# HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT 2003/04

## HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

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

Dear Prime Minutes

#### Annual Report 2003/04

I enclose the annual report of the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

You will see that, although the seven most recent nominations from the Commission were announced on 1 May, we have thought it right to include them in this report since all the work that led up to their nomination took place during the year. I am glad to say that the Commission has attracted new nominations throughout the year from a wide variety of backgrounds.

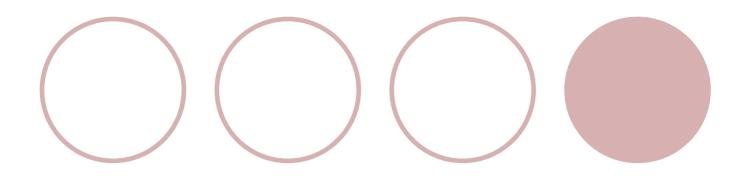
Your privers

Dennis Stevenson

Enc.

#### Members:

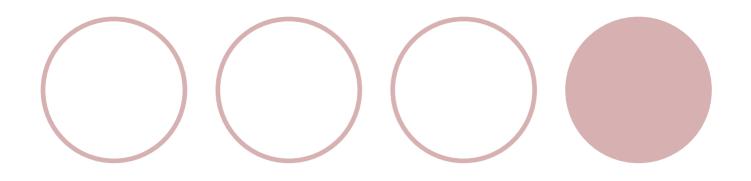
The Rt Hon Baroness Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde, The Lord Dholakia OBE DL, Dame Deirdre Hine DBE, The Rt Hon Lord Hurd of Westwell CH CBE PC, Mrs Felicity Huston, Ms Angela Sarkis CBE, The Lord Stevenson of Coddenham CBE (Chairman)



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## SECTION 1: THE APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION



Members of the Commission, from top left to right: Baroness Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde, Lord Hurd of Westwell, Dame Deirdre Hine, Ms Angela Sarkis, Lord Stevenson of Coddenham, Lord Dholakia, Mrs Felicity Huston

- In May 2000, the Prime Minister established the House of Lords Appointments Commission. The Government had previously announced its intention to set up the Commission in the White Paper, *Modernising Parliament: Reforming the House of Lords*, published in January 1999.
- 2. The Commission is an independent, advisory, non-departmental public body.

## The Commission's remit

3. In July 2003, the Prime Minister wrote to the Chairman to confirm the Commission's reappointment for a further three-year term and restated its remit.

"I am taking this opportunity to re-emphasise the Commission's remit, given the unwarranted criticism that the last list attracted in some quarters. The Commission was asked to find people of distinction who would bring authority and expertise to the House of Lords, and that remit continues. I would wish you to recommend individuals for non-party-political peerages based on their merit and ability to contribute effectively to the work of the House. Nominees must have independence, integrity and a commitment to the highest standards of public life. In making your recommendations, I trust you will be able to continue 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's other role – vetting all recommendations to the House of Lords [for propriety] – also continues."

## Members of the Commission

- 4. The House of Lords Appointments Commission has seven members, including the Chairman. Three members have been 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 the Government and of political parties.
- 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' procedures.
- 6. The Chairman of the Commission is:
  - Lord (Dennis) Stevenson of Coddenham CBE, a cross-bench peer. He is Chairman of HBOS plc and Pearson plc. He is also Chairman of Aldeburgh Productions Ltd.

- 7. The three other non-party-political members are:
  - Dame Deirdre Hine DBE, Chairman of the BUPA Foundation and President Elect of the British Medical Association. 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, Chairman of the Royal Society of Medicine Press Board 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 has held a number of positions in Northern Ireland, including Chairman of the Northern Ireland Consumer Committee for Electricity. She is Honorary Treasurer of the Belfast Charitable Society (est. 1752) and is a General Commissioner of Income Tax.
  - Ms Angela Sarkis CBE, an independent management consultant. She is a Governor of the BBC and Non-Executive Director of the National Offender Management Board at the Home Office. 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 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.
- 8. The members nominated by the three main political parties are:
  - The Rt Hon Baroness (Brenda) Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde (Labour), a member of the General Insurance Standards Council. She is also a member of the Honours Scrutiny Committee and was a member of the Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords.
  - Lord (Navnit) Dholakia OBE DL (Liberal Democrat), 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 PC (Conservative), Deputy Chairman of Coutts & Co. and Honorary President of the Prison Reform Trust. He is a member of the Honours Scrutiny Committee and 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.
- The Commission is supported by a small secretariat at its office at 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BQ. The Secretary to the Commission is Jim Barron.

### Role of the House of Lords Appointments Commission

- 10. The Commission has two responsibilities:
  - to make recommendations on the appointment of non-party-political members to the House of Lords; and
  - to scrutinise all nominees to the House of Lords, including those put forward by the political parties, to ensure their propriety.

#### Recommendations

- 11. The Prime Minister decides the number of recommendations to be invited from the Commission. He passes these recommendations to Her Majesty The Queen. He has indicated that he will only decline to pass on a recommendation in the most exceptional circumstances, such as if a nominee posed a risk to national security.
- 12. The Prime Minister has reserved the right to nominate a limited number of holders of high public office directly to The Queen. The Appointments Commission will vet any such nominations for propriety.

#### Vetting

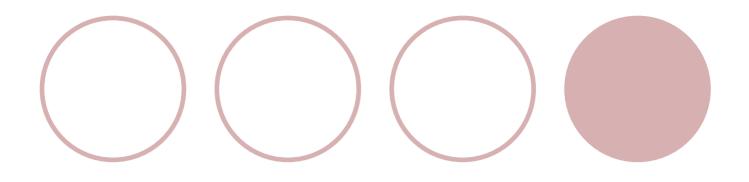
- 13. The Commission's role in vetting nominations for life peerages is to ensure that nominees have upheld the highest standards of propriety. Its remit does not extend to those individuals who are appointed to the House of Lords to take on ministerial responsibility.
- 14. The Commission's vetting role is discussed in more detail in Section 3 of this report.

## The Commission's Code of Practice

- The Commission's Code of Practice is included at Appendix A. It is also included in the Commission's information pack and on its website.
- The Commission's Register of Interests is available on the website or from the Commission's office.

## The Commission's expenditure

- 17. The Commission's budget for 2003/04 was £179,000. At the end of the financial year its expenditure was £106,000.
- The major cost for the year was for staffing the Commission's secretariat. The expenditure for this was £70,000.
- 19. The remainder of the expenditure covered Commission members' fees, travel and subsistence, communication advice and support, stationery and the production of the Commission's revised information pack and nomination form.



## SECTION 2: THE APPOINTMENTS PROCESS



## Introduction

 In the summer of 2003, the Prime Minister invited the Commission to make recommendations for non-party-political membership of the House of Lords. On 1 May 2004, the Commission announced its second list of recommendations.

### Nominations

- 21. The Commission continued to receive nominations throughout the year. The Commission received 232 new nominations during the year.
- 22. All nominees completed the same nomination form and were asked to address the same selection criteria. These 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;
  - the time available to make an effective contribution within the procedures and working practices of the House of Lords;
  - 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.

## Closing date for nominations

23. The Commission does not have a closing date for nominations. It welcomes new nominations at any time.

- 24. An internal cut-off date of 31 August 2003 was used to consider nominations for the Commission's second list of recommendations.
- 25. 457 new nominations were considered alongside those nominations that the Commission retained from its first round. In total, the Commission considered 569 nominations for appointment.
- 26. The Commission is still assessing nominations received after 31 August 2003. These nominations will be considered for future appointments, together with any nominations it has decided to retain from previous lists.

### The assessment process

- 27. The Commission continued to operate an open and rigorous process. Its recommendations for appointment were made on the basis of individual merit and the capacity to make an effective contribution.
- 28. The assessment process included a number of checks to ensure that all nominations were looked at fairly and consistently. The process is summarised below.

#### Stage 1

29. Before the assessment began, a number of objective eligibility checks were made on all nominations. For example, it is a statutory requirement that appointees to the House of Lords be UK, Commonwealth or Irish nationals, and aged over 21.

#### Stage 2

- 30. The Commission's secretariat carried out the first sift. Each team member made an initial assessment of a nomination against the published criteria. The team then discussed their separate assessments and agreed a final assessment. Where the team was unable to agree, it was referred to a committee of no fewer than two Commission members to make the judgement.
- 31. During this stage, the Commission also carried out a series of random checks on the process to ensure that the assessments were consistent with the selection criteria.

#### Stage 3

32. Nominations that had passed the first sift were looked at independently by at least two members of the Commission, who agreed a joint assessment. Where they wanted further views, the nomination was discussed with other members.

#### Stage 4

33. The Commission interviewed the 22 nominees it judged the most outstanding against its published criteria. At least two Commission members, including the Chairman, met each of these nominees. The same procedure and format was used for every interview.

#### Stage 5

34. Following the interviews, the Commission reviewed all the information about the shortlisted nominees before drawing up the final list of seven.

#### Prior knowledge of nominees

- 35. The Commission's Code of Practice see Appendix A – sets out its procedures for declaring all acquaintance or friendship with nominees. The Commission places great importance on declaring even the slightest acquaintance with a nominee and all members detailed every contact they could remember.
- 36. At the first sifting stage, Commission members' acquaintance with any of the 569 nominees was recorded. At the later stages, individual Commission members completed more detailed declarations and these were made available to all members.

## Statistical breakdown of nominations received

- 37. Appendix B shows a breakdown of the nominations considered for the Commission's second list of recommendations alongside comparative figures for the first list and for the general population. Gender, ethnic origin, nationality, age, regional background and disability are shown. The percentage figures are very similar to those for the nominees considered for the Commission's first recommendations in 2001.
- 38. Subject to its recommendations being made on merit, the Commission was keen to consider nominees who would broaden the expertise

and experience of the House of Lords and reflect the diversity of the United Kingdom. Once again, the proportion of nominations received from ethnic minority groups was significantly higher than the proportion of ethnic minority groups in the population as a whole – 17% of nominations compared with 8% of the general population.

 However, the Commission would still like to attract a larger number of nominations from women, who again constituted less than 20% of nominees, and from people living outside London and the South East.

### Recommendations for appointment to the House of Lords

- 40. In May 2004, the Commission announced its seven recommendations for appointment. Although the appointments were announced outside the period covered in this report, as much of the work in identifying the nominees was carried out during the financial year 2003/04, it completes the Commission's work for the year to list them here.
- 41. Those put forward by the Commission were:

#### • 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 technology. During his tenure (1996–2003), 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 governments' 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.

#### • 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 from 1989 to 1999 of Orchard Media Ltd, which runs commercial radio stations in south-west England.

He was knighted in 2003.

#### Ms Nicola Chapman

On leaving a 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, gaining a qualification in training competence. 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 Chairman 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 Chairman 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 that facilities for disabled supporters are the same quality as those for non-disabled supporters. LUDO has been recognised by the Football Task Force as the foremost disabled supporters' organisation.

#### • Dr Frances D'Souza

Since 1977, Dr 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 from 1989 to 1998 of the free expression organisation, ARTICLE 19, Dr D'Souza initiated and contributed to research that resulted in new interpretations of international treaties governing 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 Rushdie case.

Before this, 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 Overseas Development Agency Research Fellow. She acted as a consultant to, amongst 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.

#### Professor Elaine Murphy

Professor Murphy is a nationally and internationally recognised leader in her 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 there is now greater representation in the Authority than in other parts of London. She has also used her links with Queen Mary and Westfield College and 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.

#### • 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 in May this year.

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, 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 a Vice-President of UNICEF and he was awarded the MBE in 1996.

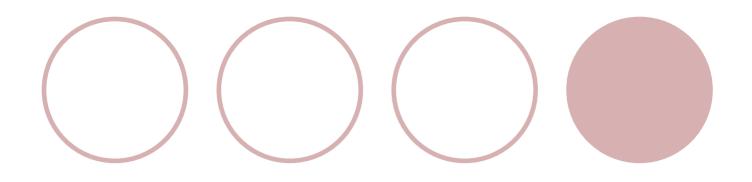
#### Professor Lola Young

Professor Young was Head of Culture at the Greater London Authority from 2002 to earlier this year. 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 for 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 boards of the Royal National Theatre and Resource (the Council of Museums, Archives and Libraries). She is Chair of the Arts Council's Cultural Diversity Panel. 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.



SECTION 3: VETTING



### The role of the Appointments Commission

- 42. As well as making recommendations for nonparty-political peerages, the Prime Minister asks the Commission to vet all nominations for peerages – including those of the political parties – for propriety.
- 43. The Commission plays no part in assessing the suitability of those nominated by the political parties, that being a matter for the parties themselves. Its role is simply to advise the Prime Minister if it has any concerns about the propriety of a nominee.

## Information given by the nominee

- 44. The Commission requires individuals being proposed for an appointment to the House of Lords to declare whether they:
  - are resident in the UK and intend to remain so, and are also resident for tax purposes;
  - are involved in any roles, positions or activities or have any interests that would conflict with their membership of the House of Lords; and
  - 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).

## Information given by the political parties

45. The political parties provide the Commission with:

- a certificate from the Chief Whip confirming that no significant donation has been made or an assurance that any donation was not related to the proposed nomination; and
- a citation from the party leader giving the reason for the nomination.

## **Propriety checks**

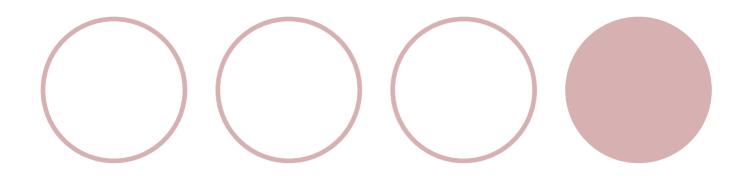
- 46. All nominees are asked to give their consent to the necessary checks made by the Commission. These include checking with relevant parts of government and the Electoral Commission.
- 47. Taking all the evidence into account, the Commission will either advise the Prime Minister that it sees no reason why an appointment should not be made, or draw any concerns to his attention. The Commission does not have a right of veto; the Prime Minister decides whether or not to recommend an individual to Her Majesty The Queen for appointment.

### Donations to a political party

- 48. A particular issue arises in relation to nominations by a political party if the individual being nominated has made a significant donation to that party. The Commission shares the view of the Political Honours Scrutiny Committee – previously responsible for vetting nominations for peerages – and the Committee on Standards in Public Life that nominees should not be prevented from receiving an honour because they have made political donations.
- 49. However, the Commission must satisfy itself that the person would be a credible nominee

irrespective of any payments made to a political party or cause. The Commission may therefore seek further information from the nominating party or from the nominee.

- 50. A list of the members of the House of Lords that the Commission vetted is included at Appendix C.
- 51. The Commission is currently reviewing the vetting process to consider how it might be enhanced in the future.



## APPENDICES

## Appendix A: House of Lords Appointments Commission: Code of Practice

## Public Service Values

- Members of the House of Lords Appointments Commission will at all times observe the highest standards of impartiality, integrity and objectivity in their consideration of all those nominated for life peerages and in their recommendations for non-party-political independent peerages.
- 2. The Commission is committed to an open and transparent nomination and assessment process whilst treating information provided by nominees in confidence except where consent has been given for this to be released.

## Standards in Public Life

- 3. All members will:
  - follow the Seven Principles of Public Life set out by the Committee on Standards in Public Life (see page 18);
  - comply with the Commission's Code of Practice and ensure they understand their duties, rights and responsibilities, and are familiar with the functions and role of the Commission and any relevant statements of Government policy; and
  - not misuse information gained in the course of their public service for personal gain or for political purpose, nor seek to use the opportunity of public service to promote their private interests or those of connected persons, firms, businesses or other organisations.

## Role of Commission Members

- 4. Members have collective responsibility and will:
  - engage fully in the collective discharge of their functions and responsibilities, taking into account all relevant factors and information;

- operate processes that are open and transparent, regularly placing in the public domain information about the Commission's activities, and agree an annual report, which will be published; and
- respond appropriately to complaints.
- As the independent members of the Commission are required to be politically impartial in their role, they will declare any party-political activity they undertake whilst serving on the Commission. Such activity will be made public.
- 6. All members will discuss with the Chairman any offers of other appointments which they receive whilst serving on the Commission or shortly after stepping down which might raise a question about their independence or impartiality as a member of the Commission. The Chairman will consult with Commission members about any similar offers of appointment he may receive.

## Role of the Chairman

- 7. The Chairman has a particular responsibility for providing effective leadership and is responsible for:
  - ensuring that the Commission meets at appropriate intervals and that the minutes of meetings accurately record the decisions taken and, where appropriate, the views of individual members; and
  - representing the views of the Commission to the general public and others.

## Members' Interests

8. The Commission is aware that public scrutiny will rightly focus on members' direct or indirect interests that may or could be perceived to influence their judgement. It is committed to arrangements that will make clear such interests to the public and which set out how the Commission will ensure fairness in making

its recommendations for life peers. The Commission will undertake to do this through two mechanisms, which may be amended in the light of the Commission's experience.

#### I: Register of Interests

- 9. Members will register relevant interests in the Commission's Register of Interests. These are:
  - remunerated interests;
  - unremunerated interest;
  - registered shareholdings (where these are 1% or more of a company or have a value in excess of £25,000);
  - ownership of land and property; and
  - party-political activity
- 10. In addition, the Commission has judged it right to include in their Register of Interests those past interests that may be considered to be relevant, due to personal associations and friendships, and the remunerated and unremunerated interests of close members of their families. In this paragraph, a 'relevant' interest (whether direct or indirect, pecuniary or non-pecuniary) means any such interest that might influence the judgement of a member or might be perceived by others to influence his or her judgement in the exercise of his or her public duties.
- A copy of the Register of Interests may be obtained from the Commission's office at 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BQ. Telephone: 020 7276 2315. The Register is also available on the Commission's website.

#### II: Declaration of Interests

- 12. In addition, any direct or indirect personal interest in relation to an individual nominee will be declared by the member concerned and formally recorded in the minutes. Direct or indirect personal interests in relation to nominees may include where a member knows a nominee:
  - as someone with whom the member has, or has had – or in his/her judgement could conceivably have – business or professional dealings;

- as a friend or relation; and/or
- as an acquaintance, whether through their personal, business or professional life.

It will be for the member concerned to judge the degree of the relationship with the nominee. Where there is any doubt, the member will set out in his/her declaration the terms or circumstances of the relationship.

- 13. Where a member can reasonably be expected to be aware of similar relationships held by close family members, he or she will declare these.
- 14. A declaration will include a statement as to any gifts or hospitality received by the member concerned from the nominee.
- 15. Following the declaration of a personal interest in relation to a nominee, the Commission will decide, in the light of the nature of the relationship, if the member concerned is to be asked to withdraw from any decision about the nominee. Withdrawal of a member will be recorded in the minutes.
- 16. The Commission's secretariat and any agents acting on behalf of the Commission will follow the same practice.

## Personal Liability of Commission Members

17. Legal proceedings against individual members of advisory bodies are very exceptional. However, a member may be personally liable if he or she makes a fraudulent or negligent statement that results in a loss to a third party or if he or she misuses information gained through their position. The Government has indicated that individual members who have acted honestly, reasonably, and in good faith and without negligence will not have to meet, out of their own personal resources, any personal civil liability which is incurred in execution or purported execution of the Commission's functions.

## The Seven Principles of Public Life

The following are the general principles of conduct which underpin public life. They come directly from the First Report of the Committee on Standards in Public Life (Nolan: First Report, May 1995).

#### Selflessness

Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

#### Integrity

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their official duties.

#### Objectivity

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or

recommending individuals for awards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

#### Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

#### Openness

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

#### Honesty

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

#### Leadership

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

# Appendix B: Breakdown of nominations considered

	Commission's second list (2004)	Commission's first list (2001)	UK population <sup>1</sup>
Total	569	3,166	58,789,194
Gender			
Men	82%	81%	49%
Women	18%	19%	51%
Ethnic origin			
White	83%	85%	92%
Asian	11%	10%	5%
Black	5%	3%	2%
Other	1%	2%	1%
<b>Disability</b> Consider themselves			
disabled	13%	15%	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Nationality			
British	96%	98%	N/A
Irish	1%	1%	N/A
Commonwealth	3%	1%	N/A
Age			
60 and under	44%	61%	79%
Over 60	56%	39%	21%
Regional background <sup>3</sup>			
South West	7%	9%	8%
South East	18%	18%	14%
East Anglia	7%	6%	9%
London	32%	27%	12%
East Midlands	4%	6%	7%
West Midlands	6%	6%	9%
Wales	3%	4%	5%
North West	8%	9%	11%
Yorkshire and Humber	4%	4%	8%
North East	3%	3%	4%
Scotland	4%	5%	9%
Northern Ireland	3%	2%	4%
Other	1%	1%	N/A

#### Notes:

- 1. The UK population figures are from the 2001 Census.
- 2. For the 2001 Census, the Office for National Statistics did not collate information on disability in the same form as the Commission.
- 3. The regional background of nominees is taken from the address in the nomination form. The Commission recognises that the figures for some regions might be overstated since people living in one region might regard their regional background as being elsewhere in the UK.

## Appendix C: Members and prospective members\* of the House of Lords who were vetted by the Appointments Commission

Sir David Alliance CBE Irvine Alan Stewart Laidlaw Professor Sir (Sushantha) Kumar Bhattacharyya CBE Alexander Park Leitch Jane Bonham Carter John Alston Maxton The Lord Boyce GCB OBE Margaret Josephine McDonagh Professor Sir Alec (Nigel) Broers William David McKenzie Sir Ewen (James Hanning) Cameron DL Delyth Jane Morgan Patrick Robert Carter Patricia Morris OBE Nicola Jane Chapman **Professor Elaine Murphy** The Rt Hon Lord Cullen of Whitekirk Rabbi Dame Julia (Babette Sarah) Neuberger DBE Margaret Theresa Prosser OBE Paul Rudd Drayson Dr Frances Gertrude Claire D'Souza CMG Dr Diljit Singh Rana MBE Hugh John Maxwell Dykes The Reverend John Roger Roberts **Richard Andrew Rosser JP Kishwer Falkner** Air Marshal Sir Timothy Garden KCB Edward Rowlands CBE The Rt Hon Sir Edward (Alan John) George Janet Anne Royall **Professor Anthony Giddens** Peter Charles Snape Philip Gould Leonard Steinberg The Reverend Dr Leslie John Griffiths Dr Peter Derek Truscott Denis Tunnicliffe CBE Garry Richard Rushby Hart Dr Edward Haughey OBE JP Sir Jain (David Thomas) Vallance Alan Robert Haworth Margaret Mary Wall Dr Ruth Beatrice Henig CBE JP DL Professor Lola Young OBE **Councillor Greville Patrick Charles Howard** Sir Anthony (Ian) Young The Lord Kalms of Edgware Sir John (Olav) Kerr GCMG \*Announced on 1 May 2004

## HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

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