STANDARDS, PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
COMMITTEE

REVIEW OF CROSS-PARTY GROUPS

WRITTEN SUBMISSION RECEIVED FROM CROSS-PARTY GROUP ON
INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES

General

*Question 1:* What do you understand the role of CPGs in the Scottish Parliament to be?

The role of the CPG is to allow Members of the Scottish Parliament become informed on specific issues of interest to the Scottish Parliament through regular discussion and dialogue with key individuals with expertise in a specific area.

*Question 2:* What benefits does the existence of CPGs bring to non-MSPs in terms of engagement with MSPs and the work of the Scottish Parliament?

The CPG offers the benefit of MSP’s helping lay members understand the processes and priorities within the Scottish Parliament in order that they can better understand how to engage on their issues of concern.

Registration of Cross-Party Groups

*Question 3:* Do you consider that the Code could be clearer on the process for establishing and registering a Cross-Party Group? If so, please provide comments as to any specific elements of the process that, in your experience, could be improved.

No - the process in the code is very clear.

*Question 4:* The Code of Conduct requires that a Group’s overall membership profile must be “parliamentary in character”. What do you understand the term “parliamentary in character” to mean in the context of Cross-Party Groups and is the minimum requirement of 5 MSP members sufficient to meet this requirement?

Yes, five MSP members is sufficient, particularly due to the high number of CPG’s and demands on MSP’s time.

*Question 5:* When applying for recognition, CPG conveners must submit two forms, one of which must be submitted in hard copy. Would it benefit CPGs if the forms were combined and electronic submission was accepted for this single form?

Yes that would be beneficial.
Question 6: CPGs are required to register any financial or material support received from a single source in a calendar year which has a total value of more than £500. This £500 threshold is close to the threshold above which individual MSPs are required to register gifts in their Register of Interests. Do you consider that the £500 threshold is appropriate and should be retained?

Yes that is an appropriate threshold and should be retained.

Question 7: The Rules on All-Party Groups at Westminster require that, where secretariat services are provided by a consultancy or by a charity/not-for-profit organisation, the relevant organisation must agree to make certain information available on request. The information for a consultancy firm is its full client list and for a charity/not-for-profit organisation is a list of any commercial company which has made a donation or donations of more than £5,000 in the twelve months prior to the request being made.

Should a similar requirement be introduced for CPGs?

Yes, in the interests of transparency it would be helpful to introduce this requirement for CPG’s.

Question 8: Following a general election, CPGs have 90 days within which they can re-register, provided that there is no significant change to the information registered in the previous Session. Due to the changes in MSPs that arise following an election, the process that must be followed for re-registration is largely similar to that for the initial registration of a Group. The Parliamentary timetable also means that the re-registration period carries into the summer recess, during which the election of office bearers cannot be carried out, meaning that CPGs wishing to re-register must arrange and hold their first meetings before the start of the recess.

What are your views on whether—
- the re-registration provision should be retained, and if so
- the re-registration period should exclude days when the Parliament is in recess?

Yes - the re-registration process is helpful and should be retained but it would be easier if it excluded days when the Parliament is in recess.

Operation of Cross-Party Groups

Question 9: The Code states that “to maintain and guarantee the Parliamentary nature of CPG meetings, at least 2 MSP members of a Group must be present at every meeting”. Is the 2 MSP quorum sufficient to ensure the Parliamentary nature of CPG meetings? Should there be a requirement that the MSPs present should represent more than one of the political parties represented on the Group?

It would be difficult to guarantee more than 2 MSP’s at CPG’s due to the competing demands of CPG’s and other business outwith Parliamentary
business commitments. No, there should not necessarily be a requirement for the MSP’s present to represent more than one political party.

**Question 10:** Should CPGs be required to hold a minimum number of meetings per year? If so, what should the minimum number be?

A minimum of one meeting per quarter would be a suggested timescale for effective CPG’s.

**Question 11:** All Groups are required to hold an annual general meeting and to elect office bearers every twelve months. As Groups must elect officer bearers for the purpose of both initial registration and re-registration, do you consider that there would be any benefits to introducing a single date by which all Groups must hold their AGM? For example, if the Parliament’s first meeting of a Session was on 11 May, would the 11 May in each successive year be a suitable date by which an AGM must be held?

Yes, an AGM to coincide with the first meeting after one year of operation would make sense for an AGM.

**Question 12:** The Code currently provides that there are limitations on the use of Parliamentary resources to support CPG meetings. What are your views on these limitations?

(Note: this does not apply to CPG events which are subject to the same terms and conditions as any other MSP-sponsored event held under the SPCB events policy.)

This is a fair and sensible use of Parliamentary resources and CPG’s are not generally very resource heavy.

**Regulation of Cross-Party Groups**

**Question 13:** The Convener of a Group is held primarily responsible for ensuring that the Group operates in compliance with the Code of Conduct and has to sign a declaration to that effect. Do you have any views on whether this should continue or if the provisions should be changed to extend the responsibility to all MSP office bearers of a Group?

It makes more sense for the responsibility for compliance to sit with one person i.e. the convener.

**Question 14:** Groups are required to provide an annual report (submitted within 30 days of their AGM) which includes current membership and membership changes, a financial statement, the number of meetings held and any additional information that the Group wishes to provide. Should Groups be required to include additional information, such as the topics discussed at each meeting, number of MSP and non-MSP attendees and details of any reports or papers published by the Group?
Yes, it would be helpful to provide a fuller picture of business discussed at CPG meetings and by whom.

*Question 15*: At present, the SPPA Committee has not delegated to the Standards clerks any role in ensuring that CPGs are aware of and comply with the key rules relating to the administration of CPGs. What are your views on whether it would be of assistance to CPGs if the Standards clerks were to perform such a role in relation to matters such as the notification of CPG meetings, updates to registration details and deadlines for submission of documentation?

Yes it would be helpful for Standards Clerks to oversee this process to ensure consistency of approach.

*Question 16*: Do you have any other comments on the operation of the CPG system in the Scottish Parliament?

**CROSS-PARTY GROUP ON INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES**

**30 March 2012**