



HOUSE OF LORDS

European Union Committee

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27th Report of Session 2017–19

# **Scrutiny of international agreements**

## **Treaties considered on 5 February 2019**

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### *The European Union Committee*

The European Union Committee is appointed each session “to scrutinise documents deposited in the House by a Minister, and other matters relating to the European Union”.

In practice this means that the Select Committee, along with its Sub-Committees, scrutinises the UK Government’s policies and actions in respect of the EU; considers and seeks to influence the development of policies and draft laws proposed by the EU institutions; and more generally represents the House of Lords in its dealings with the EU institutions and other Member States.

On 14 January 2019 the Procedure Committee decided that the European Union Committee should, until the end of the 2017–19 session of Parliament, be responsible for scrutinising Brexit-related treaties or international agreements.

The six Sub-Committees are as follows:

Energy and Environment Sub-Committee  
External Affairs Sub-Committee  
Financial Affairs Sub-Committee  
Home Affairs Sub-Committee  
Internal Market Sub-Committee  
Justice Sub-Committee

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The Members of the European Union Select Committee are:

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<a href="#"><u>Lord Boswell of Aynho</u></a> (Chairman)	<a href="#"><u>Lord Liddle</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lord Soley</u></a>
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<a href="#"><u>Lord Jay of Ewelme</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lord Ricketts</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lord Whitty</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Baroness Kennedy of the Shaws</u></a>		

### *Further information*

Publications, press notices, details of membership, forthcoming meetings and other information is available at <http://www.parliament.uk/hleu>.

General information about the House of Lords and its Committees is available at <http://www.parliament.uk/business/lords>.

### *Committee staff*

The current staff of the Committee are Christopher Johnson (Principal Clerk), Stuart Stoner (Clerk), Roberto Robles (Policy Analyst), Tim Mitchell (Legal Adviser), Alex Horne (Legal Adviser), Samuel Lomas (Committee Assistant) and Alasdair Johnston (Committee Assistant).

### *Contact details*

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### *Twitter*

You can follow the Committee on Twitter: [@LordsEUCom](https://twitter.com/LordsEUCom).

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## SUMMARY

On 14 January 2019 the Procedure Committee decided that, for the remainder of the current session of Parliament, the European Union Committee should scrutinise and report on all Brexit-related treaties, or international agreements, laid before Parliament in accordance with section 20 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010. Chapter 1 of this report describes how the EU Committee will approach this task, including the criteria against which it will report on agreements.

On 5 February the Committee scrutinised three such international agreements:

- Protocol (2015) amending the annex to the Agreement on trade in civil aircraft [CP 9]
- Amendment of the TRIPS Agreement [CP 10]
- Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization [CP 11]

The Committee has reported all three agreements for information.

# Scrutiny of international agreements; treaties considered on 5 February 2019

## CHAPTER 1: SCRUTINY OF BREXIT-RELATED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

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### Introduction: Brexit and international agreements

1. Under European Union law, the Member States have conferred upon the EU the power to negotiate and enter into certain treaties, or international agreements,<sup>1</sup> on their behalf. These EU international agreements, by which the UK is bound and from which it benefits as a Member State (but not in its own right), could cease to apply to the UK from the moment at which it leaves the EU. They cover a range of important policy areas, such as trade, transport and the environment.<sup>2</sup>
2. To ensure continuity before and after Brexit—for instance, allowing UK businesses to benefit from similar terms of trade with countries that have concluded Free Trade Agreements with the EU—the UK will need to enter into agreements in its own name, thereby replacing these EU agreements.
3. When this process has to be completed depends on whether or not the UK and the EU agree the terms of UK withdrawal. If a deal is reached, Article 129 of the Withdrawal Agreement confirms that the UK “shall be bound” by all EU international agreements for the duration of any transition or implementation period. A footnote to Article 129 further states that the EU “will notify other parties to these agreements that during the transition period the United Kingdom is to be treated as a Member State for the purposes of these agreements”.<sup>3</sup> In these circumstances, assuming that the other parties to the agreements judge that they can continue to treat the UK as an EU Member State, the Government would have until the end of the transition period (currently set at 31 December 2020, with the possibility of extension until 31 December 2022) to conclude replacement agreements.<sup>4</sup>

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1 The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 refers to ‘treaties’; the EU Treaties refer to ‘international agreements’. We use the terms interchangeably.

2 The policy areas in which the EU enjoys ‘exclusive competence’ to enter into international agreements on behalf of the Member States are listed in Article 3 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and include key components of trade policy, such as customs union and the common commercial policy. Areas in which the EU and its Member States enjoy ‘shared competence’ (and where the EU may, with the agreement of the Member States, negotiate agreements on their behalf) are listed in Article 4 TFEU. Areas of shared competence include transport, the environment and security. Where an agreement touches on both shared and exclusive competences the Council may decide that it should be concluded by the EU alone, or that it should be concluded as a ‘mixed’ agreement, meaning that each Member State, as well as the EU, must ratify it. Where exclusive Member State competences are touched as well as EU competences the agreement must be mixed.

3 Withdrawal Agreement (25 November 2018), Article 129(1) and footnote : [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/759019/25\\_November\\_Agreement\\_on\\_the\\_withdrawal\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom\\_of\\_Great\\_Britain\\_and\\_Northern\\_Ireland\\_from\\_the\\_European\\_Union\\_and\\_the\\_European\\_Atomic\\_Energy\\_Community.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/759019/25_November_Agreement_on_the_withdrawal_of_the_United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Northern_Ireland_from_the_European_Union_and_the_European_Atomic_Energy_Community.pdf) [accessed 5 February 2019]

4 See also European Union Committee, *Brexit: the Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration*, (24th Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 245), paragraphs 123–129.

4. If the UK leaves the EU without a deal, and thus without a transition period, these international agreements will need to be ratified by or as soon as possible after 29 March 2019.<sup>5</sup> The Government has not disclosed exactly how many such agreements it would seek to conclude by this date in the event of no deal, but the Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union wrote to us on 25 January 2019, annexing a helpful list of 61 agreements that either have been signed or are close to signature.<sup>6</sup>
5. Hitherto UK international agreements, as instruments subject to parliamentary procedures (for which see the next section) have been scrutinised by the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee (SLSC). That Committee is, however, already scrutinising large numbers of statutory instruments laid under the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, which form another key component of the Government's preparations for a potential 'no deal' Brexit. In recognition of this increased workload, the Procedure Committee has therefore decided that the European Union Committee should, until the end of the 2017–19 session of Parliament, be responsible for scrutinising Brexit-related treaties or international agreements.<sup>7</sup>
6. In approaching this task, the EU Committee will draw on its long experience of scrutinising EU documents and activities, including documents directly relating to the negotiation and conclusion of the EU international agreements that are now being 'rolled over'. The remainder of this chapter provides a brief explanation of how the EU Committee will approach its work.

### How treaties are ratified: the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010

7. Treaties are negotiated, signed and ratified by the Government, on behalf of the UK, under prerogative powers. Parliament is involved in two ways:
  - First, the UK operates a dualist legal system: international treaties must be incorporated in domestic law to have direct legal effect in domestic law. Thus, while a treaty, once ratified, is binding in international law, the domestic courts cannot enforce it directly, unless Parliament has legislated to give treaty provisions domestic legal effect.
  - Second, Parliament has a role in scrutinising treaties before the Government ratifies them. This role is set out in Part 2 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (the 'CRAG Act').
8. Section 20 of the CRAG Act states that, with some exceptions, the Government may not ratify a treaty unless it has first laid a copy before Parliament, and, within 21 sitting days of this happening, neither House has passed a resolution that the treaty should not be ratified. A resolution passed by the Lords is advisory: the Government may decide to proceed regardless, but is required to publish a statement explaining its intention, and giving its reasons. A Commons resolution, on the other hand, would prevent the

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5 A challenge in achieving this objective is that many of the agreements fall in areas of EU competence, including exclusive competence. As long as the UK remains a Member State, and bound by EU law, it is obliged to respect this EU competence.

6 Letter from Rt Hon Stephen Barclay to Lord Boswell of Aynho, 25 January 2019: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-select/scrutiny-brexite-related-treaties/treaty-scrutiny-letter-25Jan.pdf> [accessed 5 February 2019]

7 House of Lords Procedure Committee, Decision Note, 14 January 2019: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/procedure/Decision-Note-2019-01-14.pdf> [accessed 5 February 2019]

Government from proceeding for another 21 sitting days. The Commons could then pass further resolutions, indefinitely postponing ratification.

9. Section 22 provides that the Government may, exceptionally, disapply the procedure set out in section 20. But it cannot do so once either House has passed a resolution under section 20.

### **The role of the European Union Committee**

10. The SLSC retains responsibility for scrutinising any domestic secondary legislation that is required to give legal effect to Brexit-related international agreements. The EU Committee's role is to support the second limb of parliamentary oversight, that governed by section 20 of the CRAG Act.
11. We will examine the legal and policy implications of all Brexit-related treaties and international agreements published between now and the end of the session. We will also report on all of them, to help Members of the House in identifying those of particular interest, so that they can, where appropriate, table resolutions or motions to debate them.
12. We will report treaties under one of two headings: treaties to which special attention is drawn; and treaties reported for information only. Treaties in the first category will be analysed in some detail, while brief factual summaries will be provided for treaties in the second category.
13. We will use the following criteria in deciding whether to draw a treaty to the special attention of the House:
  - (a) that it is politically or legally important, or gives rise to issues of public policy that the House may wish to debate prior to ratification;
  - (b) that it may be inappropriate, in view of changed circumstances since the precursor agreement was concluded by the EU;
  - (c) that it differs significantly from the precursor agreement to which the UK is party as an EU member state;
  - (d) that it contains major defects, that may hinder the achievement of key policy objectives;
  - (e) that the explanatory material laid in support provides insufficient information on the agreement's policy objective and on how it will be implemented;
  - (f) that further consultation would be appropriate, including with the devolved administrations.

These criteria are modelled on those contained in the terms of reference of the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee, in respect of statutory instruments, but have been adapted to reflect the different characteristics of international agreements.

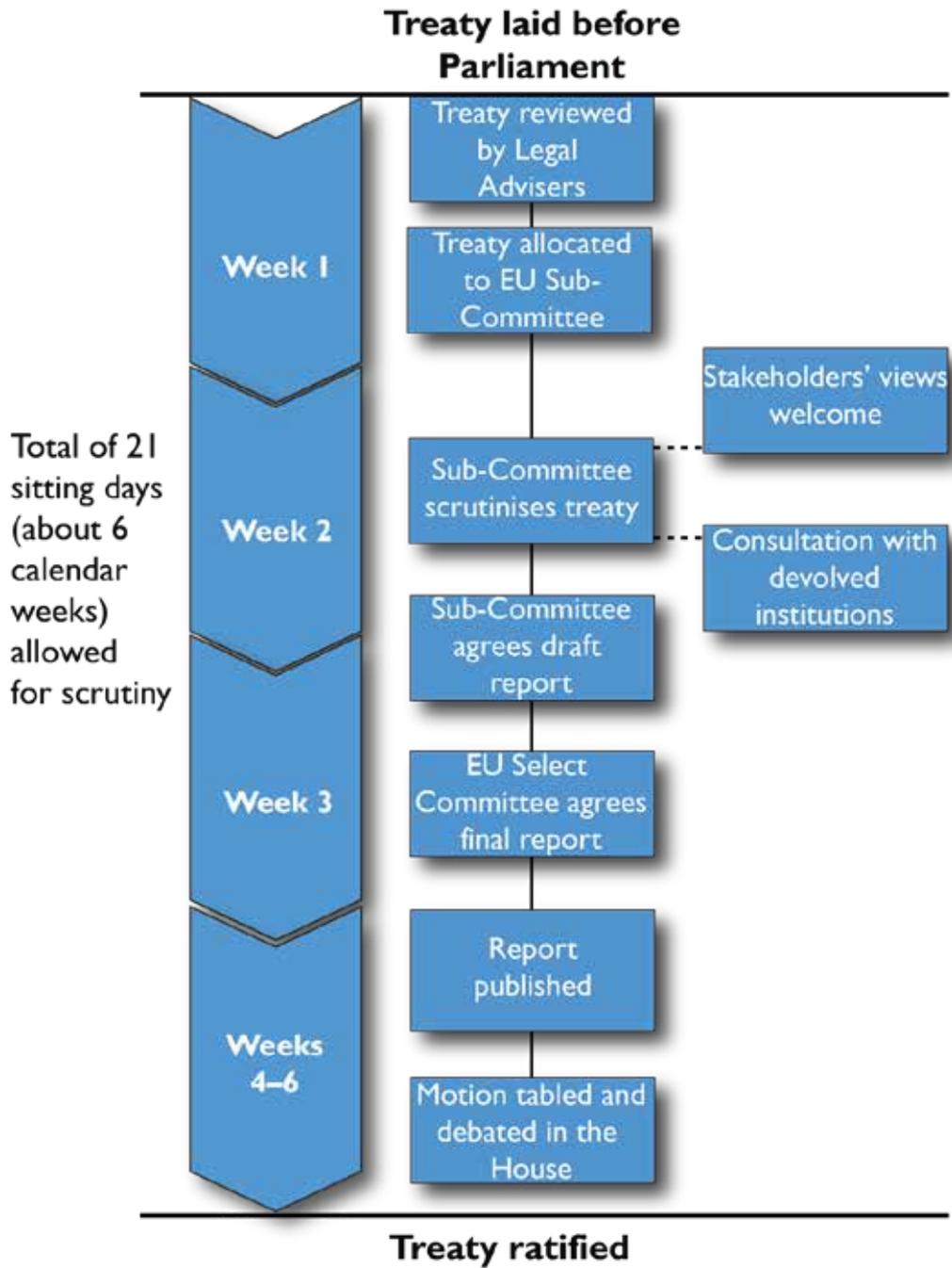
### **Process and timetables**

14. After laying, treaties will be reviewed by the EU Committee's legal advisers, along with our specialist adviser, Dr Holger Hestermeyer, and then sifted to one of the EU Committee's six subject-based sub-committees. These sub-committees will submit text to the EU Select Committee, analysing the

treaty and recommending whether or not it should be drawn to the special attention of the House. The Select Committee will then review and publish a report combining contributions from sub-committees the following week. The process is summarised in Figure 1.

15. As indicated above, the CRAG Act allows Parliament 21 sitting days, within which either House may pass a motion calling for the Government not to ratify a treaty. The sitting days are defined as days on which both Houses of Parliament are sitting, starting from the day following that on which the agreement is laid.
16. The Committee's target, to give Members of the House time to consider tabling motions for debate, is to report well before the deadline is reached. Where we have drawn special attention to an agreement, that agreement will be listed, with an italic reference to our report, in each day's edition of House of Lords Business, until the expiry of the scrutiny period.
17. This is our first report on Brexit-related international agreements. We expect to publish further reports each week, and would be grateful for any feedback from Members of the House or from other stakeholders. Towards the end of the parliamentary session we will review our work, with a view to identifying any 'lessons learned' that could inform further consideration, including by the House of Lords Liaison Committee, of how best to conduct parliamentary scrutiny of treaties in the longer term.

Figure 1: Treaty Scrutiny Flowchart



## CHAPTER 2: TREATIES CONSIDERED ON 5 FEBRUARY 2019

### EU competence in respect of trade agreements

18. All three of the international agreements considered in this report are Protocols to earlier multilateral or plurilateral agreements.<sup>8</sup> In each case, the United Kingdom is already party to the original agreement, but party to the Protocol only by virtue of its EU membership. This apparent anomaly is explained in Box 1.

#### Box 1: The EU and the World Trade Organization

Even though the UK is a Member of the World Trade Organization and also a signatory to the (plurilateral) Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft in its own right, it is currently bound by the three Protocols considered in this report only as a Member State of the European Union. The reason for this apparent discrepancy lies in the fact that both the content of international trade agreements and the scope of EU competences have evolved over time.

The EU has long held an exclusive competence with regard to the common commercial policy. Early trade agreements were, however, limited in scope, and when the WTO Agreements were negotiated in the early 1990s, the Commission and Member States disagreed about the extent to which the EU had the competence to conclude the new agreements. The Court of Justice was asked to issue an opinion on this question, and decided that the European Union (at that time still the Community) and its Member States were “jointly competent”, both with regard to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and the TRIPS Agreement.<sup>9</sup>

In response to the enlarged scope of international trade negotiations, Member States decided over time also to enlarge the EU’s competences in this area. The three Protocols at issue here fell into these enlarged exclusive competences of the EU. Thus the EU accepted them and they became binding on the Member States without the Member States having to become parties in their own right.

### Agreements reported for information

*Protocol (2015) amending the Annex to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (CP 9, 2019)*<sup>10</sup>

19. The Protocol was laid on 11 January 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 18 February. It was considered by the EU Internal Market Sub-Committee at its meeting on 31 January.
20. The UK is an independent signatory to the plurilateral Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (ATCA), which eliminates import duties on aircraft (other than military aircraft) as well as other products such as civil aircraft engines, parts, components of civil aircraft and flight simulators. An Annex to the ATCA lists the products to be accorded duty-free or duty-exempt treatment. Products in the Annex are classified following the Harmonized Commodity

8 In the WTO, a plurilateral agreement is one which only involves some members, whereas a multilateral agreement involves all members.

9 Opinion 1/94, ECLI:EU:C:1994:384: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A61994CV0001> [accessed 30 January 2019]

10 Protocol (2015) amending the annex to the Agreement on trade in civil aircraft, CP 9, 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ms-no22019-protocol-2015-amending-the-annex-to-the-agreement-on-trade-in-civil-aircraft> [accessed 31 January 2019]

Description and Coding System (‘the Harmonized System’), which allows participating countries to classify traded goods on a common basis.

21. A Protocol to the ATCA, which was opened for acceptance on 5 November 2015, amends the Annex to make the product list compatible with a 2007 revision to the Harmonized System. The UK did not accept the Protocol to the Agreement in its own right, but the Council of the European Union, acting on behalf of the Member States, authorised acceptance of the Protocol in March 2017.<sup>11</sup> The Government’s Explanatory Memorandum (EM) notes that the effects of the Protocol “are bound in our WTO goods schedule”. The Government proposes to lodge an instrument of continued acceptance at the WTO to ensure the UK’s ongoing adherence after leaving the EU.

22. **We report the Protocol amending the Annex to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft for information.**

*Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement (CP 10, 2019)<sup>12</sup>*

23. The Protocol was laid on 11 January 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 18 February. It was considered by the EU Justice Sub-Committee at its meeting on 22 January.
24. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the TRIPS Agreement), which came into effect on 1 January 1995, is a comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property between all the members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It sets down minimum standards for the regulation by national governments of many forms of intellectual property.
25. The European Union accepted the Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement on 30 November 2007 on behalf of the Member States, on the basis that it fell within an area of exclusive EU competence.<sup>13</sup> The TRIPS Amendment, which entered into force on 23 January 2017 (following its acceptance by two thirds of WTO members), is aimed at improving access to affordable medicines in developing countries. The UK is currently bound by the Amendment, and now proposes to lodge an instrument of continued acceptance at the WTO to confirm its membership after leaving the EU.
26. **We report the Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement for information.**

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11 Council Decision (EU) 2017/446 of 3 March 2017 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Protocol (2015) amending the Annex to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft, [OJ L 69](#) (15 March 2017), p 1, based on Art. 207(4) in conjunction with Art. 218(6)(a) of the TFEU

12 Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, CP 10, 11 January 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ms-no32019-protocol-amending-the-trips-agreement> [accessed 28 January 2019]

13 Council Decision of 19 November 2007 on the acceptance, on behalf of the European Community, of the Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement, done at Geneva on 6 December 2005 (2007/768/EC), [OJ L 311](#) (29 November 2007), p 35, based on Art. 133(5) in conjunction with Art. 300(2), (3) of the TEC

*Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (CP 11, 2019)*<sup>14</sup>

27. The Protocol was laid on 11 January 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 18 February. It was considered by the EU External Affairs Sub-Committee at its meeting on 31 January.
28. In July 2004 the General Council of the World Trade Organization (WTO) resolved to improve aspects of the 1994 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to help reduce the administrative burden associated with moving goods across borders. The outcome of the negotiations that followed was the Agreement on Trade Facilitation, incorporated by the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization. As it fell into an area of exclusive EU competence, it was not ratified by the UK, but by the European Union on behalf of all Member States on 5 October 2015.<sup>15</sup>
29. The Agreement is divided into two sections. The first section is designed to expedite the movement of goods by streamlining customs procedures and removing red tape. The second section contains special and differential treatment provisions for developing and least-developed countries that allow them to either delay implementation of individual provisions, or make the implementation of specific provisions contingent on the receipt of technical assistance and capacity building support.
30. During the original negotiations, the UK Government produced a benefits estimate, which assumed a gain of about £1bn to the UK economy. It noted that, given the efficiency of UK customs procedures, the benefits to the UK were likely to be fewer than for other EU Member States, but that UK traders would benefit from faster clearance times for their goods in other countries.
31. In the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Protocol the Government states its strong support for the Trade Facilitation Agreement, noting that the UK is already fully compliant with its obligations.
32. Given the UK is simply seeking to accede to the existing Protocol, with all its benefits and no new obligations, **we report the Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization for information.**

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14 Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization, CP 11, 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ms-no12019-protocol-amending-the-marrakesh-agreement-establishing-the-world-trade-organization> [accessed 31 January 2019]

15 Council Decision (EU) 2015/1947 of 1 October 2015 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol Amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization, [OJL 284](#) (30 October 2015), p 1, based on Art. 207(4) in conjunction with Art. 218(6)(a) of the TFEU

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF MEMBERS AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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### Members of European Union Select Committee

Lord Boswell of Aynho (Chairman)  
 Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top  
 Baroness Brown of Cambridge  
 Lord Cromwell  
 Baroness Falkner of Margravine  
 Lord Jay of Ewelme  
 Baroness Kennedy of The Shaws  
 The Earl of Kinnoull  
 Lord Liddle  
 Baroness Neville-Rolfe  
 Baroness Noakes  
 Lord Polak  
 Lord Ricketts  
 Lord Risby  
 Lord Soley  
 Baroness Suttie  
 Lord Teverson  
 Baroness Verma  
 Lord Whitty

### *Declarations of interest*

Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top  
*Joint owner of a property in Spain*

Lord Boswell of Aynho (Chairman)  
*In receipt of salary as Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees, House of Lords*  
*Shareholdings as set out in the Register of Lords' Interests*  
*Income is received as a Partner (with wife) from land and family farming business trading as EN & TE Boswell at Lower Aynho Grounds, Banbury, with separate rentals from cottage and grazing*  
*Land at Great Leighs, Essex (one-eighth holding, with balance held by family interests), from which rental income is received*  
*House in Banbury owned jointly with wife, from which rental income is received*  
*Lower Aynho Grounds Farm, Northants/Oxon; this property is owned personally by the Member and not the Partnership*

Baroness Brown of Cambridge  
*Vice Chair of the Committee on Climate Change*  
*Chair of the Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change*  
*Chair of the Henry Royce Institute for Advanced Materials*  
*Chair of STEM Learning Ltd*  
*Non-Executive Director of the Offshore Renewable Energy Catapult*  
*Chair of The Carbon Trust*  
*Council member of Innovate UK*

## Lord Cromwell

*Employment, partnership, business interests and shareholdings as set out in the Register of Lords' interests*

*Patron of Wildlife Vets International*

## Baroness Falkner of Margravine

*Member, British Steering Committee: Koenigswinter, The British-German Conference*

*Member, Advisory Board, Demos*

## Lord Jay of Ewelme

*Trustee (Non-Executive Director), Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company*

*Vice Chairman, European Policy Forum Advisory Council*

*Member, Senior European Experts Group*

*Chairman, Positive Planet (UK)*

*Trustee, Magdalen College, Oxford Development Trust*

## Baroness Kennedy of The Shaws

*President, Justice, UK arm of International Commission of Jurists*

*Chancellor, Sheffield Hallam University*

## The Earl of Kinnoull

*Farming interests as principal and as charitable trustee, in receipt of agricultural subsidy*

*Chairman—Culture Perth and Kinross, in receipt of governmental subsidy*

*Chairman—United Kingdom Squirrel Accord, in receipt of governmental monies*

*Director—Horsecross Arts, in receipt of governmental subsidy*

*Shareholdings as set out in the register*

## Lord Liddle

*Member, Cumbria Country Council*

*Pro-Chancellor (Chair of Board), Lancaster University*

*Co-Chair, Policy Network*

## Baroness Neville-Rolfe

*Former Commercial Secretary, HM Treasury*

*Former Minister of State for Energy and Intellectual Property*

*Chair, Assured Food Standards Ltd*

*Non-Executive Director, Capita Plc*

*Non-Executive Director, Secure Trust Bank*

*Governor, London Business School*

*Trustee (Non-Executive Director), Thomson Reuters Founders Share Company*

*Shareholdings as set out in the register*

## Baroness Noakes

*Director, Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc*

*Interests in a wide range of listed companies as disclosed in the Register of Interests*

## Lord Polak

*Employment and business as set out in the Register of Lords' interests*

## Lord Ricketts

*Non-Executive Director, Group Engie, France*

*Strategic Adviser, Lockheed Martin UK*

*Charitable activities as set out in the Register of Interests*

Lord Risby

*No relevant interests declared*

Lord Soley

*No relevant interests declared*

Baroness Suttie

*Associate with Global Partners Governance Limited  
Trustee, Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR)*

Lord Teverson

*Board Member, Marine Management Organisation  
Trustee, Regen SW*

*In receipt of a pension from the European Parliament*

Baroness Verma

*No relevant interests declared*

Lord Whitty

*Vice President, Chartered Trading Standards Institute  
Chair, Road Safety Foundation*

*Vice President, Local Government Association*

*President, Environmental Protection UK*

*Member, GMB*

*Vice President, British Airline Pilots Association*

Dr Holger Hestermeyer, Shell Reader in International Dispute Resolution at King's College London, is acting as Specialist Adviser supporting the Committee's scrutiny of international agreements, and declared no relevant interests.

### **Sub-Committee Members**

#### *EU Energy and Environment Sub-Committee*

Lord Teverson (Chair)

Lord Cameron of Dillington

Viscount Hanworth

Lord Krebs

The Duke of Montrose

Lord Rooker

Lord Selkirk of Douglas

Baroness Sheehan

The Earl of Stair

Viscount Ullswater

Baroness Wilcox

Lord Young of Norwood Green

For relevant interests see: [https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-energy-environment-subcommittee/scrutiny-2017-19/DoI\\_Scrutiny\\_2017-19.pdf](https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-energy-environment-subcommittee/scrutiny-2017-19/DoI_Scrutiny_2017-19.pdf)

*EU External Affairs Sub-Committee*

Baroness Verma (Chair)  
Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top  
Baroness Brown of Cambridge  
Baroness Chalker of Wallasey  
Lord Dubs  
Lord Horam  
The Earl of Oxford and Asquith  
Lord Risby  
Lord Stirrup  
Baroness Suttie  
Baroness Symons of Vernham Dean  
Lord Triesman

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-external-affairs-subcommittee/members-interests-2019.pdf>.

*EU Financial Affairs Sub-Committee*

Baroness Falkner of Margravine (Chair)  
Lord Bruce of Bennachie  
Lord Butler of Brockwell  
Lord Cavendish of Furness  
Lord Desai  
Lord Giddens  
Baroness Liddell of Coatdyke  
The Earl of Lindsay  
Baroness Neville-Rolfe  
Lord Thomas of Cwmgiedd  
Viscount Trenchard  
Lord Vaux of Harrowden

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-financial-affairs-subcommittee/declarations-of-interests-session-2017-19/Interests-2017-19.pdf>

*EU Home Affairs Sub-Committee*

Lord Jay of Ewelme (Chair)  
Lord Best  
Lord Haselhurst  
Baroness Janke  
Lord Kirkhope of Harrogate  
Baroness Massey of Darwen  
Lord O'Neill of Clackmannan  
Baroness Pinnock  
Lord Ribeiro  
Lord Ricketts  
Lord Soley  
Lord Watts

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/scrutiny-work/Scrutiny-interests.pdf>

*EU Internal Market Sub-Committee*

Lord Whitty (Chair)  
 Lord Aberdare  
 Baroness Donaghy  
 Lord German  
 Lord Lansley  
 Lord Liddle  
 Baroness McGregor-Smith  
 Baroness Noakes  
 Baroness Randerson  
 Lord Rees of Ludlow  
 Lord Robathan  
 Lord Russell of Liverpool  
 Lord Wigley

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-internal-market-subcommittee/Declarations-of-Interests-for-Scrutiny-work-2017-19.pdf>

*EU Justice Sub-Committee*

Baroness Kennedy of The Shaws (Chair)  
 Lord Anderson of Swansea  
 Lord Cashman  
 Lord Cromwell  
 Lord Dholakia  
 Lord Judd  
 The Earl of Kinnoull  
 Baroness Ludford  
 Baroness Neuberger  
 Lord Polak  
 Baroness Shackleton of Belgravia  
 Lord Wasserman

For relevant interests see: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-justice-subcommittee/Scrutiny-Interests/declarations-of-interest-for-scrutiny-work-2017-19.pdf>

A full list of Members' interests can be found in the Register of Lords' Interests: <http://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-financial-interests/house-of-lords-commissioner-for-standards-/register-of-lords-interests/>