

**House of Lords Appointments
Commission**

Report

November 2018 – December 2022

HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

Room G/40, 1 Horse Guards Road, London SW1A 2HQ

General Enquiries: 07355 021 584

Internet: <http://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk>

E-mail: enquiry@lordsappointments.gov.uk

Rt Hon Rishi Sunak MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
SW1A 0AA

Dear Prime Minister,

I enclose the eleventh report from the House of Lords Appointments Commission. This report covers the Commission's work over four years, from 2018 to 2022, owing to disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and resourcing constraints.

During this reporting period, the Commission has recommended four individuals for appointment as non-party-political peers, bringing new experience and expertise to the House.

In addition to making recommendations for appointment to the crossbenches, the Commission has continued to vet for propriety individuals nominated by the political parties and by you, as Prime Minister, and your predecessors for appointment to the House of Lords. During the reporting period, the Commission vetted 109 such nominees who were subsequently appointed to the House of Lords: 71 individuals nominated by the political parties; 9 individuals who took up Ministerial Office; 1 judicial peerage appointment; 12 individuals nominated as non-affiliated peers; and, 16 individuals nominated by your predecessors for public service who sit on the crossbenches.

During this reporting period, for the first time, the Commission's advice on one individual was not accepted by a Prime Minister. The Commission and the then Prime Minister wrote to Parliament on this matter to ensure transparency and accountability for this decision.

In November, the Commission also wrote publicly to all party leaders about the limits of its role in vetting for propriety. Suitability of those nominated is for the political parties to consider and the Commission asks that all party leaders making nominations for life peerages, continue to bear in mind the long-established Nolan Principles of Public Life as a benchmark for assessing conduct.

Finally, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues – past and present – for their hard work, wisdom and willingness to contribute to the work of the Commission.

Yours sincerely,



Lord Paul Bew,
Chairman of the House of Lords Appointment Commission

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The Appointments Commission

Our role and composition

1. The House of Lords Appointments Commission was established in 2000 to make nominations for membership of the House of Lords to the independent cross benches and is also responsible for the vetting for propriety of all nominations to the House, including candidates for party political membership.

2. Our role is to:

- make recommendations for the appointment of non-party-political members of the House of Lords; and
- vet for propriety all nominations to the House of Lords, including those put forward by the political parties and Prime Minister.

3. The Commission currently has six members, including the Chairman, Lord (Paul) Bew. Biographies of the members can be seen at Annex A.

4. Three members (with a fourth to be appointed), including the Chairman, are independent of government and the political parties. They were appointed by open competition, in accordance with the Cabinet Office's Governance Code on Public Appointments¹. The current members of the Commission are:

Lord (Paul) Bew (Chair)

Rt Hon and Rt Rev Lord Richard Chartres GCVO

Vacant – following resignation of Harry Mount in September 2022

The Lord-Lieutenant of Belfast, Dame Fionnuala Jay-O'Boyle DBE DStJ

Baroness (Ann) Taylor of Bolton (Labour)

Baroness (Sheila) Noakes (Conservative) DBE

Baroness (Kate) Parminter (Liberal Democrat)

For former members of the Commission who left during the reporting period, see Annex B.

5. The Cabinet Office is currently recruiting for a replacement to fill the vacant independent seat.

6. The Commission is supported by the Honours and Appointments Secretariat in the Cabinet Office based at 1 Horse Guards Road, London.

¹https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/578498/governance_code_on_public_appointments_16_12_2016.pdf

7. The Commission's workload varies and it carries out its work through both meetings and correspondence as necessary. Since the previous report, the Commission has met twenty one times. All meeting minutes since April 2022 have been published and can be found here². The code of practice for the members, including how and when conflicts are declared, can be found here³.

Appointments to the House of Lords

8. The Commission's role extends to:

- nominations made to the crossbenches by either the Commission or the Prime Minister; and
- nominations made to the political benches, including those nominated to serve as ministers.

9. Anyone who is over 21⁴ and a citizen of the UK, Ireland or a Commonwealth country⁵ can apply or be nominated to be a member of the House of Lords. It is also a requirement that individuals are resident in the UK for tax purposes.⁶

10. The Commission has no role in the appointment of Church of England Bishops and Archbishops that sit in the House of Lords (there are 26 places available for such appointments). The Commission also has no role in the election of hereditary peers (91 places available) nor in the return to the House of Lords of the (twelve) Justices of the Supreme Court who, prior to the establishment of the Court, were Law Lords and who retain the right to return to the House of Lords.

Policy Updates

Political donations

11. The Commission's policy on political donations was updated⁷ and published in this reporting period. The policy clarifies that although donations and loans are not a bar to appointment, the Commission must be satisfied that the individual has provided service to the political party nominating them. This was to ensure that the candidate is a credible nominee regardless of their financial contributions.

12. The larger the amount donated or loaned (either personally or through a company owned by the individual), the more work on behalf of the party it is

² <http://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk/commissionreports>

³ <https://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk/codeofpractice>

⁴ The Standing Orders of the House of Lords Relating to Public Business

⁵ Act of Settlement 1701 s.3 and British Nationality Act 1981 s.7

⁶ Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010, s.41

⁷ <https://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/GUIDANCE-ON-POLITICAL-DONATIONS.docx-2.pdf>

reasonable to expect that person to have done. Additionally, large sums donated in the very recent past are viewed as needing a deeper level of scrutiny than an equal amount donated over a long period.

Party leaders to consider Nolan principles

13. On 13 October 2022, Lord Bew wrote to the Prime Minister⁸, the leader of the Opposition, and the leaders of the Liberal Democrats and Democratic Unionist Party to request that they consider the Seven Principles of Public Life (the Nolan Principles)⁹ when putting forward nominations for party-political life peerages.
14. This emphasised the importance of party leaders assessing candidates for suitability in advance of nomination and that the Seven Principles of Public Life are considered the benchmark for assessing conduct. The Commission's role is to provide advice on propriety issues only.

Appointment of 'non-affiliated' peers

15. In his letter to party leaders, Lord Bew also addressed the Commission's concern regarding the increased frequency of members being appointed as 'non-affiliated' peers, and the risk for this to be misused as a mechanism for political circumvention.
16. It also leads to a gap in important vetting information where a candidate may previously have been a member of a political party, but as they have not been nominated by that party, full information, including confidential matters, cannot be sourced by the Commission from them in the usual way.

Openness and transparency

Accountability to Parliament

17. Lord Bew gave evidence to the House of Commons' Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee (PACAC) on 20 April 2022 to discuss HOLAC's work. The full transcript is available on the parliament committee's website¹⁰.

Freedom of Information and Data Protection

18. As a public body, the Commission is subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. During the reporting period, 41 requests for information were received and responded to in line with the provisions of the Act.
19. The Commission is committed to working as transparently as possible and proactively releases information about its work on its website. This includes regularly publishing any information released under the Freedom of Information Act and routinely publishing the minutes of its meetings.

⁸ <https://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/2022-10-11-HOLAC-Letter-to-party-leaders-.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-7-principles-of-public-life/the-7-principles-of-public-life--2>

¹⁰ <https://committees.parliament.uk/oralevidence/10107/pdf/>

20. However, to allow it to discharge the role given to it effectively, the Commission must – as it has always made clear – treat much of the information it is provided with in the strictest confidence.
21. The Commission has received an increased number of FOI requests over the reporting period compared to previous years, which has been driven by increased press and public interest in recent peerage lists.

Expenditure

22. As with previous Commission reports, this report spans more than one financial reporting year. The Honours and Appointments Secretariat provide secretariat support to the Commission [Secretariat salaries and associated administrative costs are covered under the Cabinet Office payroll].
23. Excluding the costs mentioned above, the Commission's expenditure for the relevant financial years, up until September 2023, was as follows:
- 2018-19: £22,540.25
- 2019-20: £30,596.69
- 2020-21: £37,466.00
- 2021-22: £36,901.86
24. Commission members' remuneration throughout this period were fixed at £8,000 for the Chairman and £3,000 for the other members. The total members' remuneration was £22,000 in 2018-19, £10,000 in 2019-20, £21,250 in 2020-21 and £23,000 in 2021-22.
25. The rise in the Commission's expenditure from 2019 onwards has been driven by the increased number and complexity of peerage nominations considered by the Commission throughout this period.
26. Other expenditures included the cost of stationery and other office supplies, other staff-related costs, such as training, and Commission members' expenses.

Our nominations for crossbench peerages

27. The Commission recommends individuals for crossbench (non-party-political) membership of the House of Lords based on merit and their ability to make a significant contribution to the work of the House. The Commission must ensure that the individuals it recommends are independent, have integrity and are committed to the highest standards in public life.
28. The Prime Minister decides the number and timing of recommendations from the Commission. In 2012, the then Prime Minister, David Cameron, asked the Commission to make a maximum of two recommendations a year for the time being.
29. From 1 November 2018 until 31 December 2022, the Commission received 474 nominations from individuals wishing to be considered for non-party-political membership of the House of Lords.
30. During the reporting period, the Commission interviewed 19 nominees, and recommended four individuals: Dame Susan Black, Sir Amyas Morse, Shaista Gohir and Professor Katherine Willis. Their biographies are at Annex C.
31. The above recommendations represent two nominations in each of 2021 and 2022. No nominations were made in 2019 or 2020 as the Commission was not offered the opportunity to make appointments in those years.

Vetting nominations for propriety

32. When the Prime Minister invites the political parties to make nominations for appointment to the House of Lords, it is a matter for the political parties to decide whom to nominate. The Commission is asked to vet these nominees for propriety.
33. We take the view that 'propriety' in this context means that the nominee is in good standing in the community in general and with the regulatory authorities in particular; and that the past conduct of the nominee would not reasonably be regarded as bringing the House of Lords into disrepute.
34. In the case of major donors to political parties, or those who have made a loan or credit arrangement to or with a party or political cause, there is an additional consideration, as the making of a donation or loan cannot of itself be a reason for a peerage. In addition to our normal vetting checks, this requires a consideration of whether the individual would have been a credible party-political nominee if he or she had made no financial contribution to the party.
35. Similarly, since 2010, the Prime Minister has asked the Commission to vet individuals who were to be appointed to the House of Lords as Ministers. With the potential time constraints surrounding ministerial appointments – during a government reshuffle, for example – the extent to which the Commission is able to gather a wider range of evidence may vary from one occasion to another. As a minimum, it will consult its main vetting agencies and the Electoral Commission register of loans and donations before giving its advice.
36. In addition, the Prime Minister reserves the right, each Parliament, to nominate up to ten individuals directly to The Sovereign. The Commission is asked to vet such nominations for propriety. Until 2014, the practice of successive Prime Ministers has been to nominate up to ten distinguished public servants on their retirement. In 2014, the Prime Minister announced that, in future, he intended to broaden this to include a range of individuals with a proven track record of public service, not solely public servants on retirement.¹¹

¹¹ House of Commons Official Report 26 June 2014, Column 37WS

Individuals vetted since the last report

37. During the reporting period, the Commission vetted 109 individuals who were subsequently appointed to the House of Lords following nomination by a political party, the Prime Minister, or the Commission itself. A full list is at Annex D. This included:

- 1 individual nominated as a non-affiliated peer, announced in November 2018;
- 12 individuals nominated by three of the political parties, 2 individuals nominated as non-affiliated peers and 5 individuals nominated to the cross-benches, announced in September 2019;
- 25 individuals nominated by three of the political parties, 7 individuals nominated as non-affiliated peers and 4 individuals nominated to the cross-benches, announced in July 2020;
- 12 individuals nominated by two of the political parties and 5 individuals nominated to the cross-benches, announced in December 2020;
- 22 individuals nominated by three of the political parties, 2 individuals nominated as non-affiliated peers, 2 individuals nominated to the cross-benches and one appointed Minister, announced in October 2022;
- 9 individuals nominated by the Prime Minister to be appointed as Ministers, and one Judicial peerage appointment ;
- 4 individuals recommended by the Commission for appointment to the cross-benches, two of whom were announced in February 2021 and two in May 2022.

38. Since 2013, the Commission's policy has been that, if it is unable to support a nominee, the relevant political party will be given one opportunity before the Commission advises the Prime Minister, to substitute another nominee for vetting. This is done in order to maintain the total numbers of nominations from each political party as determined by the Prime Minister.

39. During the reporting period, in the course of vetting the proposed nominations, the Commission alerted the leaders of the relevant parties in ten cases that it would not be able to support their nominations. These comprised five individuals nominated by the Conservative Party, one by the Democratic Unionist Party and four by the Labour Party.

40. There was one instance, the first of its kind, in which the Commission was unable to support an individual but the Prime Minister chose to proceed with the nomination against the vetting advice. Lord Bew wrote to PACAC¹² to explain the outcome of the individual case, but specific detail of the vetting could not be

¹²

<https://lordsappointments.independent.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/2020-12-22-Chair-of-HOLAC-to-PACAC-Peter-Crudas-peerage.pdf>

provided for confidentiality reasons. The Prime Minister also published a letter to the Commission laying out his reasons for recommending the appointment.

41. The Commission's advice to the Prime Minister and the leaders of political parties is confidential. The Commission does not disclose its vetting advice and does not comment on the identity of individuals whose nominations it has been unable to support.

Annex A: Biographies of Commission Members

Lord (Paul) Bew (Chairman, independent)

Lord Bew joined Queen's University Belfast in 1979 and was made Professor of Irish Politics in 1991. He acted as historical adviser to the Bloody Sunday Inquiry between 1998 and 2001 and was appointed as a non-party-political peer by the independent House of Lords Appointments Commission in February 2007 following his contributions to the Good Friday Agreement. He has served on a number of committees including the Joint Committee on the Defamation Bill, which addressed key issues of academic freedom, and the Joint Committee on Parliamentary Privilege which produced its report in July 2013. Lord Bew chaired the 2011 independent review of Key Stage 2 (SATs) provision in England. He is a Visiting Professor at King's College London. Among Lord Bew's many publications is the Ireland volume of the Oxford History of Modern Europe

Rt Rev and Rt Hon the Lord Richard Chartres GCVO (independent)

Lord Chartres is a Crossbench Peer. He is the former Bishop of London and held a number of wider roles during that time, including as Chair of the Board of Governors of the Church Commissioners.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Belfast, Dame Fionnuala Jay-O'Boyle DBE DStJ (independent)

Mrs Jay-O'Boyle is the current Lord Lieutenant of the Country Borough of Belfast, a member of the Advisory Board to Hillsborough Castle, and the Vice Chair of Northern Ireland Opera. She has been involved in public and voluntary service for many years.

The Baroness (Ann) Taylor of Bolton PC (Labour)

Baroness Taylor of Bolton was the first woman to serve as Leader of the House of Commons and Lord President of the Privy Council in 1997. She went on to become the first woman to serve as Government Chief Whip (Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury). Baroness Taylor is the former MP for Bolton West (1974 – 1983) and Dewsbury (1987 – 2005) and was made a Life Peer in 2005. She currently sits on the Industry Regulators Committee, Procedure and Privileges Committee, and the Lord Speaker's Committee on the Size of the House.

Baroness (Sheila) Noakes (Conservative) DBE

The Baroness Noakes DBE was made a life peer in 2000. In 2001, she served as the Opposition Spokesperson for Work and Pension and Health, in 2003 serving as the Opposition Spokesperson for The Treasury, before working on a number of Lords Committees. Prior to becoming a peer she served as a Partner at KPMG, Director of Finance of the NHS Management Executive and a member of the Court of the Bank of England (Director of the Bank of England). She currently sits on the Economic Affairs Committee, Finance Committee, and the Finance Bill Sub-Committee in the House of Lords.

Baroness (Kate) Parminter (Liberal Democrat)

Kate Parminter was created a life peer in July 2010. She sits in the House of Lords on the Liberal Democrat benches and is the Chair of the Select Committee on Environment and Climate Change. From 1990-1998 she headed the Public Affairs for the RSPCA, during which time she chaired the Campaign for the Protection of Hunted Animals which helped to ban hunting. In 1998 she became Chief Executive of CPRE, the Campaign to Protect Rural England. She was a Liberal Democrat Councillor on Horsham District Council in West Sussex for eight years (1987-1995).

Annex B: Previous members of the Commission

Baroness (Angela) Browning (Conservative)

Baroness (Angela) Browning was a teacher, auxiliary nurse, and management consultant before entering Parliament. She was MP for Tiverton (1992-1997) and for Tiverton and Honiton (1997-2010). She was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Michael Forsyth as Minister of State at the Department of Employment (1993-1994) and Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1994-1997). She was made a life peer in 2010 and was Government Spokesperson for the Home Office in the House of Lords, and Minister of State for Crime Prevention and Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction at the Home Office in 2011. She is a former member of the Public Accounts Committee. She has also been an Electoral Commissioner (2010-2012).

Baroness (Ros) Scott of Needham Market (Liberal Democrat)

Baroness Scott was created a Life Peer in 2000 after a career in local government in Suffolk. In addition to holding significant positions within Suffolk County Council, Baroness Scott has been a senior member of the Local Government Association, Member of the Board of the Audit Commission, and a UK delegate to the European Union Committee of the Regions. Since becoming a Member of the House of Lords, Baroness Scott has held front bench positions as the Liberal Democrat spokesman for Local Government and Communities, and for Transport. Between 2008 and 2010 she held office as President of the Liberal Democrats.

Lord (David) Clark of Windermere (Labour)

Lord Clarke is a former Minister who served as a Member of Parliament for over 25 years. He served as Minister for the Cabinet Office and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and held a number of roles in the Shadow Cabinet. He was appointed a Labour Life Peer in 2001. He is a visiting Professor at the University of Huddersfield, and a Director of Carlisle United Football Club. He is an Honorary Fellow of Cumbria University, and Chairman of both the Lake District National Park Partnership and the Lake District National Park World Heritage Bid.

Baron (Charles) Moore of Etchingham

Baron Moore is the Group Consulting Editor for the Telegraph Group, and a weekly columnist for The Daily Telegraph and The Spectator. He was previously editor of the Spectator, the Sunday Telegraph and the Daily Telegraph; and is the authorised biographer of Margaret Thatcher. In July 2020 Moore was given a peerage and made a member of the House of Lords.

Annex C: Commission recommendations for appointment to the House of Lords

The Commission has made four recommendations for non-party-political peerages during the reporting period, whose appointments were announced in February 2021 and May 2022.

Professor Dame Susan Black DBE is a Scottish forensic anthropologist, anatomist and academic. She is the Pro Vice-Chancellor for Engagement at Lancaster University. From 2003 to 2018, she was Professor of Anatomy and Forensic Anthropology at the University of Dundee. Professor Black is the current President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Her forensic expertise has been crucial to a number of high-profile criminal cases, including the conviction of Scotland's largest paedophile ring in 2009. In 1999 she headed the British Forensic Team's exhumation of mass graves in Kosovo. Professor Black is a Government adviser on Disaster Victim Identification and was awarded the OBE in 2001 for her work in Kosovo. In 2003 she undertook two tours to Iraq. In 2005 she participated in the UK's contribution to the Thai Tsunami Victim Identification operation as part of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami international response. In 2003 she was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Forensic Anthropology at the University of Dundee and in 2008 became head of the newly created Centre for Anatomy and Human Identification running undergraduate courses in forensic anthropology and postgraduate courses in anatomy and advanced forensic anthropology. This department trained the UK National Disaster Victim Identification (UK DVI) response team for police and scientists in advanced mortuary practices. In 2008 a research database of hand images was created to combat the sexual exploitation of children. This has allowed her team to build up a classification of anatomical features that can aid confirmation of the identification of individuals perpetrating child sexual abuse. Her team are the only researchers undertaking this work in the UK and Europe and relevant cases referred to the National Crime Agency come to her. She has also been a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh's Young Persons Committee where she had active involvement in their outreach programmes. She was honoured with their Inspiration Award in 2008. In 2008 she also received the Lucy Mair Medal from the Royal Anthropological Institute and a police commendation for DVI training. In 2009 she was awarded the University of Aberdeen's Brian Cox Award for Public Engagement. In 2012 she and her team received the University of Dundee's Stephen Fry Award for Public Engagement with Research, the Queen's Anniversary Award for Higher Education was awarded in 2013 and in 2014, she won a prestigious Royal Society Wolfson Research Merit Award for her research into identification from the hand. She was awarded a Damehood in 2016.

Sir Amyas Morse KCB was Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) from 2009 – 2019 where he did much to improve the quality of audit across government. He was the first C&AG to audit the accounts of the whole of Government and helped Parliament to hold the government to account on behalf of the taxpayer for the use of public money, ensuring the NAO conducted value for money studies in some of the most important and sensitive areas of spending. Working with the Public Accounts

Committee, he sought to encourage improvement in public services and his efforts helped scrutinise public spending at a time of significant cost restraint. During his time as Comptroller and Auditor General, he also served as Chair of the Board of Audit of the United Nations. In 2019 Sir Amyas was commissioned by the Government to conduct an independent review into the Loan Charge Scheme, a form of tax avoidance. Amyas was born in Edinburgh and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland. He led the Coopers and Lybrand practice in Scotland, before moving to London to manage the London City Office. He subsequently became the Executive Partner of the Coopers and Lybrand UK firm. When PricewaterhouseCoopers was formed, he took on global responsibilities, and served as Global Leader of Assurance practice (audit and related services), and then as Global Managing Partner (Operations). Amyas Morse then joined the Ministry of Defence in July 2006 as the Defence Commercial Director. During his time there he was responsible for shaping the Department's relationship with industry and he played a key role in the agreement of strategic commercial arrangements. More widely across government, he served as a member of the Major Projects Review Group, the Public Sector Board of the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply, and on a National Health Service Project Board. He was awarded a Knighthood in 2014.

Shaista Gohir has worked in the charity sector for nearly twenty years and is a leading women's rights campaigner and highly influential Muslim woman. She leads the national award-winning charity, Muslim Women's Network UK (MWNUK) which she first joined as a volunteer when it was an informal group in 2005. She has led its growth since serving as the Chair and is currently MWNUK's Chief Executive. Her achievements have included setting up the national Muslim Women's Network Helpline and Counselling Service. Shaista, who is of Pakistani heritage, is a leading voice on issues relating to Muslim women and has a varied and rich background in campaigning and advocacy ensuring lived experiences inform policy making. For example, she successfully challenged the Foreign Office policy on charging 16-17 year old forced marriage victims repatriation fees. She conducted ground-breaking research on sexual exploitation of Asian girls and contributed to the government's Sharia Law Review with her research on marriage and divorce while her report on Muslim women's experience of the criminal justice system shone a light on the justice gap faced by victims of abuse. She is currently researching harms experienced by Muslim women and their babies during maternity care. Shaista is currently a Non-Executive Director at the University Hospital North Midlands NHS Trust and the Women's Voices Lead at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, an honorary role with responsibility for ensuring women's views and experiences of maternity and gynaecology services are heard. In 2021 she also founded a new charity, the Nisa Global Foundation, to help women and girls in developing countries. She has been awarded an MBE for services to Muslim People and to Community Relations and OBE for Gender Equality and Women's Rights.

Professor Katherine Willis is currently Professor of Biodiversity in the department of Biology and Principal of St Edmund Hall at the University of Oxford. She is an internationally recognised plant scientist who was previously Director of Science at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Her expertise covers plant evolution, biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, natural capital assessments, agri environment schemes, nature-based solutions, forestry, climate change and the

relationship between biodiversity and human wellbeing. Katherine has a wide range of experience on UK based environmental policies and served as a member of the government's Natural Capital Committee. She played a key role in providing detailed analysis and scrutiny of the scientific evidence base underpinning the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan, Biodiversity Net Gain policies, and the Environment Act. Her expertise in biodiversity has led her chairing meetings involving heads of state, NGOs and CEOs of large businesses. She received a CBE in 2018 for services to Biodiversity and Conservation.

Annex D: Individuals vetted by the Commission and subsequently appointed to the House of Lords

Conservative

September 2019

Gavin Barwell
David Brownlow
Zameer Choudrey
Byron Davies
Stephen Parkinson
Joanna Penn
Rami Ranger
Elizabeth Sanderson

July 2020

Lorraine Fullbrook
Edward Udney-Lister
Daniel Moylan
Andrew Sharpe
Michael Spencer
Veronica Wadley
James Wharton
Helena Morrissey
Neil Mendoza
Henry Bellingham
Kenneth Clarke
Ruth Davidson
Philip Hammond
Nicholas Herbert
Joseph Johnson
John Mark Lancaster
Patrick McLoughlin
Aamer Sarfraz
Edward Vaizey

December 2020

Richard Benyon
Peter Cruddas
Jacqueline Foster
Stephanie Frase
Dean Godson
Daniel Hannan
Syed Kamall

October 2022

Angie Bray
Graham Evans
Michael Hintze

Stewart Jackson
Kate Lampard
Sheila Lawlor
Ruth Lea
Dambisa Moyo
Teresa O’Neil
Andrew Roberts
Cleveland Anthony
Sewell
Nicholas Soames
Hugo Swire

DUP

July 2020

Nigel Dodds

October 2022

Peter Weir

Labour

September 2019

Christine Blower
John Hendy
Debbie Wilcox

July 2020

Susan Hayman
Prem Sikka
Anthony Woodley
Kathryn Clark
Brinley Davies

December 2020

Judith Blake
Jennifer Chapman
Vernon Coaker
Wajid Khan
Gillian Merron

October 2022

Sonny Leong
Frances O’Grady
David Prentis
Kuldip Singh Sahota

Ruth Smeeth
Sharon Taylor
Fiona Twycross
Thomas Watson

Green

September 2019

Natalie Bennett

Non-affiliated peers nominated by the Prime Minister

November 2018

Jeremy Heywood

September 2019

John Mann
Margaret Ritchie

July 2020

Claire Fox
Charles Moore
Frank Field
Catherine Hoey
Ian Austin
Gisela Stuart
John Woodcock

October 2022

Arlene Foster
Guglielmo Verdirame

Crossbench peers nominated by the Prime Minister

September 2019

Harold Carter
Kim Darroch
Justice Hallett
Ruth Hunt
Simon Woolley

July 2020

Ian Botham
Louise Casey
Evgeny Lebedev
Minouche Shafik

December 2020
Terence Etherton
Simon McDonald
Andrew Parker
John Sentamu
Mark Sedwill

October 2022
Peter Hendy
Stuart Peach

**Non-party-political
peers recommended
by the Appointments
Commission**

Feb 2021
Susan Black
Amyas Morse

May 2022
Shaista Gohir
Katherine Willis

**Ministerial and
Judicial appointments**

June 2019
Simon Blagden

January 2020
Robert Reed
Nicky Morgan
Zac Goldsmith

April 2020
Gerry Grimstone
Stephen Greenhalgh

September 2020
David Frost

October 2021
Malcolm Offord

March 2022
Richard Harrington

June 2022
Christopher Bellamy