



HOUSE OF LORDS

European Union Committee

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37th Report of Session 2017–19

# **Scrutiny of international agreements**

## **Treaties considered on 9 April 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

### *Membership*

The Members of the European Union Select Committee are:

<a href="#"><u>Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Earl of Kinnoull</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lord Ricketts</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Lord Boswell of Aynho</u></a> (Chair)	<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 Polak</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*

Contact details for individual Sub-Committees are given on the website. General correspondence should be addressed to the Clerk of the European Union Committee, Committee Office, House of Lords, London, SW1A 0PW. Telephone 020 7219 5791. Email [euclords@parliament.uk](mailto:euclords@parliament.uk).

### *Twitter*

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

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## SUMMARY

This is the European Union Committee's ninth report on Brexit-related treaties, or international agreements, laid before Parliament in accordance with section 20 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (the CRAG Act).

This report addresses two agreements, considered at our meeting on 9 April, one of which we have drawn to the special attention of the House on the basis that it is politically important and gives rise to issues of public policy that the House may wish to debate prior to ratification:

- International Agreement on Taxation and the Protection of Financial Interests Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Spain regarding Gibraltar [CP 72]

We have also reported the following treaty for information:

- Interim Economic Partnership Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part [CP 76]

# Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 9 April 2019

## CHAPTER 1: AGREEMENT DRAWN TO THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE

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### International Agreement on Taxation and the Protection of Financial Interests Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Spain regarding Gibraltar (CP 72, 2019)<sup>1</sup>

1. The International Agreement on Taxation and the Protection of Financial Interests regarding Gibraltar ('the Agreement') was laid on 15 March, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 30 April.<sup>2</sup> It was considered by the EU Financial Affairs Sub-Committee at its meeting on 3 April.
2. The Agreement is the first international agreement signed by the UK and Spain over Gibraltar since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It does not 'roll over' a prior EU international agreement. Instead, it is a new agreement that commits Gibraltar to align with EU law on matters related to transparency, administrative cooperation, harmful tax practices and Anti-Money Laundering after Brexit. It also provides rules for resolving conflicts over tax residency between Spain and Gibraltar. It is part of a package of agreements resulting from Brexit and is referred to in the Protocol on Gibraltar in the Withdrawal Agreement.<sup>3</sup> While it has been negotiated by the Government of Gibraltar, the UK has signed the Agreement as the State responsible for Gibraltar's international relations.<sup>4</sup>
3. In terms of individual tax residency, the Agreement states that, primarily, tax residency of individuals will be determined by the domestic law of Spain and Gibraltar. Where these laws lead to residency in both, individuals will be considered as Spanish tax residents if any of the following conditions apply: (i) they spend over 183 overnight stays in a calendar year in Spain; (ii) their spouse or dependent family members reside in Spain; (iii) their only permanent home is in Spain; or (iv) two thirds of their assets are located in

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1 International Agreement on Taxation and the Protection of Financial Interests Between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Spain regarding Gibraltar, CP 72, 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cs-spain-no12019-ukspain-international-agreement-on-taxation-and-the-protection-of-financial-interests-regarding-gibraltar> [accessed 3 April 2019]

2 This date takes account of the fact that both Houses will sit from 8–11 April. It will change if further sitting days are scheduled.

3 Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (11 March 2019): [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/785114/11\\_March\\_WA\\_-\\_WEB\\_VERSION.PDF](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/785114/11_March_WA_-_WEB_VERSION.PDF) [accessed 4 April 2019]

4 In addition to the Government's Explanatory Memorandum, the Gibraltar Government has also produced a summary of the Agreement. HM Government of Gibraltar, *Summary—International Tax Agreement* (5 March 2019): <https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/new/sites/default/files/press/2019/Press%20Releases/Summary%20of%20International%20Tax%20Agreement.pdf> [accessed 4 April 2019]

Spain. Sporadic absences in neither Spain nor Gibraltar would be added to the time where the individual spends the majority of their time.<sup>5</sup>

4. The Agreement also includes “special rules for determining tax residency”, which are asymmetric and to the advantage of Spain. For example, Spanish nationals who move their residency to Gibraltar after 4 March 2019 “shall in all cases only be considered tax residents of Spain”. Non-Spanish nationals who move from Spain to Gibraltar would, with some exceptions, also be considered as Spanish tax residents for an additional four years. Such measures are sometimes introduced for jurisdictions that are considered to be tax havens, but these provisions will continue to apply to Gibraltar even when it has been removed from Spain’s blacklist of tax haven jurisdictions, as Spain has committed to doing (see paragraph 9).
5. This asymmetry and the nature of the measures under the Agreement could potentially have human rights implications for those affected, for example under Article 1 to the First Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), and under equality laws.<sup>6</sup> We do not seek to resolve the question of the Agreement’s compatibility with the ECHR here, but it is unfortunate that the Explanatory Memorandum provided by the Government did not include a section on human rights, so it is not possible to identify whether the UK Government has any concerns about this question.<sup>7</sup>
6. Under the Agreement, legal persons, entities and other legal structures established and managed in Gibraltar, or governed by its legislation, will also be considered Spanish tax residents exclusively if any of the following conditions apply: (i) the majority of its assets are located in Spain; (ii) the majority of its income is accrued in Spain; (iii) the majority of the natural persons in charge of effective management are tax resident in Spain; or (iv) the majority of the interests in the capital or equity, voting or profit-sharing rights are under the control of Spanish tax residents.<sup>8</sup> Those moving from Spain to Gibraltar after the date of entry into force of this agreement would also in all cases maintain tax residency only in Spain.
7. Beyond rules for determining tax residency, the Agreement commits Gibraltar to a ‘static alignment’ with existing EU legislation on transparency, administrative cooperation, harmful tax practices and anti-money laundering. It also includes a commitment to ‘dynamic alignment’ with EU legislation on mutual administrative assistance now and into the future, as well as any OECD and G20 standards introduced in this area. The Agreement also

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5 The Agreement provides that where these provisions are not conclusive, a natural person would be considered tax residents only in Spain, unless they are able to provide reliable evidence that they have a permanent home for their exclusive use in Gibraltar and that they remain in Gibraltar over 183 days.

6 Article 1 to the First Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights provides: “Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law. The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.” Questions may also arise as to whether it is acceptable to discriminate against Spanish nationals moving to Gibraltar (as compared to Spanish nationals moving to other States); and the justification for taxing non-nationals who were resident in Spain in the past, but have since left.

7 We note the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Human Rights, in its report *Human Rights Protections in International Agreements* (17th Report, Session 2017–19, HC 1833, HL Paper 310), that a human rights memorandum should be provided with international agreements. At the very least, potential issues of this sort should be identified in the Government’s Explanatory Memorandum.

8 The second two conditions are subject to some exceptions.

provides for the automatic exchange of information on workers—which is standard in such a treaty—the automatic exchange of information on “vessels, aircraft and motor vehicles registered in Gibraltar relating to tax residents in Spain”, and enhanced access to beneficial ownership information for entities based in Gibraltar. Although the EM does not reference compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), following an exchange with officials, we were informed that any information exchanged under the Agreement would be subject to the rules provided by the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters of the OECD and the Council of Europe, and therefore would not be affected by personal data transfer rules in the GDPR.

8. The Agreement would establish a Joint Coordination Committee, formed by the tax authorities of Spain and Gibraltar, to supervise and coordinate the cooperation activities set out in this agreement, seeking to resolve any disputes by mutual agreement. The Liaison Bodies would be responsible for directly undertaking the actions outlined in the agreement. Either side may terminate the agreement by giving notice of at least six months before the end of any calendar year.
9. The Agreement has proved controversial in Gibraltar. The main opposition party, the Gibraltar Social Democrats (GSD), has described the Agreement as “intrusive and harmful” to Gibraltar’s interests, arguing that the Agreement undermines Gibraltar’s fiscal sovereignty and could affect its ability to attract inward investment.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand, the content of this treaty should not be considered in isolation. As a consequence of its signing, Spain has removed its veto over Gibraltar signing up to the OECD’s Base Erosion and Profits Shifting (BEPS) programme and has agreed to remove Gibraltar from Spain’s blacklist of tax haven jurisdictions, subject to effective implementation. This could deliver reputational benefits for Gibraltar. Through the Agreement, Spain also directly recognises the activities performed by Gibraltarian tax authorities, a recognition that is considered to be politically important by both sides. The Agreement is also mentioned in the Protocol on Gibraltar contained in the UK-EU Withdrawal Agreement. For these reasons, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar has described the Agreement as “massively significant”.<sup>10</sup>
10. **We draw special attention to the UK-Spain tax agreement regarding Gibraltar, on the grounds that**
  - **It is politically important and gives rise to issues of public policy that the House may wish to debate prior to ratification.**

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9 Gibraltar Social Democrats, *The Tax Treaty is Intrusive and Harmful to our Interests* (18 March 2019): <http://www.gsd.gi/taxtreatyharmful> [accessed 4 April 2019]

10 HM Government of Gibraltar, *Tax Treaty with the Kingdom of Spain* (4 March 2019): <https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/new/sites/default/files/press/2019/Press%20Releases/152-2019.pdf> [accessed 5 April 2019]

## CHAPTER 2: AGREEMENT REPORTED FOR INFORMATION

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### Interim Economic Partnership Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part (CP 76, 2019)<sup>11</sup>

11. The UK-Pacific States<sup>12</sup> Interim Economic Partnership Agreement was laid on 20 March 2019, and the scrutiny period is scheduled to end on 7 May.<sup>13</sup> It was considered by the EU External Affairs Sub-Committee at its meeting on 4 April.
12. The precursor agreement to the UK-Pacific States Interim Economic Partnership Agreement is the EU-Pacific States Partnership Agreement, signed in 2009.<sup>14</sup> It is development-focused and therefore asymmetrical—it opens the developed market more than the developing one. The UK-Pacific States Economic Partnership Agreement seeks to ensure continuity of effect with the EU Agreement and, consequently, largely replicates it. It provides duty-free and quota-free access to the UK market for goods originating from the Pacific States and provides for a gradual reduction of duties for goods imported into the Pacific States from the UK. The Agreement, like the precursor EU Agreement, also replicates the provision in the Cotonou Agreement<sup>15</sup> that allows for “appropriate measures” to be taken if human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance are violated.<sup>16</sup> It is envisaged that suspension of the Agreement would only be a last resort.
13. The UK’s combined trade with the Pacific States accounts for less than 0.1% of UK trade. In 2017, UK trade in services was worth £200 million and UK goods exports accounted for £21 million. Main UK exports include different types of machinery and mechanical equipment, articles of iron or steel, and vehicles. The main UK goods imports from the Pacific States were animal and vegetable oils, sugar, preparations of meat and fish, beverages and spirits, and coffee, tea, maté<sup>17</sup> and spices.

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11 Interim Economic Partnership Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part, CP 76, 2019: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ms-no152019-interim-economic-partnership-agreement-between-the-united-kingdom-of-great-britain-and-northern-ireland-and-the-pacific-states> [accessed 3 April 2019]

12 The Pacific States who have signed the Agreement are the Republic of Fiji and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

13 This date takes account of the fact that both Houses will sit from 8–11 April. It will change if further sitting days are scheduled.

14 Council Decision (EU) of 13 July 2009 on the signature and provisional application of the Interim Partnership Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Pacific States, of the other part, [OJ L 272](#) (16 October 2009), p 1

15 The EU-Pacific States Agreement was established within the framework of the Cotonou Agreement, which contains a human rights clause. This clause was replicated in the EU-Pacific States Agreement. The Cotonou Partnership Agreement was signed in 2000 and is a legally binding agreement between the EU and 78 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. It was designed to establish a comprehensive partnership with three pillars: development cooperation, political cooperation, and economic and trade cooperation. It is set to expire in February 2020. Subject to a transition period, the Cotonou Agreement will cease to apply to the UK on exiting the EU.

16 Annex IV, paragraphs 7, 11

17 Or maté: a traditional Pacific and South American drink.



14. The Agreement—like other trade agreements previously considered by the Committee—introduces an extended cumulation of origin.<sup>18</sup> This allows both parties to recognise, under certain conditions, products as originating if they incorporate materials originating in any of the contracting parties, the EU, other African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States,<sup>19</sup> or in the Overseas Countries and Territories.<sup>20</sup> Processing in these states can, under certain conditions, also be recognised as processing in the contracting parties.<sup>21</sup> The Government sets out that, without these provisions, products from the UK or a Pacific State using EU content would no longer meet the origin requirements for preferential treatment by the other party.<sup>22</sup>
15. In certain circumstances, and at the request of Fiji and Papua New Guinea, materials originating in a neighbouring developing country listed in an Annex to the Agreement can also be granted originating status if incorporated into a product. This list is currently blank.<sup>23</sup> The report accompanying the Agreement makes no reference to these wider cumulation provisions and we would welcome an explanation of the legal basis for the extension of cumulation in this way.
16. While at present only Fiji and Papua New Guinea have signed the Agreement, other Pacific States may accede in future, and the EM and Parliamentary Report confirm that Samoa has recently acceded to the EU-Pacific States Agreement and started applying the Agreement provisionally on 31 December 2018. The Solomon Islands have submitted a formal accession request and Tonga has notified its intention to accede. Although Department for International Trade officials confirmed that the UK was awaiting a response from Samoa about possible accession to the UK Agreement, it would have been helpful if this information too had been covered in the explanatory materials.
17. The EU Agreement's future amendment clause has been replicated in the UK Agreement. We reiterate the point made in our report *Scrutiny of international agreements: Treaties considered on 26 February 2019*,<sup>24</sup> that the Government should state clearly the circumstances in which, where significant amendments are made, they would be subject to the scrutiny processes provided for by the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010.
18. Finally, the EM indicates that the Government is engaging with and has consulted those territories for whose international relations the UK is responsible and to which the Agreement will apply. It does not, however,

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18 More detail on cumulation of origin is available in Box 2 of our report *Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 26 February 2019* (31st Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 300)

19 The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States comprises 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific states, all of them, save Cuba, signatories to the Cotonou Agreement.

20 Annex VIII to Protocol II defines overseas countries and territories as those listed in the annex, namely listed territories of several EU Member States and of the United Kingdom.

21 More detail on cumulation of origin is available in Box 2 of our report *Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 26 February 2019* (31st Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 300)

22 Department for International Trade, *Continuing the United Kingdom's trade relationship with the Republic of Fiji and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea ("the Pacific States")* (March 2019) para 66: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/787083/continuing-the-uks-trade-relationship-with-the-republic-of-fiji-and-the-independent-state-of-papua-new-guinea-the-pacific-states.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/787083/continuing-the-uks-trade-relationship-with-the-republic-of-fiji-and-the-independent-state-of-papua-new-guinea-the-pacific-states.pdf) [accessed 5 April 2019]

23 Annex VIII(a) to Protocol II

24 European Union Committee, *Scrutiny of international agreements: Treaties considered on 26 February 2019* (31st Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 300)

provide any clear information on the extent of this consultation on the UK-Pacific States Agreement. It states that “the Government has regularly updated the Devolved Administrations and has shared the texts of parliamentary reports and explanatory memoranda with them”. This leaves it unclear whether the text of the UK-Pacific States Agreement has been shared with the devolved administrations, and if so, when. We reiterate the recommendation in our report *Scrutiny of international agreements: Treaties considered on 12 February 2019*,<sup>25</sup> that the Government’s explanatory material should state clearly whether there has been consultation with the devolved administrations, industry or other stakeholders. In this context, we welcome the Department for International Trade’s assurance, in a letter from Baroness Fairhead dated 15 March 2019, that the Government will “now share text of agreements, once stable, with the DAs”<sup>26</sup>—though this commitment may have come too late to have influenced the consultation process on this Agreement.

19. **We report the UK-Pacific States Economic Partnership Agreement to the House for information.**

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25 European Union Committee, *Scrutiny of international agreements: treaties considered on 12 February 2019* (29th Report, Session 2017–19, HL Paper 287)

26 Letter from Baroness Fairhead, Minister of State for Trade and Export Promotion, Department for International Trade, 15 March 2019: <https://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-select/scrutiny-brexit-related-treaties/baroness-fairhead-letter-190319.pdf>

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF MEMBERS, DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST AND SUB-COMMITTEE STAFF

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### Members of the European Union Select Committee

Baroness Armstrong of Hill Top  
 Lord Boswell of Aynho (Chair)  
 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  
 The Earl of Lindsay  
 Baroness Neville-Rolfe  
 Baroness Noakes  
 Lord Polak  
 Lord Ricketts  
 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 (Chair)  
*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;*

*Partner (not Head of Holding) in a farming partnership in Leicestershire (including organic farming)*

## 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*

*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 County Council*

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

*Co-Chair, Policy Network*

## The Earl of Lindsay

*Chairman, United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS)*

*Chairman, BPI Pension Trustees Limited*

*Farmer, in receipt of CAP support*

## 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*

*Shareholdings as set out in the register*

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

## 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 Soley

*Member: International Institute for Strategic Studies, Royal College of Defence Studies, Chatham House*

Baroness Suttie

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

Lord Teverson

*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 has declared no relevant interests.

### **Sub-Committee Members and staff**

#### *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)

The Sub-Committee staff are Alex McMillan (Clerk), Jennifer Mills (Clerk) and Sally Dray (Committee Assistant).

*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>

The Sub-Committee staff are Jennifer Martin-Kohlmorgen (Clerk), Julia Ewert (Policy Analyst) and Mithula Parayoganathan (Committee Assistant).

*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>

The Sub-Committee staff are Matthew Manning (Clerk), Erik Tate (Policy Analyst) and Hadia Garwell (Committee Assistant).

*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>

The Sub-Committee staff are Pippa Patterson (Clerk), Megan Jones (Policy Analyst) and George Stafford (Committee Assistant).

*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>

The Sub-Committee staff are Rosanna Barry (Clerk), Francesca D'Urzo (Policy Analyst) and Glenn Chapman (Committee Assistant).

*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>

The Sub-Committee staff are Simon Cran-McGreehin (Clerk) and Amanda McGrath (Committee Assistant).

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/>