



HOUSE OF LORDS
APPOINTMENTS
COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT
2007/08

HOUSE OF LORDS APPOINTMENTS COMMISSION

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The Rt Hon Gordon Brown MP
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London
SW1A 2AA

September 2008

Dear Prime Minister,

Fifth Annual Report

I enclose the fifth Annual Report of the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

This report marks the end of the appointment of the current Commission. We are being succeeded in October by a new Commission chaired by Lord Jay of Ewelme; we wish them well in the important, interesting and sometimes challenging task they are about to take on.

I would like to give my thanks to my colleagues for their support, professionalism and contribution to the Commission over the last eight years. We took a process that was previously carried out behind closed doors and opened it up for anyone to apply, through a published process and criteria. Since 2000 we have received over four thousand nominations from a wide range of people, and we have been very impressed by the calibre of the nominees. It has been an honour to have been able to recommend 49 individuals to the cross-benches, and we hope that they will continue to make a valuable and active contribution.

We have greatly enjoyed our work and are pleased to be able to hand over a robust and independent system to our successors.

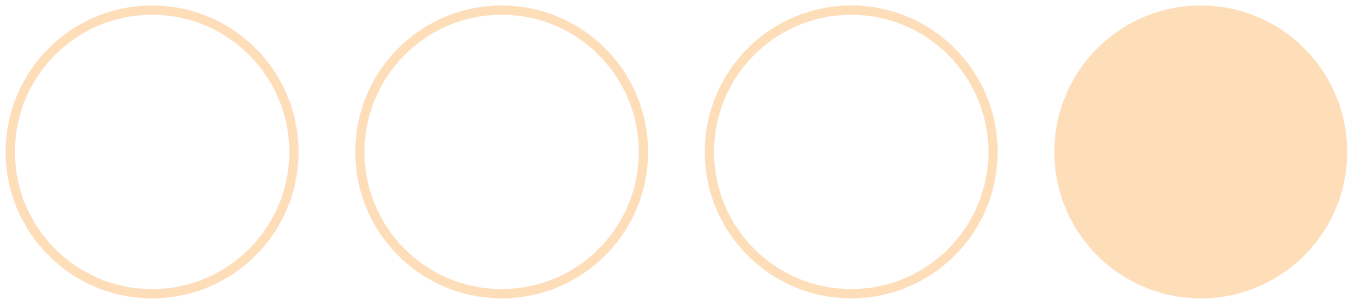
Dennis Stevenson

Dennis Stevenson

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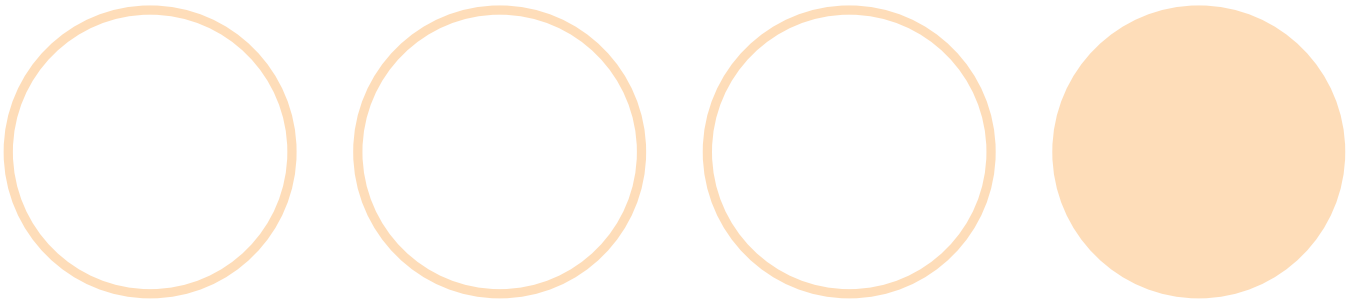
Members:

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



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 has six members, including the Chairman. Three members were appointed to represent the main political parties and to ensure the Commission had expert knowledge of the House of Lords. The others, including the Chairman, are independent of government and political parties.
4. The Commission was reappointed for 18 months from January 2007. It was further reappointed for a period of three months, until 30 September 2008, to ensure a smooth transition to a new membership. The reappointments were made in accordance with the code of practice of the Commissioner for Public Appointments and the membership of the Commission was unchanged.

5. The members of the Commission are:



- **Lord (Dennis) Stevenson of Coddensham CBE**, a cross-bench peer and Chairman of the Commission. He is Chairman of HBOS plc and Aldeburgh Music Ltd.

6. The two other non-party-political members are:



- **Mrs Felicity Huston**, a tax consultant and the Commissioner for Public Appointments for Northern Ireland. She is also a Non-Executive Director of Northern Ireland Energy

Holdings and its group companies. She is a trustee of Assisi Animal Sanctuary and a General Commissioner of Income tax.



- **Mrs Angela Sarkis CBE**, formerly National Secretary of the YMCA England. Prior to this she was an independent management consultant. She was Chief Executive of the Church Urban

Fund between 1996 and 2001, having previously worked in the Probation Service. She was also a Governor of the BBC until

October 2006 and a Non-Executive Director of the National Offender Management Board until September 2005.

7. 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 Taylor Wimpey plc and Dawson Holdings plc. She was appointed a Partnership Non-Executive Director of National Air Traffic Control Services (NATS) in July 2006.



- **Lord (Navnit) Dholakia OBE DL** (Liberal Democrat), Deputy Leader of the Liberal Democrats in the Lords, President of Nacro, Vice-Chairman of the Policy Research Institute on

Ageing and Ethnicity and Vice-President of the Mental Health Foundation. He previously held appointments with the Commission for Racial Equality and the Police Complaints Authority.



- **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 was

Foreign Secretary between 1989 and 1995 and previously served as Home Secretary and Northern Ireland Secretary.

8. The Commission is supported by a small secretariat at its office at 35 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BQ.
9. At the end of September 2008 the independent members of the Commission will retire. New independent members and a Chairman have been selected by open recruitment in accordance with the rules of the Commissioner for Public Appointments. The new Chairman is Lord Jay of Ewelme.

Role of the House of Lords Appointments Commission

10. The role of the Commission is:

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

Recommendations of independent peers

11. The Commission recommends 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. 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 the individuals it recommends are independent and have integrity and a commitment to the highest standards of public life.
12. 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.
13. The Prime Minister has reserved the right to nominate directly to Her Majesty 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 vets any such nominees. During the year the Prime Minister nominated one individual under his reserved power, the Rt Hon Sir Robin Janvrin.
14. In addition to his ten exceptions described above, the Prime Minister also nominated the new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Igor Judge, for a life peerage on his appointment to the office. The Commission vetted this nomination.

Vetting

15. The Commission is responsible for vetting nominations for life peerages and certain additions to the Honours Lists.
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. During the reporting period, the Commission successfully vetted five individuals for party-political life peerages. More details are given in paragraph 56.
18. The Commission is also responsible for 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.
19. The Commission has not vetted any nominees for the Honours Lists during the reporting year.

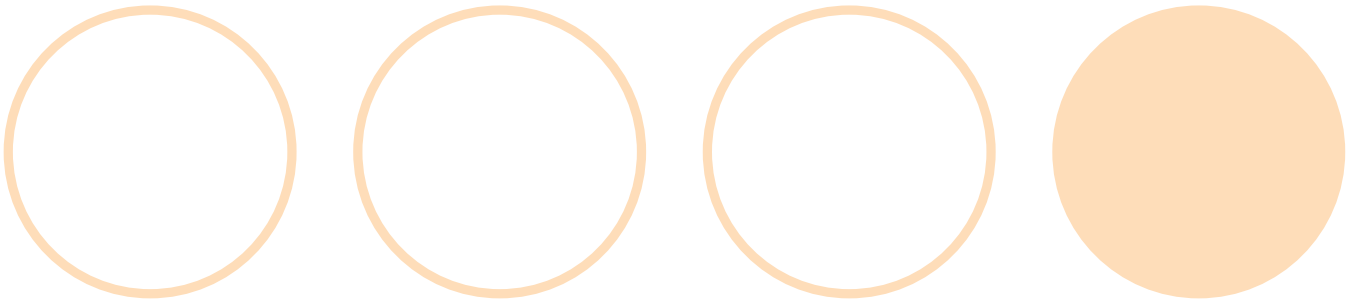
Public Administration Select Committee

20. In October 2007 the Commission gave evidence to the Public Administration Select Committee in relation to its inquiry into propriety and peerages, which followed the "cash for honours" allegations. A transcript of the Commission's (and others') evidence as well as the Committee's report, *Propriety and Peerages*, is available on the Committee's pages at www.parliament.uk. The report commends the Commission for its robust performance of its scrutiny role.
21. The Chairman of the Select Committee, Dr Tony Wright, noted during the inquiry that the Commission's "role as a committee in recent events has been a rather impressive one because you have plainly developed a more robust system of scrutiny than I think historically has existed, so one of the things that has emerged from this is that far from our regulators being deficient it has actually rather proved itself".



The Commission's expenditure

22. The Commission's expenditure for the financial year April 2007 to March 2008 was £135,000.
23. The major element of expenditure was staff costs, at £103,000. The remainder of the expenditure was for other administration costs. These included Commission members' fees, travel and subsistence, staff training, publications and stationery.



SECTION 2: APPOINTMENTS



Introduction

24. During the reporting period April 2007 to September 2008 the Commission recommended seven individuals for non-party-political peerages. Details of these seven nominees who were appointed to the House of Lords can be found below.
25. The Commission has, to date, recommended a total of 49 people for appointment to the House of Lords. A full list of those appointed since the Commission was established can be seen at the Annex.

Nominations

26. The Commission received 147 new nominations during the period.
27. All nominees completed a standard nomination form which asked them to give evidence that they met the selection criteria. The 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

28. The Commission does not have a closing date for nominations. It welcomes new nominations at any time.
29. The Commission is still assessing nominations received after April 2008. These nominations will be considered for future appointments, alongside any nominations the Commission has decided to retain.

The assessment process

30. The Commission's recommendations for appointment are made on the basis of individual merit and the ability to make an effective contribution to the work of the House of Lords. The process is summarised below.

Stage 1

31. Before the assessment begins, a number of objective checks on eligibility are made. For example, it is a statutory requirement that appointees to the Lords be UK, Commonwealth or Irish nationals, aged over 21. The Commission has also decided that nominees should be resident in the UK for tax purposes.

Stage 2

32. The Commission's secretariat carries out the first sift. Each team member makes an initial assessment of the nomination against the published criteria. The team members then discuss their separate assessments and agree a final recommendation which is put to the Commission. Where the team is unable to agree, the nomination is referred to a committee of no fewer than two Commission members to make the judgement.

Stage 3

33. A sub-committee of the Commission meets to agree the secretariat's recommendations. The sub-committee considers a random sample of the nominations and ensures that the assessments are consistent with the selection criteria.

Stage 4

34. The Commission interviews the nominees it judges best meet the published criteria. Two of the Commission members, including the Chairman, meet each interviewee. The same format is used for every interview. At this stage references are taken up.

Stage 5

35. 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

36. The Commission's code of practice – which is published on its website – sets out the procedures for members to declare their acquaintance or friendship with nominees. The Commission places great importance on declaring even the slightest acquaintance with a nominee.
37. At the first sifting stage, the acquaintance of Commission members 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

38. During 2007/08, seven recommendations were made: two in October 2007, three in April 2008 and two in September 2008.
39. The seven nominees put forward by the Commission were, in alphabetical order (please note that the biographies are accurate as of the date of recommendation):

- **Professor Haleh Afshar OBE**

Haleh Afshar is Professor of Politics and Women's Studies at the University of York, where she teaches courses on Islam and the Middle East. Since 1986 she has served as the Visiting Professor of Islamic Law at the International Faculty of Comparative Law, University of Strasbourg. She has previously held academic posts in a number of British universities and was also a journalist and civil servant in Iran, where she was born.

Professor Afshar is the founder and Chair of the Muslim Women's Network, which is supported by the Women's National Commission. She is an adviser to the Government on public policy relating to Muslim women and Islamic law.

Professor Afshar has recently been appointed as a member of the UK Drug Policy Commission and of the Education Honours Committee. She has also been invited to evaluate the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)'s activities for Beijing Plus 10. Formerly she was Chair of the United Nation Association's International Services from 2001 to 2004 and is currently its Honorary President. She was a Member and Deputy Chair of the British Council's Gender and Development Task Force from 1997 to 2003.

Professor Afshar has written extensively on Iran and Iranian politics both for academia and the media in Europe, the United States, the Middle East and South East Asia.

She was awarded an OBE for services to equal opportunities in June 2005.

- **Miss Susan Campbell CBE**

Susan Campbell is the Chair of UK Sport, a non-departmental public body that works in partnership with the home country sports councils and other agencies to lead sport in the UK to world-class success. She is also the Chair – and prior to that the Chief Executive – of the Youth Sport Trust, a charity that aims to build a brighter future for young people by enhancing the quality of their physical education and sporting opportunities.

She was an adviser to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and to the Department for Education and Skills between 2000 and 2007.

Previously, Miss Campbell was the Chief Executive of the National Coaching Foundation from 1985 to 1995. She has worked as both a lecturer and teacher of physical education.

Miss Campbell has represented her country in netball, and was the British Colleges pentathlon champion. She has coached athletics and netball at every level and acted as a team manager for national teams in basketball and at the World Student Games.

In 2003 she was awarded a CBE for services to sport.

- **Dame Elizabeth Manningham-Buller**

Dame Eliza was appointed as the Director General of the Security Service in 2002 following five years as Deputy Director General. As head, she led the Service through major change in response to the events of 9/11. She retired from the Service after 33 years in 2007.

During Dame Eliza's career in the Service, she worked to counter the full range of threats facing the UK, which it is the responsibility of the Service to address, but her main focus was on terrorism. She led the Service's work on the Lockerbie investigation and served in Washington as the Senior Liaison Officer to the US intelligence community during the 1991 Gulf War. On her return to the UK in 1992, she led the section responsible for investigating Irish terrorism on the British mainland.

In 1993, Dame Eliza was appointed to the Management Board, first serving as Director for Surveillance and Technical Operations, then as Director for Counter Irish Terrorism and finally as Director for Finance and IT. She was appointed Deputy Director General in 1997, responsible for the Service's operations, development of operational capabilities and relations with other agencies.

Dame Eliza was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the Bath in 2005.



- **Sir John Mogg**

Sir John was appointed as the Non-Executive Chairman of the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) in 2003 and was recently reappointed for a second term of five years. He was elected Chairman of the EU Energy Regulators in 2006.

He left the European Commission in 2003 after 13 years, three of which were spent as the Deputy Director General for Industry and the Internal Market, followed by his appointment as Director General for the Internal Market and Financial Services. During this time he developed a range of policies, particularly relating to the EU's

Single Market and to European financial services.

Sir John's early Civil Service career began in the 1970s at the Office of Fair Trading and the Department of Trade. His first posting to Brussels came when he was appointed as First Secretary to the UK Permanent Representation. He then returned to the Department of Trade and Industry where he was involved in the privatisation of British Steel. His work was recognised by his appointment as Principal Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, and subsequently as Under-Secretary for the European Policy Division. His career then took him to the Cabinet Office, where he served as the Deputy Head of the European Secretariat.

Outside his professional life, Sir John takes a keen interest in local issues. He is the Chair of the Board of Governors at the University of Brighton and a trustee of the Brighton Philharmonic Orchestra. He also pursues his academic interests as a Visiting Professor at the University of Palermo in Italy.

He was knighted in 2003 for services to the European Commission.

- **Mr David Pannick QC**

David Pannick is a practising barrister who specialises in public law, human rights law and sports law. He was called to the Bar in 1979 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1992. He has sat as a Recorder of the Crown Court, as a Deputy High Court Judge and also as a Chairman of Tribunals hearing sports law disciplinary cases.

Mr Pannick has argued about 90 cases in the House of Lords, about 30 in the European Court of Human Rights and a further 30 in the European Court of Justice.

Mr Pannick writes a fortnightly column in *The Times* on legal topics and has had a number of books published. He has been a member of the Editorial Board of *Public Law* since 1991. He is also a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.



- **Sir Robert Smith**

Sir Robert became Chairman of the Weir Group in 2002. In the same year he became a Non-Executive Director of Aegon UK and a member of the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland. In 2003, he was appointed Non-Executive Director of Standard Bank Group and Deputy President of the China-Britain Business Council. The following year he became a Non-Executive Director of 3i Group and in 2005 he became Chairman of Scottish and Southern Energy.

Since 2006, Sir Robert has chaired the Smith Group – an apolitical group advising the Scottish Executive on the issues surrounding young people who are not in any form of education, employment or training. During 2006/07, he was the Prince's Ambassador for Corporate Social Responsibility, encouraging employers to engage with local communities.

Sir Robert has been President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (1996 to 1997) and a Board member of both the Financial Services Authority and of the Financial Reporting Council, where he produced *The Smith Report on Audit Committees* after the Enron and WorldCom scandals. Within the banking world, Sir Robert served as Vice-Chairman of Deutsche Bank's Asset Management from 2000 to 2002 and at Morgan Grenfell – as Chairman of Private Equity from 1989 to 2001 and Chief Executive of Asset Management from 1996 to 2000.

Sir Robert was a Governor of the BBC, Chairman of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and of the BBC's Children in Need, which developed his interest in the plight of underprivileged children. He has been active in the world of museums, having been a founder trustee, and later Chairman, of the National Museums of Scotland, and Vice-Chairman of the Museums and Galleries Commission. He was also a Board trustee of the British Council. Sir Robert was awarded a knighthood in 1999.

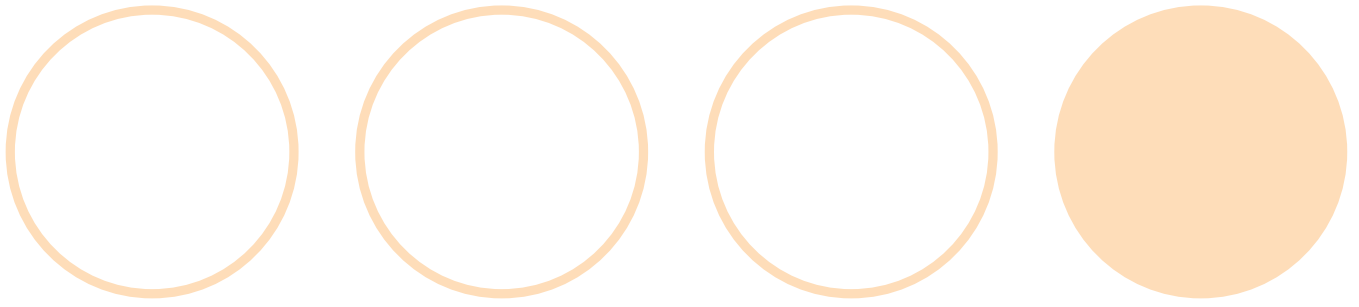
- **Sir Nicholas Stern**

Sir Nicholas is the IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government at the London School of Economics (LSE) and is an internationally distinguished economist. Previously he was the Head of the Government Economic Service (2003 to 2007) and adviser to the Government on the economics of climate change and development.

He was the Head of the *Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change*, which was published in 2006 and focused on the likely economic consequences of climate change for current and future generations. The then Prime Minister said that the *Review* was the most important document about the future he had read in his time in office, and was a landmark in the struggle against climate change.

Sir Nicholas was the Director of Policy and Research on the Commission for Africa (2004 to 2005) and Second Permanent Secretary to the Treasury (2003 to 2005). He was Senior Vice-President and Chief Economist at The World Bank between 2000 and 2003. He was the Chief Economist and Special Counsellor to the President of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development between 1994 and 1999. Prior to this, Sir Nicholas was an academic at the LSE, the University of Warwick and St Catherine's and Queen's colleges, Oxford. He has also held a number of visiting positions at both British and foreign institutions.

He was knighted in 2004 for services to economics.



SECTION 3: VETTING





The role of the Appointments Commission

40. The Commission vets nominations for peerages – including those by the political parties – for propriety.
41. 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 enhance rather than diminish the workings and the reputation of the House of Lords itself and the appointments system generally.
42. The Commission plays no part in selecting or assessing the suitability of those nominated by the political parties, which is a matter for the parties themselves. It does not have a right of veto over any party-political nominee 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.
43. 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 about the matters that gave rise to the controversy;
- however, given its remit, the Commission has to assess the likely effect of any controversy on the credibility of a nominee.

The vetting process

44. There is no standard timetable for the vetting process; the Commission takes as long as is necessary for it to satisfy itself about the propriety of all nominations.
45. The Commission asks for specific information to be provided by both the political parties and the nominees themselves (set out below). Nominees are also asked to consent to the Commission undertaking enquiries about them.
46. 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 UK 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, loans or credit arrangements to or with a political party;
 - whether they have a financial relationship with any senior party member; and
 - that no close family member has a financial involvement with the party or any senior party member.



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

47. The party chairman provides a certificate confirming whether or not a donation, loan or credit arrangement has been made between the nominee and the party. If a financial relationship exists, the chairman will declare the level of the donation and the date it was made, or, with regard to loans and credit arrangements, the amount and terms of the agreement including interest rates and repayment periods.
48. 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; that nominees are resident in the UK for tax purposes; and that no close family members of the nominee have a financial relationship with the party or any senior party member.
49. A citation from the party leader, giving the reason for the nomination, is also provided.
50. Blank copies of the nominee's consent form and the model party chairman's certificate can be found on the Commission's website.
51. When it has received the required information, the Commission will begin its enquiries. These include checks with government departments and agencies, checks with the Electoral Commission and a media search.
52. Once it has gathered sufficient information, the Commission will meet to consider the propriety of the nomination. 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 meet again to consider the nomination further.
53. Taking all the evidence into account, the Commission will either advise the Prime Minister that it sees no reason why a party-political 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 to the party benches; the Commission does not have a right of veto.

Donations to a political party

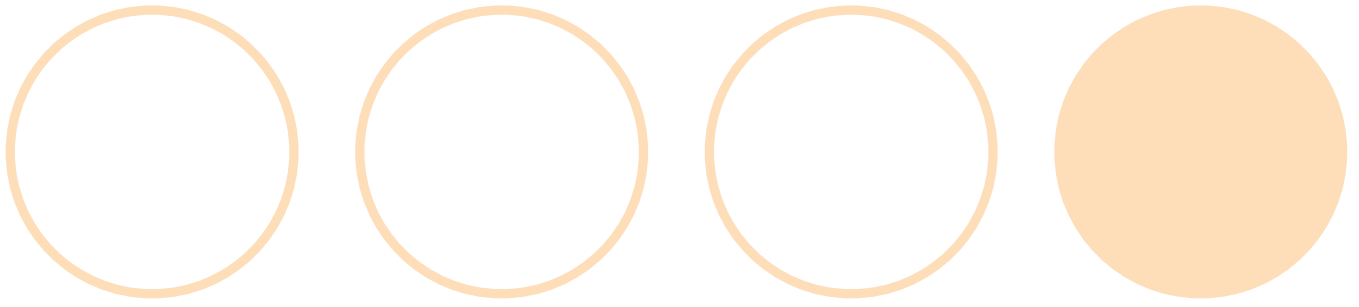
54. A particular issue arises in relation to nominations by a political party if the individual being nominated has made a donation (or a series of donations), a loan or a credit arrangement to or with a party or a political cause. On the one hand, the Commission believes that nominees should not be prevented from receiving a peerage just because they have made donations or loans. On the other, the making of a donation or a loan to a political party cannot of itself be a reason for a peerage.
55. Of central concern to the Commission, therefore, is the credibility of individuals who have made significant political donations, loans or credit arrangements. 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 financial contribution.
56. During the reporting year the Commission successfully vetted five individuals nominated by the political parties. They were Michael Bates, Susan Garden, Sayeeda Warsi, Pauline Neville-Jones and James Wallace.



Honours scrutiny

57. The Commission is also responsible for vetting for propriety certain categories of individual 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 Lists at a late stage, who would not therefore have been subject to the normal assessment and selection process.
58. 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.
59. The Commission has not been invited to perform this function since 2006 when the then Prime Minister, Tony Blair, announced that he would not use his right to nominate individuals for honours. The current Prime Minister has indicated that he will continue not to use this right. Therefore, the Commission was not invited to consider any honours nominees during the reporting year.





ANNEX:
Appointments Commission appointees
2001 to 2008

September 2008

- Susan Campbell
- David Pannick

April 2008

- Elizabeth Manningham-Buller (Baroness Manningham-Buller)
- John Mogg (Lord Mogg)
- Robert Smith (Lord Smith of Kelvin)

October 2007

- Haleh Afshar (Baroness Afshar)
- Nicholas Stern (Lord Stern of Brentford)

February 2007

- Paul Bew (Lord Bew)
- Jane Campbell (Baroness Campbell of Surbiton)
- Jean Coussins (Baroness Coussins)
- Khalid Hameed (Lord Hameed)
- John Krebs (Lord Krebs)
- Andrew Mawson (Lord Mawson)

May 2006

- Karan Bilimoria (Lord Bilimoria)
- Elizabeth Butler-Sloss (Baroness Butler-Sloss)
- Geoffrey Dear (Lord Dear)
- Colin Low (Lord Low of Dalston)
- Molly Meacher (Baroness Meacher)
- Kamlesh Patel (Lord Patel of Bradford)
- David Rowe-Beddoe (Lord Rowe-Beddoe)

July 2005

- Ruth Deech (Baroness Deech)
- Michael Hastings (Lord Hastings of Scarisbrick)
- Martin Rees (Lord Rees of Ludlow)
- Adair Turner (Lord Turner of Ecchinswell)
- Jo Valentine (Baroness Valentine)

March 2005

- Rennie Fritchie (Baroness Fritchie)
- David Ramsbotham (Lord Ramsbotham)

May 2004

- Alec Broers (Lord Broers)
- Ewen Cameron (Lord Cameron of Dillington)
- Nicola Chapman (Baroness Chapman)
- Frances D'Souza (Baroness D'Souza)
- Elaine Murphy (Baroness Murphy)
- Diljit Rana (Lord Rana)
- Lola Young (Baroness Young of Hornsey)

March 2001

- Victor Adebawale (Lord Adebawale)
- Richard Best (Lord Best)
- Amir Bhatia (Lord Bhatia)
- John Browne (Lord Browne of Madingley)
- Michael Chan (Lord Chan)
- Paul Condon (Lord Condon)
- Ilora Finlay (Baroness Finlay of Llandaff)
- Susan Greenfield (Baroness Greenfield)
- David Hannay (Lord Hannay of Chiswick)
- Valerie Howarth (Baroness Howarth of Breckland)
- Elspeth Howe (Baroness Howe of Idlicote)
- Robert May (Lord May of Oxford)
- Claus Moser (Lord Moser)
- Herman Ouseley (Lord Ouseley)
- Stewart Sutherland (Lord Sutherland of Houndwood)

