

HOUSE OF LORDS
APPOINTMENTS
COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT
2004/05 and
2005/06

HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BQ
Information pack: 020 7276 2315, General enquiries: 020 7276 2005
Facsimile: 020 7276 2109
Internet: www.lordsappointments.gov.uk
E-mail: enquiry@lordsappointments.x.gsi.gov.uk

The Rt Hon Tony Blair MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
SW1A 2AA

Dear Prime Minister,

Third Annual Report

I enclose the third Annual Report of the House of Lords Appointments Commission. The report covers two financial years: 2004/05 and 2005/06.

It has been a challenging period for the Commission – not least in its role of vetting nominees for membership of the House of Lords – and its work has been under a great deal of external scrutiny. We welcome the opportunity to clarify publicly our vetting role in this report.

Turning to our other role, the recommendation of non-party-political nominees, we have continued to receive nominations from a wide variety of people. During the period of the report, the Commission has made 14 recommendations for non-party-political membership of the House of Lords. We believe the quality of our nominees speaks for itself. We very much look forward to making more recommendations later in the year.

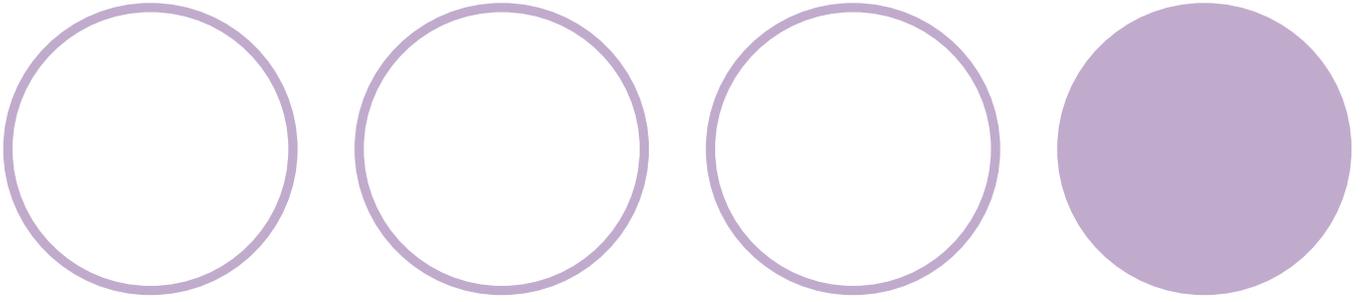
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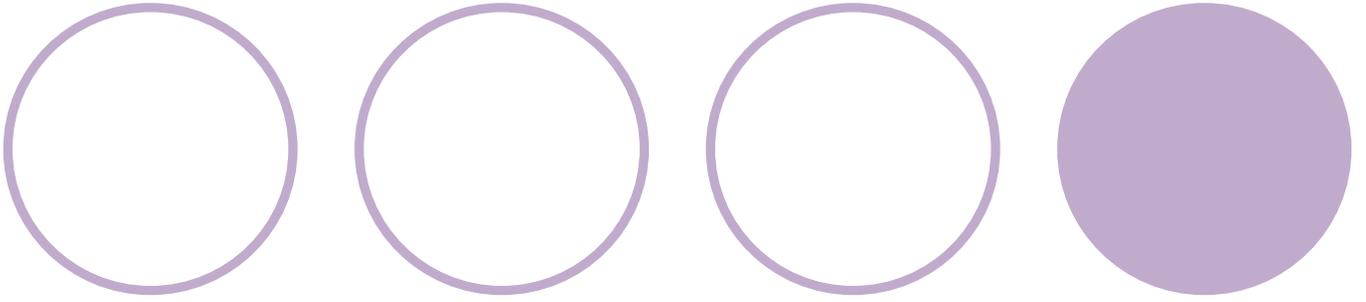
Members:

The Rt Hon Baroness Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde, The Lord Dholakia OBE DL,
The Rt Hon Lord Hurd of Westwell CH CBE PC,
Mrs Felicity Huston, Ms Angela Sarkis CBE, The Lord Stevenson of Coddensham CBE (Chairman)



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SECTION 1:
THE APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION



Members of the Commission, from left to right: (back row) Baroness Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde, Lord Hurd of Westwell, Dame Deirdre Hine; (front row) Ms Angela Sarkis, Lord Stevenson of Coddendam, Lord Dholakia, Mrs Felicity Huston

1. In May 2000, the Prime Minister established the House of Lords Appointments Commission.
2. The Commission is an independent, advisory, non-departmental public body.

Members of the Commission

3. The Commission was established with seven members, including the Chairman. Three members were appointed to represent the main political parties and to ensure expert knowledge of the House of Lords. The others, including the Chairman, are independent of Government and political parties.
4. The Commission was originally appointed in 2000. The Prime Minister reappointed all seven members in 2003 for a further three-year term, in accordance with the Commissioner for Public Appointments' Code of Practice.
5. In June 2005, one of the independent members, Dame Deirdre Hine, resigned from the Commission for personal reasons. Since then the Commission has continued to operate with six members.
6. In the spring of 2006, the Prime Minister invited the remaining six members of the Commission to be reappointed until the end of the year, pending further discussions on House of Lords reform.

7. The Chairman of the Commission is:



- **Lord (Dennis) Stevenson of Coddendam CBE**, a crossbench peer. He is Chairman of HBOS plc and Aldeburgh Productions Ltd.

8. The three other non-party-political members are:



- **Dame Deirdre Hine DBE** (resigned June 2005), President of the British Medical Association from 2005 to 2006 and Chairman of the BUPA Foundation. She is a former

Chairman of the Commission for Health Improvement and was President of the Royal Society of Medicine from 2000 to 2002. She is also a Vice-President of Marie Curie Cancer Care and a Non-Executive Director of Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water. She was Chief Medical Officer of Wales from 1990 to 1997.



- **Mrs Felicity Huston**, a tax consultant and Non-Executive Director of Moyle Holdings plc and its group companies. She is also the Commissioner for Public Appointments for

Northern Ireland. She is Honorary Treasurer of the Belfast Charitable Society and is a General Commissioner of Income Tax.



- **Mrs Angela Sarkis CBE**, an independent management consultant and a Governor of the BBC. She was Chief Executive of the Church Urban Fund between 1996 and 2001, having previously worked in the Probation Service and Family Service Units. She was also a Non-Executive Director of the National Offender Management Board until September 2005. She holds a range of trusteeships in the voluntary sector, is an adviser to the Department for Education and Skills and was an adviser to the Government's Social Exclusion Unit between 1997 and 2000.

9. The members nominated by the three main political parties are:



- **The Rt Hon Baroness (Brenda) Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde** (Labour), Chairman of Covent Garden Market Authority, Trustee of the Industry and Parliament Trust and of the East Foundation. She is also a Non-Executive Director of George Wimpey plc and Dawson Holdings plc. She was a member of the Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords.



- **Lord (Navnit) Dholakia OBE DL** (Liberal Democrat), Deputy Leader of the Liberal Democrats in the Lords, President of the National Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Vice-Chairman of the Policy Research Institute on Ageing and Ethnicity and Vice-President of the Mental Health Foundation. Previously he has held appointments with the Commission for Racial Equality and the Police Complaints Authority. He was elected President of the Liberal Democrats from 2000 to 2004.



- **The Rt Hon Lord (Douglas) Hurd of Westwell CH CBE** (Conservative), Deputy Chairman of Coutts & Co and Honorary President of the Prison Reform Trust. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords. He was Foreign Secretary between 1989 and 1995 and also served as Home Secretary and Northern Ireland Secretary.

10. The Commission is supported by a small secretariat at its office at 35 Great Smith Street. The Secretary to the Commission is Jim Barron.

Role of the Appointments Commission

11. The role of the Commission is:

- to make recommendations on the appointment of non-party-political, independent members of the House of Lords;
- to vet all nominees to the House of Lords, including those put forward by the political parties, to ensure their propriety; and
- to scrutinise certain candidates added to the Honours Lists.

Recommendations of independent peers

12. The Commission's remit is to recommend individuals for non-party-political membership of the House of Lords based on their merit and ability to contribute effectively to the work of the House. In doing so, the Commission has been asked to consider nominees who would broaden the expertise and experience of the House and reflect the diversity of the people of the United Kingdom. The Commission must ensure that individuals it recommends have independence, integrity and a commitment to the highest standards of public life.

13. The Prime Minister decides the number of recommendations to be invited from the Commission. He has said that he will only decline to pass on a recommendation to Her Majesty The Queen in exceptional circumstances.

14. The Prime Minister has reserved the right to nominate directly to The Queen a limited number of distinguished public servants on their retirement for non-party-political peerages. The Prime Minister has decided that the number of appointments covered under this arrangement will not exceed ten in any one Parliament. The Appointments Commission will vet any such nominees for propriety. During the reporting period, the Prime Minister nominated four individuals under his reserved power: Sir John Stevens, Dr David Hope, Sir Andrew Turnbull and Sir Nigel Crisp.

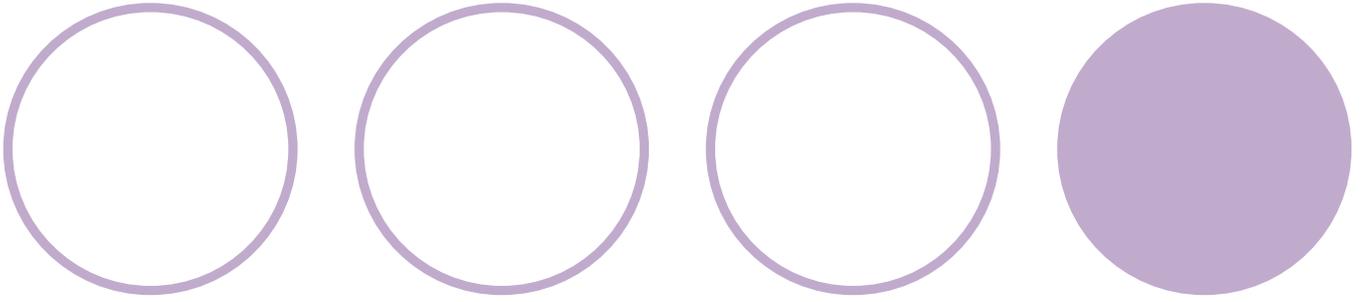
Vetting

15. The Commission is responsible for vetting nominations for life peerages and, from February 2005, certain additions to the New Year and Birthday Honours List.
16. The Commission's role in vetting nominations for life peerages is to ensure that nominees have upheld the highest standards of propriety. Its remit does not extend to Law Lords, Bishops and those individuals who are appointed to the House of Lords to take on ministerial responsibility.
17. From February 2005, the Commission was asked by the Prime Minister to take on the additional role of scrutinising a number of categories of names put forward for honours. The Commission's role is not to comment on the merits of an award; it is only concerned with the propriety of the individual recommended for an award. This task was previously carried out by the Honours Scrutiny Committee.
18. The Commission's vetting role is discussed in more detail in Section 3 of this report.
20. In both years the major element of expenditure was staff costs, at £72,000.
21. The remainder of the expenditure was for other administration costs. These included Commission members' fees, travel and subsistence, communication advice, staff training and IT equipment.



The Commission's expenditure

19. This report covers two financial years, 2004/05 and 2005/06. The Commission's expenditure was £108,000 in the financial year 2004/05 and was slightly less in the following year, being £103,000.



SECTION 2: APPOINTMENTS



Introduction

22. During the reporting period, the Commission recommended 14 individuals for non-party-political peerages.
23. These nominees joined the Commission's first 15 nominations on the cross benches. At the time of publication, the Commission had appointed a total of 36 people to the House of Lords (a further seven names were announced on 3 May 2006).

Nominations

24. The Commission received 226 new nominations during the period.
25. A quarter of these were from minority ethnic groups and a similar number from people with disabilities. Half the nominees were from London and the South East of England and about four out of five were men. The Commission would like to encourage more nominations from women and from outside the South of England. While it is pleased with the number of minority ethnic and disabled nominees, it continues to welcome nominations from people with disabilities and those from minority ethnic communities.
26. All nominees completed the same nomination form which asked them to give evidence that they met the selection criteria. These criteria are published in the Commission's information pack and on its website; in brief, they are:
 - a record of significant achievement within the nominee's chosen way of life that demonstrates a range of experience, skills and competencies;
 - an ability to make an effective and significant contribution to the work of the House of Lords;
 - having time available to make an effective contribution within the procedures and working practices of the House;
 - some understanding of the constitutional framework, including the role of the House of Lords;
 - outstanding personal qualities, in particular integrity and independence;

- a strong and personal commitment to the principles and highest standards of public life; and
- independence of any political party.



Considering nominations

27. The Commission does not have a closing date for nominations. It welcomes new nominations at any time.
28. During the period, the Commission interviewed 58 nominees.
29. The Commission is still assessing nominations received after 31 August 2005. These nominations will be considered for future appointments, together with any nominations it has decided to retain from previous rounds.

The assessment process

30. The assessment process is ongoing. The Commission continued to operate an open and rigorous process. Its recommendations for appointment are made on the basis of individual merit and the ability to make an effective contribution.
31. The assessment process includes a number of checks to ensure that all nominations are considered fairly and consistently. The process is summarised below.

Stage 1

32. Before the assessment begins, a number of objective eligibility checks are made. For example, it is a statutory requirement that appointees to the Lords be UK, Commonwealth or Irish nationals, aged over 21.

Stage 2

33. The Commission's secretariat carries out the first sift. Each team member makes an initial assessment of a nomination against the published criteria. The team then discusses each member's separate assessments and agrees a final assessment. Where the team is unable to agree, it is referred to a committee of no fewer than two Commission members to make the judgement.
34. During this stage, the Commission also carries out a series of random checks on the process to ensure that the assessments are consistent with the selection criteria.

Stage 3

35. Nominations that pass the first sift are looked at independently by at least two members of the Commission, who agree a joint assessment. Where they want further views, the nomination is discussed with other members.

Stage 4

36. The Commission interviews the nominees it judges the most outstanding against its published criteria. At least two Commission members, including the Chairman, meet each interviewee. The same format is used for every interview.

Stage 5

37. Following the interviews, the Commission reviews all the information about the shortlisted nominees before drawing up its final list of recommendations.

Prior knowledge of nominees

38. The Commission's Code of Practice – which is published on its website – sets out its procedures for declaring acquaintance or friendship with nominees. The Commission places great importance on declaring even the slightest acquaintance with a nominee.
39. At the first sifting stage, Commission members' acquaintance with any of the nominees is recorded. At the later stages, detailed declarations are completed and these are made available to all members.

Recommendations for appointment to the House of Lords

40. During the reporting period, 14 recommendations were made: seven in May 2004, two in March 2005 and five in July 2005. A further seven nominations were made in May 2006 and, while these are formally outside the period of the report, they are listed here for completeness as the work in identifying the nominees took place during the reporting year. To date the Commission has made 36 recommendations.
41. The 14 nominees put forward by the Commission were, in alphabetical order (please note that the biographies are accurate as of the date of appointment):

- **Professor Sir Alec Broers**

Sir Alec Broers became President of the Royal Academy of Engineering in 2001 and will serve until July 2006. As President, Sir Alec provides leadership to the engineering profession. He has been able to use his national and international links to enhance the status of British engineering.

As Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alec played a significant role in the University of Cambridge's rise as a centre of excellence for high technology. During his tenure (1996 to 2003), Cambridge was the first-ranked university in the Research Assessment Exercise and the Teaching Quality Assessment. Major benefactions and partnerships, such as those with Microsoft, the Gates Scholarships and Unilever, and new faculty buildings for English and Divinity began during this period.

Sir Alec previously held a number of senior positions at IBM. After leaving the company, he became a member of its Science Advisory Committee.

Sir Alec has served on numerous UK, EC, NATO and other foreign government committees. He also serves on the Board of Vodafone plc.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institute of Physics.

Sir Alec was knighted in 1998 for services to engineering education.

- **Sir Ewen Cameron**

As Chairman and Rural Advocate, Sir Ewen Cameron led the Countryside Agency's efforts to persuade the Government to take account of the particular characteristics of rural areas when making and implementing policies. He has a long history of working to achieve an improved quality of life in rural England.

Sir Ewen was a founding Director of the Village Retail Services Association (ViRSA). He was a member of the Round Table for Sustainable Development and President of the Country Landowners Association from 1995 to 1997.

Sir Ewen owns and manages the Dillington Estate in Somerset, where he has formed a partnership to provide affordable housing in the village of Whitelackington.

Sir Ewen is Chairman of the south-west travel agents' group, Let's Go Travel. He founded, and was Chairman of, Orchard Media Ltd from 1989 to 1999, which runs commercial radio stations in south-west England.

He was knighted in 2003 for services to the countryside.

- **Ms Nicola Chapman**

On leaving her school for disabled children, Ms Chapman struggled to gain entry into mainstream education but was eventually accepted at Park Lane College for Further Education in Leeds.

After further education, Ms Chapman taught computer, mathematics and other skills in several organisations. These positions also involved counselling work. From 1993 to 1994, she had sole responsibility for the Computing Department at the East Leeds Women's Workshops.

Ms Chapman is a volunteer for the Habinteg Housing Association and was on its National Board of Management. She gives talks to local colleges and shows people around her own bungalow to promote successful independent living to the public. She is the elected Chairperson of the Management Committee of Leeds Centre for Integrated

Living, which promotes independent living and offers support to disabled people from other disabled people. The aim of the centre is to empower disabled people by providing them with positive role models. She has passed the peer support training course at Leeds Centre for Integrated Living.

She is elected Chairperson of the Management Committee of LUDO (Leeds United Disabled Organisation), a self-funding group, operating on a non-profit-making basis, which works to ensure facilities for disabled supporters are of an equal quality to those of non-disabled supporters. LUDO has been recognised by the Football Task Force as the foremost disabled supporters' organisation.

- **Dame Ruth Deech**

Dame Ruth Deech was appointed the first Independent Adjudicator for Higher Education in 2004. Her role is to review unresolved complaints by students about acts and omissions of higher education institutions.

Between 1991 and 2004, Dame Ruth was the Principal of St Anne's College, Oxford. She was also twice Chairman of the Oxford University Admissions Committee, between 1993 and 1997 and from 2000 to 2003, and was the Chairman of the Oxford University Grievance Panel from 1995 to 2004. Dame Ruth was Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford from 2001 to 2004. Previously she had been a Fellow and Tutor in law at St Anne's College.

Dame Ruth was the Chairman of the UK Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) from 1994 to 2002 and an ex-officio member of the Human Genetics Commission from 1999 to 2002. She has written various publications on genetics, IVF and the regulation of infertility treatment and ethics.

She is currently serving as a BBC Governor and is a trustee of both the Rhodes Trust and the Mandela Rhodes Foundation. She is an Honorary Bencher of the Inner Temple and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

She was made a Dame in 2002 for services to HFEA.

- **Dr Frances D’Souza**

Since 1977, Frances D’Souza has pursued a broad agenda in understanding and alleviating political and economic disadvantage in non-democratic countries and in transitional democracies.

As Executive Director of the free expression organisation, ARTICLE 19, from 1989 to 1998, Dr D’Souza initiated and contributed to research that resulted in new interpretations of international treaties that govern human rights standards. This work helped to create an international consensus that freedom of expression and access to information are freedoms that are essential for democracy. She led the successful campaign to promote the freedom of expression aspects of the Salman Rushdie case.

Previously, Dr D’Souza worked in the field of development. She founded the Relief and Development Institute, an independent research group, in 1977 and subsequently acted as its Director. The Institute published original research on the earliest economic indicators of severe food shortages and carried out innovative work on appropriate emergency responses to disasters.

From 1985 to 1989, Dr D’Souza was an independent research consultant and an ODA Research Fellow. She acted as a consultant to, among other organisations, the UN (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, FAO), the Ford Foundation in southern and eastern Africa and the (West) German Government. She was a trustee of the Save the Children Fund from 1995 to 2003 and is currently a governor of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy.

- **Dame Irene Fritchie**

Dame Rennie Fritchie became the Commissioner for Public Appointments in 1999. Her role is to regulate, monitor, advise and report on ministerial appointments to public bodies.

Dame Rennie also serves in an ex-officio capacity as a Civil Service Commissioner. She is currently the Vice-Chair of the Stroud and Swindon Building Society and Pro-Chancellor of the University of Southampton.

Dame Rennie is an independent consultant on organisation change and leadership. She

has published a number of books and articles on management and leadership, particularly with reference to equal opportunities for women. She has been a Visiting Honorary Professor with a chair in creative leadership at the University of York since 1996.

Dame Rennie has held a number of senior positions in the health service, including the Chair of the South Western Regional Health Authority from 1992 to 1994 and then Chair of the South and West Region NHS Executive from 1994 to 1997. She has also served as a member of the General Medical Council and Past President of the British Association of Medical Managers.

She has held the honorary position of Gloucestershire Ambassador since 2000 and St Andrew’s Ambassador since 2004.

She was made a Dame in 1996 for services to health.

- **Mr Michael Hastings**

Michael Hastings has been Head of Corporate Social Responsibility at the BBC since 2003. Between 1995 and 2003, he was Head of Public Affairs and then Head of Political and Parliamentary Affairs at the BBC. He was also the Presenter and Education Correspondent of *Around Westminster*, for BBC South East, from 1994 to 1995 and the Chief Political Correspondent for GMTV from 1992 to 1993.

Mr Hastings is a Board observer with Comic Relief, BBC Children in Need, the BBC World Service Trust and the Fame Academy Bursary Fund. He is also a trustee of Volunteering England and is Non-Executive Director for British Telecom’s Community Support Committee.

He is the Chairman and one of the founding directors of Crime Concern, a charity set up to innovate effective crime prevention solutions and community safety ideas. He is also the founding Chairman of Childnet International, a charity that provides guidance and policy development on internet safety and access issues for children.

Mr Hastings was a Commissioner for Racial Equality from 1993 to 2001 and served as Chairman of the Commission for Racial

Equality's Policy and Communications Division during this time. He was also a founding member of the Metropolitan Police Advisory Committee and has served as an adviser to the previous Metropolitan Police Commissioner on communications strategy and policy.

He was awarded a CBE in 2002 for services to crime reduction.

- **Professor Elaine Murphy**

Professor Murphy is a nationally and internationally recognised leader in the clinical and academic field of the mental health of older people. She is a campaigner for older people's health, and for those of all ages with mental health problems, and their families. She has worked in the NHS as a doctor, academic and manager.

Professor Murphy has been Chairman of the North East London Strategic Health Authority since April 2002. The Health Authority is responsible for the NHS in the City of London and the London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Hackney, Havering, Newham, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. Professor Murphy has taken a special interest in the appointment of non-executive directors from local ethnic communities and the Authority now has greater representation in its sector than in other parts of London. She has also used her links with Queen Mary and Westfield College and the City University to improve the strategic alliance between the Authority and the two institutions.

While Vice-Chairman of the Mental Health Act Commission of England and Wales from 1988 to 1994, Professor Murphy worked closely with the Chairman to reorganise the Commission into a more business-like organisation.

From 1983 to 1996, Professor Murphy was Foundation Professor of the Psychiatry of Old Age, at the United Medical and Dental Schools of Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals. This was the first chair established in her field in the UK. Professor Murphy's department developed an integrated community-based service with the local authority, which changed the way mental

health services for older people are delivered in many parts of the UK.

- **General Sir David Ramsbotham**

General Sir David Ramsbotham was Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons from 1995 to 2001. He was responsible for monitoring and reporting on conditions and treatment of prisoners in every prison in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and overseas dependent territories.

During his tenure as Chief Inspector, he visited or inspected all 142 prisons in the UK and all prisons in the Caribbean territories, producing 273 individual inspection reports. Sir David has also written thematic reviews of prisons on issues such as women in prison, suicide prevention and young offenders in prison. In 2003 he published *Prisongate: The shocking state of Britain's prisons and the need for visionary change*.

Sir David served in The Royal Green Jackets from 1958 to 1993. He served as Adjutant General from 1990 to 1993 and as such was Deputy to the Chief of the General Staff. Sir David oversaw a large downsizing of the Army. He was responsible for the personnel support and conditions of service for all Army personnel in operations including the first Gulf War, Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia.

Sir David is currently a member of the International Advisory Panel of the British Red Cross. He has been a Council Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies and a Director of International Affairs for Defence Systems Ltd. He chaired Hillingdon Hospital NHS Trust from 1994 to 1995.

Sir David was knighted in 1987.

- **Dr Diljit Rana**

Dr Rana moved to the UK from India in 1963. In 1966, he settled in Belfast, where he bought a small café. By 1969, Dr Rana had three restaurants in the city employing over 40 people. Dr Rana continued to invest in properties in Belfast, creating commercial office space and restaurants. In 1981, he set up Andras House Ltd to manage his portfolio of office, hotel and retail investments. The company now forms one of the largest hotel

chains in Northern Ireland, employing over 300 people and with a net worth of £30 million. In 1990 he opened the Plaza Hotel – the first new hotel to open in Belfast for over 20 years. Two other major hotel projects are under way.

Dr Rana was President of the Belfast Chamber of Trade and Commerce from 1991 to 1992 and became President of the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry in May 2004.

Dr Rana was involved in the establishment of the Indian Business Forum in 1985 to promote inward investment in Northern Ireland. In 1996, he set up the Rana Charitable Trust to support local charities and arrange cultural events, with the aim of promoting better understanding between different cultures. The Trust is currently developing an educational institution in Sanghol, in Punjab. A college will open on the site in July 2004, with the University of Ulster providing degree and diploma courses.

He has recently been appointed as a Vice-President of UNICEF and he was awarded the MBE in 1996 for services to industry and the community.

- **Professor Sir Martin Rees**

Sir Martin Rees has been the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge since 2004. He is also Professor of cosmology and astrophysics at the University of Cambridge. Previously he was Royal Society Research Professor from 1992 to 2003; Professorial Fellow at King's College, Cambridge from 1973 to 1991; and served for ten years as Director of Cambridge's Institute of Astronomy. During this time, he also held a number of visiting professorships at universities worldwide. He held the honorary title of Astronomer Royal from 1995 to 2005.

Sir Martin has been awarded a number of international academic prizes, including the Royal Society's Faraday Prize for Communication of Science in 2005 and the Royal Swedish Academy's Crafoord Prize in the same year.

He has twice served as a council member of the Royal Society, and will become its President in December 2005. Sir Martin was

President of the British Association for Advancement of Science from 1994 to 1995 and the Royal Astronomical Society from 1992 to 1994. He is also a trustee of the National Museum for Science and Industry; the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study; the Kennedy Memorial Trust; and a former trustee of the British Museum.

He is the author or co-author of over 500 research papers as well as many general articles and seven books (five for general readership).

Sir Martin was knighted in 1992 for services to science.

- **Mr Jonathan Adair Turner**

Adair Turner is the Chairman of the independent Pensions Commission, which is charged with reviewing the UK private pension system and long-term savings to assess its effectiveness and make recommendations for change. Mr Turner is also the Chairman of the Low Pay Commission, whose role is to make recommendations to the Government on the structure and level of the national minimum wage. He has held both these posts since 2002.

Mr Turner has been Vice-Chairman of Merrill Lynch Europe and a director of United News and Media/United Business Media plc since 2000. Previously he was the youngest ever Director General of the Confederation of British Industry from 1995 to 1999. During this period, he was appointed a member of the Competitiveness Council, the National Skills Task Force and the British Overseas Trade Board.

He is a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics and the Cass Business School, City University. He has previously acted as an independent strategic adviser to the Prime Minister's Forward Strategy Unit from 2001 to 2002. In 2001, he published *Just Capital: The liberal economy* which explores how economic dynamism can be combined with social inclusion and environmental responsibility. He has also been the author of a number of other publications.

Mr Turner is on the boards of both the National Institute for Economic and Social

Research and the Centre for European Reform and is a trustee of both the Cambridge University Foundation and the World-Wide Fund for Nature UK. He is also a member of the Economic and Social Research Council and of the Dean's Council at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

- **Ms Josephine Valentine**

Jo Valentine is Chief Executive of London First, an organisation funded by 300 major businesses, which seeks to improve and promote London, dealing with issues including education, transport, planning and housing. Previously she has been Chief Executive of the Central London Partnership from 1995 to 1997 and the Blackburn Partnership from 1988 to 1990. She currently serves on the boards of the Central London Partnership and Think London, the inward investment agency for London.

Successes during her leadership of London First include the Teach First programme, of which she is a trustee, which places 200 graduates each year in inner city schools. She also played a leading role in creating the New West End Company – of which she is a Director – which aims to promote and address the needs of that area of London.

Ms Valentine was the first female Corporate Finance Manager at Barings plc from 1981 to 1988 and was a senior manager in the Corporate Finance and Planning Division of the BOC Group plc from 1990 to 1995.

She has been a National Lottery Commissioner since 2002.

- **Professor Lola Young**

Professor Young was Head of Culture at the Greater London Authority from 2002 to 2004. She was responsible for the development of the Mayor's draft culture strategy and the delivery of an events programme for London. She also developed a number of strategic initiatives, developing relationships with external agencies in order to deliver a range of programmes to enhance culture in London.

Professor Young's career as an academic has been notable for her rapid rise from lecturer to professor, and for the extent of peer

recognition of her achievements. She has published over 25 articles and essays, encompassing academic literature and articles in national newspapers. She has made numerous other contributions to books and at conferences. She has been a member of several Quality Assurance Agency subject reviews as a specialist assessor, and was a member of a Research Assessment Exercise panel.

Professor Young's previous public appointments and responsibilities have included membership of the board of the Royal National Theatre, Chair of the Arts Council's Cultural Diversity Panel, and membership of the board of Resource: the Council of Museums, Archives and Libraries. She is currently a member of the South Bank Centre Board and Chair of the British Council's Arts Advisory Committee.

She is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and was awarded an OBE in 2001 for services to British black history.

42. The seven nominees who were announced on 3 May 2006 were (in alphabetical order):

- **Mr Karan Bilimoria**

Karan Bilimoria is the founder and Chief Executive of Cobra Beer, which is one of the fastest growing beer brands in the UK. Prior to this, Mr Bilimoria was a Chartered Accountant at Ernst & Young and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He graduated in law from Cambridge University.

Mr Bilimoria also has a number of current and previous public appointments, including membership of the Government's National Employment Panel and the Chairmanship of its Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Board. He is the UK Chairman of the Indo-British Partnership and is a member of the Chancellor's Asia Task Force. Mr Bilimoria is a Deputy Lieutenant of Greater London and Chancellor of Thames Valley University. He is currently the youngest university Chancellor in the UK.

Karan Bilimoria has won a number of awards including the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce's Albert Medal in 2004; the

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Business Person of the Year Award 2004 and Entrepreneur of the Year 2003; the National Business Awards Entrepreneur of the Year Award, London and South East of England, in 2004; and Entrepreneur of the Year 2003 at the Asian Achievers Awards. He was awarded the 2005 Outstanding Achievement Award of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

He is a Visiting Entrepreneur at the Centre of Entrepreneurial Learning, Cambridge University, and is a guest lecturer at the London Business School, Cranfield University School of Management and the Judge Institute of Management at Cambridge University. Mr Bilimoria is the National Champion of the National Council for Graduate Entrepreneurship.

Mr Bilimoria was awarded a CBE in 2004 for services to business and employment.

- **Dame Elizabeth Butler-Sloss**

Dame Elizabeth was President of the Family Division of the High Court from 1999 until her retirement in 2005. She was called to the Bar when she was 21 and continued to practise until 1970. She sat as a Registrar in the Family Division from 1970 to 1979 and then as a High Court Judge until 1988. Dame Elizabeth then sat on the Court of Appeal until her appointment as President in 1999.

Dame Elizabeth is about to retire after ten years as the Chairman of the Security Commission, which is the public body responsible for investigating and reporting on the circumstances in which a breach of security has occurred in the public service and advising on whether any change in security arrangements is necessary or desirable.

She has been the Chancellor of the University of the West of England since 1993, Visitor to St Hilda's College, Oxford since 2001 and was made a Fellow of King's College, London in 1991.

Previously, Dame Elizabeth has served as the Chairman of the Cleveland Child Abuse Inquiry from 1987 to 1988. She was also the Chairman of the Commission on the appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 2002, and she has been the

Chairman of the Advisory Council of St Paul's Cathedral since 2000.

Dame Elizabeth was made a Dame of the British Empire in 1979 on her appointment as a High Court Judge and she was appointed a member of the Privy Council in 1988. She was made a Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire in 2005 for services to the law.

- **Sir Geoffrey Dear**

Sir Geoffrey was Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary from 1990 to 1997. He had responsibility for the ten north-western police forces together with national responsibilities including the police interface with the criminal justice system, drugs, crime prevention and detection, and criminal intelligence. He began his policing career in 1953 as a Cadet in Peterborough, becoming a Deputy Assistant Commissioner and then an Assistant Commissioner in the Metropolitan Police from 1980 to 1985 and finally the Chief Constable of West Midlands Police in 1985.

Sir Geoffrey has successfully led a number of high-profile investigations; these have included investigations into the Brixton riots in 1981, the shooting of Steven Waldorf in 1983 and the Hillsborough Stadium disaster in 1989. He has also been a member of the Glidewell Review of the Crown Prosecution Service from 1997 to 1998, the Viridi Inquiry 2000 to 2001 and he was an adviser to the Auld Review of the criminal courts in 2000. He also has particular experience of problems in both the inner cities and rural communities.

Sir Geoffrey is currently Non-Executive Chairman of Skyguard Technologies Ltd, which specialises in technology for asset and people tracking; OmniPerception Ltd, a leading British facial biometrics and computer vision company; Key Forensic Services Ltd, which provides a wide range of forensic services to law enforcement agencies and defence lawyers; and Action Against Business Crime Ltd, which is a joint initiative between the Home Office and British Retail Consortium to reduce crime against business, employees and the public in city and town centres. He was a Non-Executive Director of both Reliance Security Services Ltd and Reliance Secure Task Management Ltd between 1997 and 2005.

He has been awarded the Queen's Commendation for Bravery in 1979 and the Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service in 1981. He is currently Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire and is a trustee of several charities.

Sir Geoffrey was knighted in 1997 for services to policing.

- **Professor Colin Low**

Colin Low has been the Chairman of the Royal National Institute of the Blind (RNIB) since 2000, having been a member of its Executive Council since 1975. He is also the President of the European Blind Union. He served on the Government's Disability Rights Task Force from 1997 to 1999 and the Disability Rights Commission from 2000 to 2002.

Professor Low is currently Visiting Professor at the Rehabilitation Resource Centre, City University in London. Before this he was Director of the Disability Resource Team at the Greater London Council and then the London Boroughs Disability Resource Team from 1984 to 1994.

Professor Low has served on numerous committees, both statutory and voluntary, including Oftel's Advisory Committee on Disabled and Elderly People from 1988 to 1995 and the Disability Benefits Consortium from 1989 to 1993. He is a founder and Vice-President of both Skill (the National Bureau for Students with Disabilities) and the Disability Alliance.

He was awarded a CBE in 2000 for services to RNIB and disabled people's rights.

- **Sir David Rowe-Beddoe**

Sir David has been the Chairman of the Wales Millennium Centre in Cardiff since 2001. He oversaw its construction and development into a world-class performing arts centre, which is now the home of the Welsh National Opera, the National Dance Company of Wales and other performing arts organisations.

He was previously Chairman of the Welsh Development Agency (WDA) from 1993 to 2001, where he worked successfully to stimulate economic development in Wales by

attracting inward investment, facilitating indigenous business growth and encouraging investment in major environmental programmes. He was also Chairman of the Development Board for Rural Wales from 1994 until its merger, which he led, with the WDA in 1998.

Sir David has had a successful business career within multinational companies. He worked for the De La Rue Company for 15 years, becoming Chief Executive of Thomas De La Rue in 1971. Between 1976 and 1981, he was President and Chief Executive of, first, Latin America and the Caribbean and then of Europe, the Middle East and Africa for Revlon Inc. He became President of GFTA Trendanalysen in 1982 and was President of Morgan Stanley-GFTA Ltd from 1983 to 1992. He is a non-executive director of a number of companies.

Sir David is also chairman or president of a variety of other bodies, including the Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama, the Representative Body Church in Wales and the Cardiff Business Club. He is a Patron of the Prince's Trust – Wales, and was President until 2005 of both the Welsh Centre for International Affairs and the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod. Sir David was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Gwent in 2003.

He was knighted in 2000 for services to industry and economic development in Wales.

- **Professor Kamlesh Patel**

Professor Patel is the Head of the Centre for Ethnicity and Health at the University of Central Lancashire. Before this he was a lecturer and researcher at the university, from 1995 to 1999. Between 2003 and 2004, he was seconded to the National Institute for Mental Health in England as National Strategic Director. Previously, Professor Patel was a social worker in Bradford and Manager of The Bridge Project, which is a voluntary sector organisation that provides a range of facilities to drug users.

Professor Patel is the Chairman of the Mental Health Act Commission. He has also served as the National Director and Chairman of the Mental Health Black and Minority

Ethnic Programme Board since 2004, which is leading the Department of Health's national programme in this area. He is also a non-executive Board member of both the National Treatment Agency, which is a special health authority, and the Commission for Healthcare Audit and Inspection. In addition, he was a member of the Inquiry into Mental Health and Well-being in Later Life and also of the Department of Health's Mental Health Workforce Task Group.

He was, until recently, a trustee of DrugScope UK, Lifeline UK and the UK branch of the Abaseen Foundation, Pakistan. He has been Patron of the National Men's Health Forum since 2003.

Professor Patel was awarded an OBE in 1999 for services to ethnic minority health issues.

- **Ms Molly Meacher**

Molly Meacher was appointed as the Chairman of the East London and City Mental Health Trust in 2004. She is also Chairman of the Clinical Ethics Committee of the Central and North West London Mental Health Trust. She had previously been a Non-Executive Director of Tower Hamlets Healthcare Trust from 1994 to 1998 and was a Mental Health Act Commissioner between 1987 and 1992.

Ms Meacher was the Chairman of the Security Industry Authority between 2002 and 2003, where she was responsible for establishing the regulatory authority for the private security industry. She was also a member of the Police Complaints Authority from 1994 to 2002; for the latter three years, she was Acting Chairman and Deputy Chairman, with responsibility for supervising investigations into complaints against senior police officers.

Between 1991 and 1994, Ms Meacher was Chief Adviser to the Russian Government on the development of the Federal Employment Service. She was Chief Executive and founder of the Campaign for Work between 1987 and 1992, which was the leading campaign and policy unit on unemployment in the 1980s.

She has been involved with a number of other organisations including, for example,

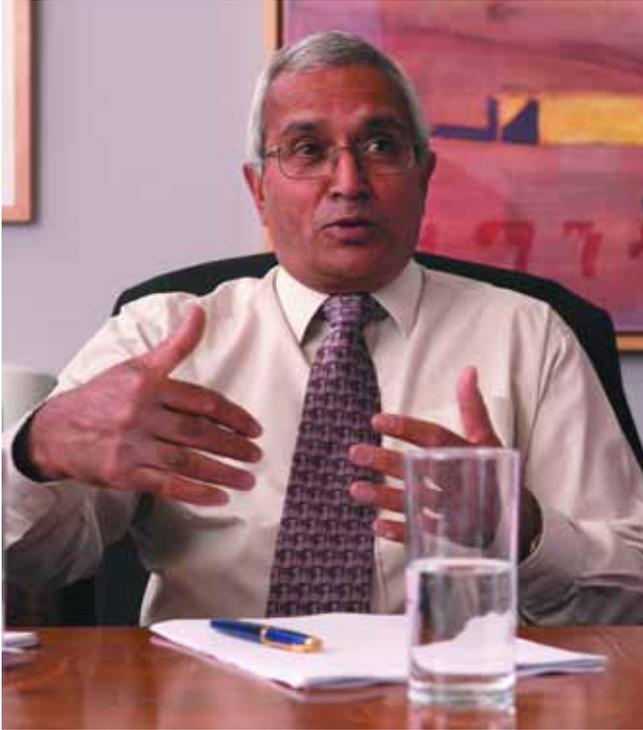
the Russian European Trust and the Home Office Advisory Forum on Police Surgeons, where she was Chairman.

The impact of the Commission's nominations

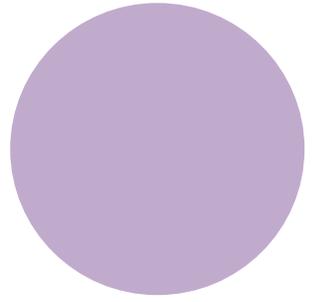
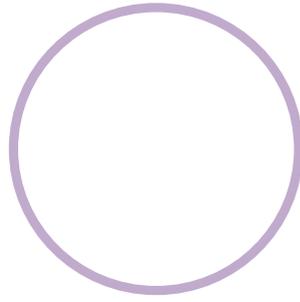
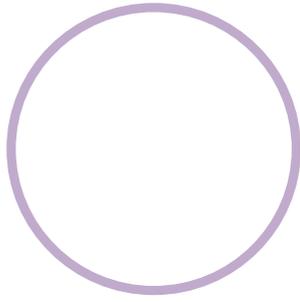
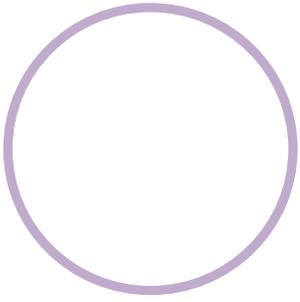
43. As a group (once the seven nominees listed above are introduced to the House), the Commission's nominees will make up just under a fifth of the total number of independent members of the House of Lords. About half the females sitting on the cross benches will have been appointed by the Commission. While the Lords itself does not collect figures on the ethnic origin of its members, the Commission is pleased to note that it has appointed nine people from minority ethnic groups; this amounts to one-quarter of its nominations to date. It has also recommended two people with disabilities.
44. Much has been made of the attendance and voting figures for the Commission's nominees. The Commission feels that, taken on its own, this is too simplistic a measure of their contribution to the House of Lords. As the Commission makes clear in its published criteria, it expects those it recommends to contribute to the work of the House. It does not, however, expect its nominees to undertake the same time commitment asked of working peers. The Commission takes the view that its nominees are selected because of particular skills and expertise. Rather than expecting them to attend and vote across the board, it hopes that they will make their expertise available in relevant debates, select committees and legislative scrutiny. While the Commission cannot enforce attendance, it makes clear its expectation to all nominees at interview. Broadly speaking, the Commission believes that its nominees have met this commitment.
45. In this context, the Commission has always recognised that if it is to get high-quality nominees with expertise on a range of subjects, it will inevitably recommend a number of people at the height of their careers. It is aware that the demands of a career can limit the amount of time nominees are able to commit to the House, but the

Commission expects that as people in this category have more free time available, they will devote it to the Lords.

46. The Commission has appointed individuals with a wide variety of expertise; from world leaders in science and international business to voluntary sector professionals, health experts and cultural leaders.



47. To give an indication of the contribution of the Commission's nominees, one of its nominees, Lord Broers, is the Chairman of the Lord's Science and Technology Select Committee and two others, Baroness Finlay of Llandaff and Lord Sutherland of Houndwood are members. Lord Hannay is a member of the Lord's EU Select Committee and Baroness Howe of Ildicote and Lord Moser are, respectively, members of the BBC Charter Review Select Committee and the Liaison Select Committee.
48. The Commission's nominees have established a pattern, as the Commission would anticipate, of making important contributions – which reflect their own experience and expertise – to discussions of key matters of public interest. Very recently, for example, in the debate on the Assisted Dying Bill in May 2006, six of the Commission's nominees made important contributions. Other topical examples of Commission nominees making significant contributions to public debate have been Baroness Greenfield's recent speech on science and technology in education as well as Lord Turner of Echinwell's contribution to the pensions debate.
49. Overall, the Commission is pleased with the contribution so far made by its nominees.



**SECTION 3:
VETTING**





The role of the Appointments Commission

50. As well as making recommendations for non-party-political peerages, the Prime Minister has asked the Commission to vet nominations for peerages – including those of the political parties – for propriety.
51. The Commission takes the view that in this context propriety means:
 - first, the individual should be in good standing in the community in general and with particular regard to the public regulatory authorities; and
 - second, the individual should be a credible nominee. The Commission’s main criterion in assessing this is whether the appointment would diminish the workings and the reputation of the House of Lords itself and the appointments system generally.
52. The Commission plays no part in selecting or assessing the suitability of those nominated by the political parties, that being a matter for the parties themselves. It does not have a right of veto over any party-political nominees and it does not decide whether or not individuals should be recommended for appointment. Its role is to advise the Prime Minister if it has any concerns about the propriety of a nomination.
53. If a nominee has been the subject of controversy, the Commission’s role necessarily involves it in making judgements as to whether or not the controversy is likely to affect his or her credibility and/or standing in the community. It is not the Commission’s role to make quasi-judicial judgements; however, given its remit, the

Commission has to assess the likely effect of any controversy on the credibility of a nominee.

The vetting process

54. There is no standard timetable for the vetting process; the Commission takes as long as is necessary for it to satisfy itself of the propriety of all nominations.
55. The Commission asks for specific information to be provided by both the political parties and the nominees themselves; this is set out below. Nominees are also asked to consent to the Commission undertaking enquiries.
56. The Commission requires individuals being proposed for an appointment to the House of Lords to declare:
 - that they are resident in the UK and intend to remain so, and are also resident for tax purposes;
 - that they are not involved in any roles, positions or activities or have any interests that would conflict with their membership of the House of Lords;
 - whether or not they have made any donations to a political party in the last five years which were declarable to the Electoral Commission (or would have been if it had been in existence); and
 - that they have no personal financial relationship with senior party members.

Nominees are also invited to clarify any of their statements or draw the Commission’s attention to any areas of doubt.

57. The party chairman provides a certificate confirming either:
 - that no significant donation has been made;
 - a donation, in money or in kind, has been made; or
 - a personal financial relationship exists between the nominee and senior party members.
58. The party chairman will also confirm that the recommendation is not associated, directly or indirectly, with any contribution or expectation of contribution to the party, a political fund or senior party members. The certificate will also confirm that nominees are UK resident.
59. A citation from the party leader, giving the reason for the nomination, is also provided.
60. Blank copies of the nominees' consent form and the model party chairman's certificate can be found at Appendices A and B respectively.
61. When it has received the required information, the Commission will then begin its enquiries. These include checks with government departments and agencies, the Electoral Commission and a media check.
62. Once it has gathered sufficient information, the Commission will meet to consider the propriety of the nominees. On occasion there may be a need to obtain further information either from the nominee, his or her party or one of the vetting authorities. In such instances, the Commission will then meet again to consider a nomination further.
63. Taking all the evidence into account, the Commission will either advise the Prime Minister that it sees no reason why an appointment should not be made, or draw any concerns to his attention. The Prime Minister decides whether or not to recommend an individual to Her Majesty The Queen for appointment; the Commission does not have a right of veto.

Donations to a political party

64. A particular issue arises in relation to nominations by a political party if the individual being nominated has made a significant donation or a series of donations

to that party or a political cause. The Commission believes that nominees should not be prevented from receiving a peerage because they have made political donations or loans. However, the making of a donation to a political party cannot be a reason for a peerage.

65. Of central concern to the Commission, therefore, is the credibility of individuals who have made significant political donations. The Commission has decided that the best way of addressing this issue is to reach a view on whether or not the individual could have been a credible nominee if he or she had made no political donations.

Loans

66. The particular issue of loans to political parties arose during the reporting period. The Commission specifically asks nominees and political parties to disclose details of all non-commercial loans, in line with the requirements of the Electoral Commission. The Commission has always taken the view that it expects to be told about all matters that could reasonably be seen to effect a nomination, and this could include loans of both a commercial and non-commercial nature. The Commission believes that this expectation has been obvious but, in the future, it will take steps to emphasise it explicitly.
67. Loans are treated in the same way as donations. A loan cannot be a reason for a peerage, but nor should it necessarily be a bar to one being awarded. In carrying out its vetting task, the Commission needs to satisfy itself that a nominee would have been credible if he or she had not made a loan.

Vetting review

68. The Commission constantly seeks to improve its processes. During 2005, the Commission carried out a review of its vetting process, and it will be doing so again following the party-political list announced in April 2006.
69. The 2005 review concluded that the process was sound, but it would benefit from some enhancements. For example, the Commission decided to ask nominees and parties to declare

all political donations – given either directly or indirectly – regardless of when they were made. It also established that the nature of any financial relationship between a nominee and senior party members should be clarified.

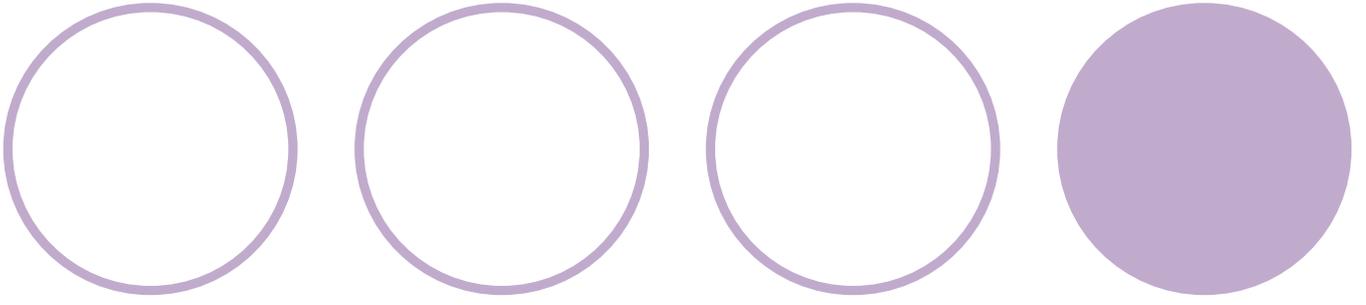
70. The Commission will be considering the lessons learned in light of the most recent list of party-political nominees. Some likely changes, for example, would be making more explicit its expectation that it is informed of all relevant matters that could influence a nomination, and in particular loans to a political party. In the future, it will also decline to vet nominees who are not currently resident in the UK for tax purposes. Once the Commission has agreed the changes, it will publish them.

Honours scrutiny

71. In February 2005, the Prime Minister asked the Commission to take on a further responsibility: vetting for propriety certain categories of individuals being put forward for an honour. The categories are:
- individuals put forward by the political parties for political and public services;
 - Members of Parliament who are being put forward for services to Parliament; and
 - anyone added to the Honours List at a late stage, who would not therefore have been subject to the normal assessment and selection process.
72. The Commission's remit does not extend to commenting upon the merits of an award. Its role is to advise the Prime Minister if there is anything in the past history, current circumstances or general character of an individual which might suggest that he or she is not a fit and proper person to be recommended for an award.
73. During the reporting period, the Commission carried out its honours scrutiny role in relation to names on the Birthday Honours List 2005 and the New Year Honours 2006.



74. On 16 March 2006, the Prime Minister announced that he was renouncing his right to nominate individuals directly for honours. However, the Commission's role in scrutinising individual nominees for honours put forward by others continues.



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Party-political nominee's consent form

Introduction

The attached statement should be completed by those being nominated for a party-political life peerage. It asks you to confirm that you are resident in the United Kingdom and intend to remain so, and that you know of no reason why you should not be appointed to the House of Lords. It also seeks your consent to the Appointments Commission carrying out inquiries about you. Individuals recommended for a non-party-political life peerage complete a similar form.

The Appointments Commission's role

The Appointments Commission has been asked by the Prime Minister to vet all nominations for life peerages to ensure that all those recommended for appointment meet the highest standards of propriety. The Commission will apply the same tests to all nominations and has stated these publicly.

The Commission considers that individuals appointed to the House of Lords should have their main home in the UK so that they are able to make an effective contribution to the work of the House. They should also be resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

The Commission will wish to be satisfied that:

- nominees are not and never have been a threat to the national security of the United Kingdom or any other country;
- nominees have complied, in a straightforward way, with their obligations in relation to taxation and the receipt of benefits; and
- there are no serious doubts about a nominee's integrity in relation to his or her working life.

The Commission has said that past criminal convictions will not automatically disqualify nominees. In that spirit, individuals are encouraged to provide details of any matters that they believe should be brought to the Commission's attention.

The Commission will wish to be aware of any donations – both in money or in kind – to political parties that were declarable to the Electoral Commission under the terms of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000, or would have been had it been in existence. (See the Electoral Commission's website www.electoralcommission.gov.uk for further information.) The Commission wishes to know about all such donations – regardless of when they were made – whether given directly or indirectly, for example by a business or trust over which you exercise significant direction, or by a trade union of which you were an office holder or major supporter. Donations by close family members, such as spouses, should also be detailed.

The Commission will also want to be informed of any personal financial relationship between you and a senior member of a political party.

The Appointments Commission advises nominees that in carrying out its role it might make inquiries of Government departments and agencies; the Electoral Commission; current and former employers; and individuals or organisations supporting the nomination. All inquiries will be carried out in the strictest confidence.

STATEMENT TO BE COMPLETED BY NOMINEES

Statement of residency

"I am resident in the United Kingdom and intend to remain so. I am also resident for tax purposes."

Statement of propriety

"As far as I am aware I am not, and have not been, involved in any roles, positions or activities or have any interests that would conflict with my position or cast doubt on my ability to make an effective contribution as a member of the House of Lords."

Statement of political donations *(please delete as appropriate)*

Either: "I have not made any donations, directly or indirectly, to a political party which are declarable to the Electoral Commission or would have been if it had been in existence. I will inform the Appointments Commission of any donations made while my nomination remains under consideration."

Or: "I have made the following donations to a political party which are declarable to the Electoral Commission or would have been if it had been in existence:

Date:

Party:

Amount:

I will inform the Appointments Commission of any further donations made while my nomination remains under consideration."

Personal financial relationships *(please delete as appropriate)*

Either: "I can confirm that I have no personal financial relationship with any senior member of a political party."

Or: "I have a personal financial relationship with a senior member of a political party, and I give details below."

Consent to further inquiries

"I give my consent to the Appointments Commission making further necessary inquiries in relation to my nomination."

If you wish to clarify any of these statements or draw the Commission's attention to any areas of doubt, please do so here, or attach a separate sheet.

Please sign below:

Signed: *Date:*

Name (in full):

Home address:

.....

..... *Postcode:*

Telephone:

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Appendix B: Model party chairman's certificates

Certificate A – no evidence of donations

I have carried out all the necessary enquiries in connection with the recommendations on the attached list and I can certify that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The individuals have not made significant donations, either directly or indirectly, to the Party or a political fund.
2. There is no personal financial relationship between the named individuals and any senior Party member.
3. The recommendations are not associated, directly or indirectly, with any contribution or expectation of contribution to the Party, a political fund or senior Party members.
4. Those named are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and intend to remain so, or are willing to become so upon appointment.

Signed: *Party Chairman*

Certificate B – evidence of donations

I have carried out all the necessary enquiries in connection with the recommendations on the attached list and I can certify that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The individuals have made donations (in money or in kind) either directly or indirectly, to the Party or political fund. I have detailed the nature of this contribution in the attached annex.
2. There is no personal financial relationship between the named individuals and any senior Party member.

3. The recommendations are not associated, directly or indirectly with this contribution or the expectation of a future contribution to the Party, political fund or to a senior Party member.
4. Those named are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and intend to remain so, or are willing to become so upon appointment.

Signed: *Party Chairman*

Certificate C – evidence of financial relationship with senior party member

I have carried out all the necessary enquiries in connection with the recommendations on the attached list and I can certify that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The individuals have not made significant donations, either directly or indirectly, to the Party or political fund.
2. There is a personal financial relationship between the named individuals and a senior Party member. I have detailed the nature of this relationship in the attached annex.
3. The recommendations are not associated, directly or indirectly, with any contribution or the expectation of a contribution to the Party, a political fund or to a senior Party member.
4. Those named on the attached list are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and intend to remain so, or are willing to become so upon appointment.

Signed: *Party Chairman*



HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

35 Great Smith Street

London

SW1P 3BQ

Telephone: 020 7276 2005

Facsimile: 020 7276 2109

E-mail: enquiry@lordsappointments.x.gsi.gov.uk

Internet: www.lordsappointments.gov.uk

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