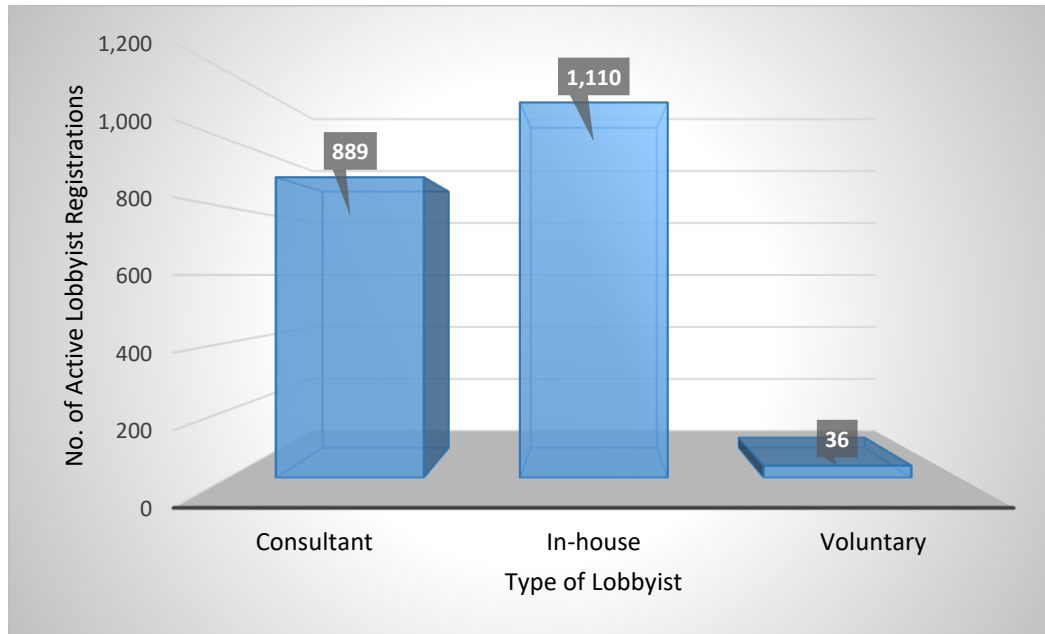Subject Matter Registration Transactions Processed

•8,941

Lobbyist Registrations and Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019

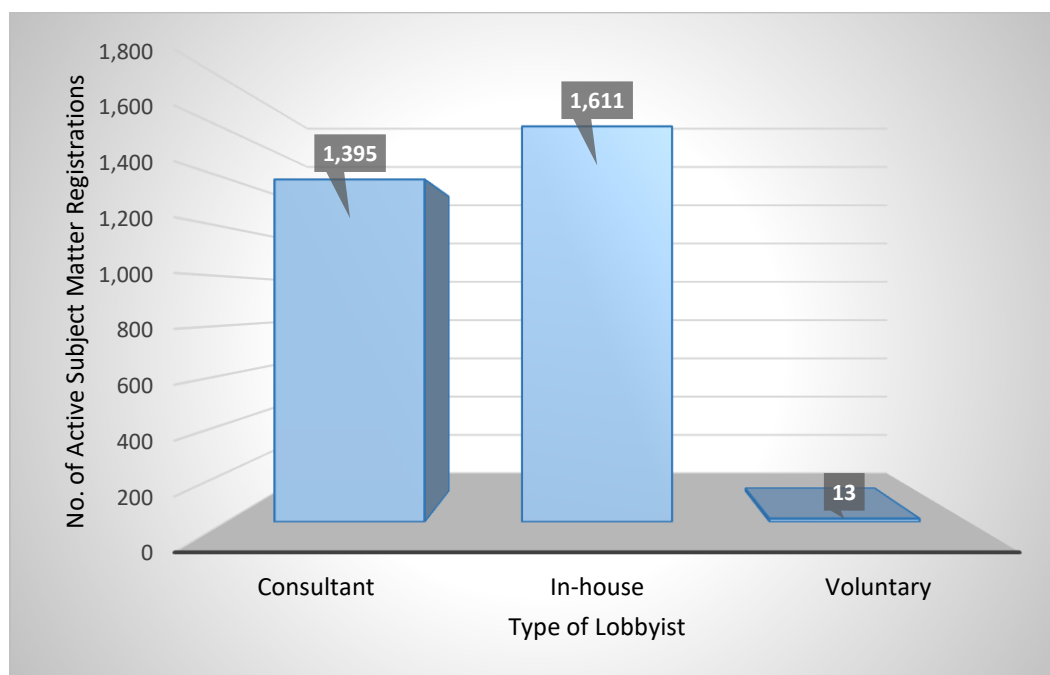| Registration Transactions Processed	January 1 to December 31, 2019
Lobbyist Registration Transactions	
New Lobbyists Submitted	770
Lobbyist Updates Submitted	1,742
Lobbyist Registrations Closed	329
Lobbyist Registration Transactions Processed	*2,841*
Subject Matter Registration Transactions	
New Subject Matters Submitted	1,338
Subject Matter Updates Submitted (reports of lobbying activities)	6,685
Subject Matters Withdrawn	186
Subject Matters Closed	732
Subject Matter Registration Transactions Processed	*8,941*
TOTAL Registration Transactions Processed	**11,782**

Active Lobbyist and Subject Matter Registrations at December 31, 2019	
Active Lobbyist Registrations	**2,035**
- Consultant Lobbyists	889
- In-house Lobbyists	1,110
- Voluntary Lobbyists	36
Active Subject Matter Registrations	**3,019**
- Consultant Lobbyists	1,395
- In-house Lobbyists	1,611
- Voluntary Lobbyists	13
TOTAL No. of Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019	**6,379**

Active Lobbyist Registrations by Lobbyist Type
At December 31, 2019

No. of Active Lobbyist Registrations

889	1,110	36
Consultant	In-house	Voluntary

Type of Lobbyist

1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0

Active Subject Matter Registrations by Lobbyist Type
At December 31, 2019

No. of Active Subject Matter Registrations

1,395	1,611	13
Consultant	In-house	Voluntary

Type of Lobbyist

1,800
1,600
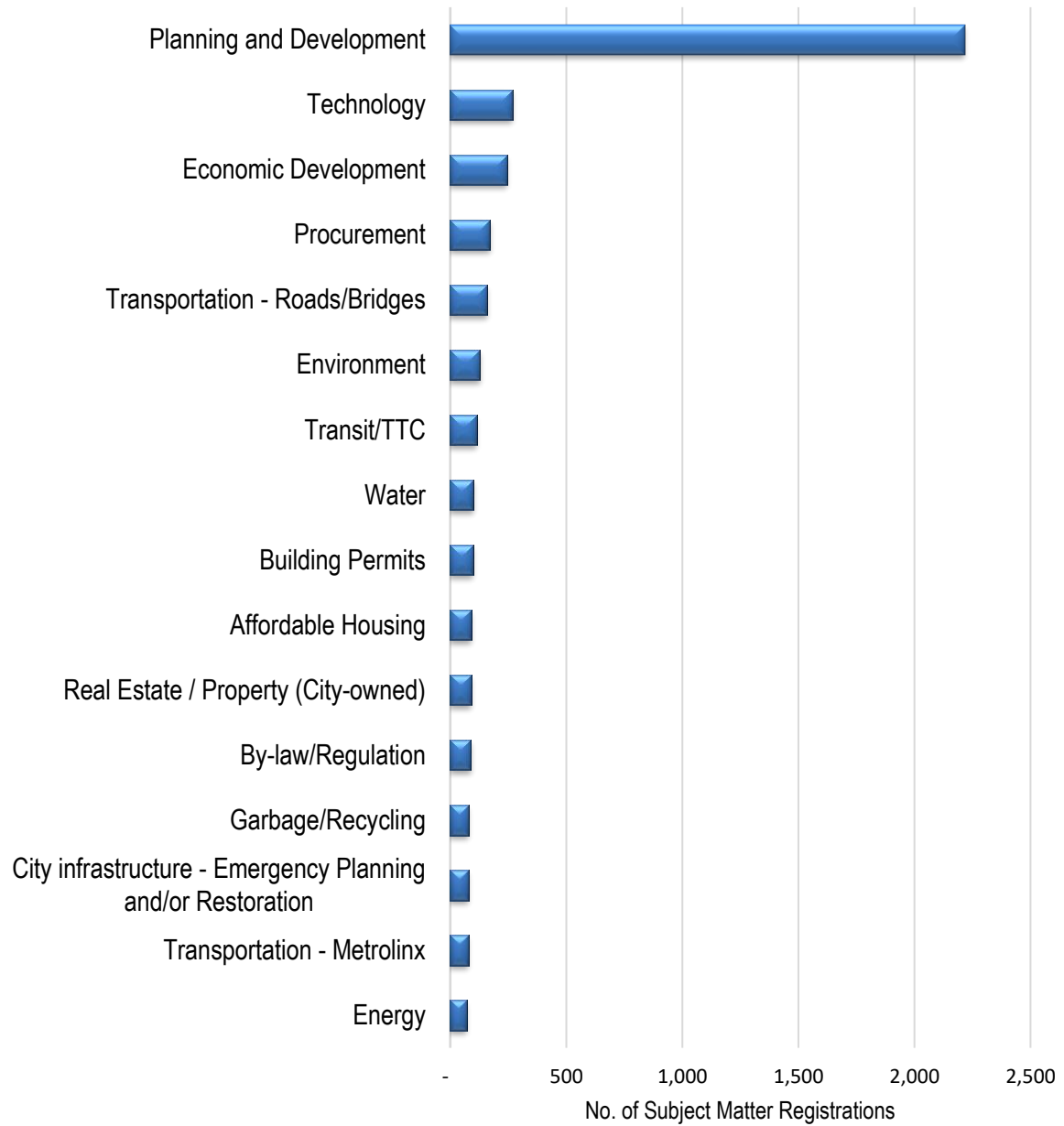1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0

Top 15 Registered Subject Matters (SM) in 2019

This table lists 15 most frequently registered subject matters as of December 31, 2019:

Rank	Subject Matter Category	No. of Active Registrations
1	Planning and Development	2,216
2	Technology	268
3	Economic Development	245
4	Procurement	171
5	Transportation – Roads/Bridges	160
6	Environment	128
7	Transit/TTC	115
8	Water	101
9	Building Permits	99
10	Affordable Housing Real Estate / Property (City-owned)	90 90
11	By-law/Regulation	89
12	Garbage/Recycling	80
13	City infrastructure – Emergency Planning and/or Restoration	79
14	Transportation – Metrolinx	78
15	Energy	71

Top 15 Registered Subject Matters in 2019

Subject Matter	
Planning and Development	████████████████████████ ~2,200
Technology	██
Economic Development	██
Procurement	█
Transportation - Roads/Bridges	█
Environment	█
Transit/TTC	█
Water	█
Building Permits	█
Affordable Housing	█
Real Estate / Property (City-owned)	█
By-law/Regulation	█
Garbage/Recycling	█
City infrastructure - Emergency Planning and/or Restoration	█
Transportation - Metrolinx	█
Energy	█

Horizontal axis: -, 500, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 2,500

No. of Subject Matter Registrations

Top 10 Planning and Development SM Registrations, 2019

This table lists 10 most frequently registered planning and development subject matters as of December 31, 2019:

Rank	Planning and Development Subject Matter Registrations		No. of Active Registrations
1	Application, Zoning By-law		780
2	Combined Application		417
3	Application, Site Plan		358
4	Application, Official Plan		202
5	Planning Policy/Study		196
6	Application, Minor Variance		115
7	Application, Plan of Condominium		39
8	Application, Plan of Subdivision		32
9	Heritage		28
10	Rental Housing Demolition or Conversion		22
--	Other: Environmental Assessment, Application – Consent to Sever and Part Lot, Policies and Applications, Zoning By-law Amendment		27
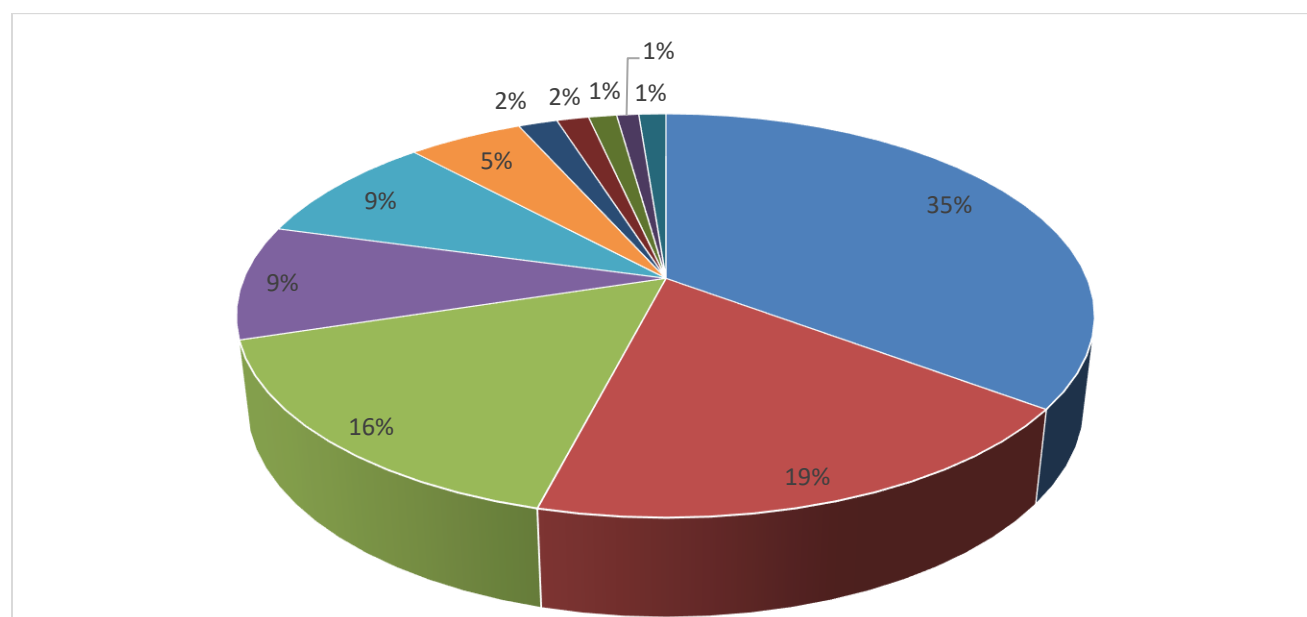
# Public Disclosure of Lobbying Activities

Lobbying Communications Reported Across All Categories of Public Office Holder (POH) in 2019

In accordance with the requirements of the By-law, lobbying communications were reported across all categories of POH. The public, therefore, is being provided with the transparency intended by the By-law. This affords the public a window into the decision-making processes undertaken by City government.

Total No. of Lobbying Communications Reported Across All Categories of POH in 2019

Total No. of Lobbying Communications Reported Across All Categories of POH by Percentage from January 1 to December 31, 2019
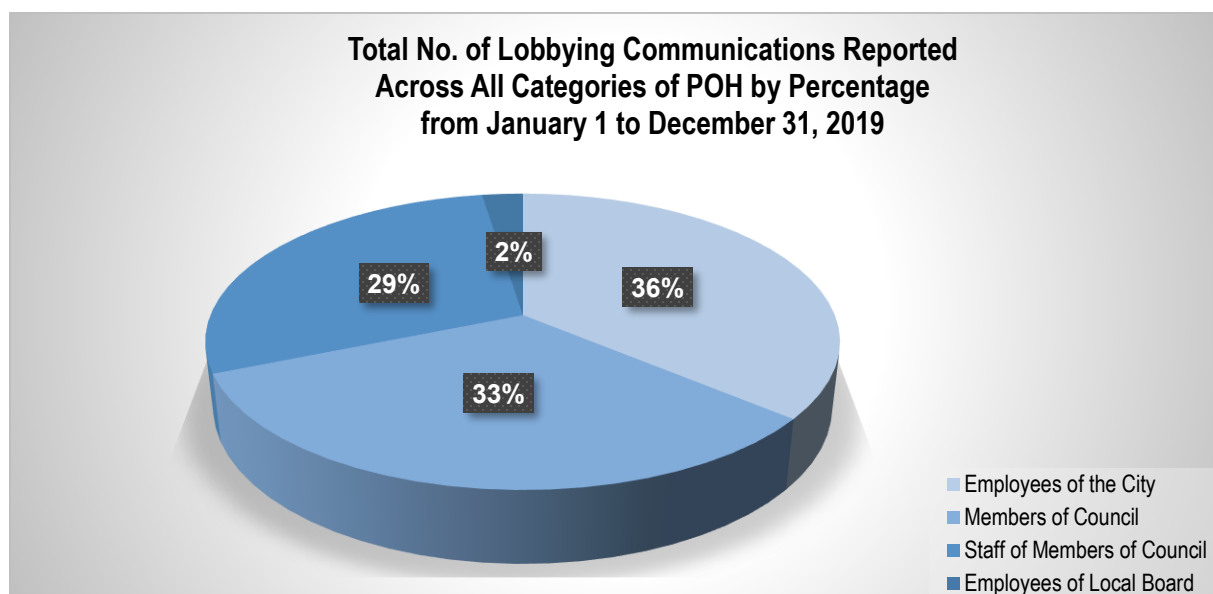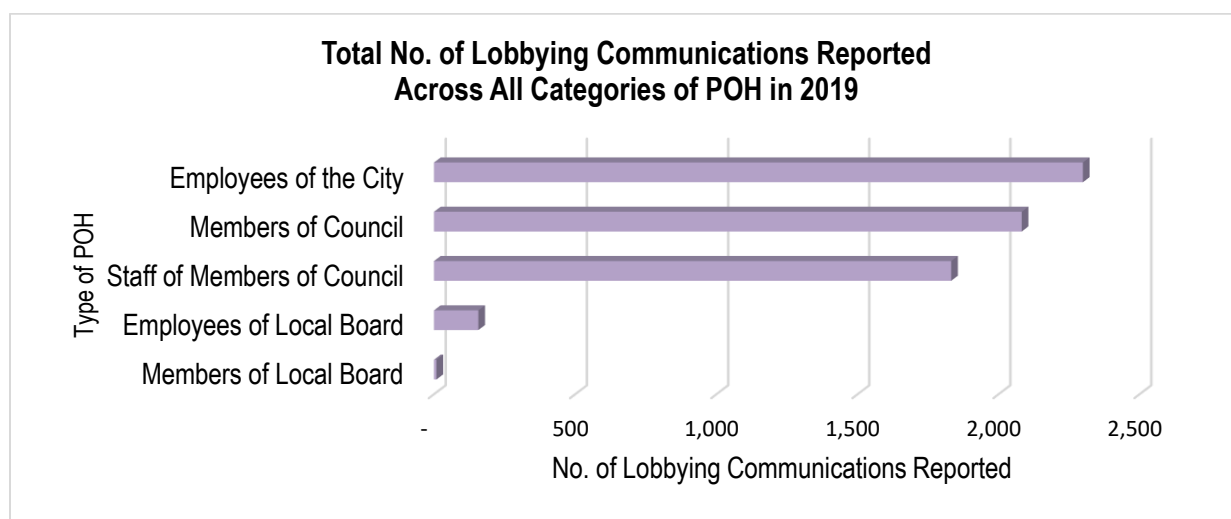
Lobbying Communications Reported with Offices of Elected Officials in 2019
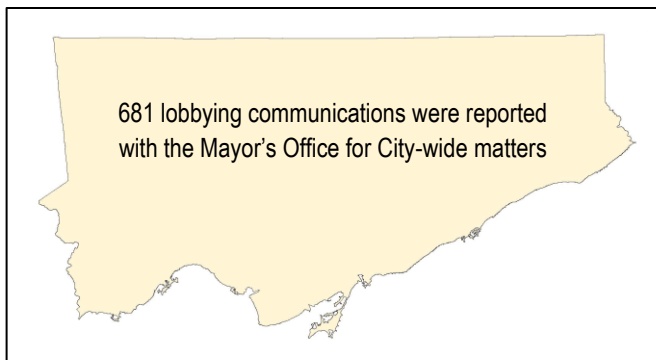
The offices of elected officials with the most frequent lobbying communications reported throughout 2019 has been represented below geographically, by ward office. In the map below, the wards with the most lobbying communications reported during 2019 are highlighted in light purple.

Wards with the Most Lobbying Communications Reported
January 1 to December 31, 2019
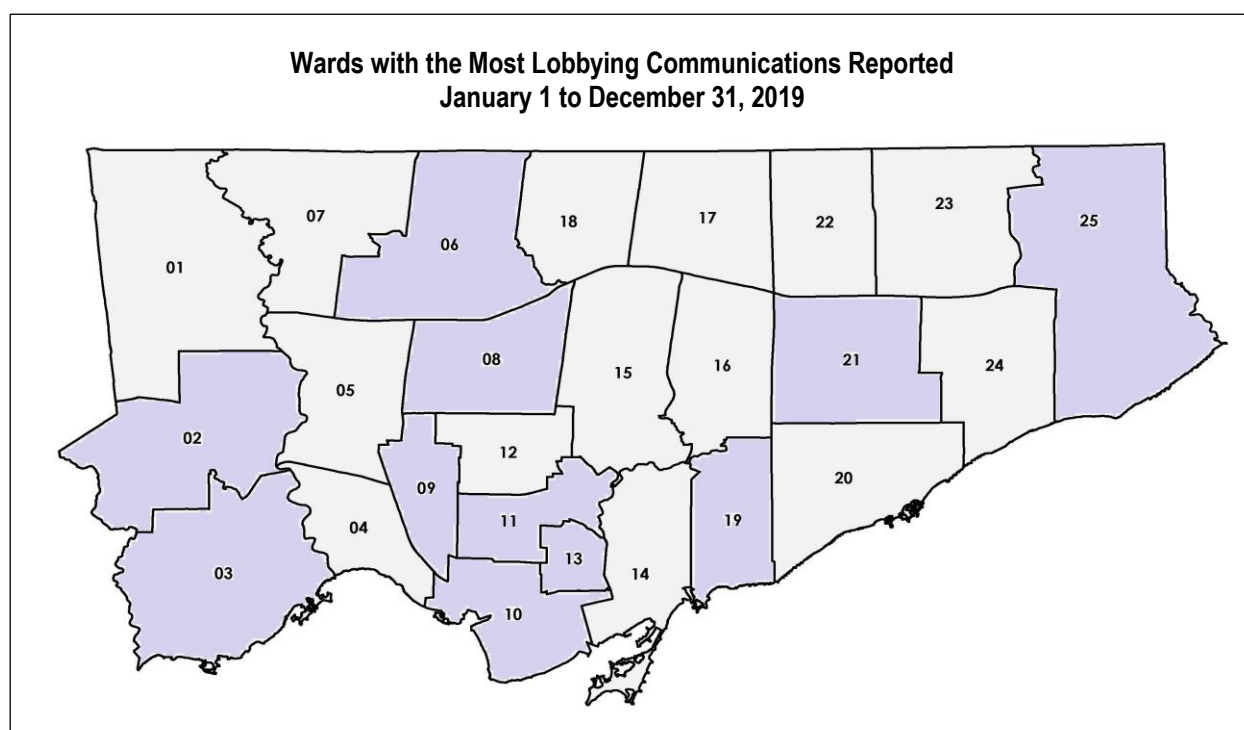
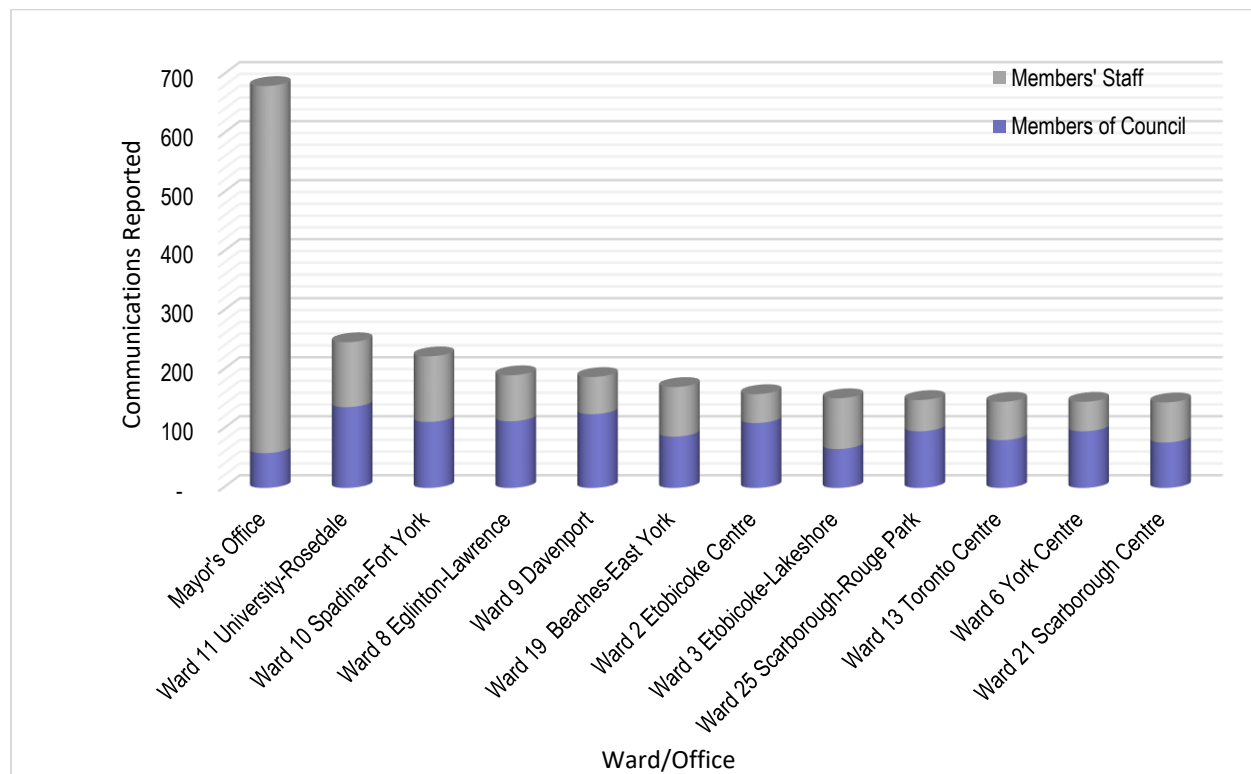| Ward/Office	No. of Lobbying Communications Reported
Ward 11 University-Rosedale	247
Ward 10 Spadina-Fort York	223
Ward 8 Eglinton-Lawrence	191
Ward 9 Davenport	188
Ward 19 Beaches-East York	171
Ward 2 Etobicoke Centre	159
Ward 3 Etobicoke-Lakeshore	152
Ward 25 Scarborough-Rouge Park	149
Ward 13 Toronto Centre	146
Ward 6 York Centre	146
Ward 21 Scarborough Centre	145

**No. of Lobbying Communications Reported
with the Mayor's Office
January 1 to December 31, 2019**

The total number of lobbying communications reported with the Mayor's Office for City-wide matters is 681 between January 1 and December 31, 2019.

681 lobbying communications were reported with the Mayor's Office for City-wide matters

The following chart indicates the no. of communications reported, sorted by members of Council and members' staff for the offices of the elected officials, with the most lobbying communications reported from January 1 to December 31, 2019.

**Members of Council and Member's Staff for the Offices of Elected Officials
with the Most Lobbying Communications Reported
January 1 to December 31, 2019**

Most Frequent Recipients of Lobbying Communications Reported with the City's Offices/Divisions in 2019

| Rank	Office/Division	No. of Lobbying Communications Reported
1	Transportation Services	331
2	Economic Development and Culture	156
3	City Clerk's Office	123
4	Information and Technology	116
5	Planning	107
6	Toronto Water	101
7	Waterfront Secretariat	98
8	Children's Services	85
9	Engineering and Construction Services	82
10	Solid Waste Management Services	75

Most Frequent Recipients of Lobbying Communications Reported with All Offices of Public Office Holder (POH) in 2019

Most Frequent Recipients of Lobbying Communications Reported with All Offices of POH from January 1 to December 31, 2019
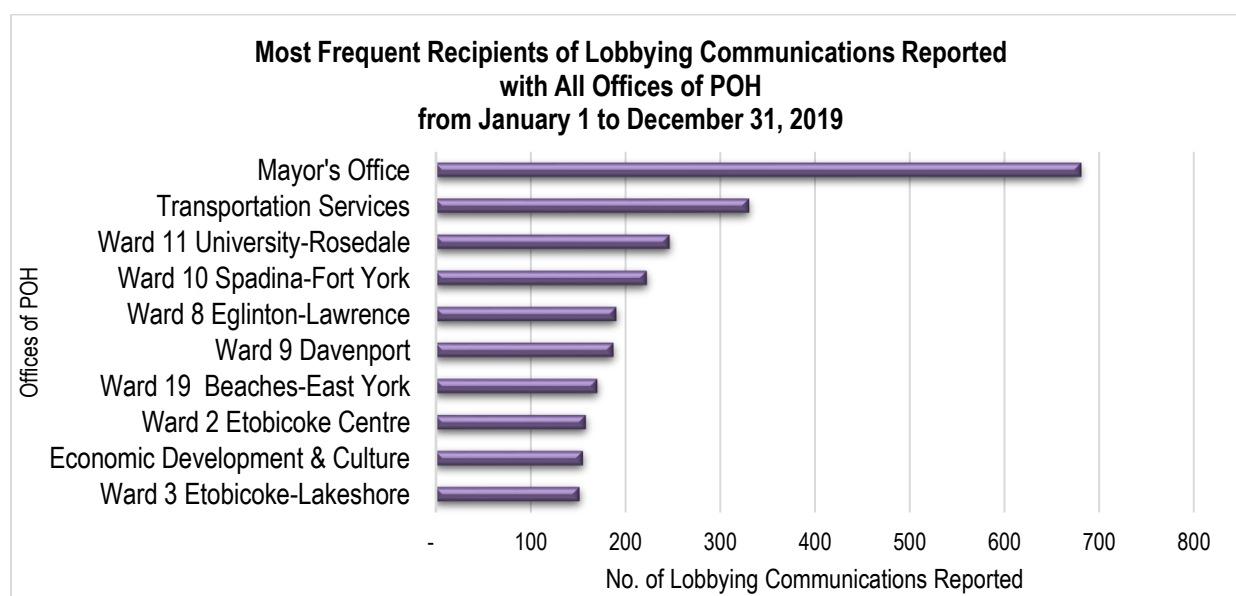
Total Number of Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019

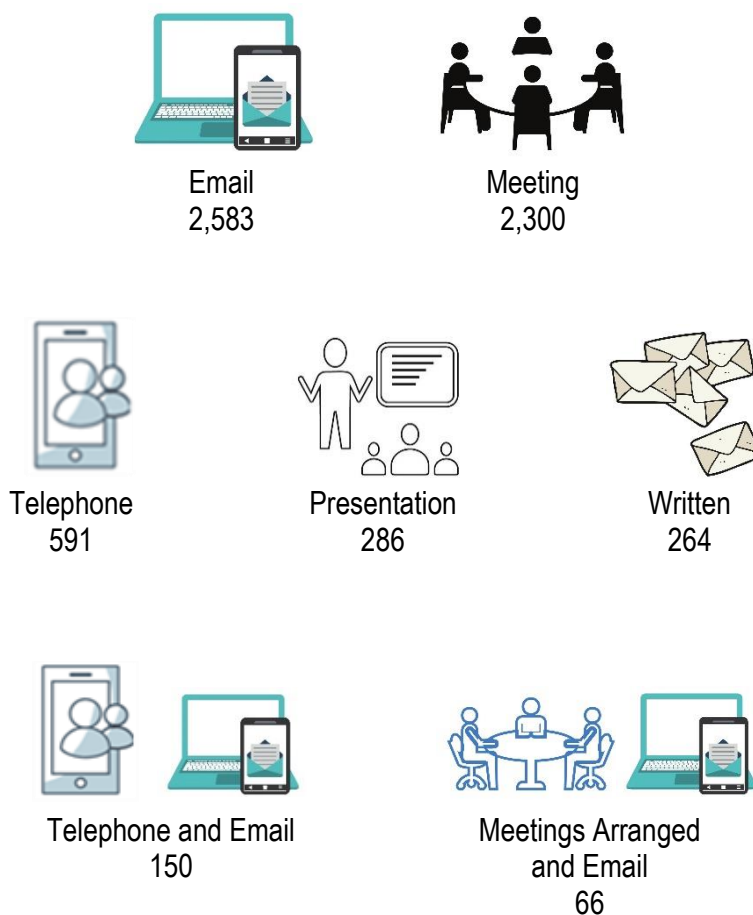The total number of lobbying communications reported in 2019 with all POH is 6,379.

Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019 by Type of Lobbyist

Toronto
Lobbyist Registrar
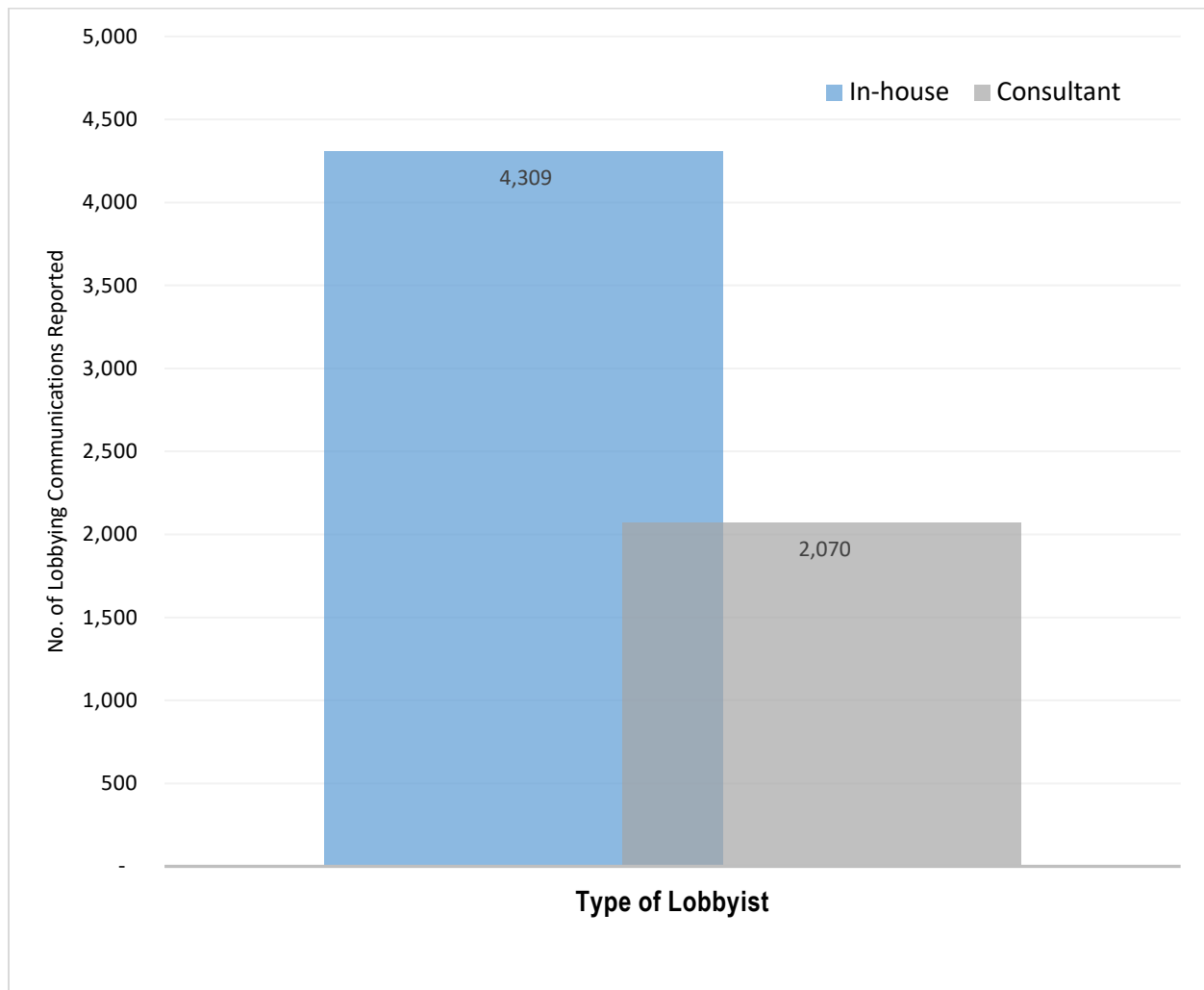
Methods of Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019

The following diagram shows the total number of lobbying communications reported in 2019, classified by methods of communication. The most frequent methods of lobbying communications were communications through meetings, emails and telephone.

No. of Lobbying Communications Reported in 2019
Classified by Method

Email
2,583

Meeting
2,300

Telephone
591

Presentation
286

Written
264

Telephone and Email
150

Meetings Arranged
and Email
66

Other Communication Methods
(Include: text, facsimile, LinkedIn messaging, event and screen share demonstration)
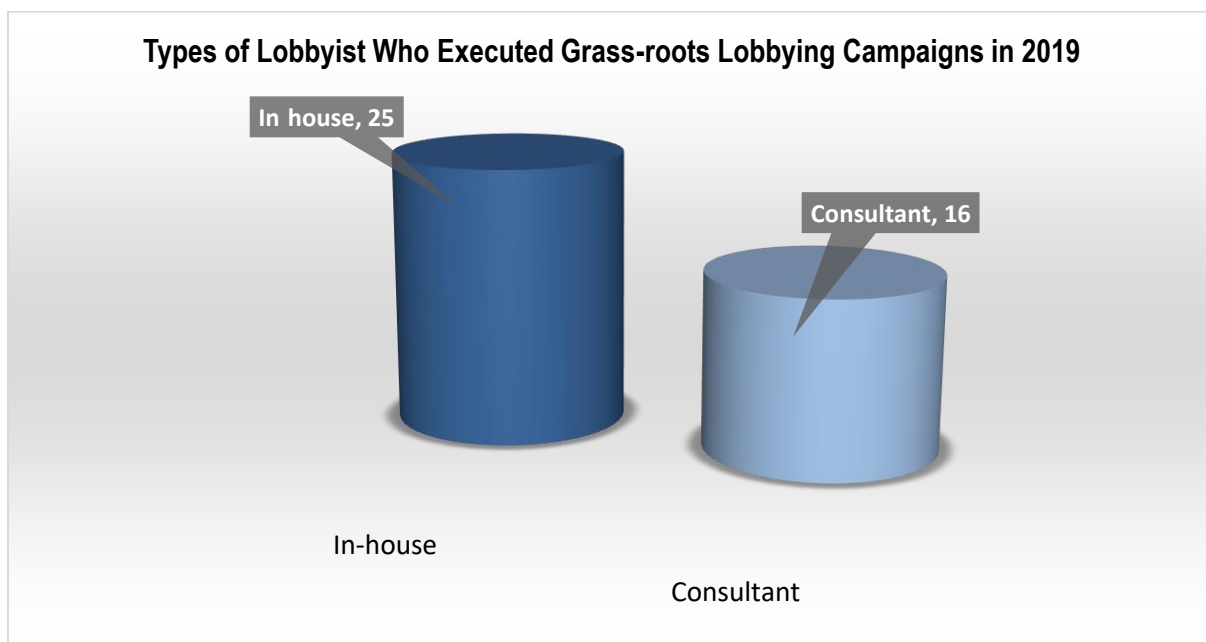139

The Number of Stakeholder Groups Engaged Indirect Lobbying by Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns in 2019

A. The Number of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns

   41 grass-roots lobbying campaigns were launched as lobbying activity.

B. Types of Lobbyists Who Executed Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns

   Grass-roots lobbying campaigns have been executed by 25 in-house lobbyists and 16 consultant lobbyists.

Types of Lobbyist Who Executed Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns in 2019

In house, 25

Consultant, 16

In-house

Consultant

C. Who Was Reached?

   Of these 41 grass-roots lobbying campaigns, 21 were aimed at communities of interest, 14 were designed to reach the public, and 6 were attempted to reach a combination of both the public and communities of interest.

D. Which POH were Targeted?

   Of these 41 grass-roots lobbying campaigns, 30 grass-roots lobbying campaigns targeted councillors, 1 grass-roots lobbying campaign targeted staff, and 10 grass-roots lobbying campaigns targeted a combination of councillors and staff.

The Number of Grass-roots Lobbying Campaigns in 2019
Sorted by Communities and Targets Reached

Total No. of
Grass-roots
Lobbying
Campaigns:

41

Launched by:

25 In-house
Lobbyists; and

16 Consultant
Lobbyists

Communities
Reached

Communities of
Interest (21)

Public (14)

Communities of
Interest + Public (6)

Targeting

Councillors (30)
Staff (1)

Councillors + Staff
(10)

Global Compliance 2019

Compliance is being achieved at an international level. Registered lobbyists, whose communications with Toronto POH appear in the Registry throughout 2019, originate from around the world. Places of origin include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Hong Kong and United States of America.

Places of Origin of Registered Lobbyists
January 1 to December 31, 2019

Advice, Investigations, Inquiries and Breach Prevention

The process of creating a new Case Management System (CMS) for the Inquiries & Investigations Unit (the Unit) was commenced in late 2018. It accelerated in 2019. The effort to automate the management of the Unit's work: intake, assessments, advice, referrals, investigations, early resolution and inquiries, and all the attendant correspondence and legal documentation, provided a unique window of opportunity for a comprehensive review. To that end, the Unit, working in conjunction with staff of the Clerk's IT and the successful vendor, spent a great deal of time mapping out the work of the Unit. This incredibly detailed exercise over the course of many months, while primarily serving to inform the creation of the CMS, also allowed the Unit to consolidate, revisit, and revise the standard operating procedures developed over the course of the last ten years.

The fruit of these endeavours is found in the following brief re-articulation of the work of the Unit. The legal and foundational touchstone for the Unit remains s. 169 of COTA and s. 140-33(5) of the By-law, which authorize the Registrar to conduct in private investigations or inquiries to determine whether contraventions of the By-law have occurred. The intake process may be triggered by a request for advice or a request to inquire into an alleged contravention received from Council, a member of Council or their staff, an Accountability Officer, a member of the public, a lobbyist or staff of the TLR.

Requests for advice are reviewed by the Inquiries & Investigations Counsel (Counsel) or the Lobbyist Compliance Investigator (the Investigator). Simpler requests may be addressed by phone or email, while more complex requests will receive a formal opinion as well as possibly one or more in-person meetings.

When the Unit receives a report of an alleged contravention of the By-law, Counsel or the Investigator will conduct an assessment. Matters may be assessed as: a request for advice, requiring referral to other authorities, or requiring investigation.

Matters referred for investigation will be the subject of a report to the Registrar. Upon review of the report, the Registrar may authorize that a matter be: determined in certain circumstances, by early resolution (for example, by permitting a late registration), referred to other authorities or, the subject of an inquiry by the Unit. Unit staff when conducting inquiries maintain the strictest confidence, in accordance with the requirements of COTA.

Under COTA, and the Toronto Municipal Code, Chapter 3, Accountability Officers, the Registrar may report to Council on an inquiry into whether the By-law has been contravened. The Registrar's reports on inquiries to Council are public. The Registrar may disclose such information as is necessary for the purposes of the report. Since 2011, the TLR has brought 26 inquiry reports to Council.

Breach Prevention

Update on 2018

As reported last year, the Unit embarked on a new exercise aimed at preventing contraventions of the By-law. Each year the Unit conducts an environmental scan to identify an issue, activity or event at the City, where one could reasonably anticipate potential future contraventions, and will then conduct judicious interventions where possible to prevent harm.

By way of reminder, the Unit's breach prevention initiative in 2018 focused on breaches related to the 2018 municipal election. At the time of the submission of the previous annual report, the Unit had not received any complaints in relation to the election-related subject matters on which advice was given. We are pleased to report that this metric stayed true through 2019; however, we would note the Unit continued to receive queries pertaining to the election throughout last year. These were addressed through consultations and the provision of advice.

2019

As part of the 2018 initiative, the Unit provided advanced opinions regarding the post-term of office employment for ex-councillors and their former staff. To explain, s. 140-9A of the By-law prohibits a former "Senior Public Office Holder" from lobbying current POH for a period of one year from the last day of employment with the City. The By-law considers a member of City Council to be a "Senior Public Office Holder".

The need for opinions on this subject spilled over into 2019 and was the topic of several of the 15 full advanced opinions issued by the Unit. The provision of these opinions allowed the Unit to develop a structured framework to analyze post-employment restrictions for all former Senior Public Office Holders. This proved opportune as 2019 saw a significant number of Senior Public Office Holders who were not councillors or their staff leave the City, which in turn led to a spike in requests for advice and advanced opinions on this topic. Again, the Unit is pleased to note that no inquiry

reports to Council were issued in 2019 related to the post employment restrictions on former Senior Public Office Holders.

The Unit identified the issue of late registrations as the focal point for the 2019 breach prevention exercise. In a nutshell, persons that communicate with POH, on behalf of a client or on behalf of an organization that employs them, regarding any of the seven types of municipal decisions articulated in the By-law, are lobbying. Registration as a lobbyist is then required, unless the person, organization or communication is subject to an exemption under the By-law. The By-law requires lobbyists to register before lobbying a POH, as such the term late registration is probably more aptly entitled unregistered lobbying. In our experience, over the last ten years, in many instances it is a person's mistaken belief that an exemption applied to their communication that resulted in unregistered lobbying.

This exercise was launched at a joint training session held at Toronto City Hall, conducted in conjunction with our provincial colleagues from the Office of the Ontario Integrity Commissioner, aptly titled "*It's About Time: Staying in Compliance with Deadlines & Details*". At this session, the members of the lobbying and business community were reminded of the importance of the various timelines for submitting and updating their registrations. Additionally, they were invited to contact the Unit if they had any question or doubt as to whether a matter required registration and more specifically whether their communication was subject to an exemption. This message was reiterated in various formats throughout 2019.

These overtures resulted in numerous requests for advanced opinions on the issue of whether registration was required. For example, this included opinions on:

- The application of the not-for-profit exemption
- The application of the foreign government exemption
- The application the labour groups exemption
- The application of the public process/meeting exemption

In total, 15 advance opinions were given by the Unit in 2019, and over 261 consultations and/or pieces of advice were provided to stakeholders. Much of this work related to whether registration with the TLR was required.

Going forward, the Unit has identified the issue of communications related to the COVID-19 pandemic as the focal point for the 2020 breach prevention exercise.

Report to Council on an Inquiry for Prohibited Communications During a Procurement Process

Early in 2019, Council received a report on an inquiry into whether communications during the Blackout Period of a procurement were in breach of the By-law. The vendor was an in-house lobbyist, as defined by s. 140-20 of the By-law. During the Black-out Period, the vendor contravened s. 140-41A of the By-law by communicating with a POH who was not permitted by the Purchasing By-law and Tender document to receive communications about the Tender. Adherence to the Purchasing By-law and all relevant Tender documents is required to preserve the integrity of the City's procurement processes. Ensuring all lobbyists comply with s. 140-41A of the By-law guarantees lobbying transparency in the context of the City's procurement processes.

To read the [Report on an Inquiry for Prohibited Communications during a Procurement Process](#).

Technological Change

The Unit worked throughout 2019 with Clerk's IT and the successful vendor on a new investigation Case Management System (CMS). The CMS is on track to be operational late summer 2020.

This CMS will manage all aspects of the work of the Unit: the conducting of investigations, inquiries and the provision of advice and training. It automates the Unit's workflow ensuring all steps are tracked, assigned due dates with reminders and ultimately completed. The CMS will act as a central repository for the collection and organization of inquiry evidence.

The CMS is designed to manage the enforcement options (corrective actions) available to the Registrar in the event of a breach of the By-law. This includes a built-in process to manage the imposition, appeal, and payment of administrative monetary penalties.

Finally, the CMS will allow for the creation of new reports based on the data collected that will be useful both for reporting out statistics to council and the public and for identifying trends and relationships.

Many thanks to the staff of Clerk's IT that worked on this project for their thoughtful and able assistance.

Inquiries & Investigations Unit Statistics

The table below shows the source of requests for the 6 new assessments and 6 new inquiries in 2019:

Source of Information or Request for Inquiry

Source of Requests	New Assessments	New Inquiries
Members of Council or their staff	0	0
City staff	2	2
Toronto Lobbyist Registrar	1	1
Other Accountability Offices	1	1
Members of the Public	2	2

The following table shows the investigations and inquiries in 2019:

Investigations and Inquiries

Investigations and Inquiries	2019
Investigations (new)	6
(completed)	6
Inquiries (new)	2
(completed)	4
(carried over to 2020)	5

The table below shows the outcomes of the 6 investigations completed in 2019:

Outcomes of Completed Investigations

Outcomes of the Investigations	Completed Investigations
Inquiry Files Opened	5
Referral to Other Accountability Office	1

The table below shows the outcomes of the 4 inquiries completed in 2019:

Outcomes of Completed Inquiries

Outcomes of Inquiries Completed	Completed Inquiries
Breach of the Lobbying By-law substantiated	2
Breach of the Lobbying By-law not substantiated	2

The table below shows the resolutions for the 2 substantiated files in 2019:

Resolutions for Substantiated Files

Corrective Action	No. of Actions Taken
Advice Given	1
Mandatory Lobbyist Training	1
Apology Provided	1
Commitment to Comply	2
Report to Council	1

Education and Outreach

Supporting Compliance

A key function of the TLR is to provide education and outreach to POH, the public and lobbyists about the By-law and Registry. Promoting awareness of the By-law and the Registry is important for effective regulation. Engaging in educational activities about the By-law's application encourages best practices and helps to nurture a vibrant ethical culture. Outreach and education to provide information to all our stakeholders is key to providing enlightenment regarding the implications of their actions with respect to obligations and requirements under the By-law.

The TLR's continued emphasis on outreach has been essential to the success of the By-law. Widespread sharing of knowledge is a most effective tool to achieving transparency and compliance with the By-law.

Supporting Stakeholders

In 2019, the TLR staff provided information to all stakeholders about the By-law application to their circumstances. The TLR provided POH, lobbyists and members of the public with advice and interpretation of the By-law in the following ways:

- in-person meetings;
- telephone communication;
- written communication by mail;
- written communication by email;
- online interactive tools;
- tutorials and training sessions; and
- written resource materials available online, including interpretation bulletins, newsletters, and previous investigation reports.

The TLR's education and outreach activities have contributed to the increase in Registry activities. Both the TLR's Inquiries & Investigations Unit and Lobbyist Registry Unit (Registry Unit) have been dedicated to undertaking the above activities which raise awareness of the By-law and its application, and which support access to the Registry, understanding of lobbyist's objectives and public awareness for our mandate in lobbying transparency. Enabling our stakeholders to participate in educational activities about

the By-law's application encourages best practices and helps to nurture a vibrant ethical culture. Moreover, welcoming a variety of stakeholders for in-person consultations through meetings, email and telephone communication, provides the customized advice and interpretation of the By-law which ensures that lobbyists are able to successfully comply.

Supporting Public Office Holders (POH)

The TLR continued to partner with POH to ensure that information about the By-law and its application is easily available and understood. The Registrar made 3 presentations to Senior Management Teams and hosted 50 one-on-one meetings with POH including members of Council and their staff, City staff, and board and agency members, where best practices and opportunities for collaboration were identified, and where access to online and print materials was reviewed.

In 2019, the following new information card was developed for POH to distribute to third party's wishing to communicate with them or their office staff, in order to ensure that members of the public and lobbyists had access to information about the By-law and how to contact our office. These new cards, along with other printed information materials, and online tools were promoted amongst POH to maximize opportunities where lobbyists can be reminded to register and report their communications with POH, and to contact the TLR.

In 2019, the TLR partnered with the Purchasing and Materials Management Division (PMMD) to attend, present and provide information at monthly orientation sessions. These sessions were (New) Vendor Days, where new potential vendors were introduced to the City's requirements for procurement. The TLR supported these sessions by providing information about lobbying regulations as they relate to purchasing. This knowledge for vendors, especially at the outset of their interactions with the City, exemplifies the value of collaborating with POH to ensure all of our stakeholders have the information they need to comply with the By-law. The TLR also supported City staff at the Social Procurement Program: Networking Event with Diverse Suppliers, by providing information and educational materials to potential vendors, and POH from various City divisions. Working with PMMD, TLR staff participated in 1 Information session with PMMD staff, 2 PMMD Vendor Information Sessions on Doing Business with the City, and 1 Networking with Diverse Suppliers Event.

TLR's 2019 outreach initiatives also included orientation sessions coordinated with staff in People and Equity (P&E) for new employees. Another new opportunity for TLR this year was the inclusion of the TLR in New Employee Orientation Sessions, where new POH were introduced to information and resources about what is considered "lobbying". Attendees were given effective tools for directing third-party's wishing to communicate with them to the TLR for strategies on avoiding lobbying non-compliance issues. The Registrar also attended 1 Executive Onboarding Session hosted by P&E, and 13 personal one-on-one orientation meetings with new City executives and senior management, where best practices were reviewed for situations in which the By-law may impact their meetings, discussions and decisions. Information was disseminated to equip senior staff with the tools necessary to alert them to the relevancy of the By-law in their day-to-day encounters. References and staff connections were provided to aid them when appropriate. The Registrar also met with 3 exiting POH to provide advice and support regarding post-term lobbying restrictions. With support from the TLR's Inquiries & Investigations Unit, exiting POH were provided with valuable information regarding the statutory requirements a former POH must consider when evaluating future opportunities relating to lobbying current POH.

With 2019, ushering in the new Council Term 2018-2022, the Registrar participated in an orientation session hosted by the City Clerk for newly elected councillors, and participated in 10 in-person orientation meetings for councillors and their staff which included education regarding the application of the By-law, distribution of TLR printed information materials, and an enhancement of available on-line resources for POH and the public.

Sharing Best Practices in Lobbying Regulation with Other Jurisdictions

The TLR meets regularly with regulators of lobbying in other jurisdictions and participates in Canadian and international conferences and seminars to share strategies in lobbying regulation. The TLR shares expertise and advice with governments in many jurisdictions across Canada and internationally. In 2019, the TLR's collaborative exchanges were undertaken with the Ontario Ombudsman, and lobbying regulation authorities from other jurisdictions, including: Commissioner of Lobbying of Canada, Integrity Commissioner of Ontario, Lobbyist Registrar and General Counsel of Alberta, Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner for British Columbia, Conflict of Interest Commissioner for Manitoba Legislative Assembly, Commissioner of Lobbyists for Newfoundland & Labrador, Executive Director of Registries for Nova Scotia, Registrar of Lobbyists for Saskatchewan, Commissaire au lobbyisme du Québec, Integrity Commissioner of Ottawa, Integrity Commissioner of Vaughan, Integrity Commissioner of Winnipeg and Integrity Commissioner of York Region. In addition, the TLR senior staff participated in the following conferences as instructors and contributors, sharing expertise with public service and government ethics executives:

1. The Society of Ontario Adjudicators and Regulators (SOAR) 31st Annual Conference 2019

SOAR held its 31st Annual Conference on November 7, 2019 in Toronto. The Registrar, was a panelist for the conference session entitled "*Enhancing Regulators' Transparency: Open Data, Social Media and More*", where she contributed to a discussion about how regulators can enhance transparency and public access to information through their public registries.

2. Lobbyist Registrars and Commissioners Network (LRCN) Conferences

From September 24th to September 26th, the Registrar and the Inquiries & Investigations Counsel attended the LRCN's annual conference, which was hosted by the Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying of Canada, in Ottawa. They joined various jurisdictions in sharing news and information regarding legislative developments in the oversight of lobbyist registrations, standards of conduct, and duties of investigation and enforcement. LRCN shares information and best practices regarding emerging trends in lobbying regulation across

Canada. Registrars and Commissioners of Lobbying from across Canada have been meeting and sharing information through this network since 2006.

3. Municipal Integrity Commissioners of Ontario Conference (MICO)

On October 25, 2019, the Registrar attended the conference held by MICO at Kleinburg, Ontario. She gave a presentation entitled "*Lobbying Regulation in Toronto: Bellamy and Beyond*" where she reviewed key components of Toronto's model for lobbying regulation with our peers in municipal government public integrity. This meeting was a gathering of integrity commissioners from municipalities across the province. MICO is a growing, informal group of practitioners in the field of municipal ethics and integrity plays a key role in developing a core set of best practices for municipal integrity commissioners in Canada.

4. 41st Annual COGEL (Council On Governmental Ethics Laws) Conference

From December 15 to 18, 2019, Inquiries & Investigations Counsel attended the 41st Annual COGEL Conference in Chicago, and spoke about best practices in regulatory investigations. He joined experts from Canada, the U.S. and the world to provide educational sessions about the latest developments in lobbying regulation. TLR staff have participated in this conference with our international colleagues and peers in government ethics and accountability since 2008. This international organization brings together leaders in the fields of government ethics, freedom of information, elections, lobbying and campaign finance. COGEL members include governmental entities, educational institutions, and organizations (such as law firms and corporations).

5. Canadian Bar Association (CBA)

Inquiries & Investigation Counsel for the TLR, Stephen Littlejohn, is a long-time member of the Canadian Bar Association's Administrative Law Section, Law of Lobbying and Ethics Committee and in 2019 was a Member-at-large of the National Executive Committee of the CBA Administrative Law Section.

Mr. Littlejohn has made numerous presentations about lobbying and ethics with an emphasis on the City's regime to the legal community; most recently he provided training for an Ontario Bar Association course – "*Professionalism for Planning & Municipal Lawyers"* and internally to City lawyers at a continuing professional development course – "*Ethical Considerations for Lawyers Employed in Public Service"*.

Staff

The staff of the TLR is a team of eight.

In addition to the Registrar, the TLR is staffed by three Lobbyist Registry & Stakeholder Outreach Advisors, an Inquiries & Investigations Counsel, a Lobbyist Compliance Investigator, and two Administrative Assistants.

Lobbyist Registry & Stakeholder Outreach Advisors provide advice and interpretation; maintain the Registry; review, verify and approve registrations and updates; monitor compliance with registration and reporting requirements; develop and deliver information, training, and outreach programs and materials; and participate in the TLR's website projects.

Inquiries & Investigations Counsel provides advice on compliance issues; conducts assessments, inquiries and investigations on behalf of the Registrar; and develops policies and procedures to support TLR assessment, inquiry and investigation processes. The Lobbyist Compliance Investigator assists Inquiries & Investigations Counsel in these functions.

Two Administrative Assistants provide administrative support and assistance to the Registrar, Lobbyist Registry & Stakeholder Outreach Advisors, and Inquiries & Investigations staff.

The TLR staff team is dedicated to professional development and continuing education. In 2019, the TLR staff participated in conferences and seminars offered by the following institutions:

- Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA)
- Council of Government Ethics Law (COGEL)
- Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation (CLEAR)
- Law Society of Ontario
- Lobbyist Registrars and Commissioners Network (LRCN)
- Municipal Integrity Commissioners of Ontario (MICO)
- Ontario Bar Association (OBA)
- Osgoode Hall Law School Professional Development
- Society of Ontario Adjudicators and Regulators (SOAR)
- Transparency International

Budget Summary

In accordance with Chapter 3 of the Toronto Municipal Code, the Registrar submits the TLR Operating and Capital Budget requests directly to Budget Committee for consideration and recommendation to Council.

On March 7, 2019, Council approved the TLR Operating Budget request for the year 2019 of $1,235.1 thousand net. Council also approved the Capital Budget for the TLR with 2019 cash flow of $0.215 million; and Capital Budget and Plan totaling $0.950 million in project estimates, composed of $0.350 million for 2024, $0.350 million for 2025, and $0.250 million for 2026.

Financial Information

TLR business, travel and PCard expenses are posted on the Lobbyist Registrar's Expense Reports page of the TLR website.

Each year, the TLR undergoes an external compliance audit as part of the City's annual attest audit. These audits are required under Chapter 3 of the Toronto Municipal Code to be conducted annually by independent auditors and are reported directly to Council. The external compliance audit report for the year 2018 was adopted by Council on November 26 and 27, 2019. The compliance audit for the year 2019 is not yet available.

Respectfully Submitted,

Cristina De Caprio
Lobbyist Registrar
City of Toronto